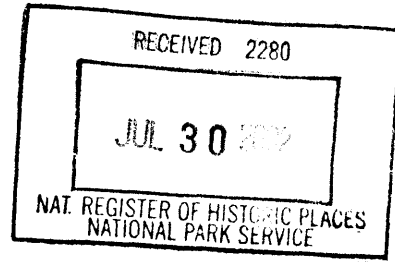


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

971



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Parriott, Foster B., House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 2216 East 30th Street not for publication N/A  
city or town Tulsa vicinity N/A  
state Oklahoma code OK county Tulsa code 143  
zip code 74114

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 7-25-02  
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] 9/14/02

[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>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

=====  
6. Function or Use  
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT/NOT IN USE Sub: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====  
7. Description  
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
roof STONE: slate  
walls BRICK  
other WOOD  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

=====  
8. Statement of Significance  
=====

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1929-1930  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Significant Dates 1930  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Boillot and Lauck, architects  
\_\_\_\_\_

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: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Acreage of Property 5 Acres MOL

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	233610	4001140	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

N/A See continuation sheet.

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

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

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

name/title Cynthia Savage, Architectural Historian, for Peter Walter

organization Savage Consulting date January 2002

street & number Rt. 1, Box 116 telephone 405/459-6200

city or town Pocasset state OK zip code 73079

=====  
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 Amy and Blake Herndon

street & number 2216 East 30<sup>th</sup> Street telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Tulsa state OK zip code 74114

name Glenview Estates LLC

street & number 1924 S. Utica, Ste. 1212 telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Tulsa state OK zip code 74104



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SUMMARY

The Foster B. Parriott House is an excellent, elaborate example of a Colonial Revival style residence built in Tulsa, Oklahoma, by oilman Foster Brooks Parriott and his wife Kathleen (Casey) Parriott in 1929-1930. Although the Colonial Revival style was immensely popular at the time of construction, the Parriott House is an unusual example of a large, Plantation-inspired, Colonial Revival residence with one-story hyphens connecting the main house to two flanking dependencies. Designed by the Kansas City, Missouri, architectural firm of Boillot and Lauck, the three-story Parriott House has an almost full basement. Constructed of red brick with cut-stone trim, the dwelling contains nine bedrooms and seven full baths. The hipped roof with dropped cross hips is slate and the foundation is concrete and steel. The wood windows are a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight hung and casement. The main entry doors are wood paneled with several French doors allowing secondary access to various rooms. The house is connected to the flanking, two-story garage to the west by a covered walkway; due to this connection the house and garage are considered a single resource. Off the northeast corner of the house is another covered walkway which ends at a small, pyramidal-roofed, brick gazebo. Directly off the east side of the house is a multi-level terrace with an elaborate stone railing and a fountain with an additional keyhole fountain in the center of the terrace ground level. East of the terrace is a noncontributing pool and poolhouse. Both the pool and poolhouse were added after 1960. Separating the pool from the terrace is a simple wrought iron railing.

Along the east, north and west sides of the properties is a wrought iron fence with brick piers. The piers have a stone cap. The front of the house is not fenced, although the neighboring property has a tall wood fence which extends the length of the front drive. Due to the siting, common access to the house is on the north or back side. The entry points are marked with brick walls and tall brick piers topped by a metal ornamental finials. A circular drive off of 30th Street is entered through wrought iron gates and divides near the house. The northern branch of the drive is located several feet from the house and is uncovered. The southern branch proceeds under the two-story, wood, porte cochere attached to the house. The grounds between the drive and the north fence are nicely landscaped with a central, stone, circular planter. The fence along the west and north sides are believed to be historic. The east side fence is not original as the grounds originally extended to South Lewis Avenue.

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However, because the majority of the fence is original it is considered a contributing resource.

The house maintains excellent integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association with only minor alterations since construction. The setting of the house has not fared as well. Originally, the Parriott House was the only resource on the block. In the 1960s, the northwest portion of the block was subdivided with several new houses being constructed in what is technically the front yard. Additionally, houses have been constructed to the west and east of the original edifice. Still one of the more prosperous areas in Tulsa, the new houses are larger and more well-appointed than average. Only a few minor alterations have been undertaken on the house. On the exterior, this includes the addition of stairs on the west side of the full-width terrace on the facade, demolition of the historic brick fence separating the house from the garage and construction of a new asphalt driveway on the west side of the front. Additionally, a shed dormer was added between both sets of the outside gabled dormers on the facade. It is not known when this was done. After 1960, the pool and poolhouse were constructed on the east side of the house. Due to their modern design, the pool and poolhouse are easily distinguished from the original design. The interior also maintains a high degree of integrity with only minor modifications, mainly to the private spaces of the house. Although the setting of the house has been significantly altered, the critical elements of the property's integrity remain remarkably intact.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Parriott House is an unusual example of Colonial Revival style residential architecture in Tulsa, Oklahoma, built in 1929-1930. The three-story house with a basement features a slate-covered, hipped roof with dropped cross hips. Off the rear west and east elevations of the house are covered, one-story walkways which attach the house on the west to a two-story, hipped-roof, brick garage and, on the east, to a small gazebo. Due to the connection, the house, walkways, garage and gazebo are all considered as one resource. The terrace on the east side of the house with its elaborate stone railing and fountains is also considered part of the primary resource. Separate resources of note include the contributing wrought iron fence encircling the property, the noncontributing pool and noncontributing poolhouse. Although the pool and poolhouse are located adjacent to the east terrace, these resources are of more

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modern design and thus are distinguished from the historic resource.

