

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: Gimeno, Patricio, House

other name/site number: N/A

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2. Location

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street & number: 800 Elm Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Norman

vicinity: N/A

state: OK

county: Cleveland

code: 027

zip code: 73069

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. N/A See continuation sheet.

Patricio Gimeno
Signature of certifying official

November 18, 1991
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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Both Poland 12/30/91
 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 of Keeper Date of Action

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6. Function or Use

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Historic: DOMESTIC

Sub: Single Dwelling

Current : RELIGION
SOCIAL

Sub: Religious structure
Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Mission/Spanish Colonial RevivalOther Description: N/A

Materials: foundation Concrete roof Ceramic tile
walls Stucco other Limestone Churrigueresque
surrounds, and quoins

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Locally.Applicable National Register Criteria: CCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/AAreas of Significance: ArchitecturePeriod(s) of Significance: 1927Significant Dates : N/ASignificant Person(s): N/ACultural Affiliation: N/AArchitect/Builder: Gimeno, Harold (architect)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

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 9. Major Bibliographical References
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See continuation sheet.

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 -- Specify Repository: _____

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 10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property: Less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>14</u>	<u>641295</u>	<u>3896740</u>	B	_____	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____	_____

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: N/A See continuation sheet.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Block 1, Campus Addition.

Boundary Justification: N/A See continuation sheet.

The boundary encompasses all of the lots historically associated with the nominated property.

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11. Form Prepared By
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Name/Title: G. Scott Grissom; ed. by Marsha Weisiger, Arch. Hist., SHPO

Organization: G. & G. Research and Design Date: August 1, 1991

Street & Number: 1212 Windsor Way Telephone: 405/321-6106

City or Town: Norman State: OK ZIP: 73069

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Patricio Gimeno House Page # 7

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SUMMARY/CONTEXT

The Patricio Gimeno House is a two-story, concrete house, clad in stucco. Built in 1927, the building's Spanish Colonial Revival design is skillfully expressed with rich ornamentation, including the Spanish Baroque east entrance and a unifying palmette leaf motif, as well as the prominent mission-tiled roof. Both the exterior and interior possess a high degree of integrity. Located on the west boundary of the University of Oklahoma, twenty miles south of Oklahoma City in central Oklahoma, the home is sited on the corner among other single and multiple dwellings of various styles built in the 1920s. Adjacent to the Gimeno House is another Spanish Colonial Revival style residence designed by the same architect, Harold Gimeno.

DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The Gimeno House is a two-story building designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Facing Elm Street on the east with a fifty-two-foot-wide facade, the house originally extended west only 50 feet, paralleling Parson Street. The reinforced-concrete exterior walls are 14-16 inches thick, covered in a heavily-textured stucco, which has been painted an off-white color. The house is crowned by a cross-gabled roof clad with variegated mission tiles. Fenestration consists generally of diamond-paned, steel casement windows with limestone surrounds of quoins, slip-sills, and lintels.

The main facade is given depth by the forty-four-foot-wide, six-foot-deep, uncovered porch, surrounded by a low wall. The stuccoed wall is capped with limestone and has large square corner posts, which are crowned with large, classical urns, fabricated of concrete.

The asymmetrical facade is divided in half by the main entrance, embellished by an elaborate limestone surround consisting of quoins, palmette leaves, and shields. Cast in high relief, the surround sets off a grand semi-circular, stilted doorway. Above the front door, a limestone Churrigueresque headmold repeats the palmette leaf motif. Centered in the lintel and breaking the upper border is a shield, crowned with a terra cotta shell ornament. The lintel is flanked by symbolic, palmette-leaf torches. These torches lead the eye down to the custom designed, stained-glass lanterns.

To the right of the main entrance is a single, tall and narrow, diamond-paned, steel casement window. This window is set in a limestone surround,

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with quoins and a slip sill. The window is topped with a limestone, semi-circular tympanum, with an inset limestone rosette. To the left are six windows, three on the upper level and three on the lower level. The upper-level windows are graced by wrought-iron balconets. These windows are equally spaced and are vertically aligned to create a sense of height, visually balancing the tall window to the right of the main entrance. Just above these windows, extending the entire length of the east facade, is a limestone crown molding, which supports the painted metal gutters.

