

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

868

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.

RECEIVED 2280

1. Name of Property

OCT 23 2015

Historic name: Marshall Hall

Other names/site number: Marshall Building

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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: Northern Oklahoma College 100 South University Avenue

City or town: Enid State: Oklahoma County: Garfield

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


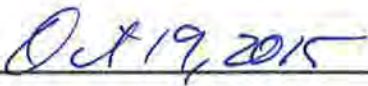
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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 B X C D

	
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): _____

Ver Edison H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

12-8-15
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

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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>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 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: College

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: College

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Gothic Revival: Collegiate Gothic

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.)

Summary Paragraph

Marshall Hall, a three story Gothic Revival style educational building constructed between 1946 and 1950, was home to the College of the Bible at Phillips University in Enid, Oklahoma for almost five decades. Surrounded by smaller, mostly newer university related buildings, Marshall Hall is situated on a city block bounded on the north by East Randolph Avenue, on the west by North University, on the south by East Maine Street, and on the east by North 25th Street/Michael Hedges Boulevard. The university campus, now a branch of Northern Oklahoma College, is located on the city's southeast side. There is residential development to the north and west of Marshall Hall, with additional university related buildings to the south and east.

Narrative Description

The overall shape of Marshall Hall forms a "T" in plan with the leg of the "t" oriented to the west and the cross bar oriented to the east. Typical of the Gothic style, a tower is situated at the southwest corner of the intersection of the cross bar and the leg. The "leg" is three stories tall with a basement. It has a slate appearing pitched roof with gable end at the west elevation. The

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cross bar of the “t” is also three stories tall with a basement and is slightly shorter than the west leg. The cross bar contains the double height 200 seat Bivans Chapel that extends for the full length of the east cross bar. The building has an abundance of stained glass windows and is primarily constructed of rough hewn, rusticated, stone.

Facade

The façade of Marshall Hall faces south. The main entrance is a set of double doors with stained glass transom ornamented with arched and vertical tracery in a recessed pointed arched opening located at the base of the tower. The opening is flanked by two Gothic inspired electrical lamps. Unlike the majority of the stonework on the building, the stone surrounding the opening is smooth finished. Above the arched opening is a horizontal band of pointed arched tracery bounded by a horizontal dripstone below and above; the higher molding also forming the window sill for the band of windows above. The next higher level of fenestration in the tower is a set of three arched top stained glass windows each with a hoodmold (aka dripstone) and label stops at the two outermost sides. The level above that is a compound pointed arched top opening with two pointed arch topped stained glass windows recessed into a rectangle that barely contains them. The rectangular frame is ornamented with a hoodmold and label stops. The next higher level of the tower, corresponding to the height of the pitched roof for the overall building, is punctuated by two narrow rectangular openings that appear to be filled with stone. It is unknown if the infill is original, or if the openings were once windows. The highest level of openings for the tower is a pair of pointed arched topped wood louvers, also known as bell windows, which extend for nearly a full story in height. These windows are also articulated each with a hoodmold and label stops at either end of the outermost sides. Each level of window openings is centered on the width of the wall. The corners of the tower are emphasized with pinnacle topped engaged buttresses, and the top of the tower is defined by a parapet with battlements. The west elevation of the tower is devoid of openings except for a pair of bell windows matching the same on the façade.

The east end of the façade has a gabled top. Basement windows are slightly visible and extend below grade with windows wells holding back the earth. The first floor windows are comprised of a set of three units surrounded by smooth faced stone and combined under one hoodmold with label stops. The second level stained glass windows, a set of three pointed arched topped (lancet) units, are combined under one hoodmold that is shaped around the pointed arched tops of the windows and complete with label stops at the outermost sides. The top level of openings is a rose (round) window with stained glass. The corners of the east end are contained by engaged buttresses that stop short of the top of the wall in small gables.

The west portion of the building is divided into six bays each articulated with pinnacle topped engaged buttresses. Each bay contains a set of three rectangular hung wood windows at the first and second floors with protective storm windows that obscure the view of the original windows in place behind them. The windows of the third floor are contained by one pointed arched opening and are also divided into three windows with stained glass transoms and vertical tracery.

