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NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior  
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name American Legion Hut

other names/site number Edmond American Legion Hut

2. Location

street & number SW corner, Fifth and Littler Streets not for publication N/A  
city or town Edmond vicinity N/A  
state Oklahoma code OK county Oklahoma code 109 zip code 73034



=====

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



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

Acreage of Property Less than one (1) acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>14</u>	<u>637630</u>	<u>3946000</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, Consultant

organization for Edmond Historic Preservation Trust date March 31, 1993

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

city or town Edmond state OK zip code 73034

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Additional Documentation  
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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 City of Edmond, Oklahoma

street & number 100 E. First Street telephone 405-348-8830

city or town Edmond state OK zip code 73034

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

SUMMARY

The Edmond American Legion Hut is a one-story stone building that is self-contained and horizontal in massing. It is located on the southwest corner of Fifth Street and Littler Street, with main entrance facing south, on Fifth. Both historically and presently, the surrounding area is for the most part residential, with homes primarily in vernacular Craftsman style built during the 1910-1930 era. The Hut building itself lies in the southwest corner of Stephenson Park (platted in 1892 and developed by WPA landscaping and construction projects in 1936-1937). Rectangular in plan, the building measures sixty feet along its north-south axis and thirty feet along its east-west axis. Its principal features--roof appearance and structure, porch, and stone cladding--indicate that its design was influenced by the Craftsman style. The building exhibits a front-gabled roof, with gable-roofed front porch and shed-type roof covering a rear extension. On all sides, the roof is characterized by a wide overhang and open eaves with exposed wooden rafters. The building's exterior appearance is dominated by its stone work, consisting of load-bearing masonry walls constructed of uncut, uncoursed rubble of variegated colors. Two broad exterior chimneys, also of uncoursed rubble, interrupt the roofline in the center of the west facade and in the northwest corner of the north facade. The main (south) entrance has a partial-width porch covered by a gabled roof that is supported by square columns of stone. Short stone railing walls extend from the south wall to the posts to enclose two sides of the porch. Sets of double-hung contiguous windows in south, west, and east facades accentuate the building's horizontal lines. An unobtrusive concrete ramp with metal railings extends outward from the porch to the sidewalk but does not detract from the historic appearance. The building is in an excellent state of preservation, and its exterior is essentially unaltered except for the accessibility ramp.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Edmond American Legion Hut is a one-story rectangular stone building designed in a format reminiscent of Craftsman-style residential buildings. The Legion Hut is self-contained and horizontal in massing, its rectangular plan measuring sixty feet along its north-south axis and thirty feet along its east-west axis. It is located on the southwest corner of Fifth Street and Littler Street, with main entrance facing south, on Fifth. Both historically and presently, the surrounding area is for the most part residential, with homes primarily in vernacular Craftsman style built during the 1910-1930 era. The Hut building itself lies in the southwest corner of Stephenson Park (platted in 1892, revitalized by city manager Fred Stephenson in 1934, and developed by WPA landscaping and construction projects in 1936-1937). The nearby grounds include WPA-built foot bridges and a tennis court and basketball court built in the 1940-1960 era.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

The Legion Hut building's roof is primarily front-gabled, though a rear (north side) extension exhibits a shed roof. On all facades the roof is characterized by open, unboxed eaves with exposed rafters. The horizontal roofline of the west side is interrupted in the center by a broad exterior chimney. At the building's northwest corner, the north roofline is terminated by a similar chimney. The historic roof covering is unknown, but presently the main portion of the building is covered with composition shingles, and the rear extension is covered with roll roofing.

The building's dominant visual characteristic is its stonework. The load-bearing masonry walls, the chimneys, and the porch posts and railings are constructed of uncoursed rubble. The colors of the sandstone vary from reddish-brown to grey to black. The multicolor, uncoursed rubble used to create the walls enlivens and provides visual interest in an otherwise simple, unremarkable building. On the west side, the broad, flat fireplace wall projects slightly from the building wall below the eave, but the chimney itself rises through the roof slightly behind the rake. Above the eave the chimney is broad and massive, rising well above the eave line. The northwest corner chimney is similarly constructed, though it is "towered," becoming more narrow above the eave line. The stone porch columns and railing walls that extend from the south wall, enclosing the main entrance, rise from ground level and conceal the concrete porch floor. The railing walls have concrete caps that accentuate the horizontal line.

