

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



348

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name

Whittier Square Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly between Lewis Avenue, Zunis Avenue, East First Street and Interstate 244

NA

not for publication

city or town Tulsa

NA

vicinity

state Oklahoma code OK county Tulsa code 143 zip code 74110

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:



entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒ private
☐ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 17 | 5 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | district |
| 0 | 0 | site |
| 0 | 0 | structure |
| 0 | 0 | object |
| 17 | 5 | Total |

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

Multiple Property Nomination Route 66 and Associated Historic Structures,
1926-1970

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register**

2

6. Function or Use

Historic
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

GOVERNMENT: Post Office

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

Current
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Classification

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements:
Commercial

Modern Movement: Moderne

Bungalow/Craftsman

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mission/Spanish Colonial
Revival

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

Concrete

roof: Asphalt

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Whittier Square is a seven-block area that lies east of downtown Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma.¹ It encompasses twenty-one resources in an "L"-shaped area roughly bounded by North/South Lewis Avenue on the east, Zuni Avenue on the west, East First Street on the south, and Interstate 244 on the north. Within the district, two resources are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the Circle Theater (NRIS #03000098) and the Phillips 66 Station #473 (NRIS #04001332). The majority of resources are commercial mixed-use buildings. The period of significance is from 1914 to 1965. The district includes both small-scale and larger commercial buildings most of which were constructed between 1919 and the 1940s. One building was constructed in c. 1970, and the district includes one residential property which is the oldest district building. The residence represents the once-common housing in the Whittier Square neighborhood; housing that the district's commercial development displaced. The district has had an association with historic US 66 (Route 66), which used North and South Lewis Avenue from 1926-1932.² The district has sixteen contributing and five non-contributing buildings. The non-contributing buildings have either lost integrity or their construction date falls outside the period of significance. While some buildings have altered storefronts and replacement windows, they retain their original storefront configurations and masonry openings. As a group, the buildings reflect the organic development of Whittier Square on the fringe of Tulsa during the first half of the twentieth century, and Whittier Square is the first suburban shopping center in Tulsa. Route 66's influence helped promote the addition of roadside commerce within Whittier Square, and travelers partook of Whittier Squares services as a travel stop.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Whittier Square is located approximately one and three-quarters miles northeast of Tulsa's downtown core. It is at the junction of North/South Lewis Avenue, once Route 66, and East Admiral Boulevard. The district is L-shaped and all of the buildings except the residence are one or two-story commercial structures. The commercial buildings share typical configurations of main street commercial architecture with street elevations abutting pedestrian sidewalks. The district buildings have a sense of belonging together, much as small town main street buildings do. There is parallel parking in insets on both sides of East Admiral Boulevard and South Lewis Avenue. There are sidewalks on both sides of East Admiral and Lewis, and street trees along Lewis and in the 2300 Block of East Admiral. The district is still pedestrian-oriented although auto parking has been available in the district since before 1928. East Admiral Boulevard, east of Whittier Square is also a long approach to I-244. On the right side of Lewis Avenue at East Admiral Boulevard is a large parking area (c. 2001) which displaced many earlier Whittier Square businesses. The parking area was constructed in an Urban Renewal project, and the Whittier Square Public Library (c. 2000) is to the south of the parking area. To the north of Whittier Square is Interstate 244, which divided the original shopping area when constructed between 1965 and 1970. The district has historic open space in the 2200 block of East Admiral Boulevard where a used car lot was located.

Property Descriptions

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| 1. 8 North Lewis Avenue, H.E. Bradshaw Building | c. 1929, 1975 | Contributing |
| Commercial Style | | |

This is a two-story building of painted red brick with an asphalt-covered barrel roof.³ The irregularly notched parapet wall is finished with cast concrete coping, and the name plate, "H. E. Bradshaw", is to the right of center at the base of the parapet wall. Three pairs of double-hung one-over-one wood and wood-framed second floor windows are evenly spaced. Lug window sills are concrete. Above the windows are lintels of soldier bricks, with a notched belt course of cast concrete above the soldier bricks which frame the windows from above. The ground floor has a single storefront and the window openings are extant with replacement aluminum-framed multi-pane windows which maintain the appearance of transoms. There is a belt course of soldier bricks above the first floor display windows with cast concrete sills. The entry door is to the right of center and is a glazed wood panel. Above the door is a simple cast concrete shelf portico supported by wall brackets. A collector and downspout is at the south end of the front elevation. The south elevation is partially exposed publicly as well with twelve partial multi-pane steel awning windows on the second floor and four single wood-shuttered windows on the first. The south elevation has an additional c. 1975 entry door near Lewis Avenue and it is an aluminum-glazed door with one side-light. A wood one-story, recessed 12' wide connection with address 10-12 North Lewis, has a

¹ Whittier Square is likely named after John Greenleaf Whittier School, constructed just to the north of the district in 1916.

² "Oklahoma Route 66 Roadbed Documentation Project (1926-1970): A Survey of Roadbed and Integral Structures," Route 66 Association 2001-2002 for the Oklahoma State Preservation Office, Map 17.

³ This is a complex building with another two-story building behind the one at street front. In an interview with the owner of the property, Mr. Dan Ziegler, Sr., on November 2, 2011, Ziegler noted the differences stating that the rear building was part of the 10-12 North Lewis cleaners and the cleaning company used the second story of the rear building to store their trucks. The street-side building is the only one that is seen publicly.

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corrugated metal roof and three single-pane wood windows with wood framing. The connection also has a wood-framed wood slab entry door. The building's north elevation has an exterior steel stairway to a second floor lodge hall once used by the Modern Woodmen of the World. The lodge entry door is a wood slab. The north elevation also partially visible and has eleven multi-pane partial awning steel windows with brick slip sills on the second floor and two visible ground floor windows are the same eight multi-pane partial awning steel windows. This building is also connected on the ground floor at the rear across the vacated alley to the rear one-story portion of Cobb Building at 2309-11 East Admiral Boulevard. The connection is angled and wood with a flat corrugated roof and a metal slab entry door. Neither small connectors which were added in the 1970s distracts from the integrity of this building.

2. 10-12 North Lewis Avenue, H. E. Bradshaw Building c. 1925 Contributing
Commercial Style

This is a two-story painted red brick building with an asphalt covered barrel roof, and behind the two-story portion is a one-story portion.⁴ The parapet wall has a centered stepped-up angled peak and notches. The parapet wall coping is cast concrete. Centered beneath the angled step-up is the name plate "H. E. Bradshaw" which is the cast concrete painted red. The second floor has two groups of triple windows on the right and left of center and the windows are wood-framed aluminum one-over-one double-hungs. Centered under the name plate are two small four-over-one wood double-hungs. Above all window groupings are soldier bricks and above the bricks is a widely notched belt course further framing the windows. The windows have cast concrete lug sills. The ground floor has two storefronts and between them is a centered wood slab entry door with transom to apartments above. In both commercial storefronts, the wood slab doors are centered with wood-covered transoms with display windows on both sides. Repairs have been made in the façade near the apartment entry door and the shelf portico is missing although the cast concrete support brackets are in situ. A brick one-story, recessed 12' wide connects 10-12 to 8 North Lewis (see description above).

3. 14-16 North Lewis Avenue c. 1927, c. 1979 Non-Contributing
Commercial Style

This is a painted red brick one-story building. The roof is sloped steel paneling added above the parapet wall. Both front elevation sides have recesses framed by pilasters. These end ensembles appear to rest on cast concrete and brick plinths, and the pilasters are capped with angled cast concrete trim. Each recessed area has a square slightly raised brick frame at the level of the parapet wall with a row of soldier bricks below. The ground floor once had two store fronts. These are now closed with concrete block in-fill with a single glazed slab metal entry door. Decorative touches remain in the zigzag brick motif at the base of the parapet wall. The north elevation is seen publicly and is brick painted with contemporary signage. The rear has a shed roof metal addition. The building is non-contributing due to inappropriate alterations.

4. 6 South Lewis 1927 Contributing
Commercial Style

This address is part of a one-story beige brick corner building which fronts both East Admiral Boulevard and South Lewis Avenue. Five storefronts are on Admiral, an angled one is at the junction of South Lewis and Admiral, and a storefront is at 6 South Lewis. The parapet wall coping is cast concrete. Brown brick trim is at the top of the parapet wall, and raised brown header and sailor bricks form a signage frieze on this street elevation. The frieze is filled with a basket-on-edge brick pattern. In the corners of the rectangle frieze are small cast concrete squares. Brown soldier bricks are above transom area and are finished at the elevation sides with small cast concrete blocks. Brown sailor bricks decorate the columns at the elevation end and the columns rest on concrete plinths. Display windows are wood-framed and are above vertical metal paneling in the bulkhead. The glazed transom is wood-framed and the entry has a glazed metal door with a covered transom above.

5. 8 South Lewis Avenue 1929, c. 1941 Contributing
Moderne

This small commercial building is one-story and has a flat roof. It is between 6 South Lewis Avenue (part of 2314-2326 East Admiral Boulevard building) and 10 South Lewis (the Circle Theater (NRIS #03000098)). The theater sits closer to the street side than 6 South Lewis, thus 8 South Lewis angles to connect to the 6 and 10 addresses. The parapet coping is metal and a large sign, "Circle Cinema", hangs from the top of the parapet wall. Glass block fills the transom area and the left side of the storefront. The elevation is covered with gray and black vitrolite glass tile. The bulkhead is brick and may have also been covered with glass tile at one time. The two large store front windows are wood-framed and a window wraps to the recessed entry door which is right of center. The wood-framed door is glazed aluminum with a transom. A c. 1952 historic photo shows the front elevation as it is today.⁵

6. 12-14 South Lewis Avenue c. 1947 Contributing
Moderne

This is a two-story brick building with a painted white second floor. It has a flat roof and the parapet wall coping is cast concrete. The second floor has a group of six multi-pane steel with partial casement windows that are framed by soldier bricks above, sailor bricks on the sides, and all window sills are connected with a band of cast concrete. The ground floor has two storefronts which are surrounded by two shades of flesh-colored vitrolite glass tile. Glass blocks also span the top of the storefronts and the blocks rest on a steel

⁴ Behind this street front building is a one-story older building constructed for a large cleaning service. From Google Earth, one can distinguish large chimneys from the coal burning stoves used for steam cleaning. Large skylights are also visible in this building from above. Mr. Dan Ziegler, building owner, did not know how old the building was, but stated it was older than the 1925 building in front along the street side.

⁵ The movie theater is also in the black and white photo with a movie, "Northwest Territory" released in 1951 and "Retreat Hell" released in 1952, late 40s cars are parked in front. The elevation of the building is mostly visible with its current elevation intact. The glass tiles are likely from the 1940s and are like those on 12-14 South Lewis.

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beam. Historic photos show the building in the 1940s with its current appearance.⁶ The storefronts are mirrored, and separated by glass blocks with rounded corners. Each storefront has two large aluminum-framed display windows tipping inward slightly at the bottom and resting on rows of glass block on an aluminum band at the junction with the sidewalk. The entry doors are slightly off center, slightly recessed and the entry areas are composed of the glazed slab entry doors with overly large transoms above. Both entry doors are surrounded by a frame of glass block. Between these storefront entries and centered between them are aluminum-framed narrow windows nearly the size of the entry door and transom, which also rest on glass block.

