

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic La Quinta

and/or common Bartlesville Wesleyan College

2. Location

street & number 2201 Silver Lake Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Bartlesville

___ vicinity of

congressional district 002

state Oklahoma

code 40

county Washington

code 147

3. Classification

Category

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

Ownership

___ public
 private
___ both

Public Acquisition

N/A in process
 being considered

Status

occupied
___ unoccupied
___ work in progress
Accessible
___ yes: restricted
 yes: unrestricted
___ no

Present Use

___ agriculture
 commercial
___ educational
___ entertainment
___ government
___ industrial
___ military
___ museum
___ park
___ private residence
___ religious
___ scientific
___ transportation
___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Bartlesville Wesleyan College

street & number 2201 Silver Lake Road

city, town Bartlesville

___ vicinity of

state Oklahoma

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the County Clerk

street & number Washington County Courthouse

city, town Bartlesville

state Oklahoma

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

has this property been determined eligible?

yes no

date 1981

___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Oklahoma Historical Society—State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Oklahoma City

state Oklahoma

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

La Quinta is a two-story Spanish Colonial Revival mansion finished in stucco. Completed in 1932, the mansion features a red-tile low-pitched hipped roof. The floor plan of the mansion is an unusual shape because of the four courtyards included in the architectural plans, however, the overall dimensions are 290' from the northernmost end wall to the southernmost end wall and 185' from the easternmost end wall to the westernmost end wall (see attached diagram of La Quinta floor plan for further dimensions of first floor). The second story was constructed only above the south one-half of the mansion along the east and south side of the Formal Courtyard.

Casement-type windows with three and four pane panels are most common in the house. Several iron balconets, characteristic of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, are located on the second floor. The balconets front four-pane panel double doors with four-pane side panels on either side of the double doors. Most of the original rejas (iron window grilles) have been removed and replaced with louvered wood shutters painted black. There is a bay window on the east side of the house, directly opposite the Formal Courtyard, which served as the chamber for the Breakfast Room (see diagram Letter E and Photo #2).

A dominant feature of the mansion is a three-tiered pierced tower capped by a cupola. The first tier of the tower has double arched openings and the second tier includes single arched openings. There is an enclosed widow's walk surrounding the first tier and an open widow's walk surrounding the second tier (see Photos #1, 6, and 9).

Five pierced chimneys decorate the roofline, one of which is a wall chimney located in the Rose Garden on the southeast corner of the mansion. At the base of the chimney, there is a small family altar which is enhanced by a background of hand painted tile imported from Spain. Scrolls are applied as a decorative element where the broader base of the chimney narrows into the stack (see Photo #6).

The main entrance, located on the east side, features several decorative elements. The eaves of the gabled-roof Entrance Hall are highlighted by an arcaded cornice. The wrought iron balconet on the second floor is supported by composite columns flanking the front entrance. The treatment of the first floor entrance and the second floor window are distinctly Baroque because of the ornate carvings in the base of the columns and in the window surround. Cupid figures are featured in the carvings around the window and in the fountain in the front circle driveway. A broken pediment with a centered coat of arms adorns the top of the balconet window. A second iron balconet is located directly north of the front entrance (see Photo #1).

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The Formal Courtyard, or patio, is an outstanding feature of La Quinta. To the west of the patio is an arcaded portal (porch) supported by composite columns with carved capitals. The portal has a vaulted ceiling rising out of the column piers (see Photo #9). On the south end of the portal are double doors which provide entry to the Tower Room. Surrounding this entryway is hand painted tile imported from Spain and on either side of the entrance are plaques depicting Don Quixote and Sanchez (see Photo #13). The east wall facing the patio contains scrolled arcades around the three windows and two double door entrances. The north and south walls facing the patio are similar in that they each include five arcaded windows and single door entries. There is a balcony along the second floor of the south wall facing the patio. The handrail for the balcony is simple iron spindle grillework.

The Rose Garden, located on the southeast corner of the mansion, may be entered through a series of first story double doors. A stepped wing wall protrudes from the southeast corner of the east wall facing the Rose Garden. The Rose Garden is semi-enclosed by a stucco and wrought iron fence on the south and west sides (see Photo #7).

In the Entrance Hall, hand painted tile imported from Spain are used to depict the names of the architect and builder, the floor plans of the mansion, and a story of Don Quixote (see Photos #14 and 15).

The historic integrity of La Quinta has been retained since 1932 with only minimal alterations to the exterior. The only significant change has been the replacement of the original grillework around the windows with wood louvered shutters. The original 32 rooms and 14 bathrooms have been altered to accommodate administrative offices and classrooms for Bartlesville Wesleyan College which purchased La Quinta in the mid-1950's, however, these interior changes in no way detract from the historic integrity of the exterior.

