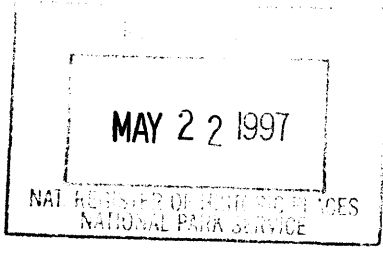


NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Lamerton House

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

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 1420 W. Indian Drive not for publication N/A

city or town Enid vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state Oklahoma code OK county Garfield code 047

zip code 73703

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.)

Blake Wade   May 19, 1997   
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  Edson H. Beall   6/20/97   
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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5. Classification

---

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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>    </u>	<u>    </u>	sites
<u>    </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

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

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

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

roof WOOD: shingle

walls BRICK

STONE: limestone

other STONE: limestone, arches, porch floor

WOOD: lintels, arches, sills

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 1929  
1930  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Architect/Builder Forsyth, John Duncan - Architect  
\_\_\_\_\_

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 Less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>14</u>	<u>599140</u>	<u>4027200</u>	3	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
2	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	4	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>

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 Dianna Everett, for William D. and Lynda Varnell

organization Everett Research Services date 1 December 1996

street & number 2510 Countrywood Lane telephone (405)348-4272

city or town Edmond state OK zip code 73003-6433

=====  
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 William D. and Lynda Varnell

street & number 1420 W. Indian Drive telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Enid state OK zip code 73703



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Lamerton House  
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Garfield County, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
**Summary**

The Lamerton House, in Enid, Oklahoma, is a rectangular, two-story building measuring 92' (east to west) by 41.5' (north to south). Located at 1420 W. Indian Drive, the house was designed in 1928 with construction beginning in 1929, and completed in 1930. The property consists of the 1930 house with attached garage and a pool house and pool constructed in the 1980s (noncontributing resources). Lamerton House is a local landmark example of the Tudor Revival residential architectural style, a style popular in the United States from the 1890s through the 1930s. Designed by prominent Tulsa architect John Duncan Forsyth in 1928, the house exhibits a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with a central, steeply pitched cross gable dominating the facade; tall chimneys; loadbearing masonry walls of limestone and red brick, decorated with inset X's of black brick (in the north, east and west facades), contrasted with cast stone thresholds, and cut stone lintels, door surrounds, and quoins; dormer windows, Tudor-arch and semicircular-arch doors and colonnades; casement windows in strips; and windows with multiple, diamond-shaped leaded lights. A typical Tudor Revival "end porch" connects the main house with a one-and one-half-story, wood-frame, brick-veneer, Tudor Revival-style three-bay garage on the east. A noncontributing pool house and a swimming pool, both built in the 1980s, sit on the west side of the property.

The Lamerton House is the flagship residence of Lamerton Terrace, a 40-acre tract purchased by Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Lamerton and developed in the late 1930s through the 1950s. The immediate neighborhood of Lamerton Terrace consists primarily of small Tudor Revival-style cottages, with a sprinkling of other revival and modern styles. Nearby to the north, the Kisner Heights addition, developed in the 1930s-1960s, consists primarily of similar small homes of varied architectural styles. In the center of the development are several landmark, architect-designed homes, including one Tudor Revival style residence, the H. H. Champlin House [NR 1993]. The Lamerton House however is older and is considerably more visually and texturally elaborate, showing all of the variety of materials and workmanship evident in such buildings.

The Lamerton House is essentially unaltered from its historical appearance, except for a few window replacements: two north-facing window frames have been replaced with metal sashes, a small north (kitchen) porch has been infilled with a sliding glass door, two south-facing second-story windows have been replaced with metal sashes, and a small east-side second-story balcony was removed in the 1980s due to severe deterioration. The shed-type colonnade west of the front entry was added in the late 1930s.

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The attached garage was enlarged in the 1970s by the addition of one bay on the north side, but the original north wall and window remain, inside of the building, and one north-side garage window has been replaced.