On the north facade, two additional windows light the living room. The two windows are separated by a gable-wall chimney, which is constructed of concrete, finished with stucco, and ornamented by an inset, limestone rosette. The gabled chimney cap is pierced by arched openings, creating the appearance of a small bell tower.

Interior

The Spanish Colonial Revival design is carried throughout the interior by the use of repeated elements, such as arched openings, exposed beam ceilings, stuccoed walls, stained wood moldings, marble-tiled floors (on the ground level), and the use of custom drapery rods, wall sconces, and ceiling light fixtures. All of these custom items are fabricated of iron and hand-painted in red, green, and ocher to accentuate the design. These items, as well as wooden moldings in the living room, were painted by the first owner, artist Patricio Gimeno.

The intact living room is an important aspect of the significance of the house. It features a vaulted ceiling, which rises two stories in height. Stone scroll brackets support a large wooden beam that spans the room just below the ceiling. The focal point is a large fireplace, embellished by a limestone surround and a mantel carved with a fleur-de-lis motif. On the south wall of the living room, a large, open staircase leads through archways to the upper level. The staircase is bounded by a stepped wall, crowned by a hand-painted wooden cap. The archways look out into the living room, as does a simulated balcony box, located at the master bedroom. The balcony box has paneled doors, which can be closed for privacy.

The dining room is a single step down from the living room. It has its own gas fireplace, ornamented by quoins, rosettes, and a wooden mantel. The millwork is stained the original olive green, which contrasts with the

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stuccoed walls. Hand-painted wall sconces and a hanging light fixture enhance the room.

The den is also a single step down from the living room. It too has olive-green millwork, iron drapery rods, and a small, stained-glass ceiling lamp.

The upper level consists of three bedrooms and a single bathroom, which has a cast iron bathtub and carries through the same design elements as the lower level.

Alterations

Alterations to the exterior, made in 1956, are limited to the west wing. There, the carport was enclosed to incorporate a sun room, two bathrooms, and extra living space into the plan. The gabled roof was extended over this area. A flat-roofed, two-car garage was attached to the wing, extending further to the west. All of these changes occur at the rear of the building and none significantly alters the integrity of the original building. In addition, during the 1950s the kitchen was remodeled, steam heaters were installed, and a brick chimney was added at the southwest corner to vent the boilers. Moreover, two windows at the south elevation have been replaced with single panes of glass, the result of breakage and the installation of window-unit air conditioners. These alterations are unobtrusive and screened from view by vegetation. Despite these alterations, both the exterior and the interior of the Patricio Gimeno House possess a high degree of architectural integrity.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Patricio Gimeno House is architecturally significant as an outstanding local example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style applied to the design of a residence. Its mission-tile roof, quoined window surrounds, and Churrigueresque headmolding at the entry typify the style. The house was built in 1927 by Harold Gimeno, according to his own design; Harold was a locally prominent architect and the son of Patricio. The interior features hand-painted designs by Patricio Gimeno, a locally prominent artist, university professor, and head of the Spanish Language Department at the University of Oklahoma.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

When the Patricio Gimeno house was completed in 1927, it was one of many that Harold Gimeno designed and constructed. Harold Gimeno received his masters degree in architectural engineering from Harvard University, then returned to his home town of Norman to establish his architectural practice. There he left a definite imprint on the residential architecture of the university town. Between 1921 and 1929, he designed more than one-million dollars worth of buildings, primarily in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The majority of these buildings were constructed in central Oklahoma. Two of these are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House (1929; NR 1982) and Sooner Theater (1929; NR 1978). Some of his other well-known works include the Faculty Club Building on the University of Oklahoma campus, the old St. Thomas More Church in Norman, and the Catholic Church in Chickasha, Oklahoma. In addition to these he designed a number of private residences in Norman and Oklahoma City, all within a five-year period. Moreover, he designed buildings in California and New Mexico, mostly within the Spanish idiom. Until his death in 1980, he worked at his craft, creating works of art in the medium of architecture.