7. 18-20 South Lewis Avenue
Commercial Style

c. 1948

Contributing

This is a two-story flat-roofed painted brick building with two storefronts. The parapet wall has a stepped up center portion and also stepped-up portions at the parapet sides. The parapet coping is cast concrete with metal flashing. The second floor has one triple steel multi-pane partial casement window. The second triple window is a replacement six-over-six double-hung with aluminum frame. Sills on both windows are slip cast concrete. The storefronts on the ground floor appear to merge together as a long line of glass. There are three nearly side-by-side aluminum glazed entry doors framed in wood. Two doors enter commercial spaces, and the center door accesses second floor apartments; all three have transoms above. The store fronts are mirrored, and each has an entry door and two large wood-framed display windows. The entry door is slightly recessed and the display window angles back to meet the entry door. The windows rest on a brick bulkhead. Collectors and downspouts are at each in of the front elevation. The sub-station post office was located in this building for many years.⁷

8. 10 S. Lewis, Circle Theater, National Register Listed Property (NRIS #03000098). The Circle Theater (Chilton Building) is a two-story red/green/brown brick commercial style building. The parapet wall steps up toward the center and is finished at the top with soldier bricks and cast concrete coping. The front elevation is framed on each side with columns of raised bricks in every fifth row. The columns rest on cast concrete plinths. A name plate in the parapet has "Chilton 1928". There are two groups of triple wood window and two single wood windows on the second floor. The wood-framed windows are six-over-one, and have cast concrete sills and soldier brick lintels with cast concrete decorative blocks. A belt course of soldier bricks is beneath the windows. The first floor is nearly covered with plywood because the theater is in the process of rehabilitation. A large triangular marquee provides signage for the theater as well as a large blade sign which extends over the top of the parapet wall. The marquee is supported with chains at the second floor.

9. 22-36 S Lewis Avenue, and 2317 East First Street, Lewis Avenue Building
Commercial Style

c. 1939, c. 1965

Contributing

This is a one-story red brick building with six storefronts: four along South Lewis, one in the angled corner at the junction of East First Street and South Lewis, and one at the rear of the building at 2317 East First Street. The parapet wall along South Lewis and East First Street is interrupted by upward projecting half circles, two of which are more closely spaced together on South Lewis. The parapet wall coping is cast concrete covered with metal flashing. The parapet wall also has signage areas highlighted by yellowish brick rectangles between the half circles; six on the Lewis Avenue elevation, one above the angled entry, and five on East First Street. There are six small drainage holes at the base of the Lewis Avenue parapet wall. Storefronts are separated by rock-faced concrete panels, one of which has been removed and bricks show beneath. The transom area of the building is covered on both South Lewis and East First with vertical metal siding. The storefront at address 22 has a centered aluminum glazed entry door with transom above, and on both sides of the door are pairs of aluminum-framed display windows. The windows rest on a brick bulkhead of stacked bond narrow brick. Address 24 has the same entry door and transom and display windows as address 22 but the door is located on the right of center. The bulkhead is stacked bond narrow brick. Address 26 has a deeply recessed entry with angled aluminum-framed display windows resting on stacked bond narrow brick. The entry door is also the same as at 22 and 24, but has sidelights and transom. These storefronts are separated from the rest of the building to the south by a display window in-filled with stacked bond concrete blocks. Addresses 30 and 32 South Lewis are one storefront with sections of large display windows resting on stacked bond narrow brick. The pair of entry doors with transom at the angled corner entry are aluminum-framed with display windows on both sides. This building continues on East First Street with four more bays of display windows and one storefront. Bay two through four differ from the pattern on Lewis because half of the display window area is filled with stacked bond narrow brick with smaller aluminum-framed windows above. The storefront at 2317 East First Street is left of center and has a pair of glazed aluminum-framed entry doors with a covered transom above, and two aluminum-framed display windows on the right. These windows rest on a small area of stacked bond narrow brick.⁸

10. 2202-2206 E. Admiral Boulevard, V. S. Gabriel Building
Commercial Style

c. 1931

Contributing

This is a one-story, light brown brick building with three store fronts; one large and two small. The roof is flat. The building is framed by square columns at the ends of the front elevation and at the west elevation on South Zuni. The parapet wall is stepped up to create an angled peak over the center of the building and the name plate "V. S. Gabriel" is beneath. The parapet coping is cast concrete and there are decorative cast concrete finials at the top of the columns and in the parapet wall steps. Rectangular sign friezes are created by raised soldier and header bricks with small concrete squares at the corners. The storefronts are divided by brick pilasters and the pilasters and columns rest on concrete plinths. The 2202 address is the largest storefront with a wood-glazed entry door to the left of

⁶ A 1930s and 40s cars are in front of the building in the black and white historic photo. *Polk's Tulsa City Directories* provide the construction date.

⁷ According to Dan Ziegler, this building was constructed by the Communication Workers of America, which had an office in the upstairs. They do not appear listed in the *Polk's Tulsa City Directories* until 1955.

⁸ A remodel date was provided by Dan Ziegler, Sr. He said that it was remodeled when TG&Y, a variety store, moved into the building.

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center. On the right side of the door there are two large display windows separated by a pilaster; on the left, there is one large and one small display window also separated by a pilaster. The transom area is wood covered. The windows are wood-framed, and have two parts: a narrow horizontal band of windows whose brick sills rest on the bulkhead, and larger windows above. Window sills are slip with header bricks. This building also has two bays on South Zunis Street and one bay has the same windows as found on the front elevation, and another South Zunis bay has a glazed wood entry door, and a segmented metal overhead garage door. Transoms on this elevation are also covered. Address 2204 and 2206 are small storefronts. The door to 2206 has been covered with wood, but the windows and transoms are the same as in address 2202. Address 2204 has a slightly recessed glazed slab wood entry door. The windows repeat the same pattern as at the 2206 address. Decorative features include two metal awnings over the existing doors.

11. 2205-07 E. Admiral Boulevard, K. L. Buck Building c. 1929 Contributing
Commercial Style

This is a one-story red brick building constructed for a tire business. The roof is flat and the parapet wall is stepped up twice to the center and is finished with cast concrete coping. The name plate, "K. L. Buck", is centered under the top of the parapet. There are two storefronts, and the 2205 storefront has a replacement overhead glazed segmented metal garage door, and a large wood-framed display window with two transoms above. The window rests on vertical wood paneling in the bulkhead area. The 2207 storefront has a recessed multi-pane glazed wood entry door. Display windows that are now plywood covered are on both sides. The windows angle back from the front elevation to meet the entry door. This building historically had an auto sales lot to the west.⁹ Both the east and west elevations have two small single pane windows and the east elevation has a metal slab entry door. Two cast concrete squares provide a decorative touch in the parapet wall above each storefront. A steel-sided shed addition with a segmented metal overhead garage door is on the rear of this building, but not easily visible from the street.

12. 2210-12 E. Admiral Boulevard c. 1931 Non-Contributing
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

This commercial building is a very modest representation of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. It is a one-story blond brick building with a flat roof and two storefronts, one of which is larger. The parapet wall is finished with two rows of red tile and a red tile cap. The storefronts are framed by brick columns and a pilaster separates the storefronts. The columns and pilaster are distinguished by a frame of raised header bricks, and both columns and pilaster rest on concrete plinths. A row of soldier bricks continues across both storefronts. The storefront transoms are plywood covered. The smaller storefront has a wood-framed glazed aluminum entry door with a transom to right of center. The three wood-framed display windows rest on a brick bulkhead. The larger storefront has a centered wood-framed glazed aluminum entry door with transom. To its right is a display window area covered with metal with the bulkhead below. To the left, the storefront has been replaced with a glazed metal, segmented overhead garage door. Decorative touches are found at the top of the brick columns that have cast concrete rectangles with four-leaf clovers. The building wraps to the alley one bay on the east elevation and repeats the brick column pattern with one display window. The window has been replaced with a multi-pane window resting on the brick bulkhead area and the transom is plywood covered. The rest of the east elevation has two small single pane windows and a wood-covered door near the rear elevation. The building is non-contributing due to the alteration of the storefront with a garage opening.

13. 2219 E. Admiral Boulevard c. 1970 Non-Contributing
No Style

This is a one-story flat-roofed poured concrete panel commercial building painted red. It was constructed in two phases although the building appears as only one.¹⁰ It has two glazed metal entry doors and each has a wood-framed pair of windows on one side. There are three metal doors, and a painted glazed metal door which is wood-framed. The exposed east elevation has two wood-framed single pane windows covered by grills. The exposed west elevation has a segmented overhead garage door near the rear elevation. The large angled full elevation steel awning with canvas fringe is decorative. The building is non-contributing due to age.

14. 2224 E. Admiral Boulevard, Phillips 66 Station #473, National Register Listed Property (NRIS #04001332). This 1929 cottage style red brick gasoline station with a front elevation chimney was expanded in 1941 to its present configuration which has a middle section that encloses work space between the original building and the garage/service bay. The gable roof is steeply pitched and has a dropped cross gable roof in the 1929 portion. The building has a rear slope chimney in the middle portion of the 1941 addition. The front gable above the entry has wide barge boards and two decorative rafter tails. There are multi-pane partial casement windows in the cottage portion with brick lug sills, and in the middle portion on the right side is another multi-pane partial casement window with the upper panes covered. The middle portion also has large replacement multi-pane windows that fill a historic opening. The garage has a replacement overhead partially glazed multi-pane segmented door. Soldier bricks across all portions of the building at the junction with the ground tie the different building portions together. The entry door is glazed slab wood is framed by an arch at the top, and the brick is arched around the top of the opening. Beside the door is a roundel that would have held a Phillips 66 logo. The station property has a relatively new detached brick garage at the west end with an east facing single segmented metal overhead garage door. On the north elevation there are two single pane windows and a glazed wood entry door.

15. 2301-03E. Admiral Boulevard c. 1952 Contributing
Commercial Style

This simple one-story commercial building has a flat roof and is painted brick with three storefronts. It has a low parapet wall finished with cast concrete coping. The three storefront entry doors and facade ends are distinguished by pilasters which separate them from

⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Tulsa 1915-July 1926, Vol. 2, 1915-June 1962, Sheet 217.

¹⁰ Dan Ziegler, Sr. ibid.

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the display windows. The three entry doors are glazed wood with wood frames and transoms above. The aluminum display windows are wood-framed and the bulkhead area has a row of soldier clay tiles and sailor tile at the intersection with the sidewalk. A large nearly full elevation steel awning with canvas fringe decorates and wraps partially to the North Gillette Avenue side of the building. The North Gillette Avenue elevation has one display window like those on the front elevation.