**Description**

The Lamerton House, at 1420 W. Indian Drive, Enid, Oklahoma, is a rectangular, two-story building measuring 92' east to west by 41.5' north to south. It is self-contained and horizontal in volume. The building is a local landmark example of the Tudor Revival residential architectural style, a style popular in the United States from the 1890s through the 1930s, with characteristics including: a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof; prominent cross gables; massive chimneys; tall, narrow, multiple-glazed casement windows in groups or strips; doorway elaborations; steeply pitched dormers; massive entry porches; end porches; overlapping gables; varying eave-line heights; shallow roof rake; and decorative details such as patterned brickwork and stonework, metal strapwork, arched doorways, and board-and-batten doors.(1)

Design of the Lamerton House was accomplished by Tulsa architect John Duncan Forsyth in 1928, and construction was completed in 1930.(2) Forsyth had recently completed designing and supervising construction of a house in Ponca City, Oklahoma, for oil man (later Oklahoma governor) E. W. Marland. The Lamerton House features decorative limestone wall cladding and detailing, using stone from the Evans Farm quarry near Ponca City, the same Oklahoma quarry that provided the stone for the Marland house.(3) Forsyth gave the Lamerton House tall chimneys, a steep side-gabled roof, varying rooflines, and centrally placed, steep cross-gables, a variety of window sizes, elaborate and varying brickwork and stonework, and many Tudor Revival-style decorative details.

The complicated and somewhat irregular shape and plan of the house is typical of Tudor Revival style landmark houses. The central core of the house is a very tall side-gabled block, marked by two tall, stepped limestone chimneys that rise above the roofline. The ridgeline is broken on the west by a massive external chimney and on the east by a massive internal chimney, after which the roofline drops to narrower, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled extension wings. On the west side the roofline further drops to a one-story, side-gabled extension. Thus, viewed from the west, the house has three massive, upwardly stepped gables. A character-defining projection marks the south (front) elevation. Here the eaveline is interrupted by a steep, one-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled extension that projects outward from the wall. The top story of this extension is a room;

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the bottom is a massive porch sheltering the front entrance; the roofline is lower than that of the central core. On the north, two steep, centrally placed, overlapping cross gables of different heights dominate the rear elevation. On all sides, the roof rake is very shallow.

Materials used in construction are of high quality and are in good condition. The wall cladding, including multiple finishes, colors and textures in brick and limestone, adds to the house's visual complexity. Irregularly coursed, rock-faced limestone blocks are used to create the walls of the front extension (entry porch), the two chimneys flanking the central core, the larger cross-gable on the north, and the one-story extension on the west side. All other walls, and most of the sills, are red brick, with occasional black bricks. The texture varies from smooth to rough, where corner pieces of red or black brick are inserted into the bond and project sharply, angularly outward. Black brick is also laid up to make decorative X's from ground to eave in the wall of the smaller north cross-gable, the west wall of the central core, and the southeast portion of the wall of the central core. Other decorative brickwork is seen in vents in the gable ends under the eaves. Limestone also is used for decorative detailing. Tooled-finish blocks form the recessed, Tudor-arch front door surround; massive stone arches give access to the east and west sides of the front entry porch and also appear over three round-arched double-doors on the facade, west of the entry, and over the window lintel in the west extension. Cast-stone engaged columns appear to hold up the arches over the three rounded doors. The thresholds of these doors and of the main entry door are limestone blocks, as are the floor of the entry porch and the curving walkway leading to the house from the street.

Carefully crafted trim and detailing add to the house's visual appeal. Decorative woodwork includes heavy, square, wood columns and arches forming a colonnade on the southwest of the central core and also forming a colonnade under the northeast eaveline. Massive lintels appear over the west window of the west extension, on the front and rear entry porches, and over the second-story French doors on the east. Decorative Tudor Revival Style detailing includes wrought iron strapwork serving as the front door hinges and wrought iron handles on all of the exterior doors. In addition, all of the original copper guttering is in place, still functioning as part of a dewatering system. The textural variety of the exterior surfaces is enhanced by an original wood-shingle roof, the material of which has been replaced by new wood shingles when necessary.