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Each set of windows at each floor extends for nearly the full width of the wall space between the engaged buttresses. The elevation is topped with a crenellated parapet.

West Elevation

Divided into three bays by engaged buttresses, the west elevation presents a symmetrical composition of windows. The ground level of the center bay contains a set of double doors with stained glass transom and in a recessed opening with pointed arch with hoodmold and label stops. On either side of the recessed entry panel are two engaged columns that share a weathering cornice equal to the height of the sill of the ground floor windows. Each of the flanking columns is graced with tall stone lanterns that approximate the height of the arch that contains the stained glass windows above the doors. The hoods of the stone lanterns are decorated with a drip mold that is shared across the top of the inset panel for the entrance and the flanking engaged columns. Above the entrance on the second floor is a set of three rectangular stained glass windows and above them with a smooth stone head and drip mold. Separated by a relatively shallow band of stone, is another compound set of stained glass windows contained by one pointed arched top with hood molding and label stops. The lower part of the opening contains three lancet windows and the upper part of the opening is divided vertically into six sections, the middle four staggered lancet shapes all with tracery separating one from the other. Each bay on either side of the center bay, contains one rectangular hung window at the ground level and one at the second level vertically aligned with the window below. The third level window, also in alignment with the windows below, has a pointed arched top with a similarly shaped hood molding and label stops. The engaged buttresses stop short of the gable end which contains one small and narrow rectangular louvered wood attic vent.

North Elevation

The west leg of the north elevation mirrors the same end of the façade in seven bays with matching window arrangement and engaged buttresses with pinnacled tops. The basement level windows are slightly visible and extend below grade with window wells holding back the earth. The eighth bay at the northwest intersection of the "T" is narrower than the other bays and contains one rectangular window per floor with the exception of first floor where the window is a miniature rose window for the small prayer chapel inside.

The east end of the north elevation is divided into two bays. The corners of this gabled end are contained by engaged buttresses, the feature that divides the end into two bays is a small rectangular projecting chimney that extends all the way up and beyond the top of the gable. Symmetrically arranged on either side of the chimney and at each floor, including the basement, are two rectangular windows openings.

East Elevation

There are six bays on the east elevation. The northernmost bay is devoid of window openings. A gabled end spans across three bays leaving the northernmost bay and the two bays on the south end with crenellated parapets. A projection at the basement and first floor of the bays that share the gabled end extends out beyond the face of the elevation by a distance that allows for each

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wall and clipped corner to form walls of equal width as five sides of an octagon. It has a flat roof and parapet. Each section of wall in the projection has one centered rectangular window each at the ground floor and the basement level. The basement windows are minimally visible and extend below grade with windows wells that hold back the earth. The remaining two bays on the south end of the elevation each have two separated rectangular windows at the basement level and a pair of rectangular windows at the first floor level. At the second and third floor levels of the five southern bays are two story tall pointed arched compound stained glass windows with two tall lancet units on the lower part and four sections of lancet shaped tracery for the top section. These windows light the Bivans Chapel inside. The gable end contains one small and narrow rectangular louvered wood attic vent.

Interior

Marshall Hall is a three stories with a basement. All of the floors are equipped for teaching. Classrooms line either side of the wide double loaded corridor that runs the length of the building from west to east with a shorter corridor that extends north from the main entrance on west end of the south facing façade til it intersects the east-west corridor. Occasional faculty offices are accessed from the main corridor.

The main entrance foyer is part of a generously sized open staircase, specifically it forms an extension off of the landing between the basement and ground floors. This short corridor accommodates the elevator access on the east side. The west end of the main corridor also terminates in a staircase that permits access to all floors.

The entire east portion of the building on the second floor is the double height Bivans Chapel. The entry doors to the chapel occur at the east end of the longer corridor. The chapel seats 200 using two rows of fixed pews with a center aisle. The vaulted ceiling is punctuated with arched brace trusses. Between the trusses are ecclesiastical themed pendant light fixtures. Each bay has a tall stained glass window on the east side of the space that are visible on the east side elevation outside. The cancel is elevated from the main vessel by five steps. The chapel is equipped with a pipe organ.