The facade of the Parriott House faces the south. Adhering to a symmetrical pattern, the front of the house is easily divided into five bays. The slightly projected center bay, featuring an elaborate two-story porch, tends to dominate the facade. The two-story porch, centrally located on the full-width terrace, features six, wood, fluted, Corinthian order columns and capitals set on concrete bases. The entablature has circular ornaments directly above each capital separated by channels. Matching the cornice of the other bays and elevations, there is a small row of dentils with a larger set of modillions ornamenting the cornice. The top of the porch is ornamented with a balustrade. Separating the turned balustrades, roughly above each of the columns, are square paneled newels topped by an urn. Hidden by the balustrade are two wood gabled dormers. The dormers are similar to the dormers in the flanking bays with dentils, gable returns and arched, six-over-six, wood, hung windows.

Under the porch on the second floor, there are three, symmetrically-placed, single, wood, six-over-six, hung windows with flanking decorative wood shutters. Matching the shutters found elsewhere on the house, the decorative wood shutters feature a wood cut out in the upper quarter with louvers below. The windows have a concrete sill. Below the sill, separating the first and second stories, is a brick belt course. The elaborate, centrally located, front door features a large, single, glazed, paneled door with a transom. Separating the door from the flanking sidelights are single, wood, Composite order, fluted, engaged columns. The framing around the narrow sidelights is paneled with fluted, Composite order pilasters on the outside. The sidelights are covered with decorative iron bars. The entire wood door frame sits on a green marble base. The entablature of the entry is similar to the porch with round ornaments above each of the capitals, topped by a small row of dentils which is further topped by a large row of modillions. The crowning element of the entry is the large swan's neck pediment. On either side of the entry are two metal lights affixed to the wall. As the central bay stands out farther than the flanking bays, there are quoins on the corner of the central bay and first and second story windows in each side of the projection.

Flanking the dominant central bay are two identical bays which are larger than the other bays on the facade. On the top floor, each bay has two gabled dormers connected by a nonoriginal shed-roofed dormer. The gabled dormers feature dentils, gable returns and arched, six-over-six, wood, hung windows.

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The shed dormers are not original as they do not appear in the 1936 photograph of the house in a pictorial of Tulsa published by The Tulsa World. The shed dormers were likely added to provide additional light to the sparsely-lit third floor. The west side shed dormer has a single, wood, three-over-three, hung window, while the east side shed dormer has double, wood, three-over-three, hung windows. As the west side shed dormer lights a third floor bathroom, the window is smaller to allow more privacy. Located to the north of the dormers, off of the principal roof on the dropped cross hipped roofs, are two brick interior chimneys. These large chimneys feature brick corbeling and a concrete coping. The chimneys straddle the roof ridge so they are readily visible on both the north and south elevations. Below the decorative wood cornice, the second floor of each of the facade interior bays feature four wood, eight-over-eight, hung windows with decorative wood shutters. The second floor windows have a flat brick header and a concrete sill. Below the second floor windows is the decorative brick belt course which separates the second floor from the first. The first floor of the interior bays contain three full-height windows flanked by decorative wood shutters. Matching the window shutters, the door shutters have a cut-out design in the top portion, louvers below this and a paneled section at the bottom. Balancing the French doors located in the outside bays of the facade, the first floor windows in the interior bays feature a four-pane transom with twelve-light casement windows. The wood window screens are divided about a third of the way from the bottom. The first floor windows have a wide, flared, brick header and concrete sill. Below the windows is a decorative band of brick sitting on the concrete foundation.

Like the center bay, the outside bays of the facade are slightly projected and feature quoins at the corners. There are no third floor openings in these bays. The second floor windows consist of three, six-over-six, hung, wood windows with a concrete header with a keystone and a concrete sill. Below this, there is the decorative belt course. The first floor openings are twelve-light, wood, French doors with screen doors. The doors are topped with a four-light transom and flanked by decorative wood shutters which match the shutters elsewhere on the facade. Above each door is a concrete entablature which includes two scrolled brackets and a projected ledge. Both doors have wrought iron railings and two wide concrete and flagstone steps.

The facade's full-length, flagstone terrace is above grade. In addition to the projected, half-circle stairs in the center of the facade, the terrace is accessible from the east and west sides. The east side wraps around from the

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terrace located on that side of the house, which will be described in discussion of the east elevation. The west side entry to the front terrace is a post-1960 addition. A new drive was laid to the west of the house to allow access into the garage following the subdivision of the property farther to the west in the 1960s. As a result, the original low brick fence separating the house from the adjacent garage was demolished, although a few brick piers remain near the garage. To further facilitate entry to the main house from the southwest, new stairs were constructed off the west side of the facade terrace. These concrete stairs feature a decorative, white, wrought iron railing and large concrete newels, neither of which really match the historic decorative features of the house. Suspended between the newels at the top of the stairs is a wrought iron light. The new stairs are easily distinguished from the historic characteristics of the house and, due to their relatively insignificant scale, they do not have a detrimental impact on the integrity of the house.