Another important distinguishing feature of the Lamerton House is its fenestration pattern. Irregular, it exhibits the visual complexity often evident

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in large, architect-designed Tudor Revival houses. Most of the openings have sets/strips of two, three, four, or five casement-type windows, each casement being the same width, but the individual sets varying in height.

The south or main elevation has five bays, in which most of the windows are casements with multiple rectangular lights. Except for the single-casement types, all of the operable windows are covered with removable glass storm windows. The fenestration arrangement is as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the main facade, and moving to the left (or west) around the house: in the first (eastmost, one-and-one-half-story) bay there is, in the upper story, a double casement in 2x4 pattern breaking the eaveline and under a gable dormer, and in the first story, a triple casement, in 2x3 pattern. In the second bay there is, in the second story, a triple casement in 2x4 pattern and a single casement in 1x3 pattern; and in the first story there is a bow window of five casements set in 2x5 pattern. In the central bay, the front entry porch has on the east side, second story, a 2x3 triple casement; on the front side is a tall, four-part window, the top being nonopening in 3x2 pattern and the bottom being a double casement in 3x4 pattern; and on the west side, second story of the entry porch, is a 2x3 double casement. The porch shelters the entry, with original wood, batten-type, arched door and Tudor-arched, wood-frame screen door. To the right of the entry, in a wide, two-story bay which drops down to one-and-one-half-story, are three second-story windows that break the eaveline: a small shed-dormer with a 2x3 casement and two gable dormers with double-hung windows under metal awnings (not original; these windows were originally 2x4 double casements); in the first story under the shed-type porch are three round-arch, multiple-light, wood double doors. The single story, westernmost bay in the main facade has a set of four casements with diamond-shaped, leaded lights.

On the west elevation in the one-story extension is another set of windows, the top being two nonopening sections, with diamond-shaped, leaded lights. This sits atop a double casement with diamond-shaped leaded lights. In the first story wall of the central two-story core to the north is a triple casement, under a nonoriginal metal awning. There are no windows in the west wall of the second story, but in the middle gable there is a small arched vent with louvers, and in the topmost gable there is a brick, latticework type vent.

With six bays, the north elevation is just as visually complicated as the south. Westernmost in the single-story wing, there is a set of four casements with diamond-shaped, leaded lights. To the east, in a narrow, one-and-one-half-story bay, a double-hung window under a nonoriginal metal awning breaks the

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eaveline and sits under a gable dormer. In the first story is a double-hung window. Neither window is original; the original two windows in this bay were casements. The next bay contains a hipped-roof dormer with double casement in 2x3 pattern; below it is a triple casement in 2x4 pattern. The central bay, equivalent to the front entry porch and sheltering the main rear entry, has, on the second story, a tall, four-part window with diamond-shaped leaded lights; below this is the porch sheltering the rear entry. The porch was infilled with sliding glass doors in the 1980s, but the original wood batten door remains. To the east of the central bay is another narrow bay with a round-arched 2x4 casement, beneath which is a bay window with three 2x4 casements. This window butts into the projecting wall of the bay to its west, and thus has only two sides. The easternmost bay has only two small windows, a second story, hipped-roof dormer with double casement in 2x3 pattern, and, in the first-story, a 2x3 single casement. An original single light, wood panel kitchen door protected by an original wood-frame screen door is located to the east. This entry is sheltered by the arched colonnade leading to the garage.

The east elevation has two bays. In the northernmost second story are two multiple-light wood doors that formerly opened onto a small balcony removed in the 1980s; below is a set of four casements in 2x4 pattern. In the top of the gable is a brick, latticelike vent. At the top of the southernmost bay are a set of two casements in 2x4 pattern, above an identical set in the first story.

