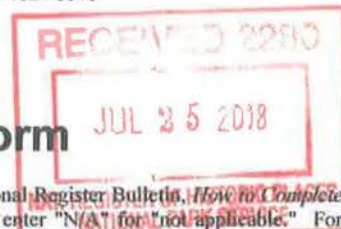


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Southridge Addition Historic District  
Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location


Street & number: Roughly bounded by East Boyd/Macy streets, Oklahoma Avenue, Okmulgee Street & Classen Boulevard/South Ponca Avenue  
City or town: Norman State: OK County: Cleveland  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

 <hr/> <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<p style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">7-23-18</p> <hr/> <b>Date</b>
<hr/> <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> <hr/> <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	
<hr/> <b>Date</b>	
<hr/> <b>Title :</b>	<hr/> <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

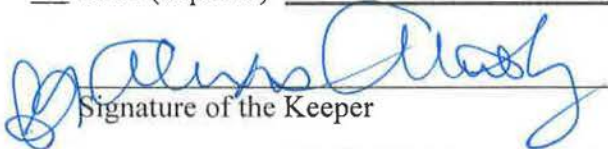
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

8/31/18  
Date of Action

**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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>55</u>	<u>17</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>55</u>	<u>17</u>	Total

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

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.)

TUDOR REVIVAL; COLONIAL REVIVAL;

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL; RANCH; CONTEMPORARY;

BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN; CLASSICAL REVIVAL;

MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL

NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Southridge Addition Historic District is a compact residential district located in Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma. The district consists of a portion of the Southridge Addition, which Earle and George Miller, along with their wives, respectively Mable and Martha, platted in 1922. Located a little over a half mile east of the University of Oklahoma (OU), one of the state's major education institutions, and including West Boyd Street, one of the main thoroughfares in Norman, the Southridge Addition developed relatively slowly over thirty-plus years. Due to its auspicious location, the district has experienced considerable development pressure in more recent years. In an effort to maintain and recognize their historic character, the neighborhood successfully petitioned the city in 2016 to secure historic preservation zoning under Norman's Historic District ordinance and sponsored this nomination. Following the dominate pattern of the community, the district is rectilinear in design with a diagonal street on the west side to accommodate the railroad track that predated the town. The period of significance for the Southridge Addition Historic District extends from the district's platting in 1922 through the end of significant construction in 1959. Significant construction periods in the district occurred in 1929 when thirteen extant houses were built and between 1934 to 1940 when twenty-eight homes were constructed. Of the total seventy-two buildings in the Southridge Addition Historic District, fifty-five are contributing and seventeen are noncontributing. This equals a 76% contributing rate. Of the seventeen noncontributing resources, three were built after the period of significance and the rest are

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noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity. Stylistically, the district is dominated by the Tudor Revival style with the next most prevalent architectural styles being the Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional. The popular post-World War II (WWII) Ranch style is well represented in the district with other styles having less than a handful of examples in the district including Bungalow/Craftsman, Contemporary, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival and Classical Revival. Two buildings, both garage apartments, are classified as having No Distinctive Style. The district consists of five blocks of varying sizes, bordered by East Boyd and Macy streets on the north, Oklahoma Avenue on the east, Okmulgee Street on the south and a combination of Classen Boulevard and South Ponca Avenue on the west. The district boundaries encompass the area in the Southridge Addition that retains historic integrity and cohesion to ably express the mid-twentieth century architectural significance of the district.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Southridge Addition Historic District is a residential neighborhood located south of Norman's central business district and east of OU. The district is composed of five unequal blocks laid in a rectilinear pattern except for the diagonal Classen Boulevard, which reflects the influence of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) railroad tracks that preceded the development of Norman. The district contains a total of seventy-two buildings with fifty-five of these being contributing and seventeen considered noncontributing to the historic district. The majority of the noncontributing resources, fourteen, were deemed such due to a lack of historic integrity. Common modifications that rendered properties noncontributing include insensitive additions and enclosure or replacement of the front porch. The three remaining noncontributing resources were classified as such because they were constructed after the district's period of significance. The low number of insufficient aged resources attests to the cohesiveness of the Southridge Addition Historic District.

The Southridge Addition was platted in 1922 by George W. and Martha L. Miller and their son and his wife, Earle T. and Mabel O. Miller. The design of the addition with varying size blocks maximized the available land east of the diagonal railroad tracks. Consequently, the east side blocks are larger and uniform in size while the west side blocks narrow as they proceed south. The original plat of the neighborhood was never subdivided or modified.

The Southridge Addition Historic District is bounded on the north by the south side of the 500 blocks of East Boyd and Macy streets. The west side of the 1300 to 1500 blocks of Oklahoma Avenue form the east boundary. The north side of the 500 and 600 blocks of Okmulgee Avenue serve as the south boundary. The west boundary is formed by the east side of the diagonal Classen Boulevard except for north of East Boyd Street where the 1300 block of South Ponca Avenue becomes the west line of the district. There are no properties in the district addressed along Classen Boulevard. In addition to the streets forming the district boundaries, the only other road in the Southridge Addition Historic District is the north-south Tulsa Street.

Legally, the district consists of Blocks 1 through 6 of the Southridge Addition. The remaining portions of the Southridge Addition, to the west and south, were excluded from the district due to

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a lack of historic integrity and cohesion. Additionally, off the northwest corner of the district, there is a jog in the boundaries to exclude the block between Macy and Boyd streets and South Ponca Avenue and Classen Boulevard. This block is part of the 1903 Classen-Miller Addition. As indicated by the name, the Classen-Miller neighborhood was a cooperative venture between George and Martha Miller and the Classen Real Estate Company, headed by noted Oklahoma City developer Anton Classen. As part of this deal, the Classen Real Estate Company largely concentrated on the east part of the addition with development predominately occurring under the auspices of the Cleveland Realty Company, the successor to the Classen Real Estate Company. The Classen-Miller Addition has previously been separated into two proposed National Register-eligible historic districts. The area in the Classen-Miller Addition that is west of Classen Boulevard is the Miller Historic District. The area to the east of Classen Boulevard is the Classen-Miller Historic District. Because it is part of the Classen-Miller Addition, the block bordered by Macy Street on the north, South Ponca Avenue on the east, East Boyd Street on the south and Classen Boulevard on the west is not included in the Southridge Addition Historic District.

Following the dominate pattern of the area and in accordance with one of the original deed restrictions, houses in the Southridge Addition Historic District front to the north or south. The exception to this is along Macy Street in the far northeast corner of the district. Located on an original curve, the houses on the east end of Macy Street front to the northeast. Off the southeast end of the curve, there is one building, the garage apartment at 1310-1310 ½ Oklahoma Avenue, that fronts directly east.

While educational, religious, commercial, medical and multi-residential buildings are common types of properties found in Norman's historic residential developments, the Southridge Addition Historic District is composed predominately of single family dwellings. There are two properties within the district that are garage apartments, specifically 645 ½ Tulsa Street and 1310-1310 ½ Oklahoma Avenue. Garage apartments were prevalent in many Norman neighborhoods during the mid-twentieth century with the student population at OU providing a ready pool of tenants. Over the years, the number of garage apartments has diminished as the homes themselves have been divided into multi-tenant units over the years.

The dominate architectural style in the Southridge Addition Historic District is the Tudor Revival style with twenty-three examples. Typically constructed of brick with often oversize, dominant, brick chimneys on the façade, the Tudor Revival style was popular in residential neighborhoods across Oklahoma in the 1920s and 1930s. The next most prevalent style in the Southridge Addition Historic District is the Colonial Revival style with fifteen buildings classified as such. Also a popular architectural style in mid-twentieth century neighborhoods, the Colonial Revival style is frequently constructed of brick or a combination of wood siding on the second level and brick on the lower.

With just one fewer examples, the Modern Movement's Minimal Traditional style was the third most prevalent style in the Southridge Additional Historic District. This style of home, frequently having wood or replacement siding, was especially popular after WWII. In order of descending popularity, the remaining architectural styles represented in the Southridge Addition Historic

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District consist of the Modern Movement's Ranch subtype with nine examples; the Contemporary style with four examples; the Bungalow/Craftsman style with three examples; the No Distinctive Style with two examples; and, with one example each, the Classical Revival and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival styles.

The plat for the Southridge Addition was filed for record at the Cleveland County Courthouse on October 11, 1922. The following year, three houses were constructed in the district. The 1923 houses consisted of 520 East Boyd Street, 503 Tulsa Street and 535 Tulsa Street. Construction activity in the district stalled for the next five years. In 1929, thirteen extant houses were built with Tulsa Street benefiting the most with ten houses. Four years later, five houses were erected with an additional three houses built the following year in 1935. Construction in the neighborhood surged in the late 1930s with eight houses being built in 1937, eleven in 1939 and seven in 1940. During WWII, the district saw four houses erected with two each in 1942 and 1943. Although not matching the pre-war boom, the Southridge Addition Historic District experienced a minor surge in activity with three houses being constructed in 1946, one each in 1947 and 1948, three houses in 1949 and two houses in 1950. Again experiencing a lull, one house was built in 1954 and four houses were erected in 1959. Two buildings were built in the 1970s, one in 1970 and the other in 1975. In 2006, a new house replaced the circa 1943 residence at 614 East Boyd Street.

The dates of construction for the buildings in the Southridge Addition Historic District were arrived at using a combination of available Norman City Directories, Cleveland County Assessor records and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Unfortunately, there are only two pre-1933 city directories available for Norman, the 1908 and 1926, and neither are cross-referenced. After 1933, the directories are criss-crossed and more prevalent until the latter 1960s when, again, the criss-cross directories cease to exist until more recent years. For the most part, the city directories were deemed to have the best available information with the date of construction typically estimated as the year previous to the first listing of the property in the city directory.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company began mapping Norman in the late 1890s with various maps being compiled in the 1900s and 1910s. While the Southridge Addition was platted in 1922, only a portion of the addition was within the Norman city limits and, consequently, mapped as part of the October 1925 map. The 1944 update of the 1925 map did not extend coverage of the Southridge neighborhood.