16. 2302-04 E. Admiral Boulevard c. 1925, c. 1979 **Non-Contributing**

Commercial Style

This one-story red brick building has a flat roof and two storefronts. The parapet wall is stepped up once to the center and is finished with cast concrete coping. The parapet is decorated with cast concrete squares and rectangles. The storefront at 2304 has been infilled with brick and it has a metal panel entry door. The 2302 address has a recessed centered entry glazed aluminum door with a sidelight. The store windows have been replaced with small windows and wood infill. The bulkhead is red brick. The west elevation on South Gillette has four small ribbon awning windows and an air conditioner. The building is non-contributing due to inappropriate alterations.¹¹

17. 2306-2308 E. Admiral Boulevard, Rowlinson Building c. 1929

Contributing

Commercial Style

This one-story building is light brown brick, has an asphalt covered barrel roof, and two identical storefronts. The parapet wall is finished in cast concrete coping and is stepped up over the center of the building. Centered under the parapet wall is the name and date plate, "Rowlinson Building 1929", in a rectangle which is surrounded by dark brick headers with small concrete squares at the rectangle corners. The front elevation columns/pilasters rest on concrete plinths and the elevation is also framed by dark header bricks beneath the parapet coping and along most of both sides of the front elevation. The storefronts are also emphasized with dark brown soldier bricks above both of them, and further by a dark brown brick frame of header bricks. The transom area is covered with plywood; the wood-framed display windows rest on cast concrete sills and the bulkhead area is brick in stacked bond. The display windows on each side of the entry doors angle slightly toward them. The entry doors are wood-framed, with plywood covering the glazing. Air conditioners are in the transom area above the entry doors.

18. 2310-12 E. Admiral Boulevard, Eby Brothers Building c. 1929

Contributing

Commercial Style

This one-story building is light brown brick and has an asphalt covered barrel roof. The parapet coping is cast concrete and it steps up in a centered angled peak. The cast concrete name and date plate, "Eby Bros 1929", is beneath the peak. The sides of the elevation and the divider between the two storefronts appear as square columns resting on concrete plinths. The side elevation columns are capped at the top with cast concrete. The building has two storefronts of unequal size. The 2210 address has a transom area covered with wood. The recessed entry is off center and display windows angle back toward the entry door. The entry door is aluminum-framed and glazed with transom above. The display window area is filled partially with glazing and a small part with wood. The window sill is cast concrete. The 2212 address has a centered flush-façade glazed aluminum-framed door with transom above. At the base of the entry door are small squares on each side, likely fill in the opening when the original door was larger, had sidelights, or was once recessed. The transom area has been reduced in height in this storefront with new window replacements. On both sides of the entry door are display windows resting on cast concrete sills. The building is decorated with a basket-on-edge brick pattern at the top of the parapet wall; soldier bricks are above the transom areas, and a header brick row in the bulkhead is at the wall's junction with the sidewalk. The building wraps one bay to the alley with the same light brown brick, and decorative details, but the alley display window has been infilled with brick.

19. 2305-2307 E. Admiral Boulevard c. 1925

Contributing

Commercial Style

This is a two-story painted red brick building with one storefront and an upstairs apartment entry door at the elevation right side.¹² The parapet wall is flat and finished with concrete coping. This building appears seamlessly attached to the Cobb Building at 2309-11, and while it is likely that this portion was constructed within two years of the Cobb Building, the second floor is united in appearance across the 2305-11 addresses. A one brick wide decorative projection on the second floor is finished with cast concrete angles at the top and bottom. This vertical decorative divider is at the left end of the façade and another separates this building from 2309-11. The second floor has two windows above the storefront, and a window above the door to the stairs. The brick elevation sides and dividers between storefront rest on concrete plinths. All second floor windows are surrounded by cast concrete frames and sills, and all but one single pane window, retain their wood double-hung one-over-one form. Above the storefront is a rectangle signage frieze created by raised header bricks. The transom area is canvas covered. The glazed wood entry storefront door is deeply recessed and centered. The display windows are metal-framed, rest on concrete sills and angle back to meet the entry. The apartment entry door is glazed wood panel. Addresses 2305-11 share a steel awning with a decorative canvas fringe and spans the full elevation.

20. 2309-2311 E. Admiral Boulevard, Cobb Building c. 1923

Contributing

¹¹ Alteration date is based on when the building was initially used by a church.

¹² Dan Ziegler, Sr., owner of the building believes that these addresses were two buildings. Google Earth shows that it is possible because of their slightly different foot prints. *Polk's Directory* entries indicate this as well with businesses filling them at different times. Address 2209-2211 has a one story addition on the rear which was extant in 1962 from *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Tulsa 1915-July 1926, Vol. 2, 1915-June 1962, Sheet 218*. It cannot be seen publicly. However, these two building appears as one from the street and construction details on the building display windows, entries, doors, decorative aspects, etc., are the same in both.

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Commercial Style

This is a two-story painted red brick building with two storefronts and one upstairs apartment entry.¹³ About one-fourth of the building at the rear is an early one-story addition of unknown date and it is not publicly visible. The parapet wall has a stepped up portion centered above the 2309-11 addresses, and the coping is cast concrete. Beneath the stepped up portion is the cast concrete name plate "Cobb Bld", and beneath is the 1923 date. This building appears seamlessly attached to the 2305-07 address. The ends of the second floor façade have a one brick wide decorative brick projection finished with cast concrete angles at the top and bottom. The brick elevation sides and dividers between storefronts and doors rest on concrete plinths. All second floor windows are surrounded by cast concrete frames and sills, and retain their wood double-hung one-over-one form with two groups of paired windows, and two single windows. Above each storefront is a rectangle signage frieze created by raised header bricks. The transoms at 2309-11 are canvas covered. The two storefronts have glazed wood entry doors that are deeply recessed. The display windows are metal-framed and rest on concrete sills and angle back from facing the street to the entries. Between the two storefronts, is a glazed wood panel door to the upstairs. The doorway is framed by a brick arch. The three storefronts in 2305-2311 addresses are exactly the same and share a steel awning with a decorative canvas fringe.

21. 2314-2326 E. Admiral Boulevard

c. 1927

Contributing

Commercial Style

This is a one-story beige brick corner building which fronts East Admiral Boulevard and South Lewis Avenue. Five storefronts are on Admiral, an angled one at the junction of South Lewis and Admiral, and one is on South Lewis. The parapet wall coping is cast concrete. Brown brick trim is at the top of the parapet wall, and raised brown header and sailor bricks form large nearly full elevation rectangle signage friezes on both street elevations. The friezes are filled with a basket-on-edge brick pattern. In the corners of the frieze rectangles are small cast concrete squares. Brown soldier bricks are above transom areas across all storefronts and are finished at the elevation sides with small cast concrete blocks. Brown sailor bricks also decorate the columns at the elevation ends and at the Lewis/Admiral corner square column. Columns rest on concrete plinths. Addresses 2314 and 2316 currently share the same store front with a wood-covered transom area but have separate entrances. The bulkhead area on both addresses is vertical metal siding. Address 2314 has a deeply recessed entry door to the side with a glazed aluminum-framed door with a transom. The display windows wrap to the door and have wood frames. Address 2316 is a larger storefront and the entry door is to the right of center. Display windows are wood-framed and wrap to meet the door which is glazed and aluminum-framed. The entry doors in these two units are side-by-side. Addresses 2218 and 2222 have a full replacement storefront which is recessed. Full aluminum-framed window walls have divisions for the transom area and for display windows. Display windows sills are narrow stone nearly at sidewalk level. One entry door is now glass filled, and the main entry to one side is a pair of glazed aluminum doors. Address 2224 has a wood-covered transom area and a side entry door which is glazed aluminum with a transom above. The display windows are wood-framed and the bulkhead area is vertical metal siding. Address 2326 has a wood covered transom area, and the display windows are wood-framed and the bulkhead area is vertical metal siding. The angled and recessed entry door is a glazed metal with transom window above and the entry is terrazzo. The display windows angle toward the door and one display window facing South Lewis is wood in-filled. The display windows are wood-framed and are above the vertical metal paneling in the bulkhead. The left of center entry door is glazed aluminum with transom above.

22. 2315 E. Admiral Boulevard (or given as address 2323 at times)

c. 1952

Contributing

Moderne

This is a one-story flat-roofed and enamel panel gas station (Conoco) and is painted red. It abuts 8 North Lewis Avenue on the rear. The west elevation (facing the vacated alley) is concrete block and brick with a multi-pane metal window. The main elevation two-car garage bay is larger than the store portion and an angled wall connects the two portions. The two garage openings are wood covered, and one wood cover has a wood-framed wood slab entry door. In the angled wall, there is a glass block window and the display windows in the station are wood-covered. The Admiral Boulevard entry door and the Lewis Avenue side door are wood covered. The pumps are not extant, but the drive through in front of the building is.

23. 6 S. Gillette Avenue
Bungalow/Craftsman

c. 1914

Non-Contributing

This is a one-story side gable-roofed residence with a dropped front gable over the entry door. The shingles are asphalt. The front has been highly modified with wood covering all windows and replacement horizontal siding is below the windows. A later wood front porch addition frames a pair of slab wood doors above which is a transom covered by a small shed roof. The dropped front gable shows a few original diamond-shingles. The residence is non-contributing due to inappropriate alterations.

¹³ Ibid.

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24. 5 N. Gillette Avenue¹⁴
Commercial

c.1952

Contributing

This one-story brick building has a part flat and part low asphalt gable roof. This building was added to the front of a c. 1922 gabled roof residence. The parapet is finished with cast concrete coping. The wood-framed entry door is centered and is wood slab with wood covering the transom above. There is one wood-framed display window area which is also covered with plywood. The bulkhead area has a row of soldier clay tile beneath the windows with sailor tiles at the sidewalk intersection. The garage opening has a segmented overhead metal door. There is a near full façade flat marquee. The building has two rear additions: one brick and one concrete block both of which are not easily visible from the street.

Integrity

The Whittier Square Historic District retains the distinctive qualities of design, setting, and massing that distinguish it as a cohesive early-twentieth century commercial suburban shopping center which maintained further construction into the 1950s. The size and placement of the buildings communicate its growth along two important streets, East Admiral Boulevard and Lewis Avenue, and maintain a small town main street shopping area appearance. Most of the buildings retain their original storefronts or the original configuration of storefront openings. Patterns in parapet walls shared by many of the buildings draw them together creating a synergy in their similar appearance. The most conspicuous alterations have been the modernization of first-story storefront windows and transoms, most of which are extant but covered. Most alterations have not disturbed the original openings and spatial relationships of the primary façade. Even the most extreme alterations appear reversible and the buildings present a cohesive and distinguishable commercial district that has sustained itself well during the period of significance.

¹⁴ This storefront does not appear in *Polk's Tulsa City Directories* in 1952, but the construction has the identical clay tile bulkhead as at 2301-03 East Admiral Boulevard which is a building just to the south.

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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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Commerce and Trade

Transportation

Period of Significance

1914 – 1965

Significant Dates

1914 – Construction of first district building

1926 – Route 66 Official Highway

1932 – Route 66 Route Moved to 11th Street

1952 – Construction of last district building within period of sig.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (Justification)

The period of significance for Whittier Square dates from 1914, the construction date of the first resource within the district, to 1965, when Interstate 244 construction began and divided the district and disturbed its cohesive character.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Whittier Square is locally significant and eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, Commerce and Trade, and for Transportation as associated with Route 66. Whittier Square was Tulsa's first suburban shopping center, a commercial nexus for the entire Whittier neighborhood in an early "edge city". Whittier Square represents the reshaping of Tulsa stimulated by oil, early public transportation and the spread of automobile use. The Square was well-established by 1919 by a farm to market road, and when Route 66 was designated in 1926, it ran through the heart of Whittier Square and influenced businesses within the shopping center. In turn, the Route stimulated new services within Whittier Square that provided for traveler's wants.¹⁵ Whittier Square was an important location among schools, churches and a community library, and provided a community focus for the large residential area around it.