The fenestration pattern, influenced by Prairie/Craftsman style, accentuates the building's strongly horizontal appearance. Both the east and west facades are regularly pierced by multiple sets or "strips" of three contiguous windows: on the east side are three sets, and on the west side are two sets, one set placed on either side of the exterior chimney. On the south, a set of two contiguous windows lies on either side of the entrance. In the rear extension are single windows, one on the east, and two on the north. On the west are two small contiguous windows placed to the north of a door. On all facades, all windows retain the original wooden casings, sashes, and frames. All windows are double-hung sashes with multiple lights in a 4x4 glazing pattern. An original wood-framed, metal-mesh screen covers each window. In addition, each window has a concrete sill having a decorative horizontal groove in its vertical face. The original four-light wooden front door is topped with a horizontal four-light transom. On the west side, in the rear extension, a wooden door is not original.

Air conditioners inserted in three east-side windows and one north-side window did not require removal of sashes and muntins (bottom sash is raised to accommodate cooling unit). A concrete handicapped-accessibility ramp at south entrance is unobtrusive, having a very low pitch and covering only about half of the porch step. Outside the west door and alongside the south-side ramp are new metal-pipe railings; relatively unobtrusive, they do not detract from the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

building's integrity. Affixed to the wall over the south entrance is a metal sign identifying the building as an American Legion post, and a freestanding metal sign sits near the front sidewalk next to a metal flagpole (none of these were original).

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The Legion Hut comprises three rooms. The main entry opens into a large open area or meeting hall. Around the edges of the room is a two-foot-wide concrete "lip" that borders the original hardwood floor. The interior walls are made of the same stone as the exterior walls. A large (new) heater/blower is suspended from the trusses in the room's northeast corner. In the center of the west wall is a massive fireplace, broad and shallow, with a stone mantel and a (new) fireplace insert.

The exposed roof truss system is an important character-defining decorative element in the meeting room. Wooden cross beams and tie beams span the length and breadth of the room, supporting a wooden W-truss system with central kingpost for additional strength. The trusses join with exposed rafters and exposed ridge beam. Lighting consists of fluorescent strip fixtures, not original, attached to the undersides of the cross beams.

At the north end of the meeting hall, in the stone wall, are two original doors, in original frames, leading into the shed-roof extension room. The westernmost door leads to an original kitchen, and the easternmost door leads to a storage area. A door in the kitchen's west wall opens to a two-step porch at the sidewalk. The kitchen retains its original cabinetry. Approximately eight to ten years ago the east wall of the kitchen was furred out and covered with new paneling. An original doorframe and door in this wall leads to the storage room. This small room has a storage area and two small toilet rooms. In these three spaces the walls are furred out and covered with wooden tongue-and-groove panelling that appears to be original.

Interior alterations are limited to the covering of one kitchen wall, installation of a large gas heater/blower in the meeting hall, and replacement of original ceiling fixtures.

The building has been well maintained and is in an excellent state of preservation. The Edmond American Legion Hut maintains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship and conveys the feeling of its past environment.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

SUMMARY:

The Edmond American Legion Hut is significant within the economic context of Works Progress Administration projects in Edmond, Oklahoma, 1936-1937 and within the architectural context of WPA building style and methodology locally and statewide. The Hut is an excellent representative of Works Progress Administration activity in the Edmond, Oklahoma, community. The Hut was built in 1936-1937 by area farmers working for the WPA as drought relief clients and by local unemployed men who qualified for work relief. The project brought \$8,000 into the economy of Edmond, Oklahoma, by employing an average of twelve previously unemployed, unskilled workers for more than six months. The Hut is also significant architecturally as an excellent, intact example of WPA architecture and vernacular interpretation of Craftsman style. The materials, native sandstone quarried nearby, and the workmanship, evident in the stonework and masonry, reflect both the goals of the WPA Building Program in Oklahoma and the practical considerations of using unskilled labor to construct public buildings. Three WPA-built projects remain standing in Edmond. Of these, only the Legion Hut exhibits Craftsman details. In addition, only the Legion Hut exhibits a virtually intact exterior. The Edmond American Legion Hut is able to convey appropriate feeling and association within these three contexts and is therefore historically significant within the local context of Edmond, Oklahoma.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Oklahoma suffered severely during the initial years of the Great Depression, 1929-1930s. As the state's major industries--agriculture, petroleum, and mining--declined, hundreds of thousands were thrown out of work. In a predominantly rural state where in 1930, 65.7 percent of the population lived in rural areas, drought and general agricultural failure after 1930 exacerbated the general economic depression. By 1937, federal statistics revealed that 66 percent of WPA clients were of "farm origin," while 24 percent were unskilled laborers, such as miners.<sup>1</sup> Rural communities, towns, and cities, which functioned as agricultural or industrial service centers, consequently declined as industry failed and customers were impoverished.

Limited relief efforts by county governments and private charity did not alleviate the suffering, nor did meagre annual appropriations by the Oklahoma legislature. No public money was available to maintain the existing infrastructure, much less create new relief programs. Private charity failed to create or to support relief initiatives. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, established in May of 1934 by the Roosevelt administration, provided some direct relief, in terms of food, clothing, and small stipends, but until the inception of the Works Progress Administration in 1935 only a few Oklahomans received adequate assistance. The urban unemployed and displaced farm families combined to create a situation in which 33 percent of all

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

Oklahoma families were on the direct relief rolls in May of 1935 when President Roosevelt created the WPA. By July of 1935 there were 127,416 jobless persons (mostly men) certified in Oklahoma.<sup>2</sup>

The inauguration of the Works Progress Administration in 1935 stands as one of the major accomplishments of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" for the United States. After the inception of the WPA, the infusion of cash into projects all over Oklahoma made a significant economic impact on thousands of individuals in hundreds of communities. From 1935 to 1942 the WPA expended more than \$10.75 billion, of which Oklahomans benefitted from more than \$200 million for projects ranging from school lunch programs, flood control, and archeological excavations, to major construction projects such as armories, highways, community centers, schools, athletic stadia, and museums.<sup>3</sup>

Localities competed for WPA funds from the outset. Chambers of Commerce and planning committees drew up specifications to meet three major criteria established by the administration: 1) projects had to meet a well-defined community need; 2) each project had to be sponsored by a public body, such as a city or county government or school district, which was required to provide from 10 to 25 percent of the project cost in cash and/or materials; and 3) 90 percent of those hired had to be unemployed employable workers who were carried on the relief rolls. Compensation was to be based on 130 hours of work for \$23 (later \$24) per month for unskilled labor.<sup>4</sup> In June of 1935 Oklahoma WPA Director (Maj. Gen.) William S. Key estimated that there were already "70,000 employable unemployed" ready to work on his agency's projects throughout the state; by November of that year, 67,973 people were at work for the WPA, and by January of 1936 the number reached 94,821.<sup>5</sup>

Public buildings and municipal improvement projects were an important part of WPA activities in every community across Oklahoma. With labor paid by the WPA and performed by unemployed, unskilled citizens, and with materials provided by local sponsors, new construction in and around Oklahoma towns included city halls, jails, libraries, community buildings, landscaping, street markers, paving, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, pools, bathhouses, water and sewer lines, park improvements, and a plethora of other less visible projects. A total of \$35,128,299 was expended for building construction in Oklahoma, totalling 2,045 buildings, between 1935 and 1943.<sup>6</sup>