Near the east end of the ground floor main corridor is a small private chapel. It has two rows of one person pews. The oculus on the north elevation is at the front of this small chapel.

Finishes include painted plaster ceilings and walls, terrazzo floors, marble wainscots in the corridors and understated crown molding. The length of the corridors is punctuated by stained wood boxed beams. Between each bay defined by the boxed beams is a pendant light fixture of ecclesiastical design. Classroom doors are flush wood with a half light of a pointed arch (lancet) shape. Each door opening includes a transom. Door and transom glass is translucent.

The third floor was most recently used as a library.

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Modifications

All of the windows have been fitted with exterior storm windows. The windows have performed well preserving the windows and protecting the stained glass. However, they detract from the full appreciation of the intricate details of the windows' designs.

The third floor is nearly completely an open space with a vaulted ceiling that extends to the underside of the roof for the long east-west axis of the building. The furniture and finishes appear to date from the 1970s. Although unused at the time of photographic documentation, it appears to have functioned as a library with an open study loft accessed by a metal circular staircase at the west end.

In sum, the alterations to the building are minimal. Marshall Hall retains a high level of exterior and interior integrity.

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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.)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1945-1950

Significant Dates

1945-1950

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Roy W. Shaw, Architect

Morris Wheeler, Architect

Mefford Construction Company

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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.)

Marshall Hall is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with higher education in Enid, as well as Criterion C as an outstanding local example of Gothic Revival style architecture.

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

Historic Context

Founded just prior to the Cherokee Outlet opening in September 1893, the city of Enid quickly became a regional center for business, transportation, agriculture, and education. Shortly after its founding, an attempt by local businessmen and educators to secure a territorial “normal” school failed. This attempt to bring higher education to the area was followed by the failure of a small business college in 1895.¹ In 1900/1901, a small Methodist college, Northwestern Academy, was established but it also failed. City efforts to establish a university rekindled just before statehood. In 1906, a Christian university in Wichita, Kansas closed, leaving a void for the preparation of ministers in the region. Dr. Ely Zollars, president of Texas Christian University, contacted Thomas Phillips, a Pennsylvania oilman, about providing financial assistance to start a Christian university in Oklahoma Territory. Dr. Zollars and others traveled through the territories raising awareness and funds for the project² and eventually seven territorial cities (El Reno, Oklahoma City, Guthrie, Norman, Enid, Shawnee and Tulsa) competed to be the home of the proposed university. The result of the competition was to be decided by the Christian Missionary Board of Indian and Oklahoma Territories with Dr. Zollars overseeing the process.³

Enid moved forward determinedly, with local businessmen pledging \$150,000 to the project in May 1907. The city donated forty acres to the project, just east of downtown.⁴ The donated land was located east of East 22nd Street and west of East 24th Street between Randolph and Maine. After deliberation, the Missionary Board narrowed the possibilities to Enid and Shawnee. Both towns offered land, but Enid also offered to build a home for the future university’s president.⁵ The pledge of a president’s home secured the result in favor of the city of Enid. Construction on a library, a Fine Arts building, a girl’s dorm, and the president’s home began quickly. Oklahoma

¹ R.J. Caton, “A Social and Cultural History of Enid,” University of Oklahoma, M.A. Thesis, 1954, 43.

² Ibid., 62-63.

³ “History of Phillips University,” Phillips University Legacy Foundation, <http://www.pulf.org/pu/history.php?top=2&sub=5> (March 2015).

⁴ I.N. McCash, “History of Phillips University,” *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/Chronicles/v025/v025p181.pdf> (March 2015), 183.

⁵ Glen V. McIntyre, “Phillips University,” *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, www.okhistory.org (March 2015).