The Southridge neighborhood has been subjected to architectural/historic survey a total of three times. In 1987-1988, the Design Research Center in the College of Architecture at OU undertook the reconnaissance level survey aptly named the *Architectural/Historic Survey of Norman*. This survey identified both the Classen-Miller Historic District and the Southridge Historic District as eligible for the National Register. As part of this survey, Meacham Weisiger Associates documented a sampling of properties in the Southridge neighborhood, as well as properties in the Classen-Miller Addition.

In spring 2001, the firm of Jo Meacham Associates performed an intensive level architectural/historic survey of three neighborhoods in Norman. In addition to surveying a portion

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of the Southridge neighborhood, this survey also documented properties in the South University Place and Hardie Rucker neighborhoods. The 2001 survey did not include the entirety of the Southridge Addition; however, it did identify the majority of the surveyed area as a National Register eligible historic district.

In 2014-2015, A.R.C.H. Consulting conducted an intensive level survey of the entirety of the Southridge Addition and a small segment of the Classen-Miller Addition. The 2014-2015 survey determined that while the Southridge neighborhood overall has maintained a high degree of vitality, its historic twentieth century character is being jeopardized by infill construction and significant modifications to existing houses, including additions and other alterations which diminish the properties' integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. However, a portion of the neighborhood retained sufficient integrity and cohesion to convey the architectural significance of the addition. This area was thus identified as the Southridge Addition Historic District.

### **Alterations:**

The Southridge Addition Historic District maintains a fairly high degree of integrity with a 75% contributing rate. Of the noncontributing properties, only three were constructed after the period of significance. Overall, sixty-nine of the total seventy-two resources are historic; however, of these, fifteen have lost a sufficient amount of their original character to cause them to be considered noncontributing to the district. With a consistent building line, compatible architectural styles, sympathetic building materials, unified scale, rhythmic lot division and predominately linear street design, the Southridge Addition Historic District is a cohesive residential neighborhood that is decidedly representative of mid-twentieth century neighborhood development in Norman.

Over the passage of time, minor modifications have been made to many of the individual homes. Although each building is assessed for its overall retention of historic integrity, there are several common alterations that generally affect the categorization of the property as contributing or noncontributing. The most frequent alteration is the covering of the original wall material with asbestos shingle, aluminum, metal or vinyl siding. Buildings with replacement siding are usually counted as contributing unless the replacement wall material was applied in an inappropriate manner, such as a vertical direction or in a two-tone pattern.

The replacement of the original wood windows with vinyl or metal windows is also a common modification that does not by itself result in a determination of noncontributing, unless the windows are noticeably smaller or reduced in number. Changes in the overall fenestration pattern will generally result in a noncontributing determination.

A property is almost always considered noncontributing if the front porch has been replaced or enclosed in a permanent manner. The replacement or permanent enclosure of the porch dramatically alters the feel and design of the house, particularly for the popular residential architectural styles of the 1920s and 1930s. The enclosure of a side porch does not have as dramatic an impact on the integrity of the house, unless the porch is flush with the façade. The



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infill of a side porch that is flush with the façade and, therefore, alters the feel and design of the front of the house, typically results in a designation of noncontributing.

Additions, including carports, to the property impact the contributing/noncontributing status of the building depending largely on the location of the addition, as well as the size. If the addition is confined to the back of the property, this does not usually affect the status of the house. If the addition is attached to the side and alters the view of the façade, the house is typically determined to be noncontributing. A second story addition automatically results in the classification of the property as noncontributing due to the radical change in the building's historic design. Similar to other modifications, other types of additions are viewed on an individual basis with the deciding factor being the impact on the house's integrity of materials, design, feeling and association.

The introduction of elements that are not stylistically compatible with the dominant architectural style of the building is also a modification that contributes to a finding of noncontributing. Other changes that by themselves do not translate automatically to noncontributing status include the painting of brick, removal of part or all of a chimney, changes in roof material, conversion of garage space to living space, replacement of porch supports and paving of the front yard. However, in combination, these changes have a cumulative effect which usually results in a finding of noncontributing.

**Resource Descriptions:** Below is a list of properties within the district. Contributing status is indicated by the address and/or historic name being in bold. Non-contributing properties are in normal type.

#### **MACY STREET:**

1. **502 Macy Street** c. 1940 Minimal Traditional

Two-story, brick and vinyl sided, single dwelling has a moderately pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The vinyl windows are six-over-six hung. The paneled door is wood. The entry porch has concrete steps, brick walls, wrought iron railings and a flared shed roof supported by a square Doric column. The brick, exterior, gable wall chimney is on the east elevation. Decorative details include double windows, brick sills, decorative wood shutters and minimal eave overhang.

2. **508 Macy Street** c. 1934 Bungalow/Craftsman

Two-story, vinyl sided, single dwelling has a concrete foundation and a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof. The wood, hung windows are vertical, four-over-one and one-over-one. The paneled door is wood. The partial porch has a front gabled roof supported by replacement, decorative, wrought iron supports. Decorative details include double windows, a picture window, decorative wood shutters, wrought iron porch supports and gable returns. To the west rear of the house, there is a detached, single car, front gabled garage with wood swinging doors.

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**3. 516 Macy Street** c. 1939 Tudor Revival

One-story, weatherboard, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with metal storms. The paneled door is wood. The partial porch is largely uncovered except for a flare of the front gable over the door and has decorative wrought iron railings. On the west side, there is a center, ridge, brick, interior chimney. On the east elevation, there is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney. Decorative details include double and triple windows, decorative wood shutters, minimal eave overhang, ridge cresting and a front gablet clad with vertical wood siding.

**4. 518 Macy Street** c. 1939 Minimal Traditional

One-story, vinyl sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The wood hung windows are a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight. The wood door is paneled with lights. The partial porch has a shed roof supported by square wood supports. On the east elevation, this is a side entry sheltered by a cloth awning. Decorative details include double windows, decorative wood shutters and minimal eave overhang. To the east rear, there is a detached, single car, front gabled garage with a paneled overhead door.

**5. 520 Macy Street** c. 1934 Colonial Revival

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a brick foundation and a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, hipped roof with cross gables. The wood windows are vertical, four-over-one, hung with metal storms. The wood door is paneled. The entry porch has concrete steps and a front gabled roof with no supports. On the west, there is a brick, interior, slope chimney. On the east elevation, there is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney. Decorative details include double windows, gable returns, brick sills and sidelights. To the east rear, there is a single car, front gabled, brick garage with a paneled overhead door and pedestrian glazed paneled door.

**6. 524 Macy Street** c. 1949 Ranch

One-story, stone, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, cross hipped roof and a stone foundation. The ten-light casement windows are metal. The wood door is paneled. The inset partial porch has a concrete floor and decorative wrought iron railings. The integral double car garage has a single paneled overhead door. Decorative details include broad boxed eaves, double windows, a picture window and concrete sills.

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7. **530 Macy Street** c. 1950 Ranch

One-story, brick and vertical wood, single dwelling has a moderately pitched, asphalt covered, cross hipped roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are vertical, three-over-one, hung. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is inset under the cross hip and has square wood supports. The oversize brick chimney is located east of the porch and has a single square chimney pot. There is a patio area on the west side of the house. Decorative details include triple windows and short boxed eaves.

8. **536 Macy Street** c. 1959 Ranch

Two-story, brick and wood sided, single dwelling has a moderately pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is uncovered. On the rear of the east elevation, there is an oversize, brick, exterior chimney. The integral double car garage has two paneled overhead doors. Decorative details include boxed eaves, decorative wood shutters and brick sills.

9. **550 Macy Street** c. 1959 Ranch

Two-story, brick and vinyl sided, single dwelling has a moderately pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The vinyl windows are six-over-six hung. The glazed paneled door is wood. The partial porch has a front gabled roof supported by square wood columns. Three wall dormers are symmetrically located. The integral, double car garage has two paneled overhead doors. Decorative details include gable returns, decorative wood shutters and double windows.

**EAST BOYD STREET:**

10. **504 East Boyd Street** c. 1948 Ranch

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, cross hipped roof and a brick foundation. The only visible windows are large, fixed, picture windows on the façade and a double row of glass blocks on the west wall of the garage. The integral entry porch is inset under the east side of the front cross hip that is supported by decorative wrought iron railings. There is an attached double car garage on the west side of the façade that has two different overhead doors. An oversize, brick chimney is located towards the backside of the house. Decorative details include wide boxed eaves.

11. **518 East Boyd Street** c. 1946 Minimal Traditional

One-story, brick and stone, single dwelling has a moderate pitched roof, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with metal storms. The wood door is paneled and located in the center entry porch which is

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uncovered. A wooden accessibility ramp has been added to the west side of the porch. The porch on the east side has been enclosed with vinyl siding. The integral single car garage on the west side of the façade has a paneled overhead door. Decorative details include double windows, a large picture window, quoins in the stonework on the front cross gable and minimal eave overhang. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

12. **520 East Boyd Street** c. 1923 Colonial Revival

One-story, vinyl clad, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, clipped, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are fifteen-over-fifteen hung with a multi-light picture window on the west side of the facade. The wood door is glazed paneled. The non-original, full-width, concrete porch has a decorative wrought iron railing and stone clad foundation. Centered over the entry is a dropped gable supported by wood, paneled, Classical columns. There is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney on the west elevation that has a corbeled top. Decorative details include clipped gables, wrought iron porch railings, cloth window awnings and square paneled porch columns and pilasters. The rear detached double car garage has a paneled overhead door and a side gabled, asphalt clad roof. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

13. **524 East Boyd Street** c. 1929 Tudor Revival

One-story, brick, single dwelling has an asphalt covered, steep pitched, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with four-over-four windows flanking the chimney. The wood door is glazed paneled and is covered by a short shed roof supported by a decorative triangular knee brace that flares off the front cross gable. A partial porch on the east side of the façade is uncovered and has a concrete floor and decorative wrought iron railings. The prominent, brick, exterior, gable wall chimney on the west side of the façade has decorative brick and stonework and two different, decorative, chimney pots. Decorative details include clipped gables and a picture window.

