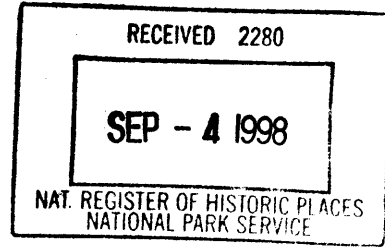


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1224

1. Name of Property

historic name Carey Place Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1800-2100 blocks of Carey Place not for publication N/A
city or town Oklahoma City vicinity N/A
state Oklahoma code OK county Oklahoma code 109
zip code 73106

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property XX meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide XX locally. (N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____ 27 July 1998
Signature of certifying official Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

[Signature] _____ 10-1-98

[Signature] _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>32</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>40</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

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

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance 1930 - 1938

Significant Dates _____

8. Statement of Significance (continued)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Jess A. Woolf, Builder

Callaway, Carey & Foster, Inc., Builder

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 5.5

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	<u>14</u>	<u>632340</u>	<u>3928060</u>	C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
B	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	D	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>N/A</u>	See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John R. Calhoun, Associate Planner

organization City of Oklahoma City

date February 20, 1998

street & number 420 W. Main St. Suite 900

telephone (405) 297-2110

city or town Oklahoma City

state OK zip code 73102

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name See attached list (less than fifty owners)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state ____ zip code _____

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Carey Place Historic District
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Architectural Classification
Tudor Revival

Materials

foundation	<u>STONE</u>
	<u>CONCRETE</u>
roof	<u>SHINGLE</u>
walls	<u>STONE</u>
	<u>SHINGLE</u>
	<u>METAL</u>
	<u>WEATHERBOARD</u>
other	<u>BRICK</u>
	<u>STONE</u>

Summary

Carey Place Historic District consists of one unusually narrow lane with houses and duplexes constructed in the 1930s on shallow, wide lots. The 36 buildings are of brick, stone, or stucco, usually painted white, and are mostly of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. The other eight resources in the district are the entry objects located at both ends and the middle of the neighborhood. Of the total 44 resources, 40 (90.9%) are contributing. Carey Place was built on the right-of-way of a never-constructed interurban railroad; it is flanked by the Gatewood Addition, where most houses were built in the Tudor Revival style, five to fifteen years earlier. The district is located about three miles northwest of downtown Oklahoma City.

Description

Carey Place Historic District consists of a single street, which is unusually narrow. The entire width is 160 feet, including residences on both sides of the street, and the street itself down the middle. With the street pavement being 20 feet wide, the properties are 70 feet deep from the edge of the pavement to the rear of the property. Buildings are set back about 20 feet from the pavement; the facades are about 60 feet from the facades across the street. Most lots are 91 feet across. The street is in a straight line throughout its length, approximately 1450 feet, and divided into two blocks. The topography is almost flat, with the highest point near the north end. Most houses are squarish, slightly wider than deep; detached garages are at the sides, set on the rear property line, with short driveways. The typical house lot of the 1930s was about twice as deep as those on Carey Place, with just over half the width, and double the front setback from the curb of a wider street.

All the buildings of the district except one were constructed in two phases, from 1931 to 1932 and from 1936 to 1938. There are twenty single-family residences, and ten duplexes, six of which also have one-unit

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apartments above detached garages. Of the single-family homes, most have detached garages, and fourteen are one-and-one-half or two stories tall. All of the duplexes are two stories tall, with one unit above the other; those without garage apartments have detached garages. Most of the single-family homes have detached garages; four garages are incorporated into the houses. Of the 36 buildings, 32 (88.8%) are contributing to the district. The district also includes eight contributing objects; these are sections of brick fences, paired at the ends of the street and at the mid-point crossing. Of the total 44 resources, 40 (90.9%) are contributing.

Three of the four noncontributing properties are so listed because of alterations; however, these maintain the massing, style and color of their surroundings. The fourth property, a house built after the period of significance, fits on its lot as do its neighbors.

Most of the buildings on Carey Place are of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style; of those, most are of the Spanish Eclectic type. They have masonry walls (mostly brick, some stone and stucco), with no eaves, and prominent arches. Most are painted white. Houses of other styles in the district, including Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional, are of the same materials.

Carey Place Historic District is located approximately three miles northwest of downtown Oklahoma City, which at the time Carey Place was built, was the commercial, business, and local government hub of the city. The state capitol, which is two miles east, had been built about twenty years earlier. The Gatewood Addition, both east and west of Carey Place, was platted in 1922 and largely completed by 1930. Most Gatewood properties have unpainted red or buff brick single-family houses, many of Tudor Revival style, with lots 50 feet wide and 135 to 150 feet deep. The last section of Gatewood Addition, immediately north of Carey Place, was platted in 1930 and built from then until the late 1940s. To the south are brick duplexes and apartments built from the 1920s through the 1940s. All the surrounding properties are on standard-width streets, where the facades are about 110 feet from the facades across the street.

Upon entering Carey Place, one senses the differences immediately — the closeness of the buildings to the street, and then the consistency of style, massing, and color that is so different from the surrounding areas. The Carey Place Historic District retains integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Contributing Properties

1 **1800 Carey Place.** C. 1932. This is a two-story, painted brick Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival duplex with a side gabled composition roof. The outside stairs to the upstairs unit are from the right front corner to the center; the upper porch has three round arches with octagonal concrete columns between. The centered, inset downstairs entry porch has an elliptical arch. There are plank doors, brick sills, a round attic vent, and a massive front chimney with cast scroll work and arched caps. An alteration is the cloth window awnings. The side gabled, brick garage on the right side has three doors. (Photo # 1)

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2 **1801 Carey Place.** C. 1936. This is a two-story, painted brick Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival duplex with a side-gabled composition roof with no eaves. The first floor entrance is inset with an elliptical arch; the second floor entrance is accessed by brick and stucco exterior stairs from the lower left front corner; a pointed arch is at the top of the stairs. There are steel casement windows, brick sills, and a right side chimney. A stucco garage is on the left side, accessed from the side street. (Photo # 7)

3 & 4 **1808 Carey Place.** C. 1937. This is a two-story, brick Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival duplex with a cross gabled composition roof. It is the only unpainted building on the block. It has elliptical arches on the centered entry porches of both levels, front stairway to upstairs entrance, left side chimney, steel casement windows, brick sills, metal ridge caps, and clipped side gables. Alterations include wrought-iron shutters and metal window awnings. A two-story garage apartment, address 1812 (C. 1937), is on the left side; it is of Minimal Traditional styling with side gables, metal siding second floor, entrance top of left side with non-original metal stairway, three garage bays with paneled doors, and breezeway attaching it to the main building. (Photos # 2, # 3)

5 & 6 **1809 Carey Place.** C. 1936. This is a two-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival duplex with painted brick first floor, stucco second floor, and a cross gabled composition roof. The first floor centered entrance is incorporated with an arched opening; the second floor entry has an exterior brick and stucco stairway across the left half, and an arched opening. The right side chimney has a split flue. There are plank doors and steel casement windows. An alteration is the balconied one-story extension right rear. A stucco, side gabled, two-story garage apartment is on the right side, address 1811 (C. 1936), with three garage bays and an arched breezeway attaching it to the main unit. (Photo # 8)

7 **1815-17 Carey Place.** C. 1931. This is a two-story, painted brick Tudor Revival duplex with a hipped composition roof. A gabled vestibule is at the right front corner entrance; an arched open porch, with balcony, is at the left front corner. It has a massive front facing chimney, with two chimney pots, on a small gable; the upstairs windows flanking the chimney have brick arches above. There are brickwork squares between floors. An alteration is the fiberglass canopy over the left second story balcony. A hipped roof, weatherboard garage is at the left side. (Photo # 9)