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Christian University opened to its first students on September 17, 1907 with 250 enrollees.⁶ Dr. Zollars served as the school's first president and Dr. F.H. Marshall was professor of Greek and literature starting in 1908. Associated with the Christian Church, also known as the Disciples of Christ, Oklahoma Christian University would become Oklahoma's first accredited Christian university, gaining its North Central accreditation in 1919.⁷ In addition to the seminary course of study, the university offered a liberal arts curriculum with numerous four year degree programs as well as graduate programs.⁸ Continuing the pattern established by other institutes of higher learning in Enid, Oklahoma Christian University almost closed after its first year. An economic downturn and poor crop prices hurt enrollment, but Dr. Zollars convinced the faculty to work for little or no salary and the school was able to stay in business.⁹

Oklahoma Christian University was renamed in 1912 upon the death of the university's early benefactor, Pennsylvania oilman, Thomas Phillips.¹⁰ Enrollment at Phillips University gradually grew and in 1917-1920, the campus expanded to include over 200 acres with a number of new buildings, including a stadium, student union, gymnasium, a farm, and golf course. In addition to new construction, there were substantial additions to the dormitory, Athenian Hall, as well as the fine arts building. By 1921, 1200 students were enrolled at Phillips.¹¹

During this period of increased enrollment and relative prosperity, university administration began a campaign to establish an endowment. This effort allowed the school to pay off all its debt by 1927. But the prosperity was short lived, as the dark years of the depression diminished charitable giving and decreased the student population. Phillips University accrued significant debt during this period, but the school was able to pay off its debts by the mid-1940s.¹²

Marshall Hall was the dream of Dr. Frank H. Marshall, who served as Dean of the Phillips University Bible College from 1907-1942. A massive building program had been undertaken by President Eugene S. Briggs who arrived at Phillips in 1938. The largest and most ambitious of the projects undertaken by Briggs would be Marshall's long desired Bible College headquarters.

Briggs hired noted local architect, Roy W. Shaw, to design the new Gothic style building. Shaw died before the project was completed and one of his associates, Morris Wheeler, finished the project.¹³ The massive, limestone clad building was designed to house departmental offices, classrooms, as well as Bivins Chapel and to serve as "a symbol of the vital relationship between

⁶ Caton, 63-64.

⁷ McCash, 187.

⁸ McIntyre.

⁹ McCash, 184.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., 184-187.

¹² Ibid., 188, 196.

¹³ Frank H. Marshall and Robert G. Martin, *Phillips University's First Fifty Years, Volume 3: The Period of Greatest Advance*, Enid, OK: Phillips University, 1967, 94.

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faith and learning in the enduring Phillips tradition.”¹⁴ Planning for the building began in 1944. More than a year was spent in designing the stained glass for Bivins Chapel, with the stained glass being manufactured by Willet Studios of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in conjunction with a faculty advisory panel at Phillips. Mefford Construction Company of Enid was selected as the general contractor¹⁵ and construction on the project began in 1946.¹⁶ Marshall Hall was dedicated on October 8, 1950.¹⁷

The period from Marshall Hall’s dedication in 1950 through the 1970s was one of continued growth and relative prosperity for Phillips University. Donations in 1975 allowed for significant interior renovations to the building that summer.¹⁸ But the fortunes of the University began to change in the 1980s. An economic downturn across the state tied to the oil and gas industry, coupled with “Declining enrollment, pressure from low-cost state institutions, and inadequate financial support . . .,”¹⁹ resulted in significant hardship for the university. County property records indicate the financial difficulties the school faced. A multitude of mortgages, as well as selling off parcels of university land, helped to temporarily improve cash flow at Phillips, but the solutions were only temporary. In 1987, the City of Enid purchased the university with the proceeds of a ¾ cent sales tax, leasing the facility back to the university for \$12,000 per year. At that time, the seminary split off from the now publicly owned university and relocated to Tulsa. The City of Enid sold the university to the Phillips University Board of Regents in 1993, but the school continued to face financial difficulties and ultimately closed in 1998.²⁰ The university campus was purchased by Northern Oklahoma College of Tonkawa in 1999.²¹ At that time, Phillips University was able to pay off its debts and establish a 501(c)3 non-profit to oversee a scholarship fund and other programs to promote the university’s legacy in Enid and the state of Oklahoma.²²

Educational Significance

Phillips University was Oklahoma’s first accredited Christian higher education institution. Locally, attempts at establishing a university for northeastern Oklahoma began shortly after statehood, but until Phillips, all failed within a few years of opening. Phillips became a resource for local students wishing to pursue advanced degrees in a variety of fields of study, as well as serving as a regional and statewide religious college and seminary for members of the Disciples of Christ Church. Marshall Hall is symbolic of the community’s efforts to bring a university to the region, for both secular and religious purposes.