The west elevation has a single, small, centrally located, round dormer on the third floor. The wood cornice separating the wall and roof junction is identical as that of the other elevations. There are quoins on the corners of the elevation. The second floor features a single window to the north and two double windows on the south side. All second story windows have flat brick headers, concrete sills and wood decorative shutters. The single window is a wood, six-over-six, hung. The paired windows are wood, eight-over-eight, hung. Like the facade, there is a decorative brick belt course separating the second floor from the first. Immediately below the belt course, located to either side of the first floor, are two bay windows. The bay windows have hipped, asphalt-covered roofs, twelve-light, wood, casement windows and brick bases. Although the windows are the same size, the south window appears larger than the north window because the divisions between the windows are wood and small. The windows in the north bay window are separated by brick, resulting in a fewer number of windows. In the south window, the center window is triple, while the outside windows are paired. In the north bay window, the center window is double while the outside windows are single. There are other differences between the two bay windows. The south windows have no headers, the wood cornice instead extending to the tops of the windows. The north windows have a flat brick header. The sills in the south bay are concrete, while the sills in the north bay are brick with concrete corners. Centrally located between the bay windows is a single, wood, eight-over-eight, hung window.

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Off the north corner of the west elevation, is a covered brick walkway which connects the house to the adjacent garage. The hipped roof walkway features wide brick columns on the north side and decorative brick walls on the south. The walkway has numerous openings with two larger ones at either end which, although narrow, would probably allow vehicular access to the garage from the north driveway. The walkway is entered from the house via a door in the west elevation obscured by the walkway. The glazed wood paneled door has a wood screen door, a narrow, wood, six-light transom and concrete steps.

The west covered walkway connects the main house to the hipped-roofed, brick, multiple car garage and servants quarters located slightly north and west of the house. The walkway is attached to a single story section of the brick garage which connects on the west side to the two-story garage apartment. The pyramidal-roofed, one-story section contains two glazed, paneled, overhead doors on the south side; two wood, six-over-six, hung windows on the east; three wood, six-over-six, hung windows on the north; and, one single and one paired set of wood, six-over-six, hung windows on the west side. On the north side of the one-story section, there is a ornamental balustrade on a flat-roofed section which projects from the roof. Like the main house and larger two-story section, all of the windows in the one-story section have concrete sills, flat brick headers and many have decorative wood shutters. Additionally, both sections of the garage features quoins and a brick belt course below the windows.

The larger two-story section of the garage has double, glazed, paneled, overhead doors on the east side which are separated by a central entry consisting of a wood paneled door. There are also entries located on either side of the double overhead doors. The upper floor of the east elevation features five sets windows. The outer windows are single, wood, eight-over-eight hung, while the inner three sets consist of paired, wood, six-over-six, hung. On the north side, there is a large, brick, ridge chimney with corbeling. On the second floor of the north elevation there is a double, wood, six-over-six, hung window with a single six-over-six window below on the first floor. The west side of the two-section contains the primary entry, located on the northwest corner and featuring a wood surround similar to those found on the main house. The remaining fenestration on the rest of the west elevation are wood, six-over-six, hung with a few wood, four-over-four, hung windows. On the south side of the two-story section, there is an arched dormer with louvers. Below this, there is a set of paired, wood, six-over-six, hung

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windows on the second floor. On the first floor, a brick projection contains an entry on the east side. The roofline of the projection is ornamented with a decorative balustrade. There is a single, wood, four-over-four, hung window on the west side of the projection and no openings on the south side.

Due to the unusual siting of the house on the rear of the lot with historically limited access to the facade, the north elevation is the only elevation originally visible from the street and the one used most frequently. The rear of the house is distinguished by the large, square, wood, two-story porte cochere. Centrally located, the porte cochere has double wood pilasters on the corners and separating the three bays of the north side. There are twelve-light, wood, casement windows in the outer bays and a blind opening in the center bay. On the ground level, there are three flat openings, nearly the width of each bay, on the north side. The sides of the porte cochere have triple, wood, twelve-light, casement windows on the second floor and flat openings on the ground level sufficient to allow vehicular access. Above the top of the pilasters, there is a wood entablature with modillions and dentils. This is topped by a wood balustrade with double, wood, paneled, newels, located above the pilasters. Obscured by the balustrade are the three gabled dormers lighting the third floor. These dormers are ornamented identically to the front gabled dormers. Under the porte cochere is the widely used entry to the house. The single, wood, glazed, paneled door has a wood surround and sidelights.

Behind the porte cochere, there is a narrow, projected, brick wall. On either side of this projection are openings on the second and first floors. On the west side, there is a twelve-light, wood, casement window on the second floor and a glazed, wood, paneled door with a screen door on the first. The second floor window has a concrete sill and an ornamental panel on the bottom which balances the height of this window with the openings on the second floor of the porte cochere. On the east side, both floors have a wood, six-over-six, hung window, although the second floor window is larger than the first floor.