La Quinta is situated on a knoll overlooking a pond at the western base of the knoll. The mansion grounds have been landscaped with several species of deciduous trees and various types of shrubbery and flowers.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1930 To Present **Builder/Architect** Edward Buehler Delk - Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Joe F. Gier - Builder

La Quinta is significant because: (1) it is one of the best large-scale examples of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in Oklahoma, and (2) its historic association with H. V. Foster, founder of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, who signed a lease with the Osage Nation opening 1,500,00 acres for oil development resulting in the discovery of three of Oklahoma's principal petroleum fields.

La Quinta (rich man's country house in Spanish) was an appropriate name for this large-scale example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. Construction began in 1930 and was completed in 1932 at an estimated cost of \$500,000. H. V. Foster hired Edward Buehler Delk from the Kansas City architectural firm of Keene and Simpson Associates to design the house. He chose the Spanish Colonial Revival style because his two daughters were fascinated with Mexico and Spain and because the Spanish Colonial Revival Period (1915-1940) had reached the peak of its popularity in America.

La Quinta reflected many of the Spanish Colonial Revival characteristics including the red tiled hipped roof, iron balconets, arcades supported by columns, and the symbolic bell tower. Ornate low-relief carvings highlight many of the window and door surrounds and the hand painted tile featured throughout the house was imported from Spain. The grandeur of the house was exemplified by the fact that it contained 32 large rooms and 14 bathrooms and was located on Foster's 52-acre estate.

La Quinta is the only home in Bartlesville still intact which was associated with H. V. Foster. On March 16, 1896, James Bigheart, Principal Chief of the Osage Nation, signed on behalf of his tribe a lease giving the Foster Oil Company the exclusive right, known then as a "blanket lease," to prospect for oil on the 1,500,000 acres owned by the Osages. Shortly thereafter, Foster moved to Bartlesville and became first president of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, which merged with several smaller companies to form Cities Service Company in 1912.

As lessee in the historic "blanket lease" contract with the Osages, Foster opened the way for discovery of three of Oklahoma's principal oil fields: Glenn Pool (1905), Tonkawa (1918), and Burbank (1920), all of which helped Oklahoma to become first in the nation in oil production during the period of 1914-1920. Foster was proclaimed to be the "richest man west of the Mississippi." During the following years, Foster used his oil fortunes in a philanthropic manner. He was active in community affairs especially in providing funds for underprivileged children, financial aid for many high school graduates to attend college, and financial support to the Boy Scouts.

9. Major Bibliographical References

DATA NOT VERIFIED

Goins, Charles R. and John W. Morris, Oklahoma Homes Past and Present,

Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

Cindy Lockard, Public Relations, Bartlesville Wesleyan College, Interview, June, 1981.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Bartlesville South, Oklahoma

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minutes

UMT References

A

1	5	2	3	5	7	6	0	4	0	6	7	4	2	5
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathy L. Morgan supervised by Dr. George Carney

organization Northeastern Oklahoma Counties Survey date December, 1981

street & number Oklahoma State University telephone 405-624-6250

city or town Stillwater state Oklahoma 74078

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Cametelf*

title _____ date 3-29-82

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>William H. Graham</u>	date <u>7.15.82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>Patrick Andrews</u>	date <u>7/14/82</u>
Chief of Registration	

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Foster died in the late 1940's and La Quinta stood vacant for approximately six years. It was purchased by the Bartlesville Wesleyan College Trustees in the mid-1950's and has been used as the administration building and for classroom space during the past 25 years.