Connecting the house to the garage is a colonnade that is supported by heavy, wood columns and arches. The south side of the colonnade consists of a single archway, with original arched picket gate accessing the back yard. On the north, three identical arched columns continue the design, supporting the north eave of the east wing, creating a rear porch and giving covered access to the kitchen from the garage. The 1930 attached garage is a rectangular, wood-frame, brick-veneer building measuring 23'x38'. Its original size was 23'x26'; however, in the 1970s a one-story, flat-roofed bay was added (no walls removed from original) measuring 12'x19'. The original portion is a clipped-gable style roof. The garage has, on the south elevation, one double casement in 2x3 pattern with original shutters on the upper level and two double 2x3 casements on the lower level. On the west side are a single-light panel door, sheltered under the colonnade, and two original two-light wood-panel garage overhead doors in the original section and a new wood garage overhead door with no lights in the new section. The west-side upper level has a large shed dormer with four single-light casements. The north side, upper level, has a double-hung window, which is not original, but the window and frame are stored in the garage. The original lower-level north window

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is still in place in the original exterior wall, now an inside garage wall between the old and new sections.

Significant Interior Features

Inside, the Lamerton House remains essentially the same as its original design (refer to attached floor plans). The interior is distinguished by the detailing and finishing of the public rooms on the first floor. These include a main entry hall with a floor-to-ceiling paneled wall surrounding the entry door, as well as a finely carved balustrade in the stairway to the upper floor. To the west is a formal living room with a paneled fireplace surround that faces three round-arched doorways in the south wall. Further west is a music room with large windows having leaded, diamond-shaped lights in each wall, as well as built-in sheet-music storage cabinets. To the north of the living room is a large family room with a fireplace. To the east of the main hall is a formal dining room, kitchen (slightly remodeled but still having the original hood over the stove that vents into the east-side limestone chimney), butler's pantry, closet and an informal dining/breakfast room with a built-in china cabinet. Other decorative details found in the public rooms and stairways include batten doors, massive wood lintels over the doorways to the main rooms and elaborate plaster cornice moldings of various designs. The upper floor includes 4 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, all retaining their original plumbing fixtures, a large dressing room adjacent to two bedrooms and a vaulted-ceiling study (originally a 5th bedroom) above the entry porch. Above this floor is an unfinished attic over the central core. Under the central core is a large basement, finished with kitchen, living area, storage areas, and laundry room. Throughout the house the original brass and glass lighting fixtures--sconces, chandeliers--remain in place, giving the house much of its historic character.

**Noncontributing Resources**

The noncontributing pool house is a wood-frame and stucco building measuring approximately 15' by 30'. It is covered, screened, and enclosed by a wainscot-high brick wall on the west, north, and south, and by a low wall on the east. The noncontributing swimming pool is a below-ground type.

**Alterations**

The Lamerton House retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling and association, having seen only a few alterations. Removal

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of a small, upper-level east-side balcony was necessitated in the 1980s because of deterioration of the platform and substructure (the original French doors remain). Window alterations include replacement in the 1980s of four of the small windows in the central core by double-hung metal sashes: one is the small gable-type eave dormer located in the northwest second-story, another is the small window in the northwest first-story wall, and the other two are the gable-type eave dormers located in the southwest second-story of the central core. Three of the four windows have removable metal awnings which are not original.

A centrally placed open porch, accessing the main hallway from the rear of the house, retains its original exterior door, although in the 1980s a sliding glass door was inserted between the porch's outer walls (these doors will be removed in the future). All of the other window units, lights, and doors are original.

The original garage was enlarged by a one-story, one-bay addition in the 1970s, but the original north wall was not removed, and the original lower-level north window is still in place, in the original wall, between the old and new sections. One upstairs rear window in the garage has been replaced. These changes do not compromise the property's integrity.

An historic alteration was accomplished in the late 1930s when a shed-type colonnade was added to the southwest part of the central core, sheltering the three round-arched doorways that access the living room. The wooden arches that support this porch are identical to the original 1930 woodwork of the northeast porch.