Unlike the facade, the interior bays of the north elevation are not identical. Just to the west of the west dormer in the center bay is a tall, interior, brick chimney with corbeling. Next to the chimney on the east side is a small arched dormer. West of the chimney on the third floor of the west interior bay is a gabled dormer which matches the other dormers. Further west of this, in the junction of the principal and dropped roof is an internal dormer window

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with wood, hung, eight-over-eight windows. Above this on the principal roof is an eyelid dormer with a vent. The second floor of the west interior bay features a small, wood, four-over-four, hung window on the east side and bay window on the west. Although the bay window is metal framed, it does appear on the original plans of the house. The wood windows are double, twelve-light, casement. The bay window extends above to the lower part of the cornice and has a metal dropped ornament which extends to the brick header of the window below. As on the facade, there is a brick belt course between the second and first floor windows. The first floor of the west interior bay has only one opening, the triple window located underneath the second story bay window. The triple window consists of wood, hung, six-over-six windows flanked by decorative wood shutters, identical to those on the facade. The triple window has a flat brick header and continuous concrete header.

Like the west interior bay, the east interior bay of the north elevation has a single gabled dormer on the third floor. The second floor of the east interior bay has three windows which are not symmetrically located. The two interior windows are small, wood, six-over-six, hung. The easternmost window is larger, wood, eight-over-eight, hung and contains an air conditioning unit. The eight-over-eight and middle six-over-six windows both have decorative wood shutters. All of the windows have a concrete sill and flat brick header. The first floor fenestration, also composed of three windows, is symmetrical. The wood, eight-over-eight, hung windows have concrete sills, flat brick headers and decorative wood shutters.

The outside bays on the north elevation are not identical either, although both have dropped, flat-roofed, one-story projections. Both of the projections have a corbeled concrete stringcourse located at the same height as the other first floor windows and a concrete corbeled coping. The east side projection features a Palladian window composed of a large, forty-two light, center window with a seven-light transom topped by a fanlight, flanked by twelve-light sidelights. The window has an elaborate wood surround. On the east side of the projection, there is a twenty-four-light window with a large, wood, decorative header. The projection is topped with an iron balustrade. On the second floor of the main north elevation, there is a wood French door on the east wall which allows access to the small balcony. On the north wall of the second floor there is a single, wood, six-over-six window with decorative wood shutters and an air conditioning unit.



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On the west side, the projection is similar to the east projection, except both the openings on the north and west side of projection are brick-filled. There is also an opening on the east side which is described below in discussion on the east elevation. On the second floor in the main north wall, there is a double, wood, six-over-six, hung window with concrete sills, concrete header with a keystone and decorative wood shutters. In the corner east of the second floor double window is a small, wood, six-over-six, hung window. Extending off the projection on the northeast side is a covered walkway similar to the west walkway. The openings in this walkway are evenly spaced throughout with small brick dividers flanked by narrow, wood, Doric pilasters. The east walkway terminates in a pyramidal-roofed gazebo. The arched openings in the gazebo are accented by wood Doric pilasters and the wood entablature. Due to the direct connection, the house and gazebo are considered a single resource.

The east side of the house features ribbon windows on both the first and second floor. The third floor has a single, centrally located, arched dormer with a six-light window. The second floor windows are ten-light, wood, casement. The nine windows have a continuous concrete sill and flat brick header. Like on the other elevations, there is a brick belt course under the second floor windows. There are also vertical brick decorative bands between the windows. Due to the simplicity of the east elevation, the quoins on the corners clearly stand out. The first floor window consists of nine, twelve-light, wood, casement windows with four-light transoms. The first floor window has a wide, flat, brick header. North of the first floor window, in the brick projection of the north elevation, is a door with a narrow wood surround. The door has been covered with wood panels painted green. North of this, in the covered walkway extending off the northeast side of the one-story projection is another door. The narrow, wood, glazed, French doors allow easy entry into the walkway and the gazebo east of the house.

Off the east side of the house is also an elaborate stone terrace. The terrace has three levels with an ornate stone balustrade which features a highly decorative fountain in the center of the upper level. On the north side of the terrace, there is a below grade, wood, glazed, paneled door with wrought iron railings which allows access into the basement of the house. In addition to turned concrete balusters, the balustrade features stone newel posts topped by round ornaments with the two mid-level newels having decorative metal lights. Farther east away from the stairs is another concrete key-hole style fountain in the flagstone terrace.

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East of the house, dropped another step below the east side terrace, is the noncontributing concrete pool and poolhouse. These amenities were added in the 1960s. The pool is separated from the rest of the terrace by the drop in grade and a painted wrought iron fence. Although the flagstone walk proceeds into the poolhouse, the wall the wrought iron fence sits on is brick, indicating a later date of construction. The noncontributing poolhouse is a simple, flat-roofed, brick building with wood columns. Although the materials are similar to the original house, the design of the poolhouse clearly distinguishes it as later construction. Along the north and south sides of the pool, there is a low brick wall. Due to its relatively insignificant scale and its relationship to the pool and poolhouse, the wall is not considered a countable resource.