Like citizens of other Oklahoma towns, Edmondites suffered in the early 1930s and needed the kind of support that only an agency such as the Works Progress Administration could provide. Edmond had been one of the first towns founded in April of 1889 in the Land Run that opened Oklahoma Territory's central portion, or "Unassigned Lands," to settlement. Edmond became a shipping point and service town on the Santa Fe Railroad. By 1935 Edmond was a bustling city of 6,030 in the center of a farming region. Although situated near the Oklahoma City metropolitan area, Edmond still served as an

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

agricultural service center (providing light industry such as flour milling), as a college town (home of Central State Teachers' College), and as center of a small oil boom that began in 1930 with the opening of the West Edmond Field. As with other Oklahoma communities, Edmond's economy was hurt by the agricultural failures and drought that occurred after in the late 1920s and by the Great Depression that began in 1929. The oil boom of 1930-1934 provided temporary employment for some, but depressed oil prices eventually depressed the job market. As a whole, Oklahoma Countians suffered severely; in September of 1934, 11,332 families, representing 21.4 percent of the county population, were receiving direct relief (food, clothing, and money) from federal programs. By September of 1935, WPA programs had reduced the number on direct relief to 7,655, representing 13.5 percent of the county population.<sup>8</sup>

By the autumn of 1935 the Edmond City Council had submitted numerous proposals for WPA projects, including a community building, a stadium at Central State Teachers College, a National Guard armory, and the soon-to-be-customary street paving, sewer line replacement, sewing rooms, and library book binding. By the end of 1935 ninety persons were employed as laborers on various projects. By February of 1936 the WPA's monthly payroll in Edmond, Oklahoma, had reached \$3,500, indicating that 100 to 150 persons were employed.<sup>9</sup> In that year a separate City Council proposal involved the construction of an American Legion Hut to serve as a community meeting place and home of Frank Collins Post of the American Legion, an organization whose membership consisted primarily of World War I veterans.<sup>10</sup>

Fundraising for the Legion Hut became a widespread community activity, and throughout the autumn of 1935 and the winter of 1935-1936 the American Legion and Auxiliary encouraged all ex-servicemen to contribute. The two organizations also sponsored community events to raise money for the sponsor's share. These activities included a barbeque supper in October of 1935, a Halloween masquerade party (attended by more than two hundred citizens), a benefit football game between the Edmond High School Bulldogs and Oklahoma City-Foster High School in November, and a benefit bridge party in January of 1936. By September of 1936 the Legion and Auxiliary had raised \$1,000 to contribute towards materials purchases (the WPA would pay for the labor). Some discussion arose concerning the possible location of the facility, but in October of 1935 the city approved a location in the southwest corner of Stephenson Park, a new recreation area platted as part of Townsend's Addition in 1892 and named in 1934 for the current city manager, Fred Stephenson. WPA funds helped landscape the park. The park was also to be the location of the new WPA-funded National Guard Armory, located on the southeast corner. Stone for the armory, community building, Legion Hut, and other projects was quarried at various sites in the county by WPA crews.<sup>11</sup> Thus, the city's sponsor-share of the cost of the armory was provided in land and materials.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   8   Page   15  

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

WPA workers began clearing the Legion Hut site on September 18, 1936. The estimated cost of the project was \$8,000, with twelve men to be employed for at least four months. The inception of the Hut project coincided with the transfer of drought victims into the WPA program. By September 1936, 10,000 drought relief clients, a large percentage of whom lived in Oklahoma, had been transferred to the WPA from other agencies, and by October, 38,000 such persons were working on WPA projects around the nation.<sup>12</sup> Most of the men who first worked on the American Legion Hut were formerly farmers; in October of 1936, the Edmond Booster noted that "the building is furnishing labor for drought relief clients."<sup>13</sup> By October the walls, made of "variegated native rock . . . brought from all parts of the county" were shoulder-high.<sup>14</sup> After November the drought relief clients were transferred to the Resettlement Administration, and other "employable unemployed" Edmondites joined the construction crew at the Hut. Local businessmen also helped with the work. The project was completed in the spring of 1937, with the Hut open in time for the Frank Collins Post to host the Fifth District Convention of the American Legion and Auxiliary in April.<sup>15</sup>