8 & 9 **1816 Carey Place.** C. 1936. This is a two-story, painted brick Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival duplex with a cross gabled composition roof. It has an arch on the centered inset lower level entry porch, front stairway from right corner to centered upstairs entrance, and left side chimney with two flues and pots. There are steel casement windows, a plank door, brick sills, and a round attic vent. Alterations include the wrought-iron shutters and upstairs porch column. A garage apartment, address 1820 (C. 1936), is on the left side, with two stories, side gables, stucco second floor, entrance top of left side with nonoriginal metal stairway, plank shutters with clover cutouts, three garage bays with paneled doors, and a breezeway attaching it to the main building. (Photos # 2, # 4)

10 **1823-25 Carey Place.** C. 1931. This is a two-story, painted brick Tudor Revival duplex with a cross gabled composition roof with no eaves. The right front corner entrance has a gabled vestibule with a brick arch

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over the entry door and wing walls; the left entrance has a one-story porch with arched openings and open balcony above. There are arches over the first floor windows, stuccoed gables, and brick sills. There is a front-facing brick chimney, with two flues and arched caps. A weatherboard garage is at the left side; it has a hipped roof with a small parapet. (Photo # 10)

11 & 12 1824 Carey Place. C. 1936. This is a two-story, painted brick Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival duplex with a cross gabled composition roof. It has a front stairway to the upstairs entrance, rounded parapet on the front left projection, and a left side chimney. There are steel casement windows, brick sills, a round attic vent, and a corbeled arch over the centered inset downstairs entry. Alterations include cloth window awnings. A garage apartment, address 1828 (C. 1936), is on the left side, with two stories, side gables, stucco second floor, entrance top of left side stairway, three garage bays with sliding paneled doors, and a corbeled-arch breezeway attaching it to the main building. (Photo # 5)

13 & 14 1831-33 Carey Place. C. 1936. This is a two-story, painted brick Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival duplex with a cross gabled composition roof. There is a centered inset entry to the first floor unit, and exterior brick stairs to the second floor entrance; both entry porches have carved wood beam headers in front. There are casement windows, brick sills, and unpainted brick lintels in a soldier course. There is a right side chimney. A two-story, side gabled, stucco garage apartment, address 1837, is on the right side; it has three paneled sliding garage doors. (Photo # 11)

15 & 16 1832-34 Carey Place. C. 1936. This is a two-story, painted brick Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival duplex with a cross gabled composition roof. It has a front right stairway to the upstairs entrance, arched inset centered first floor entry, decorative tiles in the brick arch above the upstairs left front window, and a left side chimney with three levels at the top. There are steel casement windows and brick sills, and a round attic vent. A garage apartment, address 1836 (C. 1936), is on the left side, with two stories, side gables, stucco second floor, entrance top of left side stairway, three garage bays with sliding paneled doors, and an arched breezeway attaching it to the main building. (Photo # 6)

17 1900 Carey Place. C. 1937. This is a one-and-one-half-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival house with a cross gabled wood shingle roof. It has an unpainted stone first floor; wood shingles are on the second floor, which is only on the left half. There is a stone chimney on the rear slope of the first floor section. There are steel casement windows. A secondary entry is on the left front projection. A garage is attached to the left side. (Photo # 12)

18 1901 Carey Place. Woolf, Jess A., House. C. 1937. This is a two-story, painted stone Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival residence with a cross gabled composition roof. A right front incorporated entry has Gothic arch openings. A stone, left front wing wall has a pointed arch opening; it continues along the left front with wrought iron railing atop, and connects to the wall at the end of the block (see # 35). There

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are steel casement windows and stone sills, and shutters with hatchet cutouts.¹ A chimney is on the right side. A front gabled garage is at the right side. Jess Woolf was a long-time resident of this house; he built it and at least seventeen other buildings on Carey Place. (Photo # 19)

19 **1908 Carey Place.** C. 1937. This is a two-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Monterey) house with painted stone walls, side gabled composition roof, arched right side yard entrance, plank doors, and a cantilevered front balcony with wood posts and trellis railing. The garage is incorporated on the left front; it has a wing wall on its left. The stone wall continues in front of the right side yard, with wrought-iron fencing atop. Some steel casement windows have been replaced with hung aluminum units. (Photo # 13)

20 **1909 Carey Place.** C. 1937. This is a one-story, painted brick Minimal Traditional residence with a cross gabled composition roof and gable returns. The entry is located behind a solid brick wall which encloses part of the yard. A stoop to the left of center has a slight overhang; there is a right end wall chimney. The garage at the left side is weatherboard, with a front gable. (Photo # 20)

21 **2001 Carey Place.** C. 1936. This is a two-story Colonial Revival residence with a side gambrel composition roof, first floor of painted brick, second weatherboard. It has a centered gabled portico with Classical wooden columns, and door sidelights. The one-story left side porch (inlaid with vertical and horizontal wood siding) has original Classical columns exposed. The first floor plank shutters have clover cutouts. There is a left side chimney; a pent roof divides the first floor from second floor. A weatherboard garage is at the left side; it has a clipped front gable. (Photo # 22)

22 **2009 Carey Place.** C. 1931. This is an L-shaped one-and-one-half-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival house with a cross gabled composition roof over the ground floor, and flat roof over the second floor. The exterior of the first floor is brick. Stucco covers the second floor, which is only above the inset corner of the L; though it is of a wall material different from the rest of the house, it is believed to be original.² The incorporated left front porch has arches; there are front wall and slope chimneys. Most windows are double-hung, with some steel casements on the first floor; concrete sills are on the first floor; the front right first floor window has arches above. Soldier course brick is below the cornice and at the floor line. A weatherboard, flat roof garage is at the left side. This house is similar to 2103. (Photo # 24)

23 **2016 Carey Place.** C. 1938. This is a two-story Minimal Traditional house, with the first floor of painted stone and second of large wood shingle siding, a cross gabled composition roof, front stone chimney, main entrance on right side arch in stone wall, left side bay window, casement windows, and plank shutters. A front gabled, shingle garage is on the right side. (Photo # 15)

¹The hatchet silhouettes have spurred an urban legend (which draws the curious at Halloween) that the house is haunted by the ghost of an ax-murdered girl. Jess Woolf and his wife lived in the house from its construction until the 1980s.

²The second floor of this house and of 2103 are shown on the 1947 Sanborn map.

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24 **2017 Carey Place.** C. 1931. This is a one-and-one-half-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival house, with unpainted brick first floor and stucco second, and a gabled composition roof. The second floor is on the right half. A one-story porch over the entrance has arches; a balcony with wooden balustrade and square wooden porch columns is over the porch. A front-facing chimney has arched chimney caps; there are plank shutters, concrete sills on first floor, and wing walls. Metal awnings and louvers are added. A weatherboard garage is at the left side; it has a front parapet, and sunbursts in the panels of the two garage doors. (Photo # 25)

25 **2024 Carey Place.** C. 1936. This is a one-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival house of painted brick, with pots atop the two-flue chimney, arched center front and right side porches, and a cross gabled composition roof. There are plank shutters with diamond cutouts. Metal window awnings and door louvers are added. The stucco, front gabled garage is at the right side. (Photo # 16)

26 **2025 Carey Place.** C. 1932. This is a two-story, painted brick Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style residence with a cross gabled composition roof over the first floor and a hipped roof over the second floor. The front facing gable has stepped wing walls and paired brick arches inset over the windows, which have a grilled planter and brackets below. The main entry is at the left side onto a stoop, with a stepped wall surrounding the porch. The balcony over the entry has a wooden railing and porch roof. The weatherboard garage is on the right side, with a parapet in front of the hipped roof. (Photo # 26)