The taller wrought iron fence surrounding the property on the east, north and west sides is considered a contributing resource. Although the east wall is likely not original as the property historically extended to the street, the fence maintains two-thirds of its historic configuration which is sufficient to allow it to be a contributing resource. The nonoriginal portion of the fence separates the Parriott House from a new house constructed to east. Although the house is relatively new, the wall probably dates back to the 1960s subdivision of the property. The north and west walls of the fence are original as they are at their historic locations. The wrought iron fence features brick piers marking the entry and exit points of the original circular north drive. The piers have a concrete cap topped by a decorative metal ornament.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Befitting the social status of its occupants, the Parriott House is as elaborate on the interior as the exterior. In addition to the public areas on the first floor, the basement of the house includes rooms for entertaining. The primary bedrooms, with a bathroom for each, are located on the second floor with additional servants rooms on the third floor. Many of the original finishes, including historic wallpaper, remain throughout the house. Overall, the interior of the house retains a remarkable degree of integrity.

The first floor of the Parriott House features a central Great Hall which opens onto the front entrance. To the north of this are the stairs which lead to the second floor and a smaller vestibule on the far north side which serves as the primary entry due to the unusual siting of the house. To the east of the Great

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Hall, is the spacious living room, which when the house was occupied by nuns in the late 1950s was used as the chapel. On the far east side of the first floor is a porch on the north side and sun room on the south side. Off the west side of the Great Hall is the elaborate dining room with a kitchen to the north of this. On the far west side of the house is the breakfast room on the south with the smaller butler's pantry north of this. The butler's pantry connects to the help's dining room which gives way to the service porch on the far north side of the west side of the house.

Mid-way up the main stairs to the second floor is the wood-paneled study, centrally located on the north side of the house. East of the stairs on the second floor is the large master suite. From the foyer, one enters the main room of the master suite, called by the original architects "Le Salon." On the north side of Le Salon is a dressing room with an adjacent bathroom to the west. East of the dressing room is a small alcove. To the east of Le Salon is a large sleeping porch with an additional bathroom located on the north side. To the east of Le Salon in the master suite is a small dressing room and storage area which was turned into a wet bar by later occupants. Located above the Great Hall on the second floor is Chamber A which contains a bathroom on the southeast side. West of Chamber A is Chamber B which features to the west a bathroom on the south with a closet on the north side. On the far southwest side of the second floor is the nursery, also known as Chamber C. The attached bathroom is located to the north. Of note in the nursery bathroom is the tile encircling the tub which is decorated with figures from nursery rhymes. Off the east side of the bathroom is a small kitchenette which allowed the nanny to prepare bottles and other small meals without having to go all the way downstairs. On the northwest side of the second floor is another bedroom, Chamber D, with an attached bathroom on the west side. Off the far northwest side of the room is a small balcony. To the east of Chamber D is the elevator, a sewing room and the servants' stairs.

The third floor of the Parriott House was intended mainly for servants' quarters and storage, although there was a commodious guest room located on the east side above the second floor master bedroom. On the west side, there are three maid's rooms. The north one has its own bathroom, while the south two share a bathroom. In the middle of the third floor on the south side is a cedar-lined, drapery closet.

In addition to the above, the Parriott House also includes a nearly full

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basement. This area was one of the primary public spaces in the house as it included a sizeable recreation room which was used for entertaining during the heyday of the house. Access to the downstairs is along a stairwell located slightly west of the north first floor entry. The stairs give way to a small Hall with a spacious restroom for ladies located to the north and the mens to the east of this. Both restrooms included two toilets, an unusual feature in a private residence. On the east side of the Hall, there is a closet with a coat room located in the southeast corner of the room. On the south center part of the basement is a storage area. Off the Hall to the east is the sizeable recreation floor with a wood floor and beamed ceiling. Northeast of the recreation room is a good sized boot room for the men to relax in with its own outside access on the east side. South of this is a concrete storage area which the original owners used to grow mushrooms. In the 1960s, the owners fitted the area to allow it to function as an emergency shelter. South and slightly west is a vault area which the original owners used to store their valuables when they were away from the house. West of the Hall is rooms for machinery, including space for the elevator equipment and an incinerator. West of this is a large storage area and the broiler room on the north side. Under the far west part of the house is not excavated.

ALTERATIONS

The Parriott House maintains a high degree of integrity, both on the exterior and interior. Beyond the changes to the setting of the house, the only notable modifications made to the exterior has been the addition of a shed dormer between two sets of the facade gabled dormers, the stairs on the west side of the front porch and the new drive along the west side of the front of the property. The latter alterations resulted in the demolition of most of the low brick fence which originally separated the garage from the house. A few brick piers remain from this fence near the garage. Overall, these alterations do not significantly impact the ability of the house to convey its significance.

The interior of the house also maintains an excellent degree of integrity, despite its brief occupation by nuns. There have been no major modifications to any of the rooms, although there have been slight shifts in function for some of them. Although unoccupied, the house was fully furnished until recently. Late last spring, the contents of the house were sold at auction.