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

Community Planning and Development¹⁶

Whittier Square is significant in Tulsa's history of community planning and development because it is Tulsa's first suburban shopping center.¹⁷ Tulsa's population and demands for housing increased dramatically during the city's oil boom in the nineteen-teens and twenties. Tulsa spread outward rapidly as new plats filled with new houses hop-scotched over areas of vacant land. With new neighborhoods, demands for nearby shopping increased. Whittier Square exemplifies the city's growth and the demand for services needed by residents in new neighborhoods in an expanding city. Whittier Square began on the northeast edge of Tulsa at Admiral Boulevard, Admiral Place and Lewis Avenue, near the Tulsa Fairgrounds, which were established in 1915. This was an area almost in the country with dairy and poultry businesses and a mule trading company nearby. The Tulsa Home for Indigents was just east of the fairgrounds. The shopping center's growth was also aided by the 1909 Tulsa Street Railway (TSR) First Street line from downtown to the heart of the Whittier Square neighborhood.¹⁸ The Gillette-Hall housing addition, location of the Whittier Square Historic District, was platted in 1906 south of the fairgrounds, along Lewis and East Admiral Boulevard. The plat and land owners were planning ahead because the city limits did not reach that far in 1906. John Greenleaf Whittier School was constructed in 1916, at 46 North Lewis Avenue, which further encouraged residents to move to the area. A post office substation located on North Lewis in 1924 to answer postal needs in a rapidly growth of the area filled with new housing and new commercial businesses. Cleveland Middle School opened in 1926.¹⁹ Aided by trolley service, then jitney cabs, and increased automobile ownership, the small corner convenience store once a neighborhood staple, was replaced by a concentrated variety of shopping options at Whittier Square. By the late-1920s, Whittier Square was an important shopping destination and well-located when Route 66 was designated a federal highway in 1926.

Commerce and Trade

The Whittier Square Historic District was the first suburban shopping center in Tulsa. It was an important location among schools, churches and a community library and provided a commercial nexus for the entire Whittier neighborhood. A 1939 Oklahoma *Academy of Science* research paper identified Whittier Square as a significant retailing center, and at one time, Whittier Square was home for more than 100 businesses providing a wide range of goods and services which included, for example, a theater, department stores, restaurants, cleaners, drugstores, bakeries, dentists, doctors, dry goods, grocery stores, and automobile related services. It was a destination shopping location with its own post office sub-station. Its location was ideal near the University of Tulsa, and along a major transportation route. The residential growth in and around the Square helped assure the businesses located there a substantial clientele.

Transportation

Whittier Square's location was ideal when U.S. Highway 66 was declared a national highway. The route ran east toward Tulsa along Admiral Place which dead-ended at South Lewis. The route then turned south on Lewis to East Second Street and then west again toward downtown Tulsa.²⁰ Whittier Square was located at the junction of Admiral Boulevard and South Lewis, prime high traffic streets, and provided a travel stop for highway travelers. Restaurants, tire repair, filling stations, drug stores, grocery stores, bakeries and barbers were some of the businesses in Whittier Square during the period the route followed Admiral Place and South Lewis. The

¹⁵ Whittier Square is a "travel stop" whose registration requirements are defined in the "Multiple Property Nomination for Route 66 and Associated Historic Structures, 1926-1970", the district has a clear association to Route 66 in Oklahoma, Section F, 72-75.

¹⁶ It is important to understand the street designations, which are shown on the district map (see Continuation Sheet 7.2). Admiral Boulevard, once called Berry, divides the city streets into north and south designations. Therefore part of the district is on North Lewis and part on South Lewis. The district is along East Admiral Boulevard, though the Whittier neighborhood and commercial area was once much more extensive. Admiral Place or Route 66 was once Federal Boulevard which marked the boundary between Creek and Cherokee Nations. Early street names were changed in 1920. See the Tulsa Preservation Commission website <http://www.tulsapreservationcommission.org/history/urban> (referenced October 17, 2011).

¹⁷ A definition of "suburb" from Merriam Webster Dictionary is "a : an outlying part of a city or town b : a smaller community adjacent to or within commuting distance of a city." Scholars still argue over the multiple definitions of suburbs but for Tulsa, Whittier Square meets the dictionary definition and was established early as an "edge city" or just outside or near the city limits; shoppers could sustain themselves with services and goods for the most part without having to travel to the downtown core. Its status as the first suburban shopping center was also affirmed by the nomination for Phillips 66 Station #473 (04001332); see Section 8, pages 11 and 13. It is affirmed again in the Circle Theater National Register Nomination (NRIS #0300098), Section 8, page 20.

¹⁸ Allison Chandler and Stephen D. Maguire, *When Oklahoma Took the Trolley*, Glendale, CA: Interurbans, 1980), 127. The line also served Kendall College (later Tulsa University).

¹⁹ Children who finished middle school went to Central High School in downtown Tulsa.

²⁰ The Oklahoma Route 66 Association, "Oklahoma Route 66 Roadbed Documentation Project (1926-1970): A Survey of Roadbed and Integral Structures," 2001-2001, Map #17, 51. See Continuation Page 7.3, for map of the route near Admiral and Lewis.

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and barbers were some of the businesses in Whittier Square during the period the route followed Admiral Place and South Lewis. The registration requirements under the "Multiple Resource Documentation Form for Route 66 in Oklahoma", Point 5. Section F, 66-67, for Criterion A in the area of transportation, notes that a resource requires a "clear association with and can convey a feeling of personal and commercial traffic along Route 66 in Oklahoma," which Whittier Square does. A potential listing must be located adjacent to, or near and obviously accessible from Route 66 and must retain sufficient physical integrity from the period of historic significance. In the case of Whittier Square, Route 66 ran through the heart of the shopping area and the Whittier Square Historic District retains physical integrity from the period the route was extant in the district.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Whittier Square Historic District was once part of the Creek Nation as was most the land in and around Tulsa. Prior to the 1901 and 1905 discoveries of oil, Tulsa was a small town along the Arkansas River dependent on ranching, agriculture and railroad transportation. When oil was discovered, Tulsa's downtown core became the hub for multiple oil businesses emerging from the oil boom. Oil transformed the downtown in appearance and oil money reshaped the city when incomers streamed into Tulsa seeking the wealth that seemed so readily available in the oil fields and oil businesses. Population figures reflect the growth the town experienced: the town grew from 1,390 residents in 1900 to 18,182 residents by 1910. The 1920 population of Tulsa was 72,075; but further oil field discoveries and the price of oil pushed the 1930 population to 141,258.²¹ Oil money caused radical changes in the town, altering the town from a densely built urban core to a far flung city expanding rapidly to the east and south as housing areas spread.²² Helping spread the city outward was the increase in automobile ownership.

Whittier Square is a product of Tulsa's intense population growth as the city spread east of downtown and is known as the city's first suburban shopping area. It was located on land originally held by the Creek Nation, and the nation awarded the Whittier Square area to Alvin T. Hodge and his wife in an allotment deed in 1903.²³ East First Street was originally named "Hodge" for him. Hodge was related to the Perryman family and was a tax collector for the Creek Nation collecting a monthly fee from non-tribal members working within the Creek Nation. He also served on two Tulsa city committees – Streets and Alleys, and Public Improvements. Before he sold the land that would become Gillette-Hall Addition (or Whittier Square) to J. M. Gillette, J. M. Hall and J. W. Hocker in 1906, it was part of Hodge's large cattle pasture which ran from Elgin in the downtown area, east to Lewis Avenue.²⁴ Gillette and Hall were real estate developers, merchants and investors. J. M. Hall was one of Tulsa's first merchants and has been called the "Father of Tulsa."²⁵ Gillette was most well-known as an oilman and for known his interests in the Gillette-Tyrell Building (or Pythian Building) in downtown Tulsa at 423 S. Boulder Avenue (NRIS # 82003703). Gillette also has a Tulsa historic district named after him (NRIS 82003702).²⁶

During the nineteen-teens and twenties it was common for small businesses to begin serving basic needs in residential neighborhoods as housing spread. Small corner grocery stores often opened, for example, in an owner's home rather than in a commercial building and sold mostly canned or dry food goods.²⁷ For example 1918 *Polk's Tulsa City Directories* show that along East Admiral Boulevard, in an approximate ten block sample of addresses, corner grocers were located at 1444, 1517, 1541, and 2113 addresses, all in residences.²⁸ The grocer at 2113 was in the Whittier Square neighborhood at a time before the first permanent commercial establishments were constructed there.

North and South Lewis Avenue ran through the Gillette-Hall Addition and Lewis was a busy street because the east-west farm/market road (Federal Boulevard) was heavily used as farmers moved goods into Tulsa from Siloam Springs. Federal Boulevard junctioned with Lewis and then turned south. Federal Boulevard was the dividing line between Creek and Cherokee Nation land, with Cherokee to the north and Creek to the south. Federal was renamed Admiral Place in the 1920s, and Admiral Place became Route 66 in 1926.²⁹

Besides the 1919 grocery store, a drugstore and a Lindner Oil filling station appear along the 2300 block of East Admiral Boulevard in Whittier Square, and within another year a restaurant appeared as well as Tulsa Refined Oil gas station in 1921. This group of buildings provided the nexus location for the rest of Whittier Square, eventually displacing earlier houses.³⁰ With new commercial buildings and "house" businesses (some along Lewis lasted into the 1940s) the shopping center quickly began to develop.

Several factors influenced the development of the commercial area besides its location along a high-use transportation road: Whittier School played a significant part in attracting residents to this area of town and housing was generally working class, small single family frame or duplex homes. The *Morning Tulsa Daily World* had an advertisement promoting the sale of houses near the school for \$550

²¹ Angie Debo, *Tulsa: from Creek Town to Oil Capital* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1943), 84, 87.

²² The Arkansas River was a barrier to westward expansion.

²³ Section 6, Township 19, Range 13, Book S, page 171; the sale to Gillette and Hall, Book 1, page 203.

²⁴ Donald A. Wise, *Myriads of the Past*, (Broken Arrow, OK: Re Tvkv'cke Press, 1987), 51-52.

²⁵ Nina Lane Dunn, *Tulsa's Magic Roots*, (Tulsa, OK: N.L.D. Corporation, 1979), 1.

²⁶ No information is known about Mr. Hocker.

²⁷ James M. Mayo, *The American Grocery Store: The Business Evolution of an Architectural Space*, (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1993), 134. Mayo traces the evolution of grocery stores and changes that transportation and chain stores created in community development.

²⁸ *Polk's Tulsa City Directory*, 1918, 702. *Tulsa Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* confirm they were residences.

²⁹ Information on streets is taken from the Tulsa Preservation Commission website *ibid*.

³⁰ In some cases, houses were turned into commercial establishments. Two houses remained storefronts along South Lewis until after World War II. *Polk's Tulsa City Directory*, 1920, 555. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*, Tulsa, 1915-1939, Vol.2, 1923, Sheet 226.