By virtue of careful maintenance by the Lamerton family until 1963, and despite (or perhaps, by virtue of) neglect by subsequent occupants, the Lamerton House has remained virtually as originally constructed, exhibiting the high quality of design, materials, and workmanship expected in a local landmark home. The present owner has retrieved original doors, screens, and interior fixtures from the basement and attic and has returned these historical design elements to their proper locations. The Lamerton House retains the high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association necessary to establish it as the best example of Tudor Revival style in Lamerton Terrace, and in the southwest portion of Enid, and it is the older and the most texturally elaborate of two extant examples of landmark Tudor Revival Style houses in Enid, Oklahoma.

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ENDNOTES

1. Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 355-58.
2. Artist's Rendering, "Residence of Dr. & Mrs. W. Lamerton, Enid--Oklahoma, John Duncan Forsyth, Architect, Exchange Bank Building, Tulsa, OK.," in possession of Mrs. Park Lamerton, 1402 Indian Drive, Enid, Okla.; Enid Daily Eagle, 13 August 1963; Enid Morning News, 14 August 1963; interview with Mrs. Park Lamerton, 1402 Indian Drive, by D. Everett, 20 November 1996.
3. Enid Daily Eagle, 13 August 1963; William R. Brown, architect, speech to Rotary Club of Ponca City, 16 January 1967, copy in National Register File, Marland Mansion, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City.



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**Summary of Significance**

The Lamerton House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Designed in 1928, with construction beginning in 1929 and completed in 1930, the Lamerton House is significant within the architectural context of Enid, Oklahoma, because the building is the oldest and most visually and texturally complex example of Tudor Revival Style residences in Enid, Oklahoma. In design, appearance and feeling, the house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style, which was popular nationally from the 1890s and in Enid in the 1920s and 1930s. Virtually all of the Tudor Revival style residences in Enid are of the 1920s one-story "cottage" type. Many are tract homes built in residential additions such as Lamerton Terrace, developed by William E. and Grace T. Lamerton. The Lamerton House is the flagship home of Lamerton Terrace, a residential area that grew up over a forty-year period in Enid. The Lamerton House is also significant because it is Enid, Oklahoma's, only intact example of Tudor Revival style residential design work by Tulsa architect John Duncan Forsyth, one of the foremost residential architects in Oklahoma during the early part of the twentieth century.

**Architectural Significance**

In September of 1893 a "land run" opened a portion of north-central Oklahoma Territory known as the Cherokee Strip. Enid was established and platted as the first town (and as the location of the land office) and was "settled" on September 16, the day of the run. Named as seat of Garfield County, the town quickly transformed from a tent city to a community of small frame houses and stately Victorian and vernacular homes in residential areas east, west, and north of a central business district. In the center of a very productive agricultural area, Enid became an important regional service center. By 1910 the population had topped 13,000, and by 1940 the population topped 28,000.(1)

In the mid-1910s an oil discovery called the Garber Pool brought boom times to Enid.(2) Prosperity soon brought about a spate of new construction in the existing residential district, an area bounded generally by Van Buren Street on the east, Lincoln on the west, and Lahoma (now called Owen Garriott) on the south. In this area homes were constructed from the 1900s through the 1930s. Residential styles vary, but two-story Colonial Revivals predominate, with perhaps fifteen percent of the houses being small one-story or one-and-one-half story Tudor Revival cottages built in the 1920s, many as part of development tracts. Three distinctive homes in this area are listed on the National Register: The Kaufman

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House, built in the 1910s in Spanish Eclectic style at 1708 W. Maine [NR 1985]; the T. T. Eason House, built in 1923 in Prairie style at 1305 W. Broadway [NR 1987]; and the Knox-McCristy mansion, built in 1904 in Classical Revival style at 1323 W. Broadway [NR 1987]. Other historic and architecturally unique homes in the area include the Ehly house, a Mission-style built in the 1920s at 524 S. Hayes and the Alton House, built in the 1920s at 1214 W. Broadway in the Arts and Crafts style. There are many Tudor Revival style homes in this area, and they are uniformly small to medium size, one- and one-and-one-half-story wood-frame, brick-veneer buildings.(3)