27 **2100 Carey Place.** C. 1938. This is a one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional house with painted stone first floor, wood shingle siding second, massive stone right side chimney, and cross gabled composition roof. The left one-third is two stories; an inset entry porch is in the middle. There are plank shutters and steel casement windows. Alterations are the fiberglass window awnings, and wrought iron porch column and front window framing. A shingled, side gabled garage is on the right side. (Photo # 16)

28 **2103 Carey Place.** C. 1931. This unpainted brick house has a hipped composition roof. It is an L-shaped, one-and-one-half-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival residence with left front incorporated gallery porch with arches, arched brickwork in gable above front right window, and gabled chimney. The second floor, which is only on the section at the intersection of the L, is covered with nonoriginal metal siding. The metal-sided, hipped roof garage is on the left side. The house is similar to 2009. (Photo # 27)

29 **2108 Carey Place.** C. 1931. This is a one-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Mission) painted brick L-shaped house with a cross gabled composition roof. It has a front arched parapet with gable vent pipes, inset canted entry porch, stucco half timbering, arched windows, wing walls, left side chimney, concrete sills, and a plank door. A brick wall is in front of the right side yard. Alterations include cloth awnings and metal window louvers. A weatherboard garage with parapet is on the right side. (Photo # 17)

30 **2111 Carey Place.** C. 1931. This is a one-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival L-shaped painted brick house with parapet walls, arches on front wall chimney, concrete sills, and wing walls. This house has a composition roof with gables on the front and right side, and hipped sections on the left side and inset. An

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alteration is the porch enclosed with a large window. A shingle-sided garage is on the left side; it is front gabled, with wing walls. (Photos # 27, # 28)

31 **2116 Carey Place.** C. 1938. This is a one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional house, with painted stone first floor and irregular wood shingles on the second, a cross gabled composition roof, and a one-car incorporated garage with wing wall and room above. The centered stoop is of unpainted stone. There are steel casement windows, a plank door, and plank shutters on the second floor. Alterations are the fiberglass window awnings and a front window set replaced with a hung unit. (Photo # 18)

32 **2124 Carey Place.** C. 1931. This painted brick house has a gabled and hipped composition roof. It is a one-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival L-shaped residence with porch tower over inset porch, brick arches above windows and on tower, pots atop left side chimney, and wing walls. A second entry is on a section next to the porch. There are concrete sills, plank shutters, and a plank door. An alteration is the metal window awnings. A weatherboard, hipped roof garage is on the right side, behind a new metal flat roof carport. (Photos # 18, # 28)

33 - 40 **Carey Place at Northwest 17th (north side), 18th (both sides), and 21st (south side).** Brick fences at ends of each block. C. 1931. A pair of brick gateways is located at each entrance to Carey Place, including the Northwest 18th crossing. Each consists of one low and one high square brick pier, a brick wall the depth of the property, and a rear brick corner; the top layer of each part is unpainted red brick, and the remainder is painted white. The low pier, about fifteen inches high, is set back five feet from the Carey Place street pavement, with a curved section of wall rising to the top of the high pier (about five feet tall). The height drops to the low wall (same height as low pier), which extends along the right-of-way line toward the rear of the property, where the wall rises in a double curve to about five feet tall, and turns the corner. Atop the low piers are black-painted wrought-iron signposts, with spiral strips and a plaque with "Carey Place" lettered; these elements are missing from some piers. The fence next to 1801 Carey Place has an extra corner where the driveway from the side street goes to the garage. The fence next to 1901 Carey Place has stone atop the brick, continuing the brick wall from the front of the property. (Photos # 1, # 6, # 7, # 12, # 19, # 28)

Noncontributing Properties

1 **1917 Carey Place.** C. 1937. This is a two-story Colonial Revival house with the first floor of painted stone, second stucco, and a side gabled composition roof. The entrance has only a stoop with small, enclosed balcony overhead. A large addition to both floors is in the rear. There are steel casement windows, stone sills first floor, and a plank door; the stucco, side-gabled garage is at the left side. This property is not contributing because of alterations including the second floor porch enclosure, rear addition, and front window replacement with a picture window. (Photo # 21)

2 **2000 Carey Place.** C. 1936. This is a one-and-one-half-story French Eclectic painted brick house with a side gabled composition roof and gable returns. A two-story, stuccoed round tower is in front, left of center.

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The two-story section is on the left half. Alterations include cloth window awnings, centered projected entry porch with pyramid roof and wood posts, left side incorporated garage filled in, and upper left side window filled with siding. The garage at the right rear is new, but matches the house. This property is noncontributing because of the cumulative effect of the alterations. (Photo # 14)

3 **2005 Carey Place.** C. 1948. This is a one-story, (unpainted) brick Ranch style house with a hipped composition roof. The off centered entry faces the right; its stoop has an added shed metal awning; brickwork forms open squares in a wall extended next to the door. There are concrete sills and a brick slope chimney; angled brick below the fascia produces a zigzag. An enclosed breezeway connects the two-car garage on the right side. This property is noncontributing because of age. (Photo # 23)

4 **2008 Carey Place.** C. 1938. This is a two-story Colonial Revival house, with painted stone first floor, wood shingles second, cross gabled composition roof, plank shutters, two-story bay window on the right side, and centered inset doorway with a small shed roof porch. An alteration is the second floor front siding of vertical grooved wood; the wall covers part of the stone front chimney. A shingled, front gabled garage is on the left side, with paneled lift doors. This property is noncontributing because of alterations. (Photo # 15)

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Carey Place Historic District
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Summary

The Carey Place Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an outstanding cohesive example of 1930s masonry houses, mostly painted white and of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. Other styles represented share some common design elements, including the similarity of building mass and lot layout. Of the 36 buildings, 32 (88.8%) are contributing to the district; including eight contributing objects, 40 (90.9%) of the total 44 resources are contributing. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for community planning and development significance as a residential neighborhood of atypical shallow lots on a narrow street, resulting from development of the neighborhood on a never constructed interurban right-of-way. Designs similar to Carey Place saw little local use except in other locations of highly restricted land dimensions; modern application is limited. The Carey Place Historic District retains integrity of feeling and association, as well as design, materials, workmanship, setting, and location.

Historical Background

Carey Place Historic District was built in two phases from 1931 to 1938, less than a half-century after the settlement of the Unassigned Lands of what is now central Oklahoma. The initial use of the land was a 160-acre homestead, but the area was in the path of the rapidly growing Oklahoma City. Much of the surrounding neighborhood, Gatewood, was built in the 1920s. Carey Place was built on the 160-foot-wide right-of-way remaining from a planned, but never executed, construction of an interurban railway line. The initial construction was done by Callaway, Carey & Foster. Over half the buildings of the later group were built by Jess Woolf, who was also a long-time resident of the district.

Early Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City was established as a result of the 1889 Land Run with an initial population of 4,138, which by 1910, three years after statehood, had risen to 64,205. Extending in all four directions from the downtown, residential neighborhoods quickly developed. Toward the northeast, on the east side of the Santa Fe Railroad tracks, the Maywood Addition developed with stately Victorian residences. South of the downtown area, across the North Canadian River, the Capitol Hill neighborhood was established. And, northwest of downtown Oklahoma City, following the progress of the streetcar lines, were the majority of Oklahoma City's middle and upper class neighborhoods.