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to \$750.³¹ In 1923 the school had so many students that a row of temporary school buildings were constructed along the southern edge of the school grounds.³² The Tulsa Street Railway's First Street line had made it convenient to travel around Tulsa from the Whittier Square area because trolleys had been available in the neighborhood since 1909. The availability of such transportation reciprocally promoted surrounding residential development around the Whittier area. The First Street line when it reached South Lewis, turned south to Seventh Street on its way to Kendall College (in 1920 renamed the University of Tulsa). Entrepreneurs had platted areas around the college to encourage development, and residential blocks were filling with houses near the college as well.³³ Along with trolley access, in 1920 jitneys were moving people in and around Tulsa and Whittier Square. Although tracts of open space remained in the area of Whittier Square and the college, they soon would be filled with more new additions and housing. These factors helped make the Whittier Square an ideal location for concentrated shopping resources. In 1923, the large Cobb Building was constructed and housed the Oscar Cobb grocer, Ideal Bakery, Admiral Mercantile dry goods, and a second floor doctor's office. Other small businesses still were located in homes including a dentist and veterinary surgeon. Following the construction of the Cobb building, the Square had a restaurant and tire shop and several more grocers. In 1924, the post office sub-station also opened at 7 North Lewis, sharing a location with another drug store.³⁴ In 1929, the Circle Cinema opened and became a popular theater in the area.

The Whittier Square Business Directory listed 42 businesses already in 1928.³⁵ Whittier Square Community Association chairman, A. C. Ellis noted in a comment box in the directory, "Whittier Square - A community where you may buy what you want at a price that is consistent with best judgment. It is no longer necessary to buy your wants outside the community." In the 1920s the shopping area was a destination point with multiple grocery stores and restaurants. It is not possible to mention all different types of businesses existed all around the historic district, yet it is important to point out that Whittier Historic District today is what remains of a more extensive area with no longer extant commercial shops or buildings that have lost their integrity.

With the official designation of Route 66 in 1926, the highway went through the middle of Whittier Square. Route 66 generally had an effect on shopping areas around it. As MaryJo Meacham author of the "Multiple Property Listing for Route 66 and Associated Historic Resources in Oklahoma", noted between 1924 and 1941, Route 66 was probably the most heavily traveled east-west highway in the country.³⁶ Besides the availability of Whittier Square shopping for travelers, the road also stimulated new filling stations along Admiral Boulevard and auto and tire repair shops and used car lots.³⁷ The National Register listed Phillips Station #473 (NRIS #04001332) for example was constructed within the district in 1929. Oklahoma Tire and Supply Company moved to North Lewis and Admiral Boulevard also in c. 1929. Whittier Square was a "travel stop" and meets Criterion A in the area of transportation.³⁸ While the Whittier Historic District now lies along the east side North and South Lewis, there is a "clear association with [the route] and can convey a feeling of personal and commercial traffic along Route 66 in Oklahoma." Whittier Square was certainly a significant travel point along the Route, providing travelers access to car care, restaurants and grocery stores. In 1929, the Circle Cinema opened, providing a welcome entertainment venue to locals and travelers along Route 66.

Some of the more well-known and long time businesses in Whittier Square were Anderson Dry Goods (c.1926-1946), Cox's Department Store (c. 1940-1955), Safeway (c. 1940-1950), Meigs Cleaners (c. 1956-1978), and Ferguson's Bakery (c.1936-1965) which introduced sliced bread to the city under the name of Handy Bread.³⁹ A long time business owner, John Swinney noted that "at its peak, the expanded Whittier Square Shopping Center was home for more than 100 businesses which provided a wide range of goods and services to the surrounding community."⁴⁰ Mr. Swinney was long time merchant, and most of the time in Whittier Square (c. 1934 to 2008).⁴¹

As in viable small towns, multiple churches and a library became an integral part of the Whittier Square neighborhood as the residential sections filled with families. St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church at 2510 East Admiral Place formed and began construction of its new church in 1926; in 1928 Grace Methodist Episcopal Church became known as University Methodist Episcopal and purchased land at Fifth Street and College Avenue. Grace Lutheran Church began to develop plans for a new church at 2331 East

³¹ *Morning Tulsa Daily World*, February 13, 1920. This paper is available at <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/> (referenced October 20, 2011). Jitneys were really a kind of cab service which picked up multiple riders at a time.

³² *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*, 1915-1939 Tulsa 1915-1939. Vol. 2, 1923, Sheet 218.

³³ Determined to see Kendall College in Muskogee move to Tulsa, private citizens raised \$100,000 by selling chances on residential lots at \$300 each and used the money to buy tracts of land for the school. The college stimulated the development of residential areas surrounding it and residential growth continued on the "tracts of prairie land" in east Tulsa. See Glen and Courtney Vaughn-Roberson, *City in the Osage Hills* (Boulder, CO: Pruett Publishing, 1984), 81-82.

³⁴ In 1921, there were only three downtown sub-stations: North Main, South Main, and North Greenwood. See "United States Post Office, Tulsa, OK 74101, History of Tulsa, Oklahoma Post Office in the vertical files at the Tulsa City/County Library, "Tulsa Postal Service."

³⁵ This directory is owned by Dan Ziegler, Sr., and is displayed in a glass covered frame.

³⁶ Section E, Page 8.

³⁷ 1928 *Polk's Tulsa City Directory*, 702.

³⁸ Michael Cassity, "Oklahoma Route 66 Historic Resources Survey," 1926-1970, 2001, Section F, 72-42.

³⁹ The dates are taken from *Polk's City Directories*. Also see "A Neighborhood History of Tulsa's Historic Kendall-Whittier," City of Tulsa Preservation Commission, Urban Development Department, 1999, 8. These businesses are remembered by Dan Ziegler and Perry Isom, retired Whittier Square businessmen. Ziegler interview, *ibid* and Perry Isom interview November 7, 2011 with Cathy Ambler and Nancy Phelps, Whittier Square Main Street Manager. Ziegler and Isom's fathers, no longer living, conveyed some memories about earlier businesses days from the 1920s but they are most familiar with buildings in the recent past.

⁴⁰ *Ibid*.

⁴¹ Swinney's may have been in different location before coming to Whittier Square. *Polk's Directories* first show the first Swinney store in Whittier Square opened in c. 1944.

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Fifth Place in c. 1920. College Hill Presbyterian Church organized in 1912, and built their church in 1917 at Seventh Street and Columbia. The Second Presbyterian at 76 North Zuni Avenue was organized in 1917, and a church constructed in 1927. The vitality of the Whittier Square neighborhood continued to draw churches to the area, and in 1923, the Memorial Christian Church was organized and a church was under construction in 1956.⁴² The churches are important; they provided services within the Whittier Neighborhood and congregants did not have to go downtown churches because local religious services were available in their well-established community neighborhood. The East Second Street Library was constructed in 1931, at 2537 E. Second Street and it remained as an important community member until it was replaced by the current library which opened in 2000. Both the library and the churches are important community institutions in any small town, and indicate a significant area residential population, one that could support the Whittier Square shopping center.

The area was important during World War II because of the Tulsa Bomber Plant (Douglas Aircraft Company) to the north. Buses would pick up workers near Whittier Square to take them to various shifts.⁴³ In 1956, the Whittier Square Association had a membership of thirty-nine merchants, businesses and professional men and women.⁴⁴ Local promotions in Whittier Square brought neighbors in for a Halloween Event or Tulsa University art students painted trash cans for a local art project. Changes in the status of Whittier Square were to begin, however, after World War II. During the post-war's strong economic period, many residents in the Gillette-Hall addition and other nearby additions, moved further away into newer areas of Tulsa. Owners often kept their small houses and rented them or sometimes sold them, but these neighborhood houses were not as desirable as they once were. For those with new money to spend -- new larger modern ranches replaced interest in small wood-framed bungalows. Perhaps more disturbing to Whittier Square was the development of Interstate 244 which began in 1965.⁴⁵ The exits were placed such that they missed funneling traffic onto Lewis Avenue. In fact, it was difficult to find access to Whittier Square business area, separated now by a large interstate on the north; the interstate broke up the cohesiveness of the Whittier Square area. Admiral Boulevard and Lewis Avenue traffic had been an economic stimulus to Whittier Square that was in essence cut off by the highway construction despite the fact that Lewis Avenue bridged over I-244. It was no longer convenient to use the old streets to approach the Square because they were cut off by the expressway. The decline in use of Whittier Square is evident by the early 1960s as the rich variety of downtown type businesses that once were there were displaced with different ones. East Tulsa Office Supply, for example, opened in 1953 with one storefront and by 1965, had moved into eight.⁴⁶ It also did not help that the Whittier Square neighborhood was rezoned in the 1960s from single family to multi-family use. The city hoped to encourage dense development, but the effect was to change the nature of the neighborhood from single family ownership to multi-family rentals, often managed by absentee or inattentive landlords.⁴⁷ The neighborhood became an area where transient residents would stay for a few years and move on.⁴⁸ The customer base changed as did the types of businesses in Whittier Square. In the 1970s and 80s, adult-oriented businesses thrived,⁴⁹ but in the 1990s, multiple efforts by local residents and merchants formed plans and put them in place to reclaim the Square and plan its future. Through multiple studies, task forces, improvement districts, and very persistent community support, Whittier Square has seen revitalization with new sidewalks, curbing, lampposts, benches and street trees,⁵⁰ and the adult-oriented businesses were encouraged to leave. The Circle Cinema, once a neighborhood favorite, became an independent film theater and reopened in 2009. In 2010, through active community involvement Whittier Square was admitted to the Oklahoma Main Street Program.⁵¹

What makes Whittier Square so important? It was described in 1939, as a significant retailing center in Tulsa in a *Proceedings of the Oklahoma Academy of Science* article. The authors defined retailing centers as having at a minimum at least five business units with at least five kinds of services and among them were: food, drugs, personal services, automobile, restaurant, house supplies and services, miscellaneous personal and household goods, and entertainment and professionals such as doctors, dentists, etc. Whittier Square provided not just five of these services but all of them early in the development of suburban Tulsa.⁵² Whittier Square became

⁴² "A Neighborhood History of Tulsa's Historic Kendall-Whittier," *ibid.*, 12-25.

⁴³ Perry Isom and Dan Ziegler, *ibid.* The plant was east of today's municipal airport and both Isom and Ziegler mentioned the buses transported workers at a pickup in Whittier Square. The plant opened in August of 1942. Mr. Isom's father had a meat market at Lewis and Archer and the bomber plant added auto traffic that traveled along Lewis Avenue.

⁴⁴ "A Neighborhood History of Tulsa's Historic Kendall-Whittier," *ibid.*, 9.

⁴⁵ *Tulsa Tribune*, August 8, 1970. Copy provided by the Tulsa City/County Public Library.

⁴⁶ Dan Ziegler interview, *ibid.* Mr. Ziegler is a long time resident in the Whittier area. In 1939 at the age of 10 and through his grade school years, he "prowled" the alleys and stores of Whittier Square. He opened his first business in Whittier Square in c. 1974 and manufactured art supplies. Mr. Ziegler provided a one page background for the interview on November 2, 2011, with Cathy Ambler.

⁴⁷ Sonya Colbert, "Kendall-Whittier Rolling Up Sleeves, Rebuilding," *Tulsa World*, July 22, 1991.

⁴⁸ Isom interview, *ibid.* Mr. Isom ran a meat market and noted that he could tell there were new residents in the area by the cycle of his customers. He noted that among these groups were urbanized Native Americans, Cubans, and Vietnamese.

⁴⁹ Kendall-Whittier Master Plan, 1991. From the vertical file on neighborhoods at the Tulsa City/County Library, "Kendall Whittier".

⁵⁰ Scott Wigton, "Hearty Homecoming: Welcome Back, Whittier Square," *Tulsa World*, March 2, 1994.