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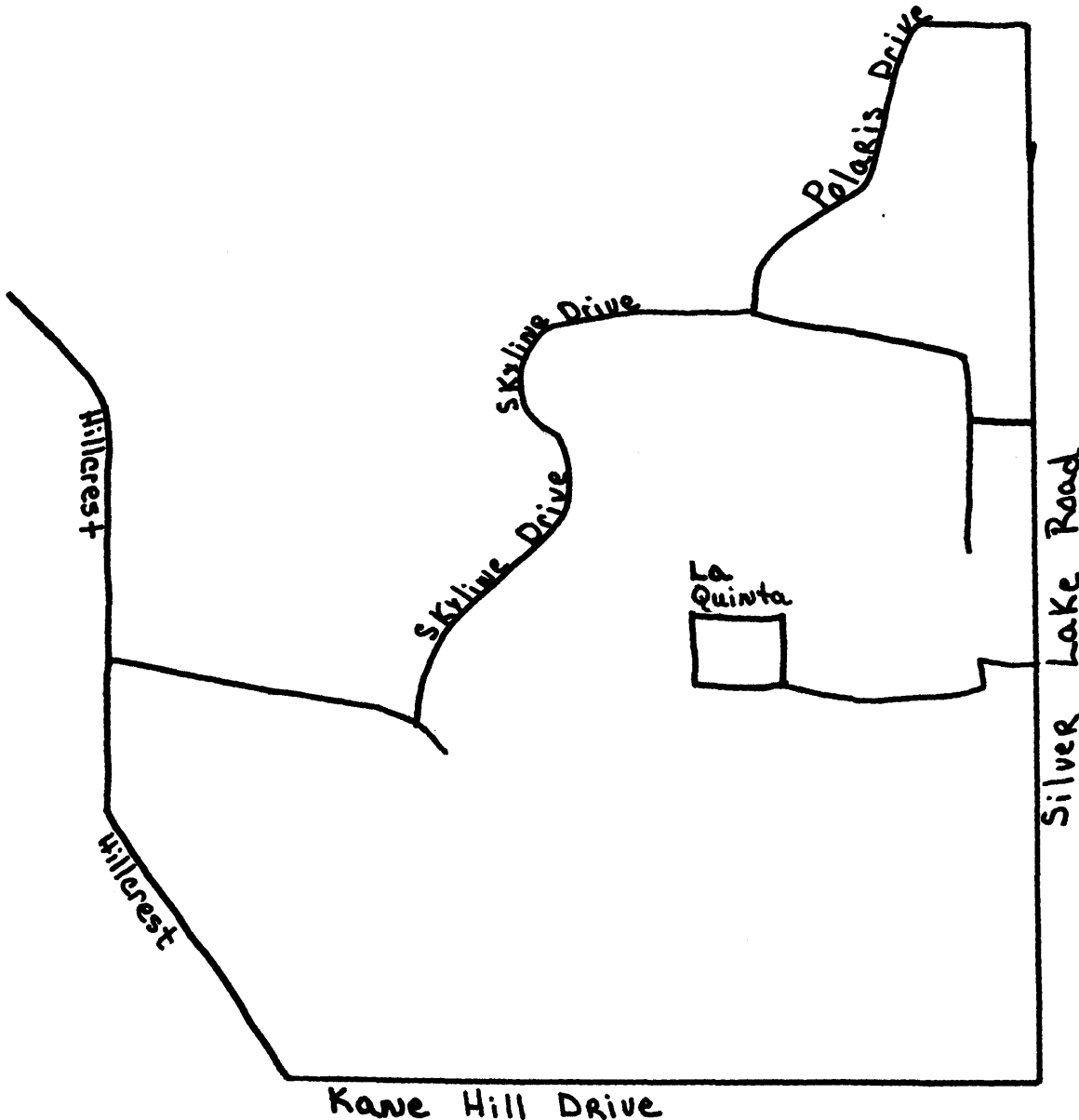
CONTINUATION SHEET

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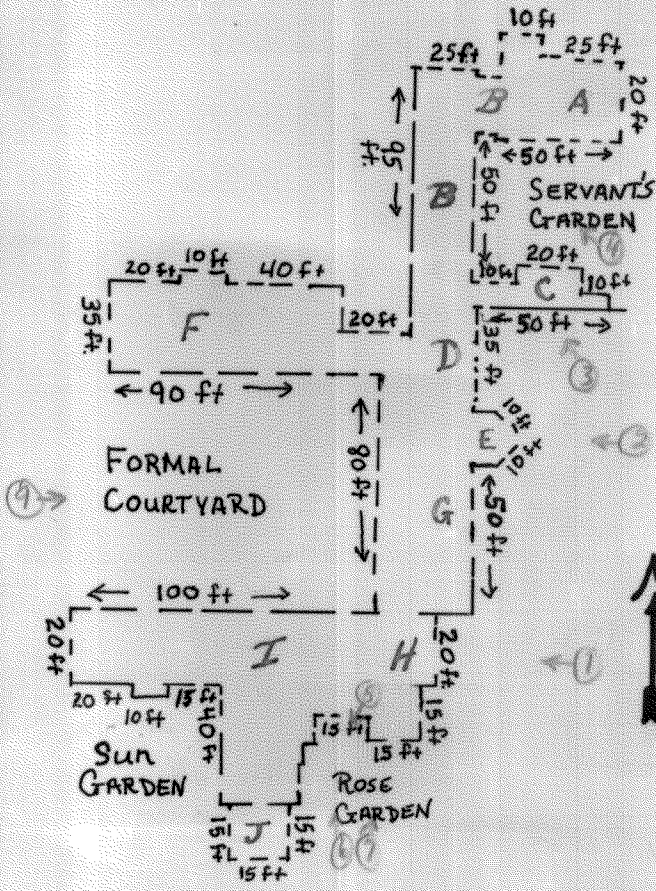
Verbal Boundary Description: Beginning at a point 1200 ft. south and 15,460 ft. west of the intersection of Skyline Drive and Silver Lake Road, proceed north .2 miles, then west .2 miles, then south .2 miles, then east .2 miles to the point of beginning



LA QUINTA FLOOR PLAN

First Story

- A - GARAGE
- B - SERVANT'S QUARTERS
- C - LAUNDRY ROOM
- D - KITCHEN
- E - BREAKFAST ROOM
- F - BEDROOMS
- G - DINING ROOM
- H - ENTRANCE HALL
- I - TOWER ROOM
- J - SUN PORCH



10 20 35 Scale in feet