By the mid-1910s, frame and brick homes lined the streets of the city and, while many were located south of Northwest 10th, there were some as far north as Northwest 23rd. The Oklahoma City economy boomed during the 1920s and neighborhoods continued to develop rapidly with almost every street from the centrally located downtown north to North 36th and south to South 29th mostly filled with homes of varying sizes. These neighborhoods represent the residential architectural styles of the mid-1910s and 1920s. These styles include Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, Tudor Revival, and many others typical of the two decades. Home construction continued at a fast pace into the 1920s, with such developments as Jefferson Park (NR 1995) and Capitol-Lincoln Terrace (NR 1976).

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The discovery of the Oklahoma City Oil Field in 1928 resulted in an economic boom before the effects of the Great Depression reached the city. This economy encouraged experienced developers such as G.A. Nichols to continue to develop parcels and build and sell houses; even into the Depression such large developments as Crown Heights (NR 1995) and Shepherd (NR 1997) were constructed.

Neighborhood Development: Carey Place Historic District consists of 5.5 acres, located within the 160 acres of the northwest quarter of Sec 29, Township 12 North, Range 3 West. In the 1889 land run, the northwest quarter was claimed and homesteaded by Lewis Walch. By 1902 the University Development Company had bought all the northeast quarter of the same section, part of the northwest quarter and more, extending its holdings from present-day North Walker Avenue to one block west of North Florida Avenue, and from Northwest 16th to Northwest 23rd. Principals of the company included early civic leaders Anton Classen, C.F. Colcord, F.B. Ziegler, John W. Shartel, and Margaret McKinley.

University Development's land was subdivided in 1902 into 81 blocks as University Addition. That part of University Addition east of North Western Avenue is now most of the Mesta Park District (NR 1983). Within the area west of Western was a 52-acre parcel bounded by 17th, 21st, McKinley, and Classen, designated for a new college campus: Epworth University was founded in 1904 by both major branches of the Methodist Church. It closed in 1911; successor organizations moved several times, even to Guthrie, and in 1922 opened Oklahoma City College (now University, NR 1978) on the north side of Northwest 23rd, just north of the University Addition. Most of the Epworth land was sold for houses; the main campus building remains today as part of Epworth United Methodist Church, at 1901 North Douglas Avenue.

By 1902 the western three-quarters of the Walch farmstead was owned individually by Margaret McKinley, the secretary of University Development. In 1906 McKinley sold for \$18,000 a 31-acre tract northeast from Pennsylvania Avenue and 16th to the Roman Catholic Church, represented by Bishop Theophile Meerschaert. McKinley and Meerschaert then platted eight blocks of McKinley Place. In subsequent swaps Meerschaert acquired a parcel at what is now Kentucky at 18th, where he located a "suitable" residence and moved the church offices from the territorial capital of Guthrie. The house stands today at 1905 North Kentucky Avenue. Only the southwest block of McKinley Place was developed.

All of McKinley's land, which had come to include the undeveloped westmost blocks of University Addition, had been annexed into the city limits of Oklahoma City by 1908. She lost the land to foreclosure in 1913. Dennis T. Flynn (who before statehood was Oklahoma Territory's non-voting delegate to the U.S. Congress) and his relatives acquired her property. In January 1922, his son, Streeter B. Flynn, with Bishop Meerschaert, platted 23 blocks of Gatewood Addition from Northwest 16th to Northwest 23rd, extending east from Pennsylvania Avenue. The development was highly successful, with several blocks completely developed in less than five years.

Streetcars: In 1902, the Oklahoma City council awarded the Metropolitan Street Railway Company the right to build a streetcar line, with John W. Shartel as its general construction manager. Branching out from downtown Oklahoma City, residential neighborhoods followed everywhere the lines were laid. Classen

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Boulevard was the main north-south local streetcar line and also served as the route of the interurban line which ran between Norman and Guthrie, with a branch to El Reno. The main line west of downtown extended along Linwood Boulevard (about three-fourths mile south of Northwest 16th), then north along Virginia and Pennsylvania Avenues, then west on Northwest 12th to Drexel Boulevard.

A line branched north from the Linwood line along the west side of Blackwelder Avenue to Northwest 16th; it was named the College line, for the College Addition at its terminus on the south side of 16th. But before that branch line was built, the railway company had made plans for a high-speed interurban railway along the same path. The extension of that planned route later became Carey Place.

Streetcar right-of-way widths could be as narrow as 30 feet, even for a double-track interurban; 33 to 40 feet was more common. Where located in the middle of a boulevard, such as Classen (half mile east), the total width of the street including the rails was 110 to 150 feet.

In the neighborhoods between Linwood Boulevard and Northwest 16th, John W. Shartel and M.J. (Martha) Straight (Shartel's secretary) had as individuals acquired enough lots by 1920 to create a continuous strip west of Blackwelder Avenue. When combined with some existing narrow right-of-way south of Northwest 12th, a 100-foot-wide strip was created for the Oklahoma Railway Company (by then, the streetcar company name), and an additional 30-foot-wide strip was created for a new city street west of the railway right-of-way. In a May 1920 city ordinance, the city permitted construction of the railway:

Whereas, the Oklahoma Railway Company has located a line of high speed interurban railway over and across certain portions of the City of Oklahoma City, . . . and proposes to construct and erect over and along such route a line of high speed electric railway, inconsistent with the use of any part of said route for grade or surface crossings or intersections with streets, alleys or other public thoroughfares, and proposes to finally establish similar routes for the separation of the grades of the streets of said City from the grades of its interurban lines, and the City deeming such undertaking necessary for the safety of the inhabitants of said City and being anxious and willing to co-operate in the establishment of such lines of electric interurban service within the limits of said City, and having reached an agreement with the Oklahoma Railway Company as to the manner of construction of said line over the route described, be it therefore ordained . . .³

The city ordinance included several provisions: Sections of streets and alleys were vacated in order to eliminate grade crossings. A new street was created and opened west of the rail right-of-way "in order to remove the inconvenience resulting from the closing of such streets." The railway company agreed to locate a double-track railway over their right-of-way within five years, "but in the meantime may, for the immediate needs of the public service, construct temporary tracks over said route." The railway was required to construct at its

³Oklahoma City Ordinance No. 2205, May 18, 1920.

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expense bridges of specified designs over and under those streets to remain open (Linwood, 8th, 10th, 12th, and 16th).

The Gatewood plat of 1922 set aside a diagonal 160-foot wide strip, approximately 2800 feet long, for the streetcar company, extending from Northwest 16th to Northwest 23rd (across the street from the edge of Oklahoma City College). Neither the December 1921 warranty deed from Flynn to the railroad, nor this dedication, specifically required the railroad to construct tracks:

To the Oklahoma Railway Company is ceded, conveyed and dedicated a strip of ground one hundred sixty (160) feet in width commencing on the South line of said Quarter Section and running North-westwardly, as shown on said plat. The title to said land in said Oklahoma Railway Company is taken and held by said Company subject to the condition and duty on the part of the said Railway Company to build and maintain crossings over its tracks at the streets shown on the annexed plat, but wherever it shall sub-merge its tracks, or place same in a cut through said premises, it shall then construct bridges to carry 16th Street and 18th Street and a connecting street between 19th and 20th Streets over its tracks and shall likewise carry its tracks by means of a bridge over 23rd Street.⁴

In the Gatewood plat, west of the railway strip, there was located a half-block of house lots facing North Indiana Avenue, interrupted by cross streets at Northwest 18th and 21st. East of the strip, between Northwest 16th and 21st, there was a half-block of house lots facing North Gatewood Avenue; and, from Northwest 21st to 23rd there was a parcel where the Gatewood School was built in 1927.

North of Northwest 23rd and west of the Oklahoma City University campus, M.J. Straight had acquired several parcels, but there were gaps, and the railway company never took ownership of the land.

