

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

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

received OCT 16 1985

date entered NOV 14 1985

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

1. Name

historic MOORE-LINDSAY HOUSE

and/or common Norman & Cleveland County Historical Museum

2. Location

street & number 508 North Peters

N/A not for publication

city, town Norman

N/A vicinity of

state Oklahoma

code 40

county Cleveland

code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name City of Norman

street & number P.O. Box 370

city, town Norman

N/A vicinity of

state Oklahoma 73070

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cleveland County Courthouse - Registrar of Deeds

street & number 201 South Jones

city, town Norman,

state Oklahoma 73069

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Oklahoma City

state Oklahoma 73105

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Moore-Lindsay House, constructed in 1899, is a two-story structure with a half-basement and attic (see Photo 1). The foundation is of local sandstone block covered with concrete stucco. A gabled roof is covered with cedar shingles.

This structure is approximately 35'X60' with a structural system of wood frame with light members. Square footage is 2400 square feet. Exterior walls are finished with clapboard and shingles painted yellow. Overall shape of the building is asymmetrical.

A single-story wrap-around porch supported by seven Tuscan order wood columns spans the entire length of the facade. This porch is decorated with a wooden spindlework porch railing. A rear porch is supported by three wooden columns (See photo 2). Wooden lattice work surrounds the porch areas above the foundation.

This building is a typical Queen Anne architectural style. Exterior ornamentation is extensive. A section of horizontal, saw-toothed-shaped iron cresting ornament caps the central roof line (see photo 3). Additional iron work is found in the form of a finial atop the single turret (See photos 1 and 3). Two single stack chimneys and 3 dormers complete the roof design.

Fenestration on the first floor facade (see photo 1) includes one rectangular-shaped 1/1 wood window flanking each side of the main entrance. Located directly south of the main entrance is a porthole window with red colored glass. The main entrance door is made of solid northern oak with a single window set in the upper half.

Second story facade fenestration consists of one rectangular-shaped 1/1 dormer wood window. In addition, two rectangular-shaped 15/1 wood windows are located in the turret area. Wooden diagonal muntins are set in the upper sash of each of these windows.

Second story fenestration includes paired rectangular-shaped 1/1 wood windows on the east side of the south end. Located on the west side of the same end is a dormer which is a single 1/1 wood-window rectangular in shape.

First floor fenestration on the north side of the structure consists of two rectangular-shaped 1/1 wood windows with one facing east and the other facing north. A square 1/1 wood window is located in the center of the north side. Paired, rectangular-shaped 1/1 wood windows are found on the west end of this side in what is now an enclosed porch area (see photo 7). There is only one rectangular-shaped 1/1 wood window on the second floor which is a dormer.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET Item number 7 page one)

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Fenestration on the west end of the first floor includes two rear entrances (see photo 3). Both doors are pine. One entrance is located in a small recessed area on the back porch. to the south of this door is a single rectangular-shaped 1/1 wood window. Located on the north side of the recessed area is one rectangular-shaped 1/1 wood window. The second rear entrance is located directly west, at a 90° angle, of this latter window. This entrance leads into the enclosed porch area. West of this entrance is a pair of rectangular-shaped 1/1 dormer wood windows. Second floor fenestration consists of one rectangular-shaped 1/1 wood windows; one similar in size to others in the structure, while the other is quite small.

Interior ornamentation is extensive. All the interior woodwork is northern golden oak and is original. In the entry hall and parlor, doors and windows have lintels with machine-carved floral chains. Large oak pocket doors (see photo 8) serve as closures from the entry hall into the parlor; entry hall into the study; and the parlor into the study. All other room entrances have oak hanging doors ornamented with the original oak mantelpieces (see photos 9 and 10) with beveled mirrors. Ceramic tiles and brass ornamentation border the fireplaces. The curved oak staircase (See photo 11) in the entry hall features spindlework balusters and a hand-carved newell post. All floors are pine with the exception of linoleum in the bathroom, kitchen, enclosed porch area, and the northwest upstairs bedroom.

Other rooms have grooved door and window frames with machine-carved corner medallions. All rooms have oak picture molding.

The house features two staircases; the one mentioned above, located in the entry hall, and second one which leads from the kitchen to the rear part of the upstairs hallway. Oak, vertical groove wainscoting is found in this stairwell, kitchen, and the bathroom. The remaining portion of these walls are the original plaster and lathe, painted white.

Brass and copper suspended light fixtures in the downstairs rooms date to ca. 1903, when city-wide electrical service was established. Upstairs lighting and all wall plugs were added later.

Alterations to the structure are listed below. Exterior modifications are minimal. The house was painted yellow in 1982. A new cedar shingle roof was installed in the summer of 1984.

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A ramp for handicap accessibility was added around 1980 at the rear of the structure. (The preceding information was provided by the Building and Maintenance Department, City of Norman).

The enclosed porch mentioned above (see photo 7), although not part of the original structure, appears to pre-date 1920, according to family photographs. Based on preliminary research, we believe this addition originally functioned as a summer kitchen. Currently, it houses the Museum's office. This room was enclosed, panelled with vertical groove pine, and kitchenette and bathroom installed in the late 1930's when the family converted the area into an efficiency apartment (conversations with David Wantland, Harry Lindsay's grandson, 1979). A large portion of the following alterations occurred when the City of Norman renovated the structure between 1973 and 1975 in order to open the facility as a museum. (Information was provided by the Building and Maintenance Department of the City of Norman, and curatorial records of the Museum). Nearly all of the renovations were forms of restoration to regain the original integrity of the building and to make it safe and accessible to visitors.