14. **530 East Boyd Street** c. 1934 Tudor Revival

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood, hung windows are six-over-six and four-over-four. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is located on the east side of the façade and has multiple arched openings. On the east side, there is a side entry porch that has a brick foundation, concrete floor and shed roof supported by triangular knee braces and decorative wrought iron railings. The brick, exterior, gable wall chimney is located towards the west side of the façade and is flanked by single, four-over-four, hung windows. Decorative details include double and triple windows, brick sills, decorative brickwork, minimal eave overhang, narrow arched vents and ridge cresting. To the rear on the east side, there is a detached, single car, front gabled, frame garage with an overhead paneled door.

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**15. 534 East Boyd Street** c. 1934 Tudor Revival

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled. The integral partial porch is on the east side of the façade and has two large arched openings. There is a side entry on the east elevation that has a shed roof supported by brackets. The brick, exterior, gable wall chimney is on the west side of the façade and is flanked by narrow single windows. Decorative details include minimal eave overhang, double and triple windows and brick headers and sills.

**16. 600 East Boyd Street** c. 1940 Colonial Revival

Two-story, brick and metal siding, single dwelling has an asphalt covered, moderate pitched, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The aluminum windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled and flanked by four-light sidelights. The one-story entry porch is centrally located and has a flat roof supported by brackets and square pilasters. There is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney on each side elevation and a third brick chimney on the rear elevation. There is a setback wing on the west elevation and a carport on the back elevation. Decorative details include decorative wood shutters, minimal eave overhang and sidelights.

**17. 601 East Boyd Street** c. 1942 Colonial Revival

Two-story, painted brick and vinyl sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The vinyl windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled. The entry porch has tile steps and a wood railing. The entry is located off-center to the west in the brick portion of the house. The entry surround consists of a broken denticulated pediment supported by fluted pilasters with Doric capitals. On the east side, there is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney. There is a setback wing on the west side with the attached, one-story, vinyl sided garage west of it. The garage, which appears on the 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, has been converted to living space but the form of the garage remains evident. On the roof of the garage, there is a deck area with a wrought iron railing. Decorative details include decorative wood shutters, Classical door surround, double windows and minimal eave overhang.

**18. 608 East Boyd Street** c. 1935 Colonial Revival

Two-story, vinyl clad, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The metal windows are one-over-one hung. The paneled wood door is centrally located and has a glazed slab storm door and a Classical surround consisting of a broken pediment supported by fluted pilasters with Doric capitals. There is an attached, two-story, garage with a paneled overhead door on the west. Decorative details include two dormers and a minimal eave overhang. The house is noncontributing

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due to a lack of historic integrity. In 2001, the garage was only one-story and the house featured decorative wood shutters and a different front door.

**19. 609 East Boyd Street** c. 1929 Bungalow/Craftsman

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, hipped roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are vertical, eight-over-one, hung with vinyl storms. The multi-light door is wood with a metal storm door. The partial porch is covered by a hipped roof with a small, cross, front gable over the entry. The porch has painted concrete steps, wood floor and brick wall and columns. There is a brick, exterior, eave wall chimney with corbelling on the west elevation and a second brick chimney on the rear elevation. Decorative details include broad boxed eaves, double and triple windows, brick sills, vinyl clad gable returns and decorative wood shutters.

**20. 612 East Boyd Street** c. 1937 Minimal Traditional

Two-story, brick and asbestos sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The metal windows are four-over-four hung. The paneled wood door has a glazed slab storm door. The inset partial porch has a concrete floor, multiple slender porch supports and a wrought iron railing. The integral single car garage has a paneled overhead door with lights. There is a setback wing on the west side. Decorative details include double windows, brick sills and minimal eave overhang.

**21. 614 East Boyd Street** c. 2006 Contemporary

Two-story, wood, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The modern vinyl windows are vertical, three-over-one, hung and fixed. The wood door is paneled with triple lights and has a three-quarter-height sidelight on the west side. The partial porch is deeply inset with a dropped front gable over the east side. The porch roof is supported by tapered wood columns on short brick piers. There is a wood clad chimney on the rear elevation. The integral single car on the east side of the façade has a paneled overhead door. Decorative details include short boxed eaves, double windows and brick wainscoting. The house is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

**22. 615 East Boyd Street** c. 1939 Minimal Traditional

Two-story, brick and vinyl sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. Because the brick is only on the façade, it is not likely original to the house. The metal windows are one-over-one hung with a three-part sliding window and a large picture window on the front-facing gables. The door is not visible on the integral partial porch. The porch has square wood supports and a matching wood railing. The attached garage has been converted to living space. There is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney on the west elevation. North of the chimney, there is a

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secondary entry stoop sheltered by a metal awning. A rear addition has been added to the house. Decorative details include minimal eave overhang, the large picture window and brick headers and sills. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

**23. 619 East Boyd Street** c. 1935 Tudor Revival

Two-story, Masonite sided, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a painted concrete foundation. The wood windows are one-over-one hung. The wood door is paneled. The entry porch has a steep pitched, front gabled roof supported by a square wood support. The house has a rear addition that is not readily visible. Decorative details include double windows, a steep pitched dormer window, decorative wood shutters and minimal eave overhang.

**24. 620 East Boyd Street** c. 1940 Minimal Traditional

One-story, vertical wood sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt clad, cross hipped roof and a concrete foundation. The only visible window is fixed wood. The entry porch is inset on the west side of the façade. On the east side of the façade, there is a rectangular garage addition. The single car garage addition has a paneled overhead door. On the back of the house, there is a large brick chimney. Decorative details include boxed eaves. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

**25. 623 East Boyd Street** c. 1937 Minimal Traditional

One-story, wood sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The wood hung windows are six-over-six with a ten-over-ten window in the front dropped gable. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch has a concrete floor and is uncovered except for the shed roof over the entry that is supported by a decorative wrought iron support. The brick, exterior, eave wall chimney is located on the porch to the immediate west of the entry and features decorative brickwork. Decorative details include boxed eaves, gable returns, decorative wood shutters and triple windows. There is a detached outbuilding to the west rear that has a side gable roof with gable returns.

**26. 625 East Boyd Street** c. 1939 Tudor Revival

Two-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. There is a rear, one-story, sided addition on the east side. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with diamond paned windows on the porch flanking the chimney. The plank door is wood with a round light, decorative strapwork and a metal storm door. The partial porch has a wood shed awning over most of it with the entry area inset under the front cross gable. The porch entry is set within the arcaded wing wall of the front cross gable. There is a side entry porch on the west elevation that has a shed roof supported by triangular knee braces. The brick, exterior, eave wall chimney is located on

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the porch and has decorative concrete detailing and chimney pots. Decorative details include triple windows, minimal eave overhang, brick sills and headers, decorative ridge cresting and decorative wood shutters. To the west rear, there is a detached garage with a side gabled roof and paneled overhead door with lights.

27. 627 East Boyd Street c. 1935 Colonial Revival

Two-story with a basement, painted brick and wood sided, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The two-tone paint on the brick was added in the last two years. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The slab entry door is wood. The partial porch has a brick floor and a shed covering supported by decorative wood columns. A wood and iron railing has been added between the porch columns. The brick, interior, ridge chimney is located towards the west side. There is a second floor deck with a wood railing on the east side. Decorative details include minimal eave overhang, dormers, triple windows, round vents and brick sills. There is a brick and wood sided garage to the west rear that has a very steep pitched, front gabled roof and a paneled overhead door with lights. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

28. 628 East Boyd Street c. 1939 Tudor Revival

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a brick foundation and an asphalt covered, steep pitched, cross gabled roof. The metal windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled. The corner entry porch is uncovered and has a newer concrete floor. The entry is located within a conical roofed, stone clad tower; photographs from 2001 show the tower was clad with vertical wood siding. The brick, exterior, gable wall chimney is on the west side. Also on the west side is the attached single car garage with a paneled overhead door and a second pedestrian door. Decorative details include double windows, decorative wood shutters and minimal eave overhang. The house is noncontributing due to lack of historic integrity.

29. **629 East Boyd Street** c. 1949 Minimal Traditional

One-story, brick, single dwelling has an asphalt covered, moderate pitched, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is inset within the front cross gable and has wood square supports and a wood railing. Decorative details include double windows, decorative wood shutters and minimal eave overhang. To the west rear of the house, there is a detached single car garage with a front gabled roof and a paneled overhead door.

30. 631 East Boyd Street c. 1975 Contemporary

Two-story, brick and stucco, single dwelling has an asphalt covered, multi-level, moderate pitched, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are one-over-one



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hung with multiple, fixed, diamond paned windows. The wood door is paneled. The entry porch is only slightly inset under the front gable. There is a stucco clad, exterior chimney on the west side. Decorative details include false half timbering, minimal eave overhang, diamond patterned windows and bay windows. The house is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

**31. 632 East Boyd Street c. 1937 Tudor Revival**

One-story, painted brick, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a painted brick foundation. The metal casement windows were replaced after 2001 with multi-pane, vinyl, sliding windows; however, because the replacement windows did not alter the size or configuration of the openings, the house retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is centrally located and has a low wrought iron railing. The porch is uncovered except over the entry which is sheltered by a dropped front gable roof supported by a square wood column. The brick, interior, slope chimney is located towards the west side. On the west elevation, there is a side entry that is uncovered. Decorative details include false half timbering, brick sills and minimal eave overhang. To the west rear, there is a detached, single car, pyramidal roofed garage with swinging, vertical wood doors.

**32. 635 East Boyd Street c. 1959 Ranch**

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a brick foundation and a low pitched, asphalt covered, cross hipped roof with a front cross gable. The wood double hung windows are a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight. The wood door is glazed paneled. The entry porch has concrete steps, wrought iron railing and is slightly inset under the main roof. The attached double car garage on the rear of the house has two paneled overhead doors. Decorative details include broad boxed eaves and double windows.