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SUMMARY

The Parriott House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an excellent example of a Colonial Revival style residence in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Designed by the Kansas City, Missouri, architectural firm of Boillot and Lauck and built between 1929-1930 for Foster B. Parriott, the house retains a remarkable degree of integrity. Constructed at a time when the interpretation of the Colonial Revival style was becoming more eclectic, the house is a landmark example of a southern-inspired Colonial Revival mansion. Following this inspiration, two covered walkways connect the main house to two flanking dependencies, a gazebo on the east and large garage on the west. The interior of the house further follows a Georgian-style, symmetrical, center-hall plan. Although featuring an unusual two-story porch, the house clearly exhibits many of the characteristic features of the Colonial Revival style. This includes red brick as the primary material; a hipped roof with gabled dormers, modillions, dentils and a simple frieze; an elaborate entry surround including a swan neck pediment and sidelights; windows with multi-pane glazing, flat lintels, concrete sills and decorative wood shutters. Constructed for a wealthy oilman, the house conveys the wealth and social status of the original occupants. Despite the abundance of oil mansions in Tulsa, the Parriott House stands out as an excellent, elaborate, unusual example of the Colonial Revival style.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Born in Marshall County, West Virginia in 1878, Foster Brooks Parriott attended school until age fourteen when he went to work at various jobs, including delivering groceries and clerking in a store. In 1898, Parriott started working on an oil pipeline for Michael L. Benedum, at that time employed by the Standard Oil Company. Parriott went with Benedum as general handyman when he started his own oil operations shortly after the turn-of-the-century. Benedum, in partnership with Joseph Clifton Trees, quickly became a renowned wildcatter. Parriott continued working for and with Benedum in various capacities for nearly thirty years. In 1918, Parriott bought 3/16th of a share on a lease for several wells in Comanche County, Texas. Benedum owned another 3/8ths of the lease with the remaining 7/16ths spread between three other parties. The Desdemona Field, hailed by many as "...the greatest find in Texas since

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Spindletop" blew in on 2 September 1918 with additional wells quickly following. Benedum subsequently left Parriott in charge of the Desdemona Field while Benedum and his family went on holiday in Europe.<sup>1</sup>

Following his return to the United States, Benedum became interested in consolidating all of his oil-related interests in refineries, skimming plants and leases throughout Louisiana, Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania and Texas, as well as international interests in Columbia, Mexico and Romania, to one company. Additionally, Benedum wanted this company to handle all operations, from the well to the retail customer. The Transcontinental Oil Company was thus established in June 1919 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with Foster Parriott as President and Michael Benedum as Chairman of the Board. Listed on the New York Curb Exchange, general offices were located in Pittsburgh, although Parriott eventually established the main office in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Transcontinental Oil Company continued in operation until 1930 when Benedum exchanged all of its assets for 1,848,051 shares in Ohio Oil Company, an affiliate of Standard Oil. Although having limited success by the mid- to late-1920s, Transcontinental Oil faltered due to a continued need for crude oil. Involved in the tremendous discovery of the Yates Oil Field in 1926, Transcontinental was hampered because of its partnership with Ohio Oil which controlled all production in the field.<sup>2</sup>

According to Parriott, Benedum was not in favor of moving the Transcontinental main office to Tulsa. In 1951, Parriott observed "Mr. Benedum was opposed to the moving of the Transcontinental offices to Tulsa. We were forced into the position of counting noses around the directors' table to make the move." For unexplained reasons, although probably due to the explosive oil opportunities

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<sup>1</sup>The Reminiscences of Foster B. Parriott, (12 September 1951, in the Oral History Collection of Columbia University, New York, New York) 1. See also Sam T. Mallison, The Great Wildcatter (Charleston, West Virginia: Education Foundation of West Virginia, Inc., 1953), 289-291.

<sup>2</sup>Transcontinental Oil Company, " The Online Handbook of Texas, (<<http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/TT/dot3.html>>: Accessed 30 May 2001).

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in the thriving "Oil Capitol of the World," Parriott stated that he "...had wanted for years to go to Tulsa before (he) went there with Transcontinental." Parriott moved his official residence to Tulsa in 1925.<sup>3</sup>

Following the sale of Transcontinental stock, Parriott and Benedum went their separate ways. Remaining in Tulsa, Parriott achieved significant success as an independent operator in Kansas and Oklahoma. He formed the Leader Oil Company with W. I. Southern in 1935 with success in developing the famous Trapp pool in Russell County, Kansas. Southern passed away in 1937 and Parriott sold the Leader Oil Company to Carter Oil Company in 1942. Additionally, Parriott was elected a director of Sunray Oil Company in 1937. Six years later he was named Chairman of the Board for Sunray. In 1952, Parriott was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of Sunray, a position he continued to hold upon his death on 5 February 1957. By the late 1940s, Sunray had whole or part interest in 2,337 oil and gas wells in seven states and its refineries at Santa Maria, California, and Allen, Oklahoma, sold more than \$7.3 million in petroleum products.<sup>4</sup>

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Although the exact date when construction was finished is not known, Parriott had moved into his new home at 2216 East 30<sup>th</sup> Street by early January 1931. On 4 January 1931, the local newspaper estimated fire damages in the amount of \$5,000 at 2119 South Madison Avenue, the house "...recently vacated by F.B. Parriott." Like many of his neighbors in the Forrest Hill Addition, Parriott built a house befitting of his wealth and social status. At the time of construction, the Colonial Revival style was at its height of popularity, although the interpretation had become less academic over the ensuing decade.