A "temporary" single track was built at grade from Linwood Boulevard to the south side of Northwest 16th. By April 1929, the interurban had not been built, so the city reopened the vacated streets. The railway sold off lots adjacent to the tracks within its wide right-of-way. By 1943, parcels the track occupied were sold into lots. All streetcars and interurbans had ceased operations in Oklahoma City by the end of 1947. Remnants of the tracks are still visible at street crossings, including locations west of Blackwelder Avenue.

Right-of-way sold, Carey Place built: Beginning in 1929, the interurban right-of-way from Northwest 16th to 23rd was sold to a succession of owners, with part being developed for commercial property, part being platted and developed for standard house lots, and part being developed for the non-standard development along a new street, Carey Place. All but one of the properties on Carey Place was built between 1931 and 1938, during the Great Depression and a time of expansion for Oklahoma City real estate.

⁴ Oklahoma County Deed Records. Gatewood Addition plat, January 13, 1922.

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In the 1922 Gatewood plat, Northwest 17th did not exist between Gatewood and Indiana avenues. In August 1928 and May 1929, the owners of Gatewood Addition lots and the Oklahoma Railway Company sold the land to the city to put through that block of Northwest 17th.

In April 1929, Oklahoma Railway Company transferred to G.A. Nichols, Inc. all the 160-foot strip except Northwest 17th itself and a 30-foot strip from Northwest 16th to 17th on the east edge of the right-of-way. In May 1929, Streeter B. Flynn quitclaimed (released his interests in) the same land to Nichols, thus lifting any perceived requirement that tracks be installed. Dr. G.A. Nichols was one of Oklahoma City's principal developers and builders in the 1920s and 1930s; he constructed many homes in Gatewood, and developed Crown Heights (NR 1995) and Nichols Hills. In April 1929, Nichols transferred the NW 16th frontage of the strip (less the east 30 feet) to Louise B. Kinney, who built storefronts.

In February 1930, G.A. Nichols, Inc. platted Block B of Gatewood Addition, consisting of the railroad right-of-way from Northwest 21st to 23rd. Nichols had acquired an additional 15 feet from the side of the school property, for a total of 175 feet, thus permitting lots 125 feet deep (about 20 to 30 feet shallower than usual) facing east onto a 50-foot street right-of-way. The lots are 50 or 55 feet wide, a typical dimension. The plat dedication granted the Northwest 21st and 23rd (south half) crossings to the public.

In May and July 1930, G.A. Nichols, Inc. transferred the 160-foot strip between Northwest 18th and 21st to Callaway, Carey & Foster, Inc., which was also a major builder in Gatewood, constructing "Blue Ribbon Homes." Company president J.S. Callaway's home was one block east, at 2124 Gatewood Avenue. Callaway, Carey & Foster, Inc.'s address was the same as that of Carey Lumber Company, for which Carey Place was named.

In December 1930, Warren E. Moore surveyed the 160-foot strip from Northwest 21st to one-half block south of Northwest 17th, labeling it "Carey Place." Moore, a civil engineer, had for many years done plat surveys for major developments. The blocks were labeled "C," from Northwest 18th to 21st (20 lots), "D," from 17th to 18th (10 lots), and "E," the south side of 17th, less the eastmost 30 feet (2 parcels). Lots on Blocks C and D were 91 feet wide and 70 feet deep, with a 20-foot street in the middle. Contrary to common practice (and for reasons undetermined), the property owners never officially filed the survey as a plat.⁵ In February 1931, Nichols and Callaway, Carey & Foster granted "an easement for private road purposes" 20 feet wide through Blocks C and D. Blocks C and D constitute the Carey Place Historic District.

In June 1931, Nichols transferred Blocks D and E to Callaway, Carey & Foster; he also sold them all of the lots in Block B of Gatewood Addition.

From March 1931 to January 1932, Callaway, Carey & Foster sold lots to individuals, and several properties had homes built on them. By February 1932, Callaway, Carey & Foster, Inc. had transferred all but one of its remaining lots to Carey, Lombard, Young & Co. The latter company was the corporate name of Carey

⁵The Carey Place survey was filed in the Miscellaneous Records, book 141, page 622.

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Lumber, a prominent supplier of home building materials until after World War II. In July 1932, Callaway, Carey & Foster's remaining property at 2124 Carey Place, with a house built upon it, was foreclosed, and sold by the Sheriff. From January 1932 to August 1938, Carey, Lombard, Young sold the remaining lots, including five to Jess A. Woolf. Woolf, who built his own home at 1901 Carey Place in 1937, is known to have built on at least twelve other properties on Carey Place, for a total of eighteen buildings.

In March 1933 and October 1934, Oklahoma Railway Company transferred its last property of the 160-foot strip, the 30-foot strip between Northwest 16th and 17th, to W.T. Laughlin, who constructed a commercial building facing 16th. The north part of the 30-foot strip remains vacant. Block E was developed as apartments after World War II.

Ten of the thirty properties in the Carey Place Historic District were developed in 1931 and 1932; 19 properties (including six with garage apartments) were built from 1936 to 1938; and one was built in 1948. Three buildings have been significantly altered, thus are considered noncontributing to the district. The 1948 building, though unaltered, is noncontributing because it was constructed after the period of significance.

Architectural Significance

The Carey Place Historic District is eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance as an outstanding cohesive local example of 1930s masonry veneer houses, mostly painted white and of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. All but one of the properties were built in two groups, 1931-32, and 1936-38, with the latter group having more predominant features of the style. The earlier group has elements of Tudor Revival, the predominant style of the surrounding Gatewood Addition; those elements include rounded arches and wide front chimneys common to both styles. Other styles represented in Carey Place include Minimal Traditional, Colonial Revival, and Ranch. Most properties have white painted masonry, unlike the surrounding neighborhood; the white paint provides a unifying influence upon Carey Place, as do the brick fences at the ends of the blocks.

The decade of the 1930s links the exuberant 1920s styles (Craftsman, high-styled Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival) to the industrialized post-World War II suburban developments. The national economic shift from the 1920s prosperity to the Depression provided the impetus for changes in homes designed for middle-class buyers. At the end of the 1920s, traditional styles such as Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, Tudor Revival, and Spanish-influenced styles continued to be popular with an "emphasis on texture and picturesqueness."⁶ However, by the mid-1930s homes were smaller and more simply designed. "The picturesque, romantic, medieval, handwrought character (was) replaced by the more precise and machinelike, with emphasis upon proportion and mass rather than detail."⁷ Eliminated from most plans were servant's quarters, separate dining

⁶House Beautiful. February 1935, p. 52, 53, 70.

⁷Ibid.

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areas, and breakfast nooks. These rooms were replaced with dining alcoves incorporated with the living room, attached garages, and the possibility of a recreation room in the half-story attic rather than the basement.

The predominant style of the Carey Place district, as identified in Section 7, is Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. This designation consists of a group of Spanish styles of the United States in the early twentieth century, of which three distinctive styles have been identified:⁸

- Mission: Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet (these may be on either main roof or porch roof); commonly with red tile roof covering; widely overhanging eaves, usually open; porch roofs supported by large, square piers, commonly arched above; wall surface usually smooth stucco.
- Spanish Eclectic: low-pitched roof, usually with little or no eave overhang; red tile roof covering; typically with one or more prominent arches placed above door or principal window, or beneath porch roof; wall surface usually stucco; facade normally asymmetrical.
- Monterey: Two stories, with low-pitched gabled roof (occasionally hipped); second-story balcony, usually cantilevered and covered by principal roof.