Considerable rewiring of all electrical outlets and fixtures was done in 1974. An oil floor furnace between the parlor and study, and a gas heater in the study fireplace were installed at unknown dates. Central heat and air, humidifier and associated duct work were installed in 1974.

None of the existing plumbing fixtures are original. The oldest probably dates back to the 1930's. Plumbing fixtures are located in the downstairs bathroom (all functioning except the bathtub); kitchen (functioning); enclosed porch area (sink of kitchenette functional, bathroom non-functioning); and bathroom in upstairs northwest bedroom (functioning). This latter bathroom was installed in this bedroom in the early 1960's when this entire room was converted into a kitchen and bath for an upstairs apartment (conversations with Mrs. Ruth Grew, previous owner, 1973). No records are available itemizing plumbing repair and replacement carried out during the 1974 renovations.

The woodwork and wainscoting in the kitchen has been painted white. Upstairs bedrooms and hallway were also painted, using white for the trim and historically accurate colors for wall treatment. The entry hall and stairway wall are also painted white. All other varnished woodwork was stripped and refinished, during renovations, with a slightly lighter color than the original stain. The parlor, study, and dining room were repapered with contemporary reproductions of wallpaper commonly found in homes of this period.

The stained glass window on the first floor of the turret was originally installed upside-down. This was reversed in 1974. The glass in both porthole windows was replaced in 1974, purportedly with original color. All of the stained glass windows

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are covered with sheets of Lexan for protection. Sheets have been purchased for all exterior windows, but as of the date of this application they have not been installed.

Missing items include three wooden portieres from the pocket doors. Two were taken down, during the renovations, to be refinished. They were stolen during that period. The third was a large trellis in the doorway between the entry hall and parlor. This was removed at an unknown time. However, based on a 1984 conversation with David Wantland, Harry Lindsay's grandson, it appears to have been dismantled prior to 1930. Photos are available of all three specimens. As a result, they could be duplicated when funding became available. In addition to the above, portions of the suspended picture molding are also missing.

The grounds are landscaped with a variety of trees and shrubs, several dating back many years. In 1974, the Norman Garden Club planted a fragrance garden in front of the house. This type of garden was a very typical feature of Victorian homes.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1899 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Moore-Lindsay house, built in 1899, is architecturally significant because it is the best surviving example of the vernacular Queen Anne style in a residential use in the city of Norman.

William S. Moore and his wife Agnes Phelps Moore, moved to Norman in 1895. Moore was a real estate investor and by 1899 was president of the Norman Building and Loan Association.

His business success in Norman made it possible for him in Norman's first affluent neighborhood. So many expensive and high style houses were built in this area bounded by Peters, Crawford and Jones Avenues and Jones Street that it became known as "Silk Stocking Row" by local citizens.

The Moore-Lindsay house was the first to be built in this exclusive neighborhood, and is the most architecturally significant and the least altered of the ten remaining structures from the 1899-1910 period. During the construction of this house the local newspaper, the Democrat-Topic printed regular stories on the progress of its construction. The house is also highlighted in a 1903 publication, "Norman, Oklahoma: Particulars, Publishers, Plat.", a publication promoting Norman featuring a photograph of this house. It is listed as being owned by "capitalist" W.S. Moore.

In November, 1908 Moore sold the house to Harry Lindsay, President of the Norman Milling and Grain Company. Lindsay also owned the Lindsay Elevator and Coal Company and a lumber yard in Norman. Lindsay had been a resident of Norman since 1896, had served as city treasurer. Lindsay served several terms on the Norman City Council and School Board both before and after his purchasing of the house. Though Harry Lindsay died in 1930, the Moore-Lindsay house was retained by his family until 1963. The house was obtained by the City of Norman in 1973 and has been restored as a museum interpreting the territorial and early statehood development of Norman.

The Moore-Lindsay house is the best remaining example of vernacular Queen Anne residential architecture in the city of Norman. It exhibits the typical identifying features of a steeply pitched, irregular cross-gabled roof plan with front engaged tower. Its wrap around porch features decorative dentil work, ornamental posts and balusters, topped with a shaped rail. The restoration of the house by the city of Norman has retained the many decorative details in both the exterior and interior elements of the house.

The Moore-Lindsay house, due its historical association with these two successful and influential business and because of its style of construction reflect that affluency during that period of development of the City of Norman, this house is locally significant.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Collins, B.H.
1903 Norman, Oklahoma: Particulars, Publishers, Plat. Democrat
topic Press. Norman

Norman Democrat Topic - September 29, 1899. (See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property Approximately One acre

Quadrangle name Norman, OK

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	4	6	4	1	5	8	0	3	8	9	8	9	5	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Moore-Lindsay house currently occupies the North 66.5 X 100 feet of lots 13-16, Block 1, of the original townsite.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Thomas Baugh, Museum Director/Curator

organization Cleveland County Historical Soc. date February 20, 1985

street & number P.O. Box 260 telephone (405) 321-0156

city or town Norman state Oklahoma 73070

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature C Eupetself date 9/16/85

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for William B. Bushong date 11/14/85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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Norman Transcript - June 8, 1911

Womack, John

1976 Norman, An Early History, 1820-1900. Norman.

Interviews:

City of Norman, Building and Maintenance Department, 1974-1984
written documentation and oral interviews.

Grew, Ruth - Previous owner of house, interviewed in 1973.

Miscellaneous - Conversations with local residents in 1980.

Wantland, David - Harry Lindsay's grandson, interviewed in
1979 and 1984.