**33. 636 East Boyd Street c. 1939 Colonial Revival**

Two-story, brick and vinyl sided, single dwelling has a brick foundation and a steep pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof with a large shed dormer. The replacement vinyl windows are one-over-one hung. The wood door is paneled with a large decorative light. The entry porch is uncovered with the entry having a wooden surround. Climbing vegetation obscures the original integral single car garage on the west side of the façade. The garage has been converted to living space with double windows and siding infilling the previous garage door opening. Decorative details include double windows, minimal eave overhang and decorative wood shutters.

**34. 640 East Boyd Street c. 1939 Colonial Revival**

Two-story, metal sided, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The paneled

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door is wood. The entry porch has a wrought iron railing and a front gabled porch roof supported by square wood columns. The brick, interior, ridge chimney is centrally located between the two dormers. On the west side, there is an attached single car garage with a replacement, overhead, paneled door. In front of the garage, there is a large, pyramidal roofed, double car carport. Decorative details include double windows, dormers, decorative wood shutters and minimal eave overhang. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

**35. 644 East Boyd Street c. 1937 Tudor Revival**

Two-story, brick and vinyl sided, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The rear addition is visible but does not impede upon the front elevation and it has slightly different colored brick so it is understandable as an addition. Wood windows are six-over-six hung with metal storms. The door is not visible as it is set into the side of a projected vestibule located within the flared front gabled. There are multiple brick chimneys, including a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney; a center, interior, ridge chimney; and, a rear exterior chimney. Decorative details include decorative wood shutters and minimal eave overhang.

**TULSA STREET**

**36. 500 Tulsa Street c. 1929 Tudor Revival**

One-story, painted brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, slate covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are nine-over-nine hung with metal storms. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is uncovered and has concrete steps, concrete floor and low brick walls. The painted brick, interior, slope chimney is located towards the west front cross gable. The painted brick, exterior, eave wall chimney is located on the east elevation. Decorative details include false half timbering, diamond patterned transoms, double and triple windows and minimal eave overhang. To the east rear, there is a detached garage with exposed rafter tails.

**37. 503 Tulsa Street c. 1923 Tudor Revival**

One-story, brick and stucco, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, metal shingled, clipped, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with metal storms. The plank door is wood. The entry porch is uncovered with the entry set into the chimney. The brick, exterior, eave wall chimney has tall chimney pots. Decorative details include double and triple windows, chimney pots, brick sills and clipped gables.

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- 38. 509 Tulsa Street** c. 1937 Colonial Revival

Two-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled. The entry porch has a flat roof supported by square columns. The brick, interior, ridge chimney is centrally located. The attached single car garage has a paneled overhead door with six lights in the top row. Decorative details include double windows, brick sills, gabled dormers, minimal eave overhang and dentils.

- 39. 515 Tulsa Street** c. 1929 Tudor Revival

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are one-over-one hung with metal storms. The partial porch is uncovered on the east side and has a brick front gable with an arched opening on the west side obscuring the entry. The brick, interior, eave wall chimney is centrally located and has chimney pots. Decorative details include an arcaded wing wall, stone sills, arched windows, wrought iron railing and chimney pots. To the west rear, there is a detached, brick, front gabled, single car garage with an overhead paneled door.

- 40. 519 Tulsa Street** c. 1934 Tudor Revival

Two-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The replacement metal windows are six-over-six hung. The slab door is wood. The partial porch is uncovered except for a dropped front gabled roof over the entry. The porch has a wrought iron railing. The brick, exterior, gable wall chimney is on the east elevation. Decorative details include clipped gables, double and triple windows, minimal eave overhang, stone sills, brick headers and false half timbering. To the east rear, there is a detached, brick, front gabled, single car garage with an overhead paneled door.

- 41. 530 Tulsa Street** c. 1929 Tudor Revival

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a moderately pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are nine-over-one hung with storms. The partial porch is uncovered and has concrete steps, concrete floor and wrought iron railings on a low brick wall. The oversize, brick, exterior, eave wall chimney is located off-center to the east. Decorative details include diamond patterned windows, shed dormer, double and triple windows, brick sills and headers, polychromatic brick, clipped gables and a stone door surround. There is a flat roofed carport attached on the west elevation. To the east rear, there is a detached brick garage.

- 42. 535 Tulsa Street** c. 1923 Colonial Revival

One-story, painted brick, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, cross hip-on-gable roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are vertical, four-over-one,

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hung. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is uncovered and has wrought iron railings, tile steps and a tile floor. There is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney on the west elevation and a rear, brick, interior, slope chimney. Decorative details include triple windows, boxed eaves, brick sills, decorative wood shutters, gable returns and a bay window. To the west rear, there is a detached, clipped gable, single car garage.

**43. 540 Tulsa Street c. 1929 Tudor Revival**

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. Based on the 1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, there is an addition on the east elevation which is distinguished by the lack of windows on the facade. The replacement windows are fixed, multi-light, vinyl. The wood door is paneled with a light and glazed slab storm door. The entry porch is uncovered except for a small shed roof over the entry supported by metal brackets. The porch has a tile floor and a wrought iron railing. The brick, interior, slope chimney is located towards the east side. Decorative details include triple windows, bay windows, diamond patterned window, transoms, false half timbering, minimal eave overhang and stone sills. There is a detached double car garage to the west rear.

**44. 601 Tulsa Street c. 1954 Ranch**

One-story, stone, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, cross hipped roof and a stone foundation. The metal windows are two-over-two hung. The partial porch is uncovered with the entry set under the cross hip. The porch has a low stone wall and single decorative wrought iron support. The attached double car garage is located on the rear and has two overhead doors. There is a secondary side entry on the west elevation that includes a paneled door with lights and metal storm door flanked by triple light sidelights. Decorative details include broad boxed eaves, picture windows, decorative wrought iron supports and stone sills.

**45. 602 Tulsa Street c. 1929 Contemporary**

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, cross hipped roof and a brick foundation. Alterations to the house, combined with abundant vegetation, have made the original style not recognizable. The visible windows are multi-light fixed. The entry porch is uncovered with the paneled double door located in a nonoriginal position towards the east side of the façade. There are two brick chimneys, both with chimney pots. Decorative details include large windows, double windows, minimal eave overhang and chimney pots. To the west rear there is a detached, front gabled, single car garage with a paneled overhead door. The garage fronts onto the side street and has a front gabled carport in front of it. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of integrity.

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- 46. 613 Tulsa Street** c. 1943 Colonial Revival

Two-story, wood sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled. The entry porch has a flat roof supported by Classic wood Doric columns. The brick, exterior, gable wall chimney is on the east elevation. Decorative details include double windows, decorative wood shutters, bay window, gabled dormers, minimal eave overhang and dentils. To the west rear, there is a detached, double car, side gabled garage with two paneled overhead doors.

- 47. 616 Tulsa Street** c. 1939 Minimal Traditional

One-story, painted brick, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The vinyl casement windows are single pane with an eight-over-eight hung window in the side garage addition. The partial porch is inset with double wood supports. There is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney on the west elevation and a second brick chimney towards the rear elevation. The setback, attached, double car, painted brick garage is not original and is differentiated by its hipped roof. Decorative details include triple windows, minimal eave overhang and decorative brickwork. To the west of the garage, there is a detached carport with multiple front gables.

- 48. 617 Tulsa Street** c. 1937 Colonial Revival

Two-story, brick and metal sided, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled. The entry porch is uncovered with a Classical surround around the door. There is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney on the east elevation and a wood, interior, chimney towards the west elevation. To the east side, there is a one-story, painted brick addition. The attached single car garage has a paneled overhead door. Decorative details include double and triple windows, decorative wood shutters and minimal eave overhang.

- 49. 620 Tulsa Street** c. 1929 Tudor Revival

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The windows are six-over-six, hung, wood with storms. The partial porch is in front of the cross gable and has multiple arched openings with the entry located perpendicular to the openings. The brick, exterior, gable wall chimney is centrally located. Decorative details include double windows, brick sills and headers, decorative brickwork, and wrought iron railings.

- 50. 621 Tulsa Street** c. 1937 Classical Revival

Two-story, brick, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled.

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The full-height partial porch is supported by fluted Doric columns. The second floor porch has a wood railing while the first floor porch has metal railings. There is a brick, exterior, gable wall chimney on the east elevation. There is a second brick chimney to the rear. Decorative details include boxed eaves, brick sills, gable returns and quoins. To the west rear, there is a brick, double car, front gabled garage.

**51. 624 Tulsa Street c. 1929 Tudor Revival**

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with storms. The partial porch is uncovered on the east side with the west side under the flare of the front cross gable. The east side of the porch has a low wrought iron railing. The porch entry is arched with the front door set perpendicular to the opening. The brick, exterior, eave wall chimney is located adjacent to the cross gable and features two chimney pots. Decorative details include brick headers and sills, ridge cresting, arched gable vent, chimney pots, double windows, and minimal eave overhang. To the east rear, there is a vinyl sided, front gabled, double car garage with a paneled overhead door.

**52. 625 Tulsa Street c. 1929 Tudor Revival**

Two-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, slate, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood, round arched, hung windows are nine-over-six. The partial porch is uncovered with a wrought iron railing, concrete steps and concrete floor. The entry is setback with a large arched opening. The front door is set perpendicular to the arched opening. The brick, exterior, gable wall chimney is on the west elevation. Decorative details include double and triple windows, stone sills, arched brick headers, wrought iron railings and exposed rafters. To the rear, there is a detached garage obscured by a wooden privacy fence.