The Parriott house is clearly a high-style example of the Colonial Revival

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<sup>3</sup>Reminiscences, 16, 23-24.

<sup>4</sup>The Tulsa (Oklahoma) Tribune, 6 February 1957. See also The New York (New York) Times, 7 February 1957 and Carl Coke Rister, OIL! Titan of the Southwest (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1949) 267n.

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style. The house exhibits many of the characteristics of the style, including the hipped roof with gabled dormers, dentils, modillions and a simple frieze; dropped wings; quoins; axial symmetry with the central focus being the entry; and, an elaborate entry surround, including a swan neck pediment. The two-story porch on the facade is atypical of the Colonial Revival style but is compatible. Popular from roughly 1880 to 1950, the Colonial Revival style went through several stages. Early on, the style was loosely based on historical antecedents, often with exaggerated details. Beginning in about 1910, the style adhered to a more traditional application with more accurate and simpler elements. The style began to shed its academic approach in the late 1920s with a much more eclectic application of details in the 1930s and beyond. Constructed in 1929-1930, the Parriott House represents a slightly less academic but still fairly traditional example of a large Colonial Revival style residence.

The Parriott House is noteworthy for its unusual elaborate design. The covered walkways connecting the main house to two flanking dependencies is atypical of Oklahoma architecture, particularly to that constructed in the late 1920s. This design is more typical of Georgian style, southern Plantation houses or Mid-Atlantic Manor houses of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The design originated in response to a common hazard of the times. Kitchen fires destroyed numerous residences in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This design allowed the kitchen to be placed away from the main house but still be an integral part of the residence. The second dependency, used for various purposes, allowed the house to retain its symmetry, a crucial element in Georgian style architecture. The historic design is modified in the Parriott House to fit the period of construction. As such, the design loses much of its functional use and becomes a more decorative element. With the kitchen, significantly less of a hazard than in previous centuries, located inside the main house, the symmetrical placement of dependencies is carried out with the construction of the garage and the gazebo. Although containing a potential hazard of its own, the attachment of the garage to the house in this manner is befitting of the emerging import of the automobile at the time of construction. The gazebo, much like the second dependency of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, is more a balancing element than a necessity.

The Parriott House was designed by the architectural firm of Boillot and Lauck of Kansas City, Missouri. It is unknown why Parriott selected this firm to



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design his house. The firm was established in 1917 by Jesse F. Lauck and Elmer R. Boillot and continued in operation until Boillot's death in 1957. Lauck then maintained his own firm until his retirement in 1966. At the same time the Parriott House was under construction, another of the firm's designs, the twenty-story Phillips House Hotel (NR 1979) in Kansas City, Missouri, was under construction. Both were started in 1929 with the Parriott House being completed by late 1930 and the Phillips House Hotel by 1931. It is not known if the firm did any other work in Oklahoma.

Within Tulsa, the Parriott House is architecturally significant as an excellent, unusual, elaborate example of the Colonial Revival style. Currently, there are ten houses in Tulsa individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Clinton-Hardy House (NR 1979); Carl K. Dresser House (NR 2000); Harwelden (NR 1978); the James H. McBirney House (NR 1976); Robert M. McFarlin House (NR 1979); Moore Manor (NR 1982); Waite Phillips Mansion (NR 1978); William G. Skelly House (NR 1978); James Alexander Veasey House (NR 1989); and Westhope (NR 1975). All of these houses are listed for their architectural significance, in addition to other historic associations.

Stylistically, the Clinton-Hardy House is classified as Classical Revival; the Dresser House as Spanish Eclectic; Harwelden is Tudor Revival; the James H. McBirney House is also Tudor Revival; the Robert M. McFarlin House is Italian Renaissance; Moore Manor is Colonial Revival; the William G. Skelly House is Classical Revival; the James Alexander Veasey House is Colonial Revival; and Westhope, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, is classified as Modern Movement. Almost all of these houses and the Parriott House were built for Tulsa oil men; however, only Moore Manor, the Veasey House and Parriott House are classified the same style.

Both Moore Manor and the Veasey House were constructed over ten years before the Parriott House. The Veasey House was erected in 1913 and, notably, is built of all wood in a manner to emulate the appearance of a masonry house. Thus, the Veasey House is distinguished from the Parriott in its construction material. Moore Manor was completed in 1918 and, like the Parriott House, is red brick. However, Moore Manor is not nearly as an elaborate example of the Colonial Revival style as the Parriott House. Typical of its earlier period of construction, Moore Manor is a more academic interpretation of the Colonial

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Revival style. Although many of the decorative details are similar the Parriott House, Moore Manor is easily differentiated from the Parriott House in adherence to traditional applications. Additionally, Moore Manor does not possess the unusual design of the Parriott House with its hyphens and flanking dependencies.