The Carey Place properties most closely fit a simplified version of the Spanish Eclectic style, with the major differences being the composition (originally wood shingle) roofs instead of tile, and walls usually of brick or stone instead of stucco - although the white paint used on almost all the buildings enhances an illusion of smooth walls. The Spanish Eclectic style gained popularity after the Panama-California Exposition of 1915, in San Diego. The exhibition designer sought to go beyond the Mission interpretations to include other Spanish designs found throughout Latin America. During the 1920s, many new communities in Florida and southern California were planned in the style.⁹ Jess A. Woolf, who was a sales representative for Callaway, Carey & Foster, Inc. (owner of Carey Place in the early 1930s), visited southern California and was impressed with the style. In 1936 and 1937 Woolf himself built half the properties in the district, including 1801, 1808 (& 1812), 1809 (& 1811), 1816 (& 1820), 1824 (& 1828), 1831 (& 1837), 1832 (& 1836), 1900, 1901 (his own home for over 45 years), 1908, 1917, and 2024 Carey Place.

Other Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival styles on Carey Place are represented by the house at 1908 Carey Place, which has an overhanging balcony typical of the Monterey style. The prominent front parapet of 2108 Carey Place is of the Mission style; other properties with the curved parapets are at 1824 and 2111.

⁸Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985, pp. 408-433.

⁹Ibid, p. 418.

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Five buildings are of the Minimal Traditional style, all built 1937 or 1938. These are one-and-one-half- or two-story homes, typically with a masonry first floor and wood (weatherboard or shingles, sometimes covered with siding) second floor. They have simplified ornament derived from earlier styles such as Colonial Revival.

The brick fences at the ends of each block of Carey Place enhance the sense that one is entering a unique location. Such devices are popular at entries to modern subdivisions, but were rare in Oklahoma City when Carey Place was built. It was used at one location contemporary to Carey Place: Spanish Village, (NR 1983).

In Oklahoma City, residential use of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style is rare in neighborhoods of the first half of the twentieth century. Such buildings are scattered throughout. In the Jefferson Park Historic District (NR 1995), about 10% of the buildings are of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style and a cluster of apartment buildings there is probably the largest local concentration outside of Carey Place. The use of the style for a commercial area is part of what makes Spanish Village (NR 1983) distinctive.

Community Planning and Development Significance

Carey Place Historic District is significant for community planning and development as an atypical combination of narrow street pavement, short front setbacks, and shallow and wide lots. The design was a creative use of limited 160-foot-wide area. It is one of few examples in Oklahoma City; the other examples are all smaller, and some have less integrity. Other additions constructed in Oklahoma City used standard-width streets and typical lot dimensions; thus the pattern of Carey Place was not a trend-setter locally. Carey Place is also significant as an infill use after a community development plan that failed - the interurban railroad. Applications for similar current development are limited.

Carey Place was created from a 160-foot strip, about 1450 feet long in two blocks, remaining from abandoned plans for a rail right-of-way. With the street pavement down the middle being 20 feet wide, the properties are 70 feet deep from street to the rear of the property. Buildings are set back about 20 feet from the pavement. Most lots are 91 feet wide. Most houses are squarish, slightly wider than deep.

Carey Place did not serve as a model for development in Oklahoma City of the 1930s. Other contemporary additions, such as Crown Heights (NR 1995) and Shepherd (NR 1997) historic districts, have lots mostly of standard dimensions. Developers of those additions had enough land (160 and 80 acres, respectively) to plat several blocks of parallel streets; they did not use the Carey Place pattern, but laid out streets largely following the predominant grid pattern of the city. More typical for the older parts of Oklahoma City are the lot dimensions for the surrounding Gatewood Addition (platted 1922): Those lots are 50 to 70 feet wide, 146 feet or more deep, with street pavement approximately 28 feet wide on a right-of-way of 60 or 70 feet, with buildings set back 25 feet from the right-of-way (thus more than 40 feet from the curb). There were no alleys. Most houses are deeper than they are wide.

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In the 1930s, there were three other developments with narrow streets and shallow lots similar to Carey Place. They all had confined land dimensions. Aurora Court, begun 1930, is one mile west of Carey Place; it consisted of 22 modest frame houses facing a platted alley in a deep block with commercial development on one side; only 12 houses remain. Military Court, begun 1931, is two miles northeast of Carey Place; on a dead-end lane it has 8 of 10 original buildings, with one newer addition. Northwest 42nd Place is one-and-one-half miles north of Carey Place, where four deep lots running through a block were redivided. Begun in 1936, it retains its integrity with all ten original buildings; these are masonry houses similar to its surrounding neighborhood. Carey Place, with 30 lots, is the largest and most intact example of these developments. Military Court and Aurora Court have smaller houses than Carey Place; their construction most likely did not influence their contemporary, Carey Place. Northwest 42nd Place, however, has similar massing to Carey Place and was built at the same time as the second wave of construction on Carey Place, which may have influenced its design.

A standard solution to development of housing in a long, 160-foot-wide strip would have been to run the street down one side of the property instead of the center. The result would have been 27 lots of 50-foot width; these would be shallower than the surrounding neighborhood.

Carey Place provides a built example of the spatial effects of a non-standard lot and street configuration. Dense layouts sometimes are also designed to create a more urban feel than the standard layouts. More recent proposals to develop "affordable housing" sometimes include subdivision layouts which reduce the lot sizes and/or amount of street pavement per house. Interestingly, although Carey Place has smaller lots, it actually requires more street paving.

The design of Carey Place was a creative response for infill of a confined strip of land. Additionally, the cohesiveness of the architecture in the district creates an easily identifiable neighborhood apart from the larger surrounding Gatewood neighborhood. As such, the Carey Place Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its local architectural and community planning and development significance.

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Carey Place Historic District
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Verbal Boundary Description

The Carey Place Historic District consists of both sides of the lane named Carey Place, from Northwest 17th to Northwest 21st. Its boundaries are the south curb line of Northwest 21st on the north, the north curb line of Northwest 17th on the south, and the rear lot lines of the properties facing Carey Place on the east and west.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include all of the area historically associated with the Carey Place development. The blocks to the north and south, although originating in the same interurban railway right-of-way, do not possess the characteristics of size, style, and massing of the Carey Place Historic District.

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Maps: The Carey Place Historic District is on the Oklahoma City USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map; boundaries of the district are marked.

Maps of the district:

- Contributing and Noncontributing
- Dates of Construction
- Photograph Locations
- Railway Right-of-Way Location

Photographs: Identification written on each photo is abbreviated; the full description is:

Address(es)

Carey Place Historic District
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Date: September, 1997