¹⁴ Wilfred E. Powell, “The Mystic Harmony: The Story of the Windows in the Marshall Building, Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma,” 1978, iii.

¹⁵ Powell, 1, 4.

¹⁶ Ibid., iii.

¹⁷ “Bible College Dedication – A Dream Realized,” *Phillips University Bulletin*, September 1950, 3.

¹⁸ *Enid Daily Eagle*, 7/8/1975.

¹⁹ *Phillips University Legacy Foundation*.

²⁰ McIntyre.

²¹ Garfield County Clerk, Quit Claim deed, book 1452, page 506.

²² *Phillips University Legacy Foundation*.

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Architectural Significance

Phillips University was a relatively small campus that never contained many buildings. By 1958, only two of the “original” university buildings remained, the library and the old gymnasium.²³ Old “Main,” also a Gothic Revival style building, burned in 1947, during the construction of Marshall Hall. Clay Hall (NRIS #12000346, June 20, 2012, Criterion C), a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style dormitory built in 1941, is older than Marshall Hall but is very different in terms of size style and use. There are no other extant Gothic Revival style buildings on the university campus.

The Gothic Revival style was extremely popular for religious buildings constructed in the first half of the twentieth century in Enid. There are numerous examples, especially on “church row” located between three and five blocks west of downtown, but all of the Gothic Revival style churches in Enid are brick with only stone accents. Of these, First Baptist Church at 401 West Maine has been significantly altered. St. Paul’s Lutheran at 1626 E Broadway was determined individually eligible for the National Register in 1985 but since that time, a massive, two-story addition has been constructed at the back of the church. St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church at 110 North Madison is a notable example of a brick, Gothic Revival style church, as is First Presbyterian Church at 502 West Maine. Marshall Hall is the only example of a stone clad, Gothic Revival style religious building in Enid.

Marshall Hall exhibits several characteristics typical of the Gothic Revival style which is a more measured design approach than the original Gothic. Material of the Gothic Revival would favor a picturesque treatment of materials. In the case of Marshall Hall, the dominant material is light colored fieldstone of roughly hewn blocks of irregular sizes. The plan is irregularly shaped with one projecting transept (the main entrance on the south) which is also a tower equipped with a belfry, an important symbol and design element of the style. The overall effect of the building’s form and elevational components is picturesque and evocative of the medieval inspiration for the style. There is variety, irregularity, and contrast of shapes, sizes and complex details. Key components for the style that are present in Marshall Hall include pointed arch window openings, single or grouped and of various shapes and sizes. Other typical characteristics of the Gothic Revival style that are employed at Marshall Hall include a relatively steep roof pitch with parapets, stepped buttresses with pinnacles, and recessed openings like the entrances.²⁴

Architect

Roy W. Shaw was a prolific local architect. In addition to his contributions to the designs for Marshall Hall and Clay Hall at Phillips University, Shaw also designed the National Register listed McCristy Knox Mansion (NRIS #87000418, March 24, 1987, Criterion C), the T.T. Eason Mansion (NRIS #87000417, March 24, 1987, Criteria B and C), and the H.H. Champlin House (NRIS #92001833, January 21, 1993, Criterion C).²⁵ Shaw’s designs reflect the predominant stylistic trends in the first half of the twentieth century.

²³ *Enid Daily Eagle*, October 8, 1958.

²⁴ Rifkind, 137, 138, 157, 158

²⁵ Powell, 3.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Caton, R.J. "A Social and Cultural History of Enid, Oklahoma." M.A. thesis at OU, 1954.

McCash, I.N. "History of Phillips University." *Chronicles of Oklahoma*. Available online at <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/Chronicles/v025/v025p181.pdf> (March 2015).

Marshall, Frank H. and Robert G. Martin. *Phillips University's First Fifty Years: The Period of Greatest Advance*. Enid, OK: Phillips University.

Powell, Wilfred E. "The Mystic Harmony: The Story of the Windows in the Marshall Building, Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma." 1978.