**53. 626 Tulsa Street c. 1929 Bungalow/Craftsman**

One-story, painted brick, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, hipped roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are vertical, four-over-one, hung. The originally full-width porch has been partially infilled with vertical wood, leaving a partial porch. The partial porch has a single tapered wood column on a brick pier. There is a brick, exterior, eave wall chimney on the west elevation. Decorative details include double windows and boxed eaves. To the rear, there is a garage apartment documented separately as 626 ½ Tulsa Street. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

**54. 626 ½ Tulsa Street c. 1946 Tudor Revival**

Two-story, stucco, garage apartment has a moderately pitched, asphalt covered, front gabled roof and a stucco foundation. The stucco and decorative half-timbering have been added to the garage apartment since 2001. The vinyl windows are one-over-one hung. The

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entry is on the east elevation and accessed by wooden stairs. The double car garage has two vertical wood doors. There is a metal double car carport in front of the garage doors. Decorative details include double windows and false half timbering. The garage apartment is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

**55. 627 Tulsa Street c. 1929 Tudor Revival**

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is uncovered except for the entry which is set into a front cross gable. The porch has painted concrete steps, painted concrete floor and wrought iron railings. The brick, exterior, eave wall chimney is located on the porch and has decorative brickwork. Decorative details include an arcaded wing wall, triple windows, brick headers and sills, arched windows and minimal eave overhang. To the east rear, there is a detached, brick, hipped roof garage with a paneled overhead door.

**56. 630 Tulsa Street c. 1947 Contemporary**

Two-story, painted brick and stucco, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The vinyl windows are six-over-six hung with some nine-light fixed windows. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch has concrete steps, brick floor and a hipped roof supported by a square support. There is a brick chimney towards the rear. The integral single car garage on the west side of the façade has wood swinging doors. The second floor addition was added circa 2001. Decorative details include gable returns, boxed eaves, triple windows and gabled dormers. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

**57. 633 Tulsa Street c. 1950 Ranch**

One-story, stone, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, hipped roof and a stone foundation. The metal windows are multi-light casement. The wood door is glazed paneled with a glazed slab storm door. The partial porch is inset and has a concrete floor, three large square wood supports, vertical wood siding on the back porch wall and wrought iron railings at the steps. On the rear elevation, there is a stone chimney with three chimney pots. The attached double car garage is on the west side and has two paneled overhead doors. There is a frame addition on the east side that is differentiated by its materials. Decorative details include broad boxed eaves, ribbon windows, stone sills, decorative wood shutters and chimney pots.

**58. 640 Tulsa Street c. 1940 Colonial Revival**

One-story, painted brick with clinkers, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The replacement, hung, vinyl windows are fifteen-over-six and six-over-six. The glazed slab door is metal. The entry porch is

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uncovered. The brick, interior, ridge chimney is centrally located. The attached single car garage has a paneled overhead door and is located on the west side of the façade. On the east side of the façade, there is a setback, vinyl sided, wing.

**59. 644 Tulsa Street c. 1937 Colonial Revival**

Two-story, painted brick and vinyl sided, single dwelling has a low pitched, asphalt covered, hipped roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with storms. The glazed paneled door is wood. The full-width porch has a flat roof supported by multiple, wood, square columns and a wood railing. To the west side of the façade, there is a brick, interior, slope chimney and on the east elevation there is a brick, exterior, eave wall chimney. There is a one-story, setback, brick wing on the east elevation. The attached, one-story, double car garage on the west elevation has a hipped roof and two paneled overhead doors. Decorative details include exposed rafter tails and decorative wood shutters.

**60. 645 Tulsa Street c. 1940 Colonial Revival**

Two-story, brick, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood hung windows are a combination of eight-over-eight and nine-over-nine. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is not original, having been added since 2001, and includes a front gabled roof supported by round columns. On both side elevations, there are brick, exterior, gable wall chimneys. There is a two-story frame addition on the east side. There is a garage apartment to the rear that is documented separately as 645 ½ Tulsa Street. The house is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

**61. 645 ½ Tulsa Street c. 1940 No Distinctive Style**

Two-story, metal sided, garage apartment has a low pitched, asphalt covered, hipped roof and a concrete foundation. The metal windows are one-over-one hung. The wood door is paneled. The second floor apartment entry is accessed by wood stairs on the south elevation. The double car garage on the east elevation has two paneled overhead doors. Decorative details include a minimal eave overhang.

**OKMULGEE STREET:**

**62. 501 Okmulgee Street c. 1929 Tudor Revival**

Two-story, painted brick and stucco, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with a multi-light triple window on the façade. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is uncovered. There is a painted brick chimney on the west elevation with chimney pots. Decorative details include triple and double windows, clipped gables and false half



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timbering. Vegetation and a wood, brick and wrought iron fence obscures much of the property. The separate garage/office is documented separately as 501 ½ Okmulgee Street.

63. 501 ½ Okmulgee Street c. 1960, 1970 & 2006 Tudor Revival

Two-story, painted brick and stucco, garage/office has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross roof and a brick foundation. According to courthouse records, the garage was built in 1960 with the second story added in about 1970 and the east two-story section being added around 2006. The metal, casement windows are multi-light. The entry is not visible. The garage doors are paneled with lights. Decorative details include false half timbering, triple windows and exposed rafters. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

64. **Holmberg/Crawford Residence 603 Okmulgee Street**  
Architect: Harold Gimeno c. 1940 Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

The house was designed by Harold Gimeno, a local renowned architect, for Signy Holmberg and Louise Holmberg Crawford. The two-story, stone, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, ceramic tile, cross gabled roof and a stone foundation. The metal windows are multi-light casement. The partial porch has double arched openings. The large stone chimney is on the front cross gable and has three tapered chimney pots. There is a stone wall that extends along the drive. To the rear of the house, there is an attached, flat roofed, double car garage with a single, paneled, overhead door. Decorative details include short eaves, concrete sills and projecting roof beams on the rear one-story section. Heavy vegetation obscures much of the house.

65. **605 Okmulgee Street** c. 1939 Tudor Revival

Two-story, stone and metal sided, single dwelling has a steep pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with metal storms. There is a replacement, multi-pane, picture window in the stone-clad dropped front cross gable. The wood door is paneled with a Classical wood surround. The entry porch is uncovered and has tile steps and wrought iron railings. Above the door, there is a stone, interior, slope chimney. To the east rear of the house, there is a front gabled, double car garage with a single, paneled, overhead door. Decorative details include minimal eave overhang, double and triple windows, wood decorative shutters, picture window, round window and a Classical door surround.

66. **617 Okmulgee Street** c. 1946 Minimal Traditional

One-story, aluminum sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung. The wood door is paneled and has a Classical wood surround. The entry porch is uncovered and has concrete steps. Decorative details include triple windows, decorative wood shutters

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and minimal eave overhand. There is a second inset entry on the west side of the façade. Abundant vegetation obscures much of the house.

**67. 623 Okmulgee Street** c. 1939 Minimal Traditional

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a brick foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with storms. There is an oversize, metal, casement window in the front cross gable. The wood door is glazed paneled. The entry porch has a shed roof supported by wrought iron railings. The brick, exterior, gable wall chimney is on the west elevation. On the east elevation, there is a setback, one-story, sun porch. Decorative details include minimal eave overhang, brick sills, wrought iron railings, ridge cresting and the picture window. To the rear, there is a detached garage.

**68. 627 Okmulgee Street** c. 1949 Ranch

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, hipped roof and a brick foundation. The metal windows are multi-light casement. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch is inset under the main roof and has wood square supports. The integral single car garage has a paneled overhead door. There is a brick chimney towards the rear of the house. Decorative details include decorative wood shutters and broad boxed eaves. Heavy vegetation obscures much of the house.

**69. 633 Okmulgee Street** c. 1939 Minimal Traditional

One-story, metal sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The replacement, vinyl, hung windows are eight-over-eight, six-over-six and four-over-four in the gabled dormers. The wood door is paneled with a rectangular stained glass light. The inset partial porch is centrally located between the two front cross gables and has a flat roof supported by square wood columns. The porch has concrete steps and flooring with a wood railing. Decorative details include front gabled dormers, dentils, decorative wood shutters, cloth window awnings and a minimal eave overhang. There is a detached, vinyl sided, front-gabled garage to the west rear obscured by a wood privacy fence.

**70. 635 Okmulgee Street** c. 1942 Minimal Traditional

One-story, brick, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a brick foundation. The replacement, vinyl, hung windows are six-over-six with a large multi-light picture window in the front bay. The wood door is paneled. The inset partial porch is located on the west side of the façade and has concrete steps, concrete floor and decorative wrought iron supports. The attached double car garage is setback on the west side and has a single, paneled, overhead door. Decorative details include dentils,

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double windows, round window, brick sills, decorative wood shutters and minimal eave overhang.

**71. 643 Okmulgee Street c. 1943 Minimal Traditional**

One-story, aluminum sided, single dwelling has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, cross gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The wood windows are six-over-six hung with metal storms. The wood door is paneled. The partial porch has concrete steps, concrete floor and wrought iron railings. The porch is uncovered. Decorative details include minimal eave overhang and double windows. The house is obscured by heavy vegetation. To the east rear, there is a detached, aluminum sided, front-gabled, single car garage with a paneled overhead door.

**OKLAHOMA STREET**

**72. 1320-1320 ½ Oklahoma Street c. 1959 No Distinctive Style**

Two-story, asbestos-sided, garage apartment has a moderate pitched, asphalt covered, side gabled roof and a concrete foundation. The entry porch on the south side of the façade has a short flat covering that is supported by a triangular knee brace and the large, metal, flat-roofed carport. The wood door is paneled with nine-lights. The wood windows are one-over-one hung. Decorative details include no eaves, double windows and decorative wood shutters. The entire first floor has been converted to living space with double windows replacing the garage doors. On the south side, there is a second floor, wood, entry porch that is uncovered. The garage apartment is noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

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### 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1922-1959  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1922  
1929  
1934-1940  
1959

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Southridge Addition Historic District, located in Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The district represents a distinguishable collection of architecture that contributes to Norman's unique identity as Oklahoma's University City. The Southridge Addition Historic District contains a representative collection of popular architectural styles from the middle decades of the twentieth century, including Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional and Ranch. To maintain its architectural identity, the Southridge neighborhood is one of three in Norman that has secured a historic preservation zoning overlay. The period of significance for the district extends from 1922 to 1959, corresponding to the preponderance of construction activity in the district.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Similar to many towns in central Oklahoma, Norman's origins date primarily back to 1889 and the first Oklahoma land run. Prior to the land run, Norman, and most of the rest of the future state of Oklahoma, was part of Indian Territory. Aptly named the Unassigned Lands because the area was not assigned to any Native American tribe, the 1889 land run opened what would become central Oklahoma and, among various other towns, Norman to non-Native American settlement on April 22, 1889. Before the land opening, Norman had a brief history as a stop along the branch line extended through what would become central Oklahoma by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) Railway beginning in 1884. The railroad station, and subsequently the city, was named for a government engineer, Abner E. Norman, who supervised the federal survey crew that camped in the vicinity of the present town in 1872.<sup>1</sup>

Although there were only a few railroad buildings on the site of Norman Station in April 1889, one of the most significant impacts of the initial railroad occupation of the site was the town's Original Townsite plat. Railroad officials took upon themselves the duty of preparing a townsite plat that reflected their interests. As such, unlike many Oklahoma towns, Norman's townsite does not follow the traditional grid pattern espoused by the federal government. Instead, Norman's townsite was laid out in relation to the points of the railroad rather than a compass. Later development of Norman, including the 1903 Classen-Miller and 1922 Southridge additions on the south side of the townsite, generally followed the traditional grid pattern, creating a noticeable jog between the Original Townsite and subsequent additions.