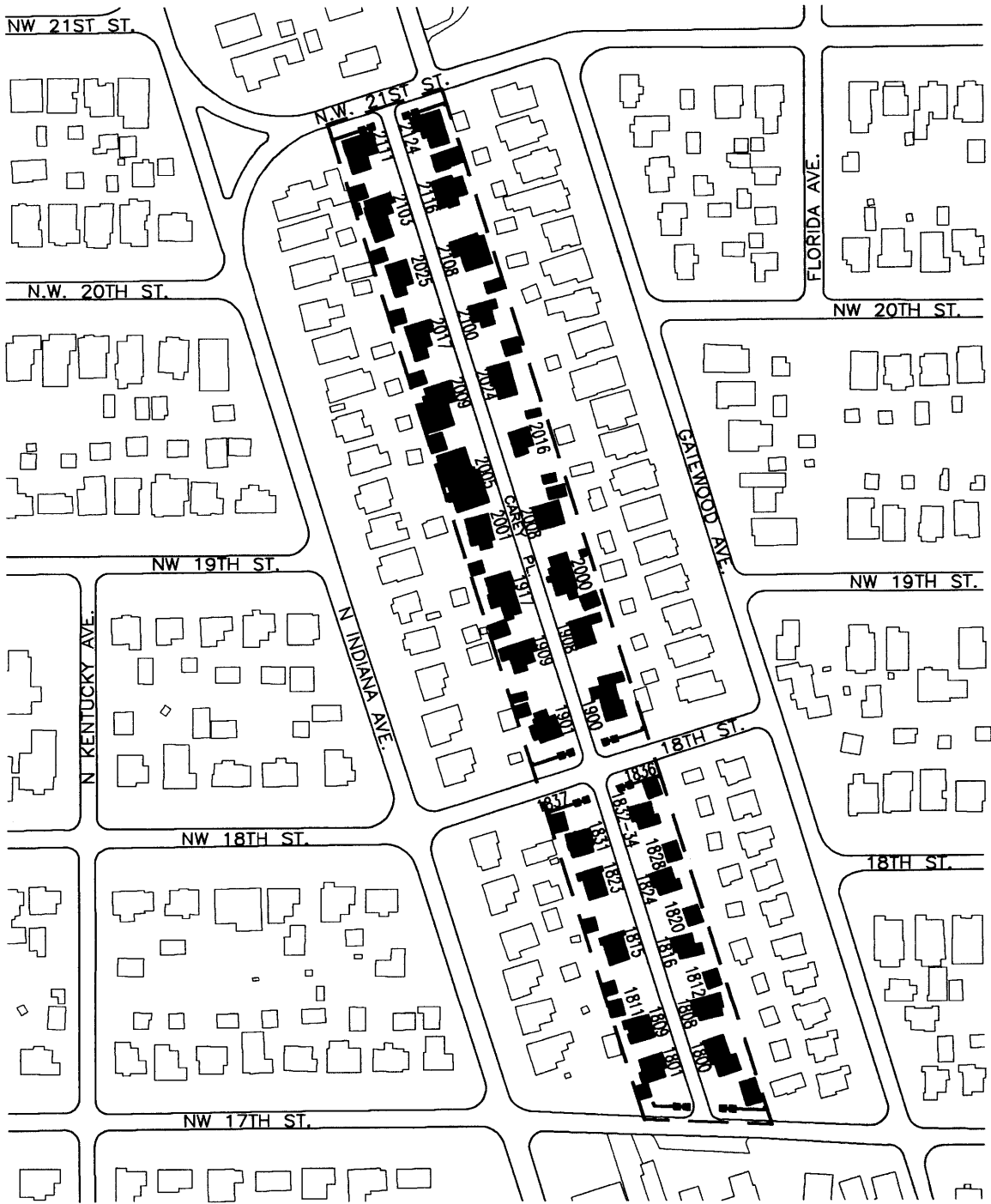
Photographer: John R. Calhoun, City of Oklahoma City Planning Department

Negative at Oklahoma SHPO

Direction: See map

Photo number

CAREY PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT CONTRIBUTING-NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES



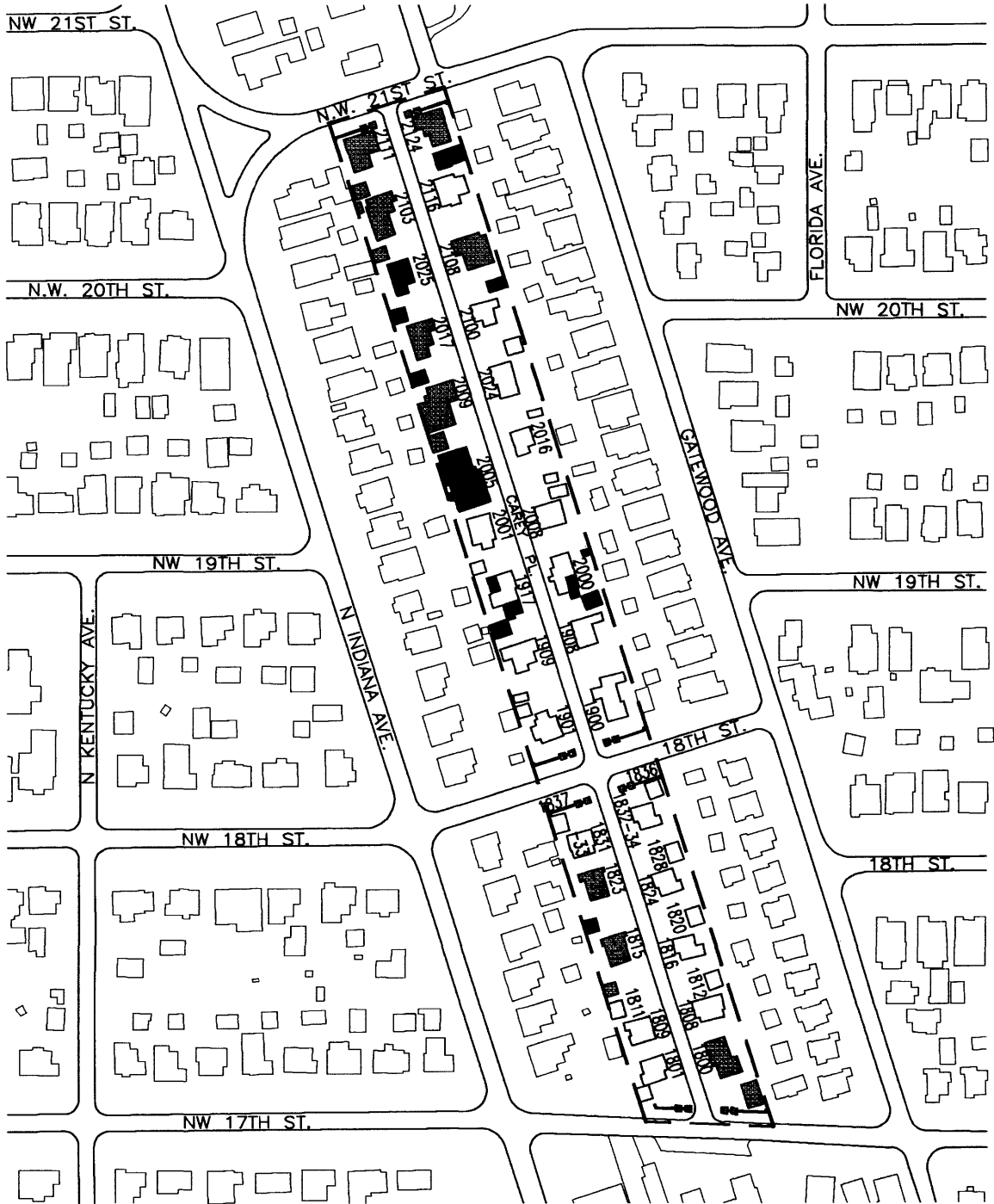
- CAREY PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
- BRICK FENCE
- BUILDING LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT
- BUILDING LOCATED OUTSIDE DISTRICT