Rifkind, Carole. A Fieldguide to American Architecture. New York, New York. Plume. New American Library. 1980.

Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

National Register of Historic Places. Clay Hall. Enid, Garfield County, OK.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1917. 1925. 1930.

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 # _____

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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 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: 36.235075 | Longitude: -97.504094 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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

A part of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Section Nine (9), Township Twenty-two (22) North, Range Six (6) West of the Indian Meridian, and an unplatted section of Enid, Garfield County Oklahoma, and more specifically described as:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.234997 | Longitude: -97.504217 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.235143 | Longitude: -97.504217 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.235143 | Longitude: -97.503936 |
| 4. Latitude: 36-235033 | Longitude: -97.503936 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.234997 | Longitude: -97.503969 |

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Because the building sits within the boundaries of a larger campus setting, the boundaries for the irregularly shaped building have been set as the area inside of the existing sidewalks on three sides and about 25 feet north of the northern most wall of the building (the east end of the building)..

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Catherine Montgomery AIA and Kelli Gaston, Architectural Historian
organization: Preservation and Design Studio
street & number: 1300 North Shartel Avenue
city or town: Oklahoma City state: Oklahoma zip code: 73103
e-mail cm@panddstudio.com
telephone: (405) 601-6814
date: March 9, 2015

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.)

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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: Marshall Hall

City or Vicinity: Enid

County: Garfield State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Preservation and Design Studio, Catherine Montgomery AIA

Date Photographed: March 7, 2015

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

Number	Subject	Direction
0001	Façade (south), West Side	Northeast
0002	East Side, Facade (south)	Northwest
0003	East Side, Back (north)	Southwest
0004	West Side	East
0005	Windows Close-up	North
0006	Main Entrance	North
0007	Name Stone at Entrance Close-up	North
0008	Interior Corridor	East
0009	Interior Sanctuary	Northeast

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Marshall Hall
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page Maps page 1 of 3

Location Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

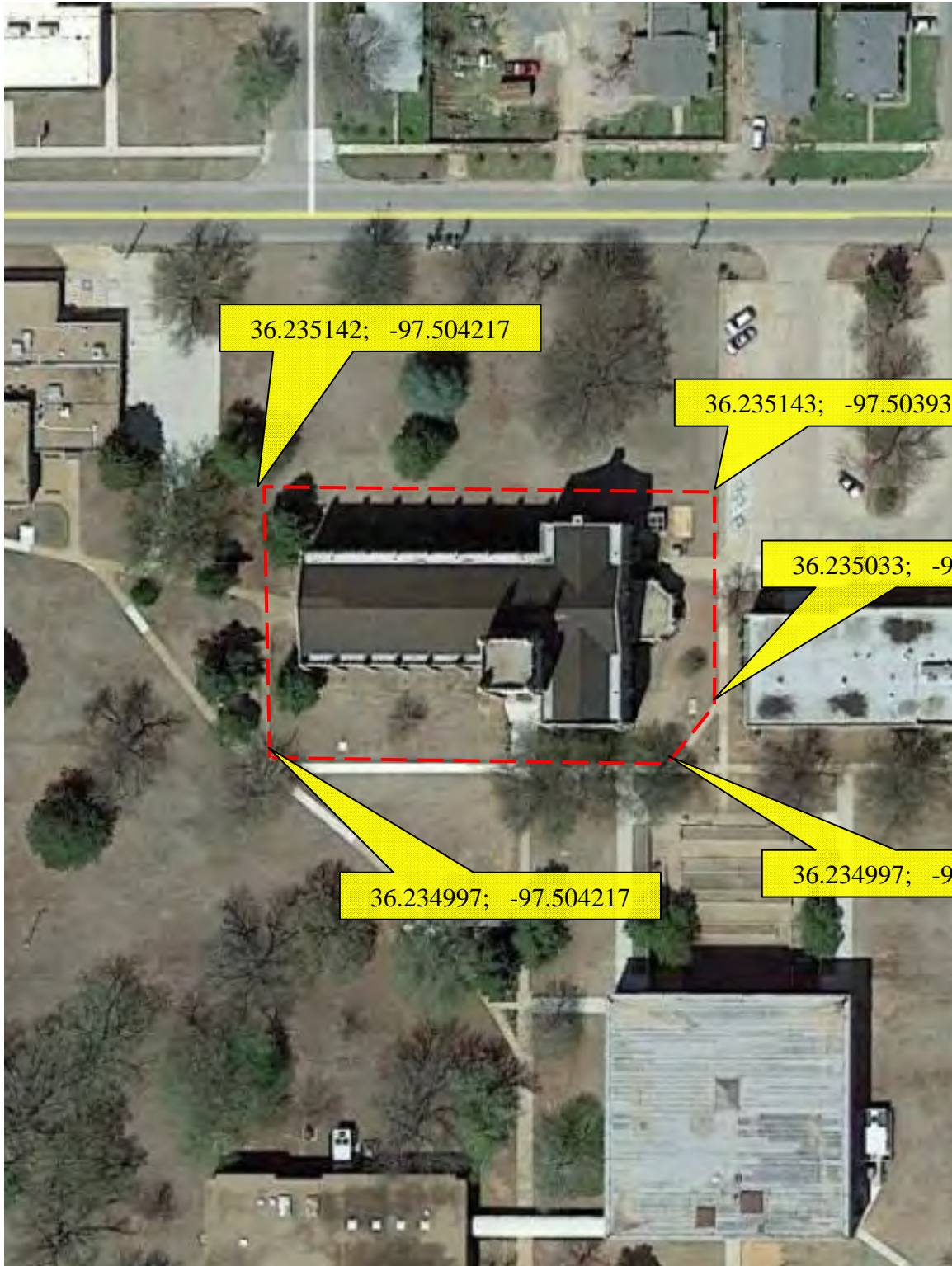
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Marshall Hall
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Page Maps page 2 of 3