⁵¹ P. J. Lassek, "Whittier Square Area Working to Create Improvement District" *Tulsa World*, May 7, 1998; Dan Balaban, "Neighborhood Renovation Starts," *Tulsa Tribune*, April 29, 1992; Janet Pearson, "Remodeling Plan to Rescue Kendall-Whittier is Detailed," *Tulsa World*, June 14, 1990; and Mike Easterling, "Back off the Curb: Kendall-Whittier Gets Approved to Become the Newest Part of the State's Urban Main Street Program," *Urban Tulsa*, February 25 to March 3, 2010.

⁵² Leo A. Haak and Rosemary Kelly, "The Number and Distribution of Neighborhood Retailing Centers in Tulsa," *Academy of Science for 1939*, 131-132. The *Academy of Science* article describes clusters of shopping around the city, but only five were mentioned as significant enough to be identified by names with Whittier Square among them. They included areas not in the City of Tulsa the time, for example Red For and Jenks, and West Tulsa. Their research found that most shopping points in Tulsa were at street intersections with N/S and E/W streets. Of the two in Tulsa, one was Brookside (developed later than Whittier Square) and Alhambra Square was at 15th and Peoria.

Whittier Square Historic District
Name of Property

Tulsa County, Oklahoma
County and State

the commercial part of an early "edge city" and it represents the reshaping of Tulsa stimulated by oil, public transportation, the spread of the automobile and its association with Route 66 which helped sustain it as a suburban retail center. As the "Urban Renewal Plan for the Kendall Whittier Neighborhood, Tulsa Oklahoma" noted, "it had its own "downtown" business center."⁵³

The Whittier Square shopping center is highly important in Tulsa's history. The historic district is the first suburban shopping center in Tulsa, and conveys its long-time significance to the broader Whittier Square neighborhood. It was an important location among schools, churches and a community library; it was the commercial nexus for the entire Whittier area.⁵⁴ Sited along Route 66, highway travelers had a way stop along the route, and businesses were stimulated to provide travelers services. Whittier Square is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Commerce and Trade, and for Transportation.

This area today is known as the Cherry Street and is popular for its farmer's market but the area is very close to downtown and in 1923, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Tulsa 1915-1939, Vol. 2, 1923, Sheet 259) show that there was a small area of commercial businesses only on one side of one block at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Peoria with Lincoln school across the street, therefore not as extensive as Whittier square. The surrounding area was residential.

⁵³ Tulsa Development Authority, 1994, 4.

⁵⁴ Today the area of Whittier Square is known as the Kendall Whittier neighborhood. This in part due to the community's effort to get a new school. Old Whittier school was demolished as was the Kendall neighborhood school. The neighborhoods worked together successfully to get a new school for both neighborhoods in 1998.

Whittier Square Historic District
Name of Property

Tulsa County, Oklahoma
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Whittier Square Historic District
Name of Property

Tulsa County, Oklahoma
County and State

Kendall-Whittier Master Plan, 1991. From the vertical file on neighborhoods at the Tulsa City/County Library, "Kendall Whittier".

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Interviews

Dan Ziegler, Sr., November 2, 2011, with Cathy Ambler.

Perry (Bud) Isom, November 7, 2011 with Cathy Ambler and Nancy Phelps, Whittier Square Main Street Manager.

Other

Tulsa County Land Records, Section 6, Township 19, Range 13, Book S and Book 1

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.76 acres (minus
acreage for two listed
properties)
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15S 233669 4005795
Zone Easting Northing

3 15S 233877 4005599
Zone Easting Northing

2 15S 223884 4005802
Zone Easting Northing

4 15S 233661 4005704
Zone Easting Northing

1. 36.160339 Latitude
-95.960058 Longitude
WGS84

2. 36.160464 Latitude
-95.958255 Longitude

3. 36.158632 Latitude
-95.958269 Longitude

4. 36.159511 Latitude
-95.960697 Longitude

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

Whittier Square Historic District
Name of Property

Tulsa County, Oklahoma
County and State

The district contains the tax parcel numbers: 7100, 7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7160, 7099, 9440, 9450, 9460, 9470, 9480, 9560, 9590, 9570, 9580, 9250, 9260, 9430, 9410, 7250, 7240, 7230, 7190, 7200 and 7210. See Continuation Sheet 7.5 for Tulsa County Assessor Tax Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains properties that are historically associated with the Whittier Square Shopping Center.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cathy Ambler, Ph.D., Preservation Consultant for Whittier Square Neighborhood
organization _____ date December 2011
street & number 1129 E. 8th Street telephone 918 584-3566
city or town Tulsa state OK zip code 74120
e-mail cambler@sbcglobal.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

TIF Format Photographs are 1800 x 1200 pixels at a minimum, at 300 ppi

Name of Property: Whittier Square Historic District
City: Tulsa County: Tulsa
State: OK
Name of Photographer: Cathy Ambler Date of Photographs: November 9, 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: Oklahoma SHPO

All digital images labeled as follows: OK_TulsaCounty_Whittier Square Historic District_#.tif

- 1 of 13 Addresses 8-14 North Lewis Avenue, Looking NW
- 2 of 13 Addresses 6-8 South Lewis Avenue, Looking W
- 3 of 13 Addresses 12-32 South Lewis Avenue, Looking SW
- 4 of 13 Addresses 10-32 South Lewis Avenue, Looking NW
- 5 of 13 Addresses 2202-2212 E. Admiral Boulevard, Looking SE
- 6 of 13 North Side 2200 Block of E. Admiral Boulevard, Historic Open Space Looking N
- 7 of 13 Addresses 2205-2207 E. Admiral Boulevard, Looking NE
- 8 of 13 Addresses 2302-2312 E. Admiral Boulevard, Looking SW
- 9 of 13 Addresses 5 N. Gillette and 2301-2311 E. Admiral Boulevard, Looking NE
- 10 of 13 Addresses 2301 to 2311 E. Admiral Boulevard, Looking NW
- 11 of 13 Address 2315 E. Admiral Boulevard, Corner Gas Station (historic station corner) Looking N
- 12 of 13 Addresses 2314-2326 E. Admiral Boulevard, Looking SE
- 13 of 13 Junction of S. Lewis and E. Admiral Boulevard, Looking SW

Whittier Square Historic District
Name of Property

Tulsa County, Oklahoma
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Multiple – See attached List
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state OK zip code _____

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 18 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.

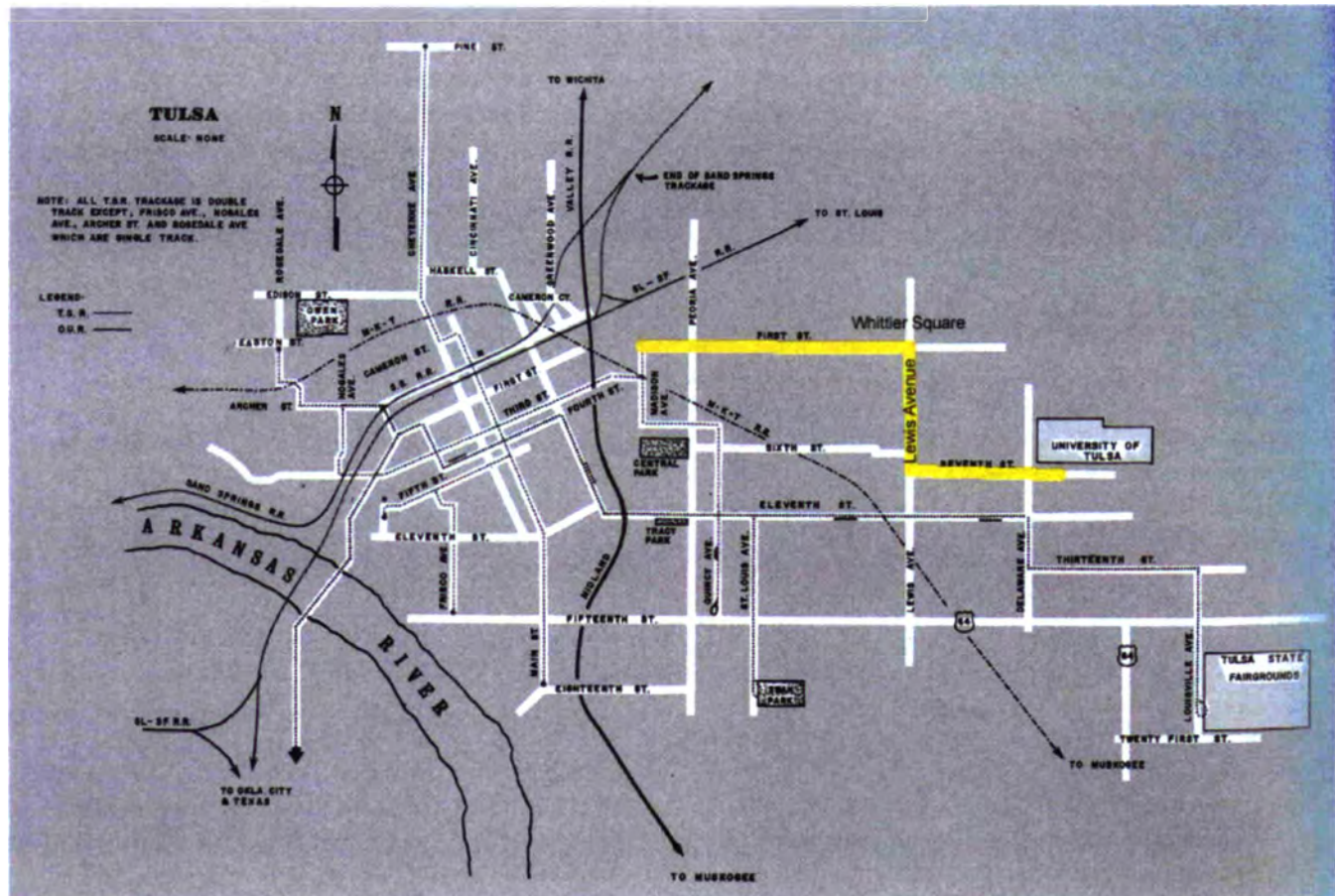
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Whittier Square Historic District |
| Name of Property |
| Tulsa County, Oklahoma |
| County and State |
| Multiple Property Nomination Route 66 and Associated Historic Structures, 1926-1970 |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number 7 Page 1