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<sup>1</sup> Institute of Community Development, University of Oklahoma, "Norman, the University City: Community Resources," (Norman, Oklahoma: Community Development Committee of the Norman Chamber of Commerce, 1949), 5.

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On April 21, 1889, the site that would become the town of Norman was open prairie except for the handful of railroad buildings. By nightfall, April 22, 1889, Norman had mushroomed to a town of five hundred citizens and numerous temporary shelters. The Santa Fe Railway turned over its plat to the first townsite company that arrived onsite. Rather than remarking the lots of the new town, the townsite company embraced the railroad's development plans with construction quickly underway.

Although Congress provided regulations for the land run, the legislators failed to authorize a territorial government for the Unassigned Lands. Over a year after the 1889 land run, Congress finally passed the Oklahoma Organic Act on May 2, 1890. This act organized the government of Oklahoma Territory, in addition to other important matters. Under the Oklahoma Organic Act, the first seven counties of the future state of Oklahoma were created. Cleveland County was one of these first seven counties created in Oklahoma Territory.<sup>2</sup> Norman was quickly designated the county seat of Cleveland County.

Two major state institutions greatly influenced the maturation of Norman during the last decade of the nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century and beyond. The "most important factor in the growth" of Norman was the presence of the University of Oklahoma (OU) in the city. The university opened its doors in September 1892 in a building on Main Street. By 1948, over eleven hundred students attended the school, which included almost one hundred buildings on a main campus of nearly three hundred acres on the southwest side of Norman. Through the 1950s, enrollment and the size of the main campus remained relatively the same; however, the school also owned more than 2,000 acres elsewhere, including in other parts of Norman, Oklahoma City and Willis, Oklahoma.<sup>3</sup>

The second state institution that significantly affected the development of Norman was Central State Hospital. Opened in 1915 in a previously private owned mental institution, Central State Hospital became the state's largest mental treatment center by the late 1940s. In addition to operating its own farm and dairy, the hospital also ran canning plants, a laundry, a mattress factory and a furniture factory. In all by 1949, the hospital was valued at over four million dollars with 111 buildings spread over an area of 820 acres. Renamed Griffin Memorial Hospital in 1953, the facility continued to offer mental services through the twenty-first century, although significantly reduced in size and scope from its twentieth century heyday.<sup>4</sup>

During much of the first half of the twentieth century, Norman had relatively few industries; however, agriculture was a long-term economic mainstay for the town. As described in *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*, "The business life of the town (was) dependent upon the university and the surrounding country-trade area." At the time of Oklahoma's statehood in 1907, Cleveland County boasted 371,640 acres of farmland with 90,000 acres under cultivation.

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<sup>2</sup> Arrel Morgan Gibson, *Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), 176-178.

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Community Development, "Norman, the University City," 5.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 5. See also Kent Ruth et al., *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*, (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958), 173-174 and *The Daily Oklahoman*, (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), 13 March 2011.

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By 1930, there were 2,011 farms operating in the county, mostly by tenant farmers that, prevalent across the state, would add to the statewide agricultural crisis of the 1930s. However, even into the latter 1930s, Norman's main street was characterized as largely serving area farmers. Wheat, oats, sorghums, and barley were favored crops in the 1960s, along with a good number of cattle, hogs, sheep and chickens. In the early 2000s, Cleveland County claimed 1,017 farms spread over 162,308 acres, a decline of just under a 1,000 farms from the 1930s.<sup>5</sup>

The federal government played a critical role in spurring Norman's growth in the 1940s and 1950s. Directly related to WWII, the United States Navy opened two installations in Norman in the early 1940s. The first of these was the Naval Training School, subsequently called the Naval Air Technical Training Center, which was established in Norman in 1941. The following year, a military base for this program was constructed south of the OU campus. In 1942, taking advantage of an offer by the university for 160 acres north of Norman, the Navy established a navy pilot training field aptly called the Naval Air Station. Together, these two naval facilities attracted 20,000 men, often with their families, to Norman during a five-year period. In mid-1946, both installations were placed in caretaker status and acquired by the university. The Naval Air Technical Training center became known as the south campus and the Naval Air Station became North Campus, later the OU Research Park. Although the Naval Air Technical Station was briefly reactivated in the 1950s for use during the Korean Conflict, both facilities remain to this day under the authority of the university.<sup>6</sup>

While deactivation of the Naval facilities marked the end of direct, sizeable, federal, military involvement in Norman, the town continued to experience a boom spurred by related federal activities. Following the end of WWII, returning soldiers flocked to Norman and the university to take advantage of educational opportunities offered under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, informally known as the G.I. bill. Typically bringing their families with them, the former servicemen overwhelmed the available housing market and spurred construction in previously undeveloped or sparsely developed areas.

Norman experienced a relatively stable population growth through the majority of the first half of the twentieth century. It must be remembered, however, that these population numbers do not accurately reflect the number of people actually living within Norman due to the number of college students residing in the town on a temporary basis. In 1900, the town population stood at 2,225, nearly triple the 787 residents recorded in the first official census of the town in 1890. By the time Oklahoma was officially granted statehood in 1907, Norman's population stood at 3,040. Three years later, the town's population had risen to 3,724, a gain of nearly seven hundred residents. In 1920, Norman claimed just over five thousand residents. The 1920s proved to be a major decade of growth for Norman. City population nearly doubled from 5,004 in 1920 to 9,603

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<sup>5</sup> *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*, (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941), 156-157. See also Linda D. Wilson, "Cleveland County," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/C/CLO13.html>, (accessed January 2014).

<sup>6</sup> Dr. Tom Selland, et al. *Architectural/Historic Survey of Norman, Part II Historic Context*, (Norman, Oklahoma: Design/Research Center, College of Architecture, University of Oklahoma, 1988), 173-174.



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in 1930. Gaining slightly less than 2,000 residents in the ensuing decade, by 1940 Norman's population stood at 11,429 citizens.<sup>7</sup>

Beginning with the war years of the 1940s, Norman's development accelerated exponentially. By 1950, city population reached 27,006, almost tripling in just twenty years. The 1950s resulted in a modest population growth of 6,406 residents to bring the 1960 population to 33,412. This progress was generally attributed to "civic improvements and the educational and cultural advantages that go with a college town." During the 1960s, Norman's population virtually exploded to reach 52,117 residents in 1970. This represented a change of 18,705 citizens in ten years. Exceptional growth continued so that in 1980, Norman's population stood at 68,020 and in 1990, 80,071. Development continued in the 1990s with Norman becoming the third most populous city in the state, only behind Oklahoma City and Tulsa.<sup>8</sup>

Taking advantage of Norman's 1920s population boom, the Miller family opened a new residential addition, the Southridge Addition, in October 1922. Located south of the family's earlier Classen-Miller Addition, the Southridge Addition encompassed a total of fourteen various sized blocks in the northwest and southwest quarters of Section 32, Township 9 North, Range 2 West. With Block 1 owned by George and Martha Miller, their son Earle and his wife Mable, owned the remainder of the addition.<sup>9</sup> While George and Martha resided in Norman in the Classen-Miller Addition, Earle and Mable lived in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1922, although they had previously resided in Norman.<sup>10</sup>

With C.R. Edmunds of the C.R. Edmunds and Company directing the lot sale, the sale of lots within the Southridge Addition was set to begin Thursday, October 12, 1922 and be completed within two weeks. Covering a tract of about fifty-seven acres, the addition was proclaimed to have 460 lots for sale. The lots were to be sold for "a set price which includes sidewalks, sewer, water and light." As the addition owners, the Millers were paying the costs for installation of the neighborhood amenities. Ideally located eleven blocks south of the downtown district and three blocks east of the university, the addition had 275 lots selling for up to \$300 per lot. With 156 lots priced between \$300 and \$500, the addition had twenty-seven lots costing over \$500. The terms for the \$300 or less lots were \$10 down and \$5 per month. The medium priced \$300 to \$500 lots were available for \$15 down and \$7.50 a month. The higher priced lots costing over \$500 could be obtained for \$25 down and \$10 a month.<sup>11</sup>

According to Edmunds, the sale of the Southridge Addition "opened with a bang." Reportedly, over 2,000 persons visited the addition the first day of the sale with an estimated fifty building sites being sold that day. Encouraging residents to "Just Use Your Common Sense and a Little

<sup>7</sup> Institute of Community Development, "Norman, the University City," 8.

<sup>8</sup> Larry O'Dell, "Norman," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/N/NO006.html>, (accessed January 2014). See also Ruth, *A Guide to the Sooner State*, 172.

<sup>9</sup> *Southridge Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, A Part of the N.W. ¼ & S.W. ¼ Sec. 32, T9N, R2W*, Book PL 1, Pages 16-18, October 1922, (available County Clerk's Office, Cleveland County Courthouse, Norman, Oklahoma).

<sup>10</sup> *The Norman Transcript*, 25 October 1922.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid*, 10 October 1922 and 11 October 1922.