WPA projects in 1935-1937 had a significant impact on this predominantly rural portion of northern Oklahoma County. By February 1936, the WPA payroll in Edmond, Oklahoma, averaged \$3,500 per month. As of March 1936, projected expenditures on 15 projects would be \$350,000, of which \$233,555 would be federal money. The WPA's cost on the Legion Hut project was \$8,000 (with the city contributing only land and materials).<sup>16</sup> As twelve men were employed on the project, it took six months to build the 1,800 square foot building. This testifies to the labor-intensive nature of WPA projects, which were designed to provide as much work as possible for those on relief rolls. WPA labor was also used at quarry sites.<sup>17</sup>

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The Edmond American Legion Hut is very typical of WPA community building architecture in Oklahoma. A WPA goal was to follow "the newer tendencies toward simplification in architectural style," because "simplicity of design was best suited to the limited skills usually available for WPA work."<sup>18</sup> Thus sponsors were urged to eliminate ornate features, intricate structure, or elaborate trim. The design of the Edmond Legion Hut is simple and functional, and its appearance and detailing is strongly reminiscent of Craftsman style, popular in the United States during the 1900-1930 era. The exterior is locally quarried stone, in accordance with WPA guidelines and purposes. The WPA preferred to use locally purchased building materials, and therefore many public buildings were constructed of native stone quarried at or near the building site. The stone for the hut was quarried at various locations in Oklahoma county.<sup>19</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 16

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

WPA buildings generally tend to be utilitarian; their simplicity is often relieved only by stylistic detailing such as Craftsman or Art Deco or by virtue of being a vernacular interpretation of a romantic high style.<sup>20</sup> In terms of architectural form, the design of the Edmond American Legion Hut was heavily influenced by the Craftsman style. Craftsman details found in the Hut include: front-gabled roof; partial-width, gabled porch roof; wide roof overhang, open eaves, and exposed rafters; massive porch columns and railing walls that continue to ground level; stone wall cladding and broad, stone exterior chimneys; and strips of contiguous windows that accentuate the horizontal line of the building.<sup>21</sup>

In Edmond, Oklahoma, three WPA-generated buildings remain: the Community Building (now Edmond Senior Citizens' Center), which has been remodeled on the exterior and was deemed by the 1987 WPA thematic survey to be "unsuitable for further investigation"; the National Guard Armory, located in Stephenson Park, listed on the National Register in 1990 but not entirely pristine on the exterior; and the American Legion Hut.<sup>22</sup> Of these three, the Legion Hut is the only building that has a completely intact exterior, and it is the only one exhibiting Craftsman-style influence in its design. Within the WPA architectural context of Edmond, Oklahoma, the Legion Hut is architecturally significant.

WPA buildings reflect the skills of designers and supervisors and the minimal funding for design and materials, as well as the use of unskilled labor as bricklayers, stonecutters, masons, and so forth. The Edmond American Legion Hut's stonework is relatively unsophisticated; the stones were used basically as they were quarried--uncut--and they were laid randomly, with mortar used to fill in the gaps where necessary. WPA building construction in Edmond and across the nation served the agency's purpose--to make work, and to provide community meeting places in small towns. WPA municipal projects and public buildings exemplify the New Deal's practical determination to "do something--and do something now." As historian David Baird notes in his survey of WPA structures of Oklahoma, WPA buildings are "the architecture of the poor," "mute reminders of the emotional distress and physical pain many Oklahomans suffered during the 1930s and of the enlightened relief effort by the federal government that alleviated much of the suffering."<sup>23</sup> In type, style, scale, materials, and workmanship, the Edmond American Legion Hut is a good example of small-scale WPA projects, because it is very representative of WPA architectural and employment philosophy.