Unlike the majority of the above houses, the Parriott House is located in the Forrest Hill Addition which has been included in the larger Utica/Woodward neighborhood identified in The 1997 Tulsa Historic Preservation Resource Document as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in its entirety. This neighborhood, favored by Tulsa oil men in the late 1920s and 1930s, contains some of the largest and most expensive homes in Tulsa. However, the neighborhood has been adversely impacted by infill construction and demolition of many of the historic houses. Originally, the Parriott House was located by itself on a corner block bounded by 30th Street on the north, South Lewis Avenue on the east, East 31st Street on the south and Zunis Avenue on the west. In the mid-1960s, the block was subdivided and a new dead end street dividing the block from Zunis Avenue was created. Although the Parriott House remained untouched, several new houses were constructed to the south and more recently a house has been erected east of the historic oil mansion. On the surrounding blocks, many of the original dwellings have been demolished to allow for new construction which meets the demands of the new owners and some of the larger acreages have been subdivided similar to the original Parriott grounds. Frequently constructed in similar styles, scales and materials to the historic residences, the new construction is hard to discern. Because of the new construction in the neighborhood as a whole, it is unlikely the Utica/Woodward neighborhood would meet the eligibility requirements for the National Register.

The Parriott House stands out in the Utica/Woodward neighborhood as an excellent, unusual example of the Colonial Revival style. By 1936, the John E. Mabee family, H.G. Barnard family, Dana H. Kelsey family, Allmand M. Blow family and the Cornelius W. Titus family had all constructed large residences in the Forest Hills addition. All constructed of masonry, the Mabee, Barnard, Blow and Titus homes were all in the Tudor Revival style. The Kelsey home is better classified as French Eclectic. Although possibly located outside of Forrest Hills but in the vicinity, the Henry N. Greis House at 1550 East 29<sup>th</sup> Street is also a fine example of the French Eclectic style as designed by noted

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Oklahoma architect John Duncan Forsyth.<sup>5</sup>

There are other examples of Colonial Revival style houses in Tulsa of all different sizes and interpretations. The popularity of the style coincided with the rise in Tulsa's prominence. The town of Tulsa existed as early as 1879 when a post office was established on the Perryman Ranch in the Creek Nation. The town, first called "Tulsey Town," grew slowly. During the early 1880s, the town was a haven for gamblers and "bad men" due to its isolation. At the time of the first government townsite survey in 1900, Tulsa's population stood at merely 1,390.<sup>6</sup>

In 1901, the state's first important commercial oil well blew in. Located in Red Fork, this landmark well was across the Arkansas River from Tulsa. Two years later, the Secretary of Interior allowed the leasing of land under Department of Interior supervision. The oil rush was on as oil men from Pennsylvania and other states flocked to Indian Territory. In 1904, three men built a toll bridge over the Arkansas River connecting Red Fork and Tulsa. In addition to allowing Tulsa to benefit from the Red Fork strike, the toll bridge also enabled the town to profit from the fabulous Glenn Pool strike which came in in 1905. Within months of the discovery, the Glenn Pool was "famous throughout the industry as the richest small field in the world."<sup>7</sup>

By 1910, the city's population stood at 18,182 and a building boom was well underway in Tulsa with brick plants working at capacity. Hotels, office buildings and fine residences were under construction as the streets were paved. By 1920, Tulsa's population had grown to 72,075, a tremendous increase in merely ten years. Nearly doubling in the ensuing decade, Tulsa's population by 1930 was 141,258 and the city was the second largest in the state. Although

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<sup>5</sup>The Tulsa (Oklahoma) Daily World, 17 May 1936.

<sup>6</sup>The WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma, (Lawrence, Kansas: The University Press of Kansas, 1986), 206-208.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., 208. See also Angie Debo, Tulsa: From Creek Town to Oil Capital, (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1943), 86-88.

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oil drilling activity occurred all over eastern Oklahoma, the oil companies' headquarters were generally located at Tulsa and that is where the oil men in charge made their homes. As such, Tulsa became known as the "Oil Capital of the World."<sup>8</sup>

Thus, due to its size and wealth in the early half of the twentieth century, it would be impossible for the Parriott House to be the only elaborate example of the Colonial Revival style in Tulsa. Nonetheless, the Parriott House is architecturally significant as an excellent example of the style. The design of the house with its connecting walkways and flanking dependencies is an unusual element which is probably not widely replicated within the city, although it is possible other examples may exist. The Parriott House retains a high degree of integrity and remains an outstanding representation of the Colonial Revival style in Tulsa. As such, it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid., 208-209. See also Debo, Tulsa, 88 and 97.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 1 and 9, Block 20, Forrest Hills Addition, Resubdivision of Block 20,  
Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the property historically associated with the Parriott House. Because of the 1960s subdivision of the grounds with subsequent construction of new houses in the subdivided area, only that area which remains with the historic house and garage is included.