Map of Property Boundaries



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

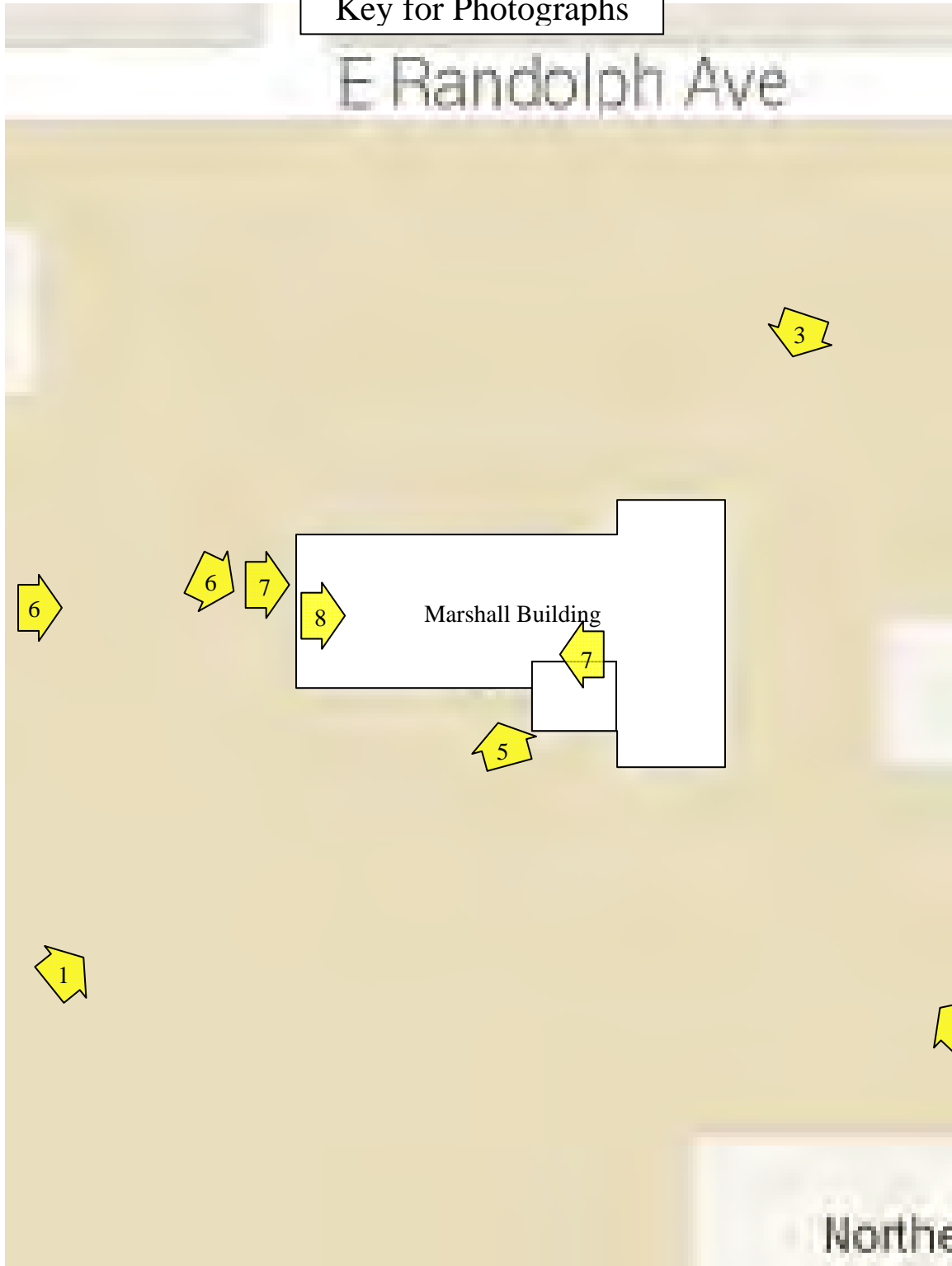
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Marshall Hall
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Page Maps page 3 of 3