- CONTRIBUTING
- NONCONTRIBUTING



Prepared By: The City of Oklahoma City,
Planning Department
February, 1998

CAREY PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT CONSTRUCTION DATES

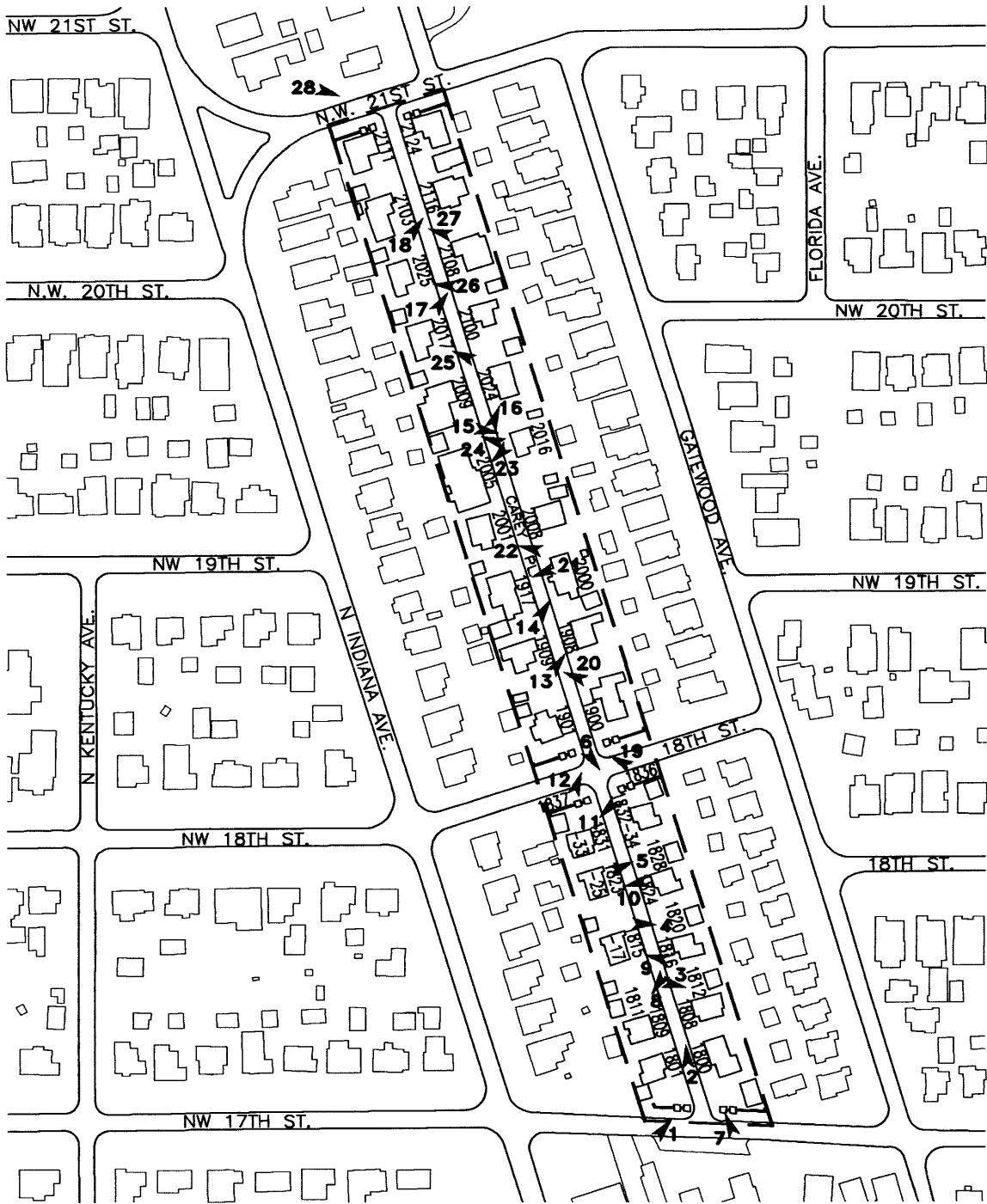


- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|---------|
| — — | CAREY PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT |  | 1931-32 |
| ∞— | BRICK FENCE |  | 1936-38 |
|  | BUILDING LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT |  | 1948+ |
|  | BUILDING LOCATED OUTSIDE DISTRICT | | |



CAREY PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PHOTO LOCATIONS

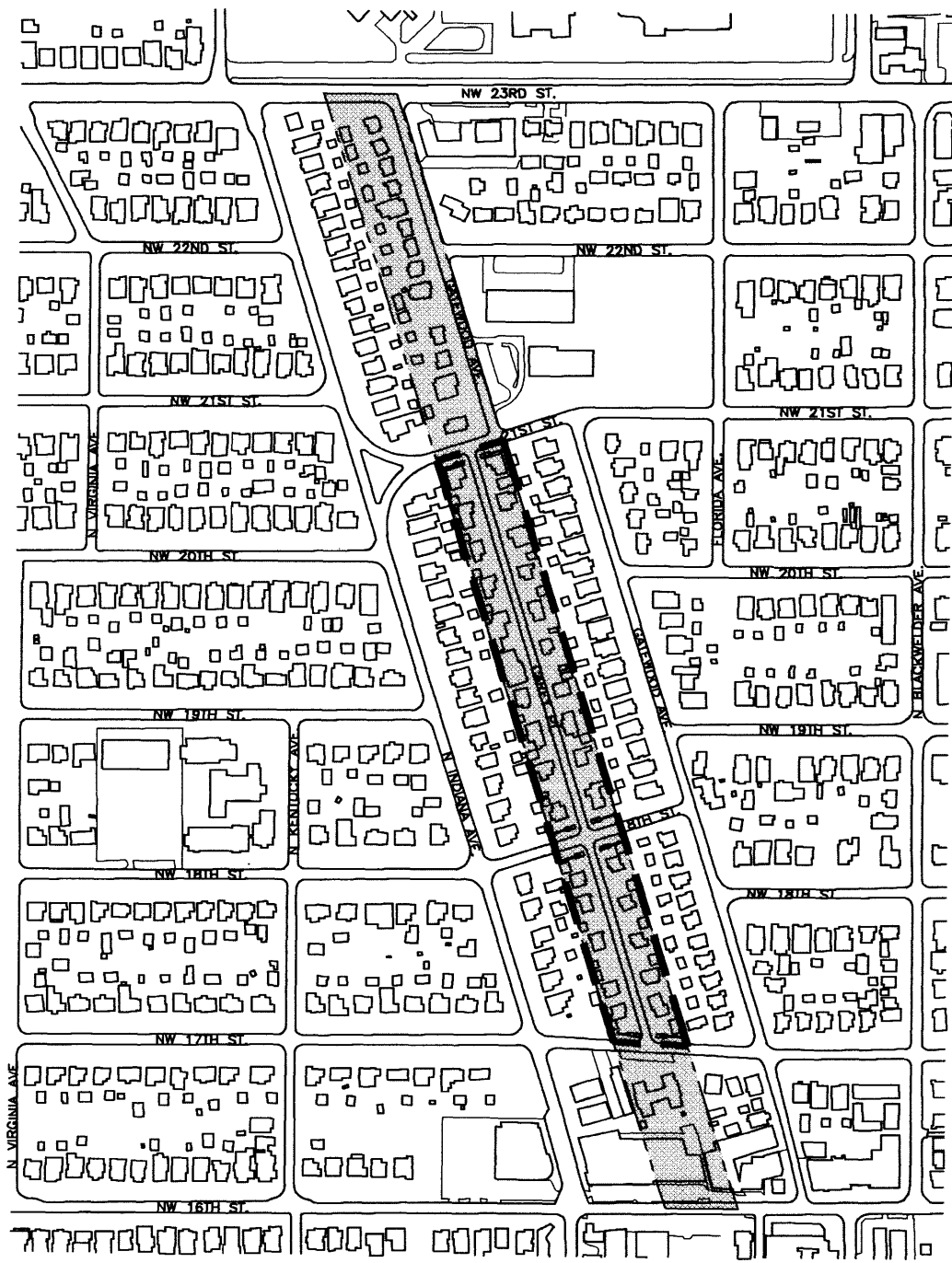



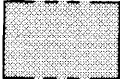
- CAREY PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
- BRICK FENCE
- BUILDING LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT
- BUILDING LOCATED OUTSIDE DISTRICT



CAREY PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

LOCATION



-  CAREY PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
-  OKLAHOMA RAILWAY CO. (160' Right-of-Way)