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Foresight and Profit by the Sure Growth of Norman,” advertisements for the addition proclaimed that Boyd Street from “the heart of Southridge to the Campus” was in process of being paved. Other amenities of the neighborhood touted in advertisements included “Sewers, Water, Electricity, Telephones, Sidewalks and Reasonable Restrictions.” The addition restrictions include a prohibition against any non-residential buildings, a general minimum building cost of \$2,500 to \$5,000, and “All buildings and trees must be in straight lines at specified distances from the front of the lots.”<sup>12</sup>

Within about three days of the opening of the Southridge Addition, advertisements proclaimed “Enough lots have already been sold to assure the success of (the) Southridge Addition – the Beauty Spot of Norman.” According to salesman M.E. Leming, Sr., the addition opening had attracted lookers from various Oklahoma towns such as Blanchard, Purcell and Mangum, as well as a number of “University City site-seekers.” To “assist in the sales work,” two additional salesman, L.E. Comer Jr. and M.E. Leming Jr., arrived in Norman from Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Concerning the actual addition, sewer pipes had been laid and city officials announced that “a four inch water main would be connected with the addition in a short time.”<sup>13</sup>

By the end of the first week, the first house in the Southridge Addition was under contract with Raymond Barry engaging G.C. Manes to erect “a fine eight room modern home in Block 9.” City clerk Joe Hair issued the building permit for the \$4,000 residence the same week. Reportedly, about \$40,000 worth of Southridge lots had been “selected by people who know real values.” Also during the first week, the city manager, Ed Hayes, reported that pavement was indeed being laid on East Boyd Street.<sup>14</sup>

Clyde Pickard Real Estate and Loans was also running advertisements for the Southridge Addition in the local newspaper during the first week the addition opened to the public. With movement of Norman real estate “picking up” in late 1922, the opening of the Southridge Addition was specifically identified as being “one of the factors in this phase of the situation.” Among the lots sold during Southridge’s first week were lots 31 and 32 of Block 6 to J.F. Kier for \$470; lots 47 and 48 of Block 2 to E. S. Anthony for \$645; lots 40 and 41 of Block 1 to Lydia Briggs for \$770; lots 38 and 39 of Block 1 to Lydia E. McFarland for \$770; and, lots 36 and 37 of Block 1 to Ester Monical for \$720. Additionally, the Carey, Lombard, Young & Company advertised that owners should call upon them for building materials when they were “ready to build that new house in (the) Southridge addition.”<sup>15</sup>

Originally set for just two weeks, the sale of lots in the Southridge Addition was organized to “positively close” on Thursday, October 26, 1922. With one day left in the original two-week period, about 125 lots had been sold in the addition. At that time, it was reported that “90 percent of the buyers have promised to erect homes on their lots.” About twenty percent of the lots were believed to have been sold to folks from outside of Norman. The average price of the sold lots

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, 12 October 1922, 13 October 1922 and 25 October 1922.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, 15 October 1922 and 16 October 1922.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, 15 October 1922, 18 October 1922 and 19 October 1922.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, 19 October 1922 and 20 October 1922.

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was \$350 each. It was estimated that Earle Miller was spending \$10,000 on paving and nearly an additional \$60,000 for telephone lines, sidewalks, sewer and clearing of the grounds.<sup>16</sup>

Following the close of the lot sale, Edmunds stated that 175 lots in the Southridge Addition had been sold and over 3,500 people visited the addition during the two-week sale period. The majority of the sold lots were described as “the better lots.” Edmunds further noted that “the city of Norman owes Earle T. Miller a debt of gratitude for conceiving and carrying out the plans for such a beautiful residence section.”<sup>17</sup>

By mid-December 1922, the materials were on hand and construction was underway on 6,000 feet of sewer and water connections in the Southridge Addition.<sup>18</sup> However, construction of buildings in the neighborhood proceeded much more slowly. Construction was likely delayed in the addition until the necessary sewer and water connections were made. For about a five year period, the owners also recorded various amendments to the restrictions in the district. In all, just three extant houses were constructed in the district within the first year that the addition was open. These consisted of 520 East Boyd and 503 and 535 Tulsa Street. Although construction did not occur immediately, the newspaper accounts concerning the sale of lots in the Southridge Addition Historic District were not completely exaggerated. According to the Final Decree for George Miller’s estate, at least sixteen lots in Block 1 were under contract but not yet paid in full as of February 1926.<sup>19</sup>

To maintain the continuity of the neighborhood, the original Southridge Addition plat required a uniform 40’ building line on the north and south sides and a 15’ building line on the east and west sides of each block. Evidently, to maintain conformity with the adjacent Classen-Miller block, Block 1 of the Southridge Addition featured a 20’ alley. The other blocks in the district featured a smaller 10’ easement for public utilities. The majority of lots in the district were 25’ wide by 140’ long. The exceptions to these were along the diagonal Classen Boulevard in which the corner lots were slightly over 100’ wide by 140’ long and the rounded east corner of Block 1 which measured 106’ by 100’. Block 1 of the Southridge Addition contained a total of forty-five lots, while Blocks 2 and 6 each had forty-eight blocks. Truncated by Classen Boulevard, Block 3 consisted of just twenty-seven lots while Block 5 contained a total of thirteen lots.<sup>20</sup>

The 1922 Southridge Addition plat also specified that sidewalks in the neighborhood would not be less than 4’ wide and located within 1’ of the property line. The original plat also required that ornamental and shade trees be placed abutting the property line on the streets that measured 60’ or 66’. East Boyd Street, as a main thoroughfare in Norman, was the widest road in the district at 66’. Both the east-west Macy and Tulsa streets, north-south South Ponca Avenue and the diagonal Classen Boulevard measured 60’ wide. For streets measuring 55’, of which Okmulgee

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid, 25 October 1922.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, 29 October 1922.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, 18 December 1922.

<sup>19</sup> Final Decree in the Matter of the Estate of George W. Miller, Book 57, Pages 422-425, filed for record February 1926, (available County Clerk’s Office, Cleveland County Courthouse, Norman, Oklahoma).

<sup>20</sup> Plat of *Southridge Addition to Norman*.

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Street was the only one in the district, the trees were to be located 11' from the property line. The north-south Oklahoma Avenue, which formed the east boundary for the addition, was the narrowest street in the district with an original platted width of just 25'.<sup>21</sup>

The original plat set a minimum cost for each residence according to lot and block. The lowest minimum cost in the original plat was set at \$2,500 with the highest being \$5,000 for Lots 1 to 15 on Block 3, which consisted of the 500 block of East Boyd Street. As a primary thoroughfare providing access to OU, East Boyd Street readily commanded higher price homes. At a minimum cost of \$4,000 on each side, the west portion of the 600 block of East Boyd Street was designed to contain the second most costly homes in the neighborhood. The east portion of the 600 block of East Boyd Street had a minimum cost of \$3,500. The rest of the lots in the district had an original minimum residence cost between \$3,000 and \$3,500.<sup>22</sup>

In November 1925, Earle Miller and his wife Mabel filed an Amendment for Block 2 of the Southridge Addition. This amendment changed the minimum cost of homes on the east side of East Boyd Street to costing at least \$5,000. On the opposite side of the block, the homes in Lots 37 to 48 on the west side fronting onto Tulsa Street were also restricted to costing a minimum of \$5,000. East of this, the remaining lots on Block 2 had an amended minimum house price of \$4,000.<sup>23</sup>

At the end of June 1926, Martha Miller filed an Amended and Supplemental Building Restrictions for Block 1. Applying to the lots that she owned on the north and southeast side of Block 1, which included all except for Lots 4 to 5 and 22 to 24, Martha increased the minimum cost of homes for Lots 1 to 3 to no less than \$5,000, exclusive of any outbuilding. Lots 6 through 9 increased to \$4,000, also exclusive of any outbuilding. Lots 10 through 14 were set at \$3,500 while Lots 15 through 21 had to cost at least \$3,000. Facing onto East Boyd Street, Lots 25 through 27 increased to a minimum of \$4,000, exclusive of any outbuilding.<sup>24</sup>

In mid-1927, Martha Miller and Earle and Mabel Miller filed more amendments to the building restrictions in the Southridge Addition. These amendments restricted buildings not constructed as a permanent residence to be used for a longer period of time than ninety days prior to completion of a permanent residence. These amendments also set forth a requirement for a 50' frontage.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Amendment to Building Restrictions, Southridge Addition, Earle T. and Mable O. Miller, Book 35, Pages 348-349, filed for record 10 November 1925, (available County Clerk's Office, Cleveland County Courthouse, Norman, Oklahoma).

<sup>24</sup> Amended and Supplemental Building Restrictions, Southridge Addition, Martha Miller, Book 36, Page 464, filed for record 30 June 1926, (available County Clerk's Office, Cleveland County Courthouse, Norman, Oklahoma).

<sup>25</sup> Amended and Supplemental Building Restrictions, Southridge Addition, Martha Miller, Book 44, Page 634-635, filed for record July 2, 1927, (available County Clerk's Office, Cleveland County Courthouse, Norman, Oklahoma). See also Amended and Supplemental Building Restrictions, Southridge Addition, Earle T. and Mabel O. Miller, Book 46, Pages 311-312, filed for record 24 August 1927, (available County Clerk's Office, Cleveland County Courthouse, Norman, Oklahoma).

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By 1929, the number of houses in the district quadrupled as thirteen extant houses were constructed in the Southridge Addition Historic District. Most of the 1929 construction activity occurred on Tulsa Street, although East Boyd and Okmulgee streets also experienced some growth. In 1934, five houses were built in the district, including two houses on Macy Street on the north side of the district. The following year, an additional three houses were erected, bringing the total number of residences in the Southridge Addition Historic District to twenty-four.

The year 1937 was another banner year for the district as eight houses were constructed. The end of the 1930s also witnessed considerable development with eleven houses being erected in 1939 and seven in 1940. These three years more than doubled the number of residences in the district so that the total number of homes equaled fifty.