7.1 Trolley Map for Tulsa – Heavy Gray (B&W) or yellow line is the First Street Line (1906)



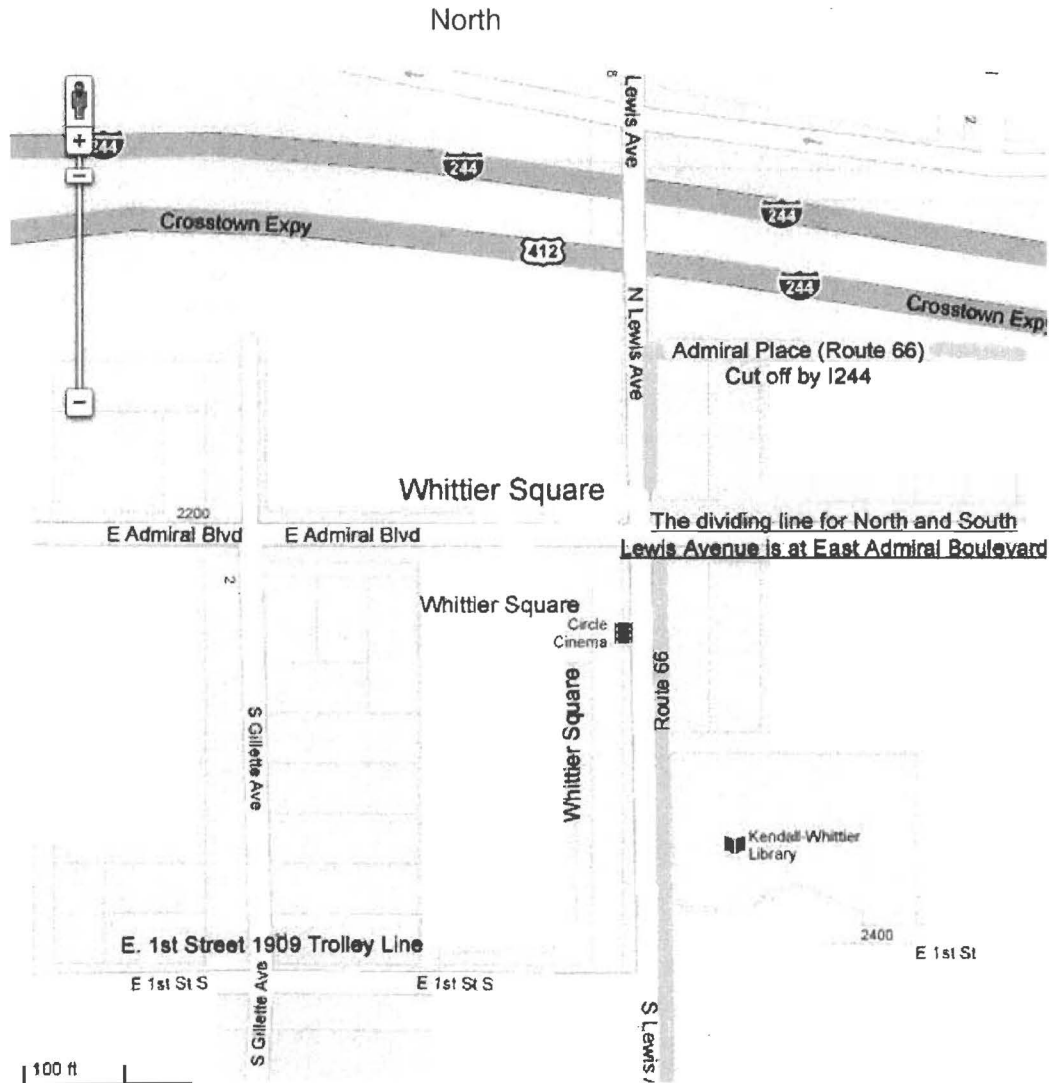
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

| |
|--|
| Whittier Square Historic District |
| Name of Property |
| Tulsa County, Oklahoma |
| County and State |
| Multiple Property Nomination Route 66 and Associated Historic Structures, 1926-1970 |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

7.2 Route 66 is the heavy gray (B&W) or yellow line which intersects with North Lewis Avenue. Today Admiral Place is cut off by I-244. East Admiral Boulevard is the dividing between north and south street names. 1909 Trolley line is along East First Street. (map derived from Google Maps.)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Whittier Square Historic District

Name of Property

Tulsa County, Oklahoma

County and State

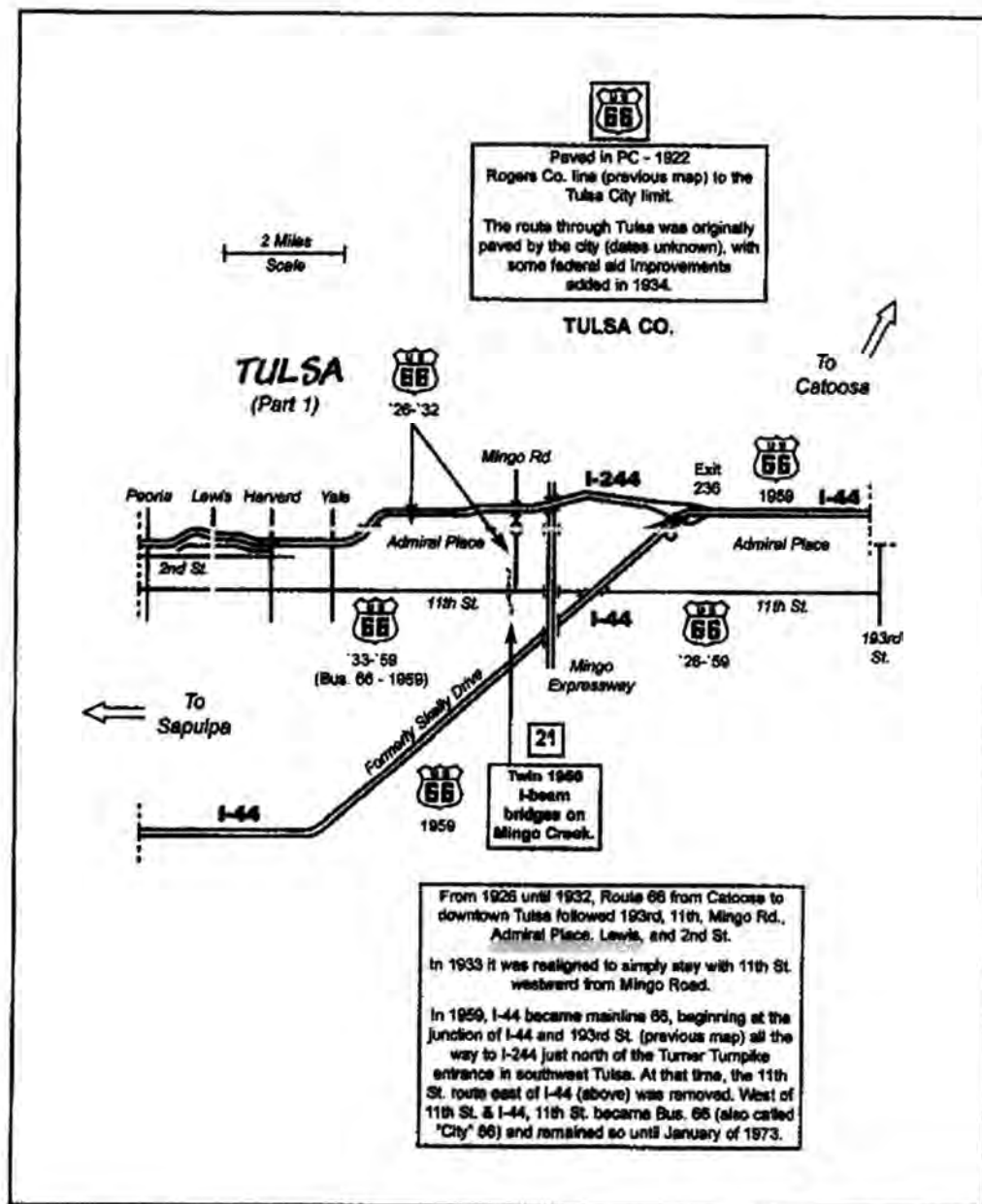
Multiple Property Nomination Route 66 and
Associated Historic Structures, 1926-1970

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 3

7.3 Heavy Gray (B&W) or Yellow line is Route 66 which turns south on Lewis Avenue

OKLAHOMA ROUTE 66
MAP #17



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

| |
|--|
| Whittier Square Historic District |
| Name of Property |
| Tulsa County, Oklahoma |
| County and State |
| Multiple Property Nomination Route 66 and Associated Historic Structures, 1926-1970 |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

7.4 Sign for Whittier Square as Tulsa's First Shopping Center (provided by the Kendall Whittier Library)



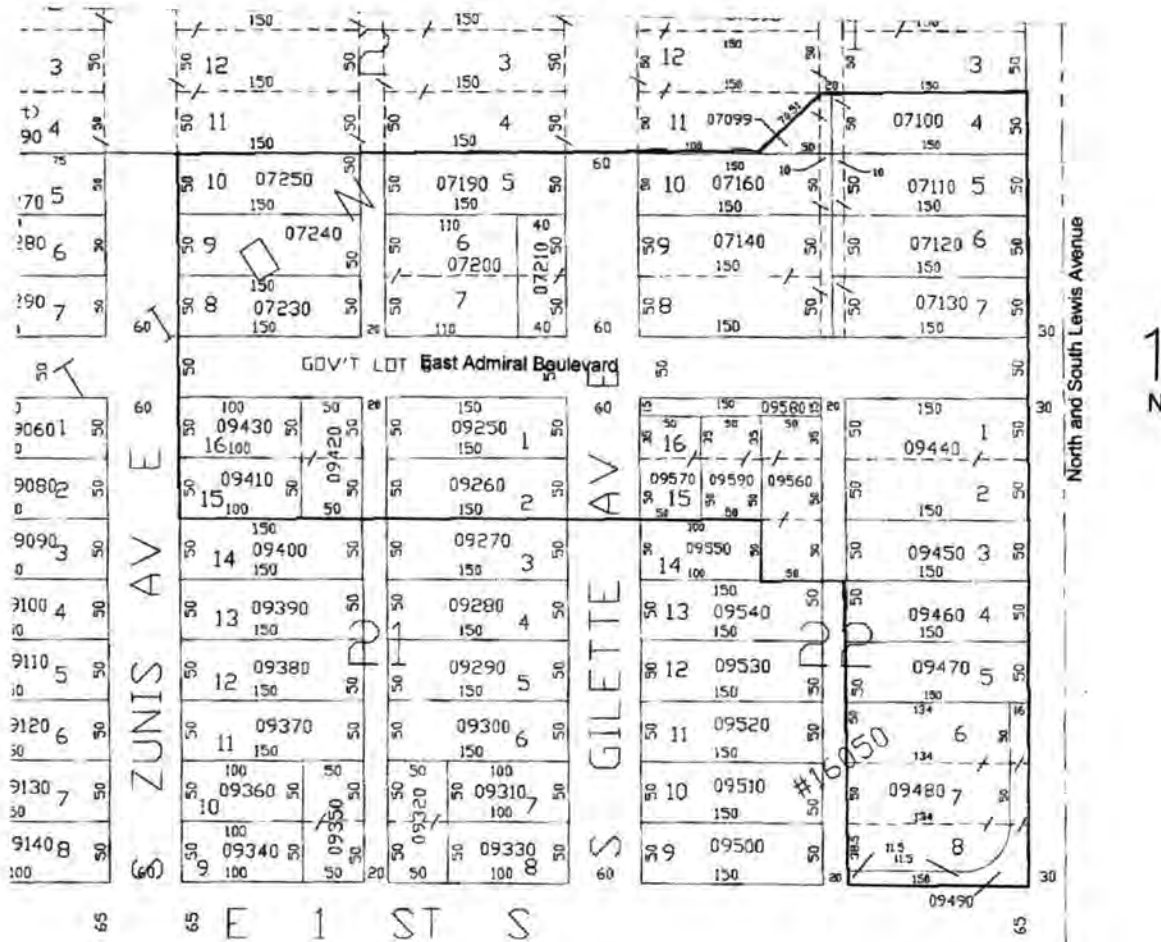
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

| |
|--|
| Whittier Square Historic District |
| Name of Property Tulsa County, Oklahoma |
| County and State Multiple Property Nomination Route 66 and Associated Historic Structures, 1926-1970 |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