In 1928 a new addition called Kisner Heights was developed southwest of downtown, that is, south of Lahoma/Owen Garriott Road/US 60 and west of Van Buren Street/US81. The main entrance to this subdivision lies on Owen Garriott Road. Most of the homes in Kisner Heights were constructed in the 1930s. The area is dominated by the Kisner home, a very large Classical Revival house built c. 1928-32 at 1111 Wynona, and the H. H. Champlin home, a large, landmark Tudor Revival style house completed in 1939 at 612 S. Tyler [NR 1993]. The majority of houses in Kisner Heights are of the Colonial Revival style. During the mid- to late 1920s, east and south of Kisner Heights, a development known as Buena Vista was built west of Van Buren, in the 1000-1300 blocks of (south side of) York, Indian, and Ramona (and extending east of Van Buren for several blocks). These houses are almost uniformly modest Tudor Revival style cottages.(4)

In 1927 Grace T. Lamerton, wife of Dr. W. E. Lamerton, an Enid physician, purchased a 40-acre tract adjoining Kisner Heights on the south.(5) The Lamertons intended to develop the property after building their own large home in the area. The Lamerton House was built in 1929 and 1930, and the Lamertons occupied the house in late 1930, shortly after the completion of their son Park's house next door (Park Lamerton's house was begun after his father's but completed earlier, in April of 1930).(6) On 4 March 1932 the Lamertons platted Lamerton Terrace, seven blocks of lots, west and south of their house, which occupied most of Block 1 (the 1400 block of Indian Drive). Streets in the addition were to be Indian, Tahlequah and Ramona, running east-west, and Parkway and Ouichita (now Cheyenne), running north-south. In 1936 the first lot was sold, at 1419 Indian Drive, in order to pay for paving on Indian and Parkway. A two-story Classical Revival house was constructed at 1419 several years later. Lamerton Terrace slowly developed, and by 1946 the 1400 and 1500 blocks of Indian Drive were filled.(7) In 1952 the Lamertons opened Lamerton's 2nd Addition, on the south side of Ramona from the 1400 block west, and in 1954 they opened Lamerton's 3rd Addition, on both sides of Seneca, from the 1400 block west. These areas quickly filled out to the

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1600 block.(8)

The Lamertons's son, Park, who happened to be in Ponca City in 1928 during the construction of the E. W. Marland mansion, visited with its designer, prominent Tulsa architect John Duncan Forsyth. Shortly after the Lamertons retained Forsyth to design their two houses in Enid.(9) Forsyth, a Scot, studied at Le Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, France, before apprenticing to Alexander McCulloch, an architect in Edinburgh. He also attended Harriot-Wall Engineering School and the Edinburgh Royal College of Arts before immigrating to the United States in 1908. He was associated with several prominent architectural firms and architects, including John Russel Pope, designer of the Jefferson Memorial. In 1921 Forsyth opened an office in Tulsa, Oklahoma. For the next two decades he designed residences in many Oklahoma cities, including the large mansion designed for oil man (and later Oklahoma governor) E. W. Marland in Ponca City.(10) After a stint in California during and after World War II, he returned to Tulsa for a year, left again, and again returned, this time to stay, through the 1950s and 1960s. He died in 1963.(11)

Forsyth designed in a variety of styles according to client preferences but his own preferences ran to Tudor Revival and Classical Revival. He was widely sought for planning Tudor Revival style houses in Tulsa, and he also designed a number of homes in Ponca City and Bartlesville. He is well known for having designed the Will Rogers Memorial in Claremore.(12) In Enid, he designed three homes: in 1928, the Lamerton House, at 1420 Indian Drive; in 1929, the Park Lamerton house, next door at 1402 Indian Drive, and in 1939, the Dr. F. A. Hudson house, at that time south of town on Hudson Place, now called Rupe Drive. Of these, the William and Grace Lamerton House is the only Tudor Revival style. The Park Lamerton home, a small and stylistically modest one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival building, has been altered on the exterior by the addition of vinyl siding. The Hudson home, built of concrete to be fireproof, was designed in the Modernistic style, reportedly over the objections of the architect.(13) The Lamerton house is architecturally significant as the best example of the well-known architect's work in Enid, as a landmark/ flagship home in a developing neighborhood, and as the oldest and most visually and texturally complex Tudor Revival style house in Enid, Oklahoma.