Key for Photographs















MARSHALL

MARSHALL







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Marshall Hall
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Garfield

DATE RECEIVED: 10/23/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/27/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/14/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/08/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000868

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12.8.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73117
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpon.htm

RECEIVED 2280

Founded May 27, 1893

OCT 23 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

October 19, 2015

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 twelve National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

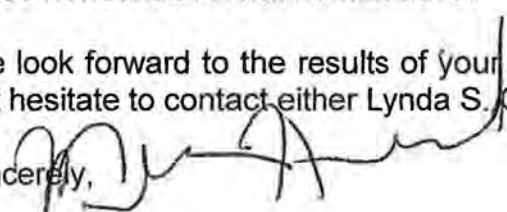
- a. Vannerson Homestead, South 7 miles on Highway 30 from intersection with Route 66, then 1.15 miles southwest, Erick Vicinity, Beckham County
- b. The University of Oklahoma Armory, 103 West Brooks Street, Norman, Cleveland County
- c. Fuksa, John and Mary, Farm, 1228 Marshall Road, Bison Vicinity, Garfield County
- d. Marshall Hall, 100 South University Avenue, Enid, Garfield County
- e. Public Library of Enid and Garfield County, 120 West Maine Street, Enid, Garfield County
- f. Robert R. and Minnie L. Kisner Mansion, 1111 West Wynona Avenue, Enid, Garfield County
- g. Santa Fe Freight Depot, 702 North Washington Avenue, Enid, Garfield County
- h. Lake Ponca Duck Pond Historic District, L.A. Cann Drive, Ponca City, Kay County
- i. Fairview Community Center, 206 East Broadway, Fairview, Major County
- j. Santa Fe Depot, 146 South EK Gaylord Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
- k. Foyil Filling Station, 12243 S. Andy Payne Blvd, Claremore, Rogers County
- l. Belmont Apartments, 1314 South Denver Avenue West, Tulsa, Tulsa County

The members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of architectural history and prehistoric archeology were absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of Fuksa, John and Mary, Farm, Marshall Hall, Public Library of Enid and Garfield County, Robert R. and Minnie L. Kisner Mansion, Lake Ponca Duck Pond Historic District, Santa Fe Depot, and Foyil Filling Station was not present for the HPRC's formulation of its recommendation on the nomination. However, substantive

review of this nomination is not requested because the SHPO staff member possessing the requisite professional qualifications participated in the HPRC's deliberations on these noncontroversial nominations.

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:lso

Enclosures