In 1927, Harold Gimeno designed and oversaw the construction of a home for his parents, Patricio and Magaret Gimeno, at 800 Elm Street. Patricio Gimeno, a native of Spain, studied art in Spain and Cuba before coming to Oklahoma in 1911 to teach art at the University of Oklahoma. A number of his paintings, including several official portraits of the university presidents, still hang in buildings on the university campus. Gimeno taught art until 1914, when he was selected to head the Spanish Language Department; nonetheless, he continued to create art. The only known examples of his work

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incorporated into architecture are the Gimeno House and the Sooner Theater (NR 1978), also in Norman. In the house, Patricio designed and executed the hand-painted motifs found on lighting fixtures, woodwork, and drapery rods.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Gimeno House is an outstanding local example of Spanish Colonial Revival domestic architecture and a particularly notable example of the work of Harold Gimeno. Moreover, it is the only known residence in Oklahoma to incorporate the work of noted local artist Patricio Gimeno.

The Spanish Colonial Revival style became popular in the United States, particularly in the West, after the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. Hallmarks of the style include stuccoed walls, mission-tile roofs, arched window and door openings, Churrigueresque elaborations at the entries, wrought-iron balconets, and the use of bright and contrasting colors. The Patricio Gimeno House exemplifies the style. The heavy stucco finish, the variegated tile roof, the elaborate, arched entry with its Churrigueresque headmolding and massive door with Medieval influences, and the wrought-iron balconets are combined with the use of hand-painted interior fixtures drawn from the traditions of Spanish art to create a singular example of the style in Norman.

Of the nine known examples of Harold Gimeno's residential architecture in Norman, the Patricio Gimeno House is his best expression of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Harold Gimeno designed most of his residential buildings of brick or stone during this period, whereas the Patricio Gimeno house is finished with stucco. The adjacent De La Torre House at 808 Elm Avenue, also designed by Gimeno in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, is similarly clad with stucco, but is not as notable an example of the style. The primitive stucco texture of the Gimeno House contrasts sharply with the limestone ornamentation found at the Churrigueresque headmold, the arched entry surround, and the quoined window surrounds. On the interior, the architect's Spanish Colonial Revival plan is reinforced with applied ornamentation, including scrolled brackets, an ornate fireplace surround, studded panel doors, and limestone carvings. Moreover, the use of hand-painted woodwork, lighting fixtures, and drapery rods, and the incorporation of hand-made stained-glass lighting fixtures, all executed by his father, make this residence unique within the body of the architect's own work.

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Criteria Considerations

The Patricio Gimeno House is presently used as a student center associated with the Saint Anselm of Canterbury Episcopal Church. However, the former private residence is architecturally significant as an outstanding local example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style and does not derive any significance from its current religious function.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Norman Transcript, February 10, 1929, Special Sooner Theater Section.

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. National Register nomination
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Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural/Historic Survey
of Norman, Oklahoma, Part II: Historic Context, prepared by the University of
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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001902

Date Listed: 12/30/91

Jimeno, Patricio, House
Property Name

Cleveland
County

OK
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland
Signature of the Keeper

1/16/92
Date of Action

===== Amended Items in Nomination:

Although the building was historically, and is now, used for religious purposes, criteria consideration was not checked. Criteria Consideration A applies.

This was verified with Marsha Weisiger of the OK SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001902

Date Listed: 12/30/91

Gimeno, Patricio, House
Property Name

Cleveland
County

OK
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Roland
Signature of the Keeper

3/31/92
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

The 1/16/92 Supplementary Listing Record incorrectly stated that the Gimeno House was used for historic purposes historically. The correct information is that it currently serves a religious function.

The SHPO would like the record to state that the "N/A" typed in the Criteria Considerations blank was a typographical error, and that the Section 8 text makes clear that the State intended to cite Criteria Consideration A in the appropriate place.

This information was provided by Marsha Weisiger of the OK SHPO staff by letter dated 3/18/92.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)