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ENDNOTES

1. Stella Campbell Rockwell, ed., Garfield County, Oklahoma, 1893-1982 (Enid, Okla.: Garfield County Historical Society, 1982), 8.
2. John W. Morris, "Regional Multi-Purpose Cities," in Cities of Oklahoma, ed. John W. Morris (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979), 37, 43-45.
3. The City of Enid: Historic Architecture Survey, (Oklahoma City, OK: State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 1984), 19-20.
4. The City of Enid, 19-20; Kisner Heights Historic District, Enid, Oklahoma: An Inventory Prepared for the City of Enid March 1996, Revised August 1996 (Austin: Hardy-Heck-Moore and Associates, Inc., 1996), 12, 30, 33, 59, 62; Polk's City Directory of Enid, Oklahoma, 1930-1946 (Oklahoma City: R. L. Polk, 1930-1946); Index to Plat Maps, County Clerk's Office, Enid, Garfield County.
5. Patent No. 7519-SEI 959, issued to Grace T. Lamerton, 5 March 1927, in possession of Mrs. Park Lamerton, 1402 Indian Drive, Enid, Okla.
6. Interview with Mrs. Park Lamerton, 1402 Indian Drive, 20 November 1996, by D. Everett; Enid Morning News, 2 March 1930; Enid Daily Eagle, 13 August 1963.
7. Interview with Mrs. Park Lamerton, 1402 Indian Drive, 20 November 1996, by D. Everett; Plat Map, Lamerton Terrace, 4 March 1932, p. 79, New Book 5-C, County Clerk's Office, Enid, Garfield County; Plat Map, 5 June 1936, p. 87, *ibid.*; Polk's City Directory of Enid, Oklahoma for 1930, 1933, 1937, 1940, and 1946 (Oklahoma City: R. L. Polk, 1930-1946).
8. Plat Map, Lamerton Terrace, 2nd Addition, 14 November 1952, County Clerk's Office, Enid, Garfield County; Plat Map, Lamerton Terrace, 3rd Addition, 20 December 1954, (loose map), County Clerk's Office, Enid, Garfield County; Polk's City Directory of Enid, Oklahoma, 1952, 1955 (Oklahoma City: R. L. Polk, 1952, 1955).
9. Mrs. Park Lamerton, from an interview by Lynda Varnell, summer 1996, quoted in a letter of Lynda Varnell to State Historic Preservation Office, 10 October 1996.

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10. Interview with Mrs. John Duncan Forsyth, Tulsa World, 22 August 1975; John Brooks Walton, "John Duncan Forsyth: The Man and His Architecture," a paper presented at the 1993 Oklahoma Historic Preservation Conference, Ponca City, Oklahoma, 1-2.

11. Annual Reports of the Oklahoma State Board of Examiners of Architects, List of Architects Licensed to Practice in Oklahoma, 1938, 1939, 1943, 1946-1952, 1954, 1956, 1957, State Archives, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City; Walton, "Forsyth," 2.

12. Interview with John Brooks Walton, 23 November 1996, by D. Everett; Walton, "Forsyth," 1-2; interview with Mrs. Park Lamerton, 20 November 1996.

13. Interview with Mrs. Park Lamerton, 20 November 1996.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

In Block 1 of Lamerton Terrace, begin at the southwest corner of Lot 4 and proceed along the curbline of Parkway Street in a curving direction, 225 feet to the northeast; turn right, proceed southeast for 136 feet; turn right (south) and proceed 140 feet to the curbline of Indian Drive and follow the curbline in a west-northwesterly direction for 180 feet to the point of beginning, having described a rhomboid enclosing less than one acre.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This description follows the boundaries of the property as recorded in the Deed Records of Garfield County, County Clerk's Office, Book 1305, page 825, and includes all of the property historically associated with the Lamerton House.