ENDNOTES

1. "Final Report of the Oklahoma Work Projects Administration, February 27, 1943," Archives of the Work Projects Administration and Predecessors, 1933-1943, Series One: The Final State Reports, 1943 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1987), 2.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 17

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

2. C. Roger Lambert, "Dust, Farmers, and the Federal Government," Hard Times in Oklahoma: The Depression Years, ed. K. E. Hendrickson, Jr. (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1983), 71-72, 78-79, 81; W. David Baird, "Final Report: WPA Structures Thematic Survey (Phase III)," Stillwater, Okla: Oklahoma State University, 1987), 5; Guthrie (Oklahoma) Daily Leader, July 9, 1935.
3. Baird, "Final Report," 10; "Final Report," 1; "Building Construction Report, February, 1943," *ibid.*, 1-7; Daily Oklahoman, March 12, 1943.
4. "Questions and Answers on the WPA [brochure]," (Washington, D.C.: Work Projects Administration, December 1, 1939), Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society; Baird, "Final Report," 11; Kingfisher (Oklahoma) Times, July 9, 1936.
5. Guthrie (Oklahoma) Daily Leader, June 23, 1935; *ibid.*, November 13, 1935; Daily Oklahoman, September 12, 1937.
6. "Accomplishments: Works Progress Administration for Oklahoma, July 1, 1935-March 1, 1937" (Oklahoma City: Works Progress Administration, 1937), 45-55; "Building Construction Report," 6.
7. Stan Hoig, Edmond--The First Century (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987), 4-5, 19, 24-30.
8. Daily Oklahoman, September 29, 1935.
9. Edmond Booster, February 27, 1936.
10. Edmond Booster, September 5, 1935; *ibid.*, September 12, 1935; WPA Project No. 4-280, "Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration Project Files, 1935-1942" (Washington, D.C.: WPA, c. 1942), Micro T-935, reel 55.
11. Edmond Booster, September 12, 1935; *ibid.*, October 10, 1935; *ibid.*, October 17, 1935; *ibid.*, October 30, 1935; *ibid.*, November 14, 1935; *ibid.*, December 19, 1935; *ibid.*, January 30, 1936; WPA Project No. 4-235, "Index to Reference Cards"; Deed Records, Oklahoma County, Book 236: 235.
12. "Accomplishments," 16.
13. Edmond Booster, October 30, 1936.
14. *Ibid*; Donald Trusskey, Edmond American Legion Post 111, interview with Dianna Everett, Edmond, Oklahoma, March 31, 1993.
15. Edmond Booster, April 9, 1937; Trusskey interview.
16. "Index to Reference Cards."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 18

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

17. Edmond Booster, September 18, 1936; October 30, 1936.
18. Final Report on the WPA Program (Washington, D.C.: G. P. O., c. 1943), 52.
19. Ibid., October 30, 1936.
20. Final Report, 52; Baird, "Final Report," 15, 21, 23.
21. Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989), 452-455.
22. Project Files, WPA Thematic Survey, Region 6 (1987), State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society.
23. Baird, "Final Report," 17; *ibid.*, 2.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   9   Page  19 

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

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Edmond Booster, January 1935-April 1937.

Hoig, Stan. Edmond--The First Century. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987.

"Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration Project Files, 1935-1942." Washington, D.C.: WPA, c. 1942. Micro T-935, Reel 55.

Trusskey, Donald. Interview with Dianna Everett. Edmond, Oklahoma, March 31, 1993.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 20

American Legion Hut  
name of property  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma  
county and State

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Block 11, Townsend's Addition to Edmond, Oklahoma, proceed north along the east curblineline of Littler Street for 120 feet; turning east, proceed east for 90 feet; turning south, proceed south for 120 feet; turning west, proceed west for 90 feet along the north curblineline of Fifth Street, to the point of beginning, having described an enclosed polygon.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

These bounds encompass the building and its immediate grounds and parking areas demarcating the property from the remainder of Block 11, Townsend's Addition, which is (historically since 1892 and presently) Stephenson Park.