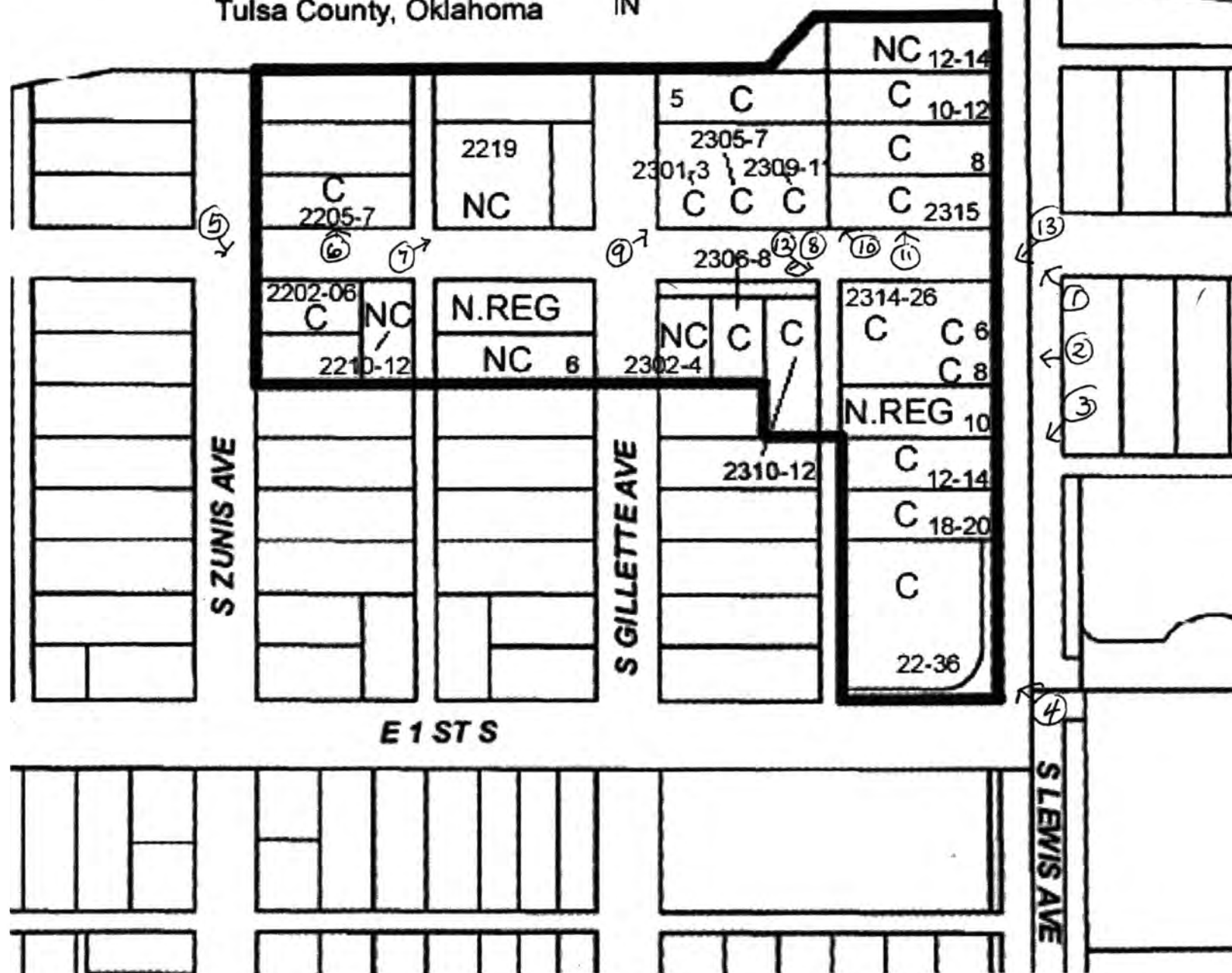
7.5 District Boundaries from Tulsa County Tax Assessor



Whittier Square Photo Map
Tulsa County, Oklahoma

244

N



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Whittier Square Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE Route 66 and Associated Resources in Oklahoma AD MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Tulsa

DATE RECEIVED: 5/04/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/31/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/15/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/20/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000348

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Whittier Square Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Community Planning & Development, and Transportation. The district represents a cohesive early twentieth century suburban commercial shopping district situated along Historic Route 66. The district developed as an important commercial node reflecting the evolving patterns of commercial growth and suburban ("edge city") expansion in Tulsa during the early twentieth century. The district's location along major travel corridors, including Route 66 from 1926 to 1932, greatly advanced its position as a thriving suburban shopping district within the developing eastern areas of Tulsa.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion A

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 6/15/2012

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.



OK - Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #1
Addresses 8-14 North Lewis Avenue looking NW



OK-Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #2
Addresses 6-8 South Lewis Avenue looking W



OK-Tulsa County-Whittier Square Historic District #3
Addresses 12-32 South Lewis Avenue looking SW



OK - Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #4
Addresses 10-32 South Lewis Avenue looking NW



OK - Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #5
Addresses 2202 - 2212 E. Admiral Boulevard
looking SE



OK - Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #4
North side 2200 block of E. Admiral Boulevard
Historic open space Looking N



OK - Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #4
Addresses 2205 - 2207 E. Admiral Boulevard looking NE



CONTINUOUS FORMS

PADS

SNAPOUT SETS

SALES BOOKS

LASER
FORMS

CARBONLESS

KINGLY

BUSINESS

FORMS INC.

OK - Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #8
Addresses 2302 - 2312 E. Admiral Boulevard looking SW



OK - Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #9
Addresses 5 N Gillette and 2301 - 2311 E. Admiral
Boulevard looking NE



OK - Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #16

Addresses 2301 - 2311 E. Admiral Boulevard looking NW



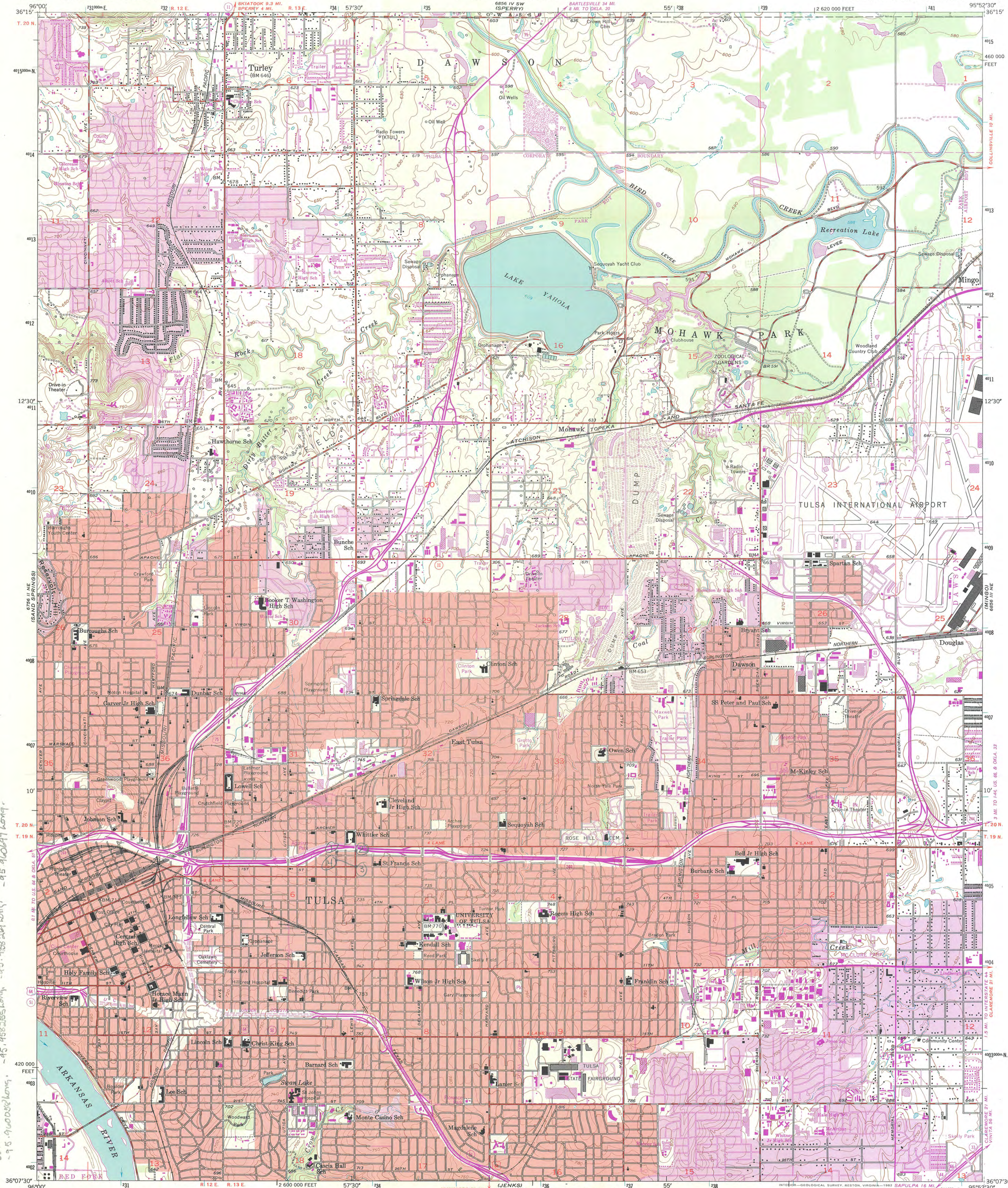
OK - Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #11
Address 2315 E. Admiral Boulevard, Corner gas
station (historic station corner) looking N



OK - Tulsa County, Whittier Square Historic District - #12
Addresses 2314 - 2326 E. Admiral Boulevard looking SE



OK-Tulsa County - Whittier Square Historic District - #13
Junction of South Lewis and E. Admiral Boulevard
Looking SW



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and Oklahoma Geodetic Survey

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1950-1951. Topography by plane-table surveys 1954

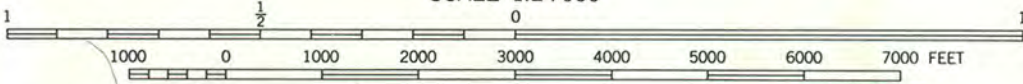
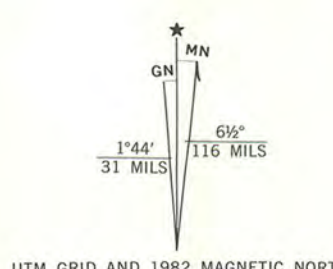
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oklahoma coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 3 meters south and
23 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1980
and other sources. Map edited 1982. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban area



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route ——— U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

TULSA, OKLA.
N3607.5—W9552.5/7.5

1954
PHOTOREVISED 1982

DMA 6856 III NW—SERIES V883





Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

Founded May 27, 1893

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



April 27, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull
Acting Keeper of the Register
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

Clay Hall, 311-325 Lakeview Drive, Enid, Garfield County
Whittier Square Historic District, roughly bounded by Lewis Ave, Zuni Ave, East First St, and I-244, Tulsa, Tulsa County
Osler Building, 1200 North Walker, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Jamison Cemetery, 2 miles south on State Highway 16 and 2 miles west on E0820 Road, Okay Vicinity, Wagoner County

All members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board) were present for 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 each nominated property participated in the recommendation's formulation.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Melvena Heisch".

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lso

Enclosures