Despite the war, four houses were built in the district during the early 1940s with two each built in 1942 and 1943. Although not as expansive as the late 1930s, ten houses were constructed in the latter 1940s as Norman's population swelled with returning servicemen bringing their families to Norman to pursue higher education under the G.I. bill. The district was nearing completion as one house was built in 1954 and four residences, all located on the northeast corner of the district, were constructed in 1959.

The Southridge Addition Historic District is architecturally significant for its diverse collection of popular mid-twentieth century residential architecture. The most prevalent style in the district is the Tudor Revival with twenty-three resources being classified as such. The typical example of the Tudor Revival style in the district is a brick, one-story building with a steeply pitched, cross gabled roof. This style of building usually features a partial porch and a dominant, elaborated, brick chimney on the front.

The second most common architectural style in the district is the Colonial Revival style with fifteen houses so designated. These homes tend to be two-stories in height with symmetrically balanced windows and a center door. The Colonial Revival style houses in the Southridge Addition Historic District generally have side gabled roofs and brick walls. With just one less example, the Minimal Traditional style is also popular in the Southridge Addition Historic District. Popular from about 1935 to 1950, the Minimal Traditional style house typically is a one-story house with a side gabled roof that features minimal to no eave overhang. The Minimal Traditional house is characteristically fairly compact with few decorative details.

In contrast to the Minimal Traditional, the sprawling Ranch style is found in nine homes in the Southridge Addition Historic District. Typically also one-story, the Ranch style is highlighted by its broad eaves, off-center front entry and attached garage. Although in use prior to WWII, the Ranch style enjoyed a greater popularity following the war. Other styles present in the Southridge Addition Historic District include Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival and Contemporary. With just three examples, the low number of Bungalow/Craftsman style homes in the addition is surprising. This style of home was prevalent in many of Norman's other contemporaneous neighborhoods, including the Miller Historic District.

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By street, the Tudor Revival style dominates on both East Boyd and Tulsa streets, although it is more prevalent on Tulsa Street with eleven homes than on East Boyd Street which has eight examples of the style. Okmulgee Street contains just three examples of the Tudor Revival style while Macy Street features just one residence in that style. East Boyd and Tulsa streets tie for the number of Colonial Revival style dwellings with seven each. Macy Street has just one home in that style and Okmulgee Street has none. The Minimal Traditional style is seen most often on East Boyd Street with six examples. Okmulgee Street is a close second with five houses in the Minimal Traditional style. Macy Street features two homes in the Minimal Traditional style and there is just one on Tulsa Street. The Ranch style dominates on the east part of Macy Street with four examples and there are two examples each on East Boyd and Tulsa streets. Okmulgee Street contains just one Ranch style residence. There are two examples each of the Contemporary style on East Boyd and Tulsa streets. The small number of Bungalow/Craftsman style homes are spread across the district with one each on Macy, East Boyd and Tulsa streets. The lone Classical Revival style house is found on Tulsa Street while the district's only example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival is located on Okmulgee Street.

The single Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style house in the Southridge Addition Historic District is also the only residence in the district designed by a locally renowned architect. Harold Gimeno designed the Holmberg/Crawford House at 603 Okmulgee Street. Both Gimeno and the original property owners shared strong ties to OU. Signy Holmberg and Louise Holmberg Crawford were the widow and daughter of Frederick Holmberg, the first Dean of Fine Arts at OU. Gimeno was the first head of the OU School of Architecture. Additionally, Gimeno's father, Patricio, was the head of the Art Department and later the Romance Language Department at OU. Other buildings in Norman designed by Gimeno include the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House (NRIS #82003675), the Patricio Gimeno House (NRIS #91001902) and the Sooner Theater (NRIS #78002227). Gimeno-designed buildings outside of Norman include the Holy Name of Jesus Roman Catholic Church in Chickasha and the Smith & Kernke Funeral Directors (NRIS #99000671) in Oklahoma City. An excellent, unusual example of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, the Holmberg/Crawford House fits within Gimeno's larger body of work which is dominated by the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. After designing the Holmberg/Crawford House, Gimeno left Norman for California. In 1955, he was listed in the *American Architects Directory*, published by the R.R. Bowker Company of New York. At that time, his office was located at 1416 ½ North Main Street, Santa Ana, California.

Overall, the Southridge Addition Historic District contains a noteworthy collection of homes that represent the residential architectural development of Norman during the middle decades of the twentieth century. Atypical of Norman's neighborhood of the period, the Southridge Addition Historic District is dominated by Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional style homes. The Ranch style home, which prevails in many post-WWII neighborhoods in Norman, is well represented in the Southridge Addition Historic District with nine examples. Combined, these four styles represent eighty-five percent of the neighborhood. Overall, these styles are compatible in terms of size, building materials, feeling and association. As a group, the homes reflect popular architectural trends of the 1920s through 1950s. Providing additional variety to

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the district is that even the houses classified as the same style are not identical. In sum, the Southridge Addition Historic District is an unduplicatable expression of period residential architecture in Norman.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/C/CLO13.html>, accessed January 2014.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):**           N/A          

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property**           22.4 Acres MOL          

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.212390                      Longitude: -97.434642

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- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. Latitude: 35.212399 | Longitude: -97.433243 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.212118 | Longitude: -97.432426 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.209255 | Longitude: -97.432436 |
| 5. Latitude: 35.209272 | Longitude: -97.435224 |
| 6. Latitude: 35.211129 | Longitude: -97.436369 |
| 7. Latitude: 35.211156 | Longitude: -97.434645 |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the intersection of Macy Street and South Ponca Avenue, proceed east on Macy Street to Oklahoma Avenue, then south on Oklahoma Avenue to Okmulgee Street, then west on Okmulgee Street to Classen Boulevard, then northwest on Classen Boulevard to East Boyd Street, then east on East Boyd Street to South Ponca Avenue, then north on South Ponca Avenue to point of beginning. Part of the Northwest and Southwest quarters of Section 32, Township 9 North, Range 2 West, Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the property in the 1922 Southridge Addition that maintains its integrity and cohesion.

Southridge Addition Historic District  
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### Form Prepared By

name/title: Cynthia Savage, Architectural Historian, for  
organization: Southridge Historic Neighborhood  
street & number: 346 County Road 1230  
city or town: Pocasset state: OK zip code: 73079  
e-mail: archconsulting.savage@yahoo.com  
telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
date: November 2017

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

---

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Southridge Addition Historic District  
Name of Property

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### Photo Log

Name of Property: **Southridge Addition Historic District**  
City or Vicinity: **Norman** County: **Cleveland** State: **OK**  
Photographer: **Cynthia Savage**  
Date Photographed: **1 December 2017**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 0001:** South side 500 block of Macy Street (left) and east side 1300 block of South Ponca Avenue (right), camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0002:** South side 500 block of Macy Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0003:** South side 500 block of Macy Street, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0004:** South side 500 block of Macy Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0005:** South side 500 block of Macy Street, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0006:** West side 1300 block of Oklahoma Avenue (left) and south side 500 block of Macy Street, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0007:** South side 500 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0008:** South side 500 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0009:** South side 500 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0010:** West side 1400 block of South Ponca Avenue (left) and south side 500 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0011:** East side 1300 block of South Ponca Avenue (left) and north side 600 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0012:** North side 600 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0013:** North side 600 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0014:** North side 600 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0015:** North side 600 block of East Boyd Street (left) and west side 1300 block of Oklahoma Avenue (right), camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0016:** South side 600 block of East Boyd Street (left) and east side 1400 block of South Ponca Avenue, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0017:** South side 600 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0018:** South side 600 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0019:** South side 600 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0020:** South side 600 block of East Boyd Street, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0021:** 1400 block of South Oklahoma Avenue (left) and south side 600 block of East Boyd Street (right), camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0022:** North side 500 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0023:** North side 500 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0024:** North side 500 block of Tulsa Street (left) and 1400 block of South Ponca Avenue (right), camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0025:** South side 500 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0026:** South side 500 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing southwest.

Southridge Addition Historic District  
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- Photo 0027:** West side 1500 block of South Ponca Avenue (left) and south side 500 block of Tulsa Street (right), camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0028:** East side 1400 block of South Ponca Avenue (left) and north side 600 block of Tulsa Street (right), camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0029:** North side 600 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0030:** North side 600 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0031:** North side 600 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0032:** North side 600 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0033:** North side 600 block of Tulsa Street (left) and west side 1400 block of South Oklahoma Avenue (right), camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0034:** South side 600 block of Tulsa Street (left) and east side 1500 block of South Ponca Avenue (right), camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0035:** South side 600 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0036:** South side 600 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0037:** South side 600 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing southeast.
- Photo 0038:** South side 600 block of Tulsa Street, camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0039:** West side 1500 block of South Oklahoma Avenue (left) and south side 600 block of Tulsa Street (right), camera facing southwest.
- Photo 0040:** Classen Boulevard (left) and north side 500 block of Okmulgee Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0041:** North side 500 block of Okmulgee Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0042:** North side 500 block of Okmulgee Street, camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0043:** North side 500 block of Okmulgee Street (left) and west side 1500 block of South Ponca Avenue (right), camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0044:** East side 1500 block of South Ponca Avenue (left) and north side 600 block of Okmulgee Street (right), camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0045:** North side 600 block of Okmulgee Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0046:** North side 600 block of Okmulgee Street, camera facing northeast.
- Photo 0047:** North side 600 block of Okmulgee Street, camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0048:** North side 600 block of Okmulgee Street, camera facing northwest.
- Photo 0049:** North side 600 block of Okmulgee Street (left) and 1500 block of South Oklahoma Avenue (right), camera facing northeast.


**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

# Address Map

Southridge Addition Historic District  
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

## Legend


 District Boundaries



# Boundary Map

Southridge Addition Historic District  
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

## Legend

 District Boundaries

Point 1

Point 2

Point 3

Point 7

Point 6

Point 5

Point 4

Macy St

E Boyd St

S Ponca Ave

Tulsa St

Oklahoma Ave

Okmulgee St

Google earth

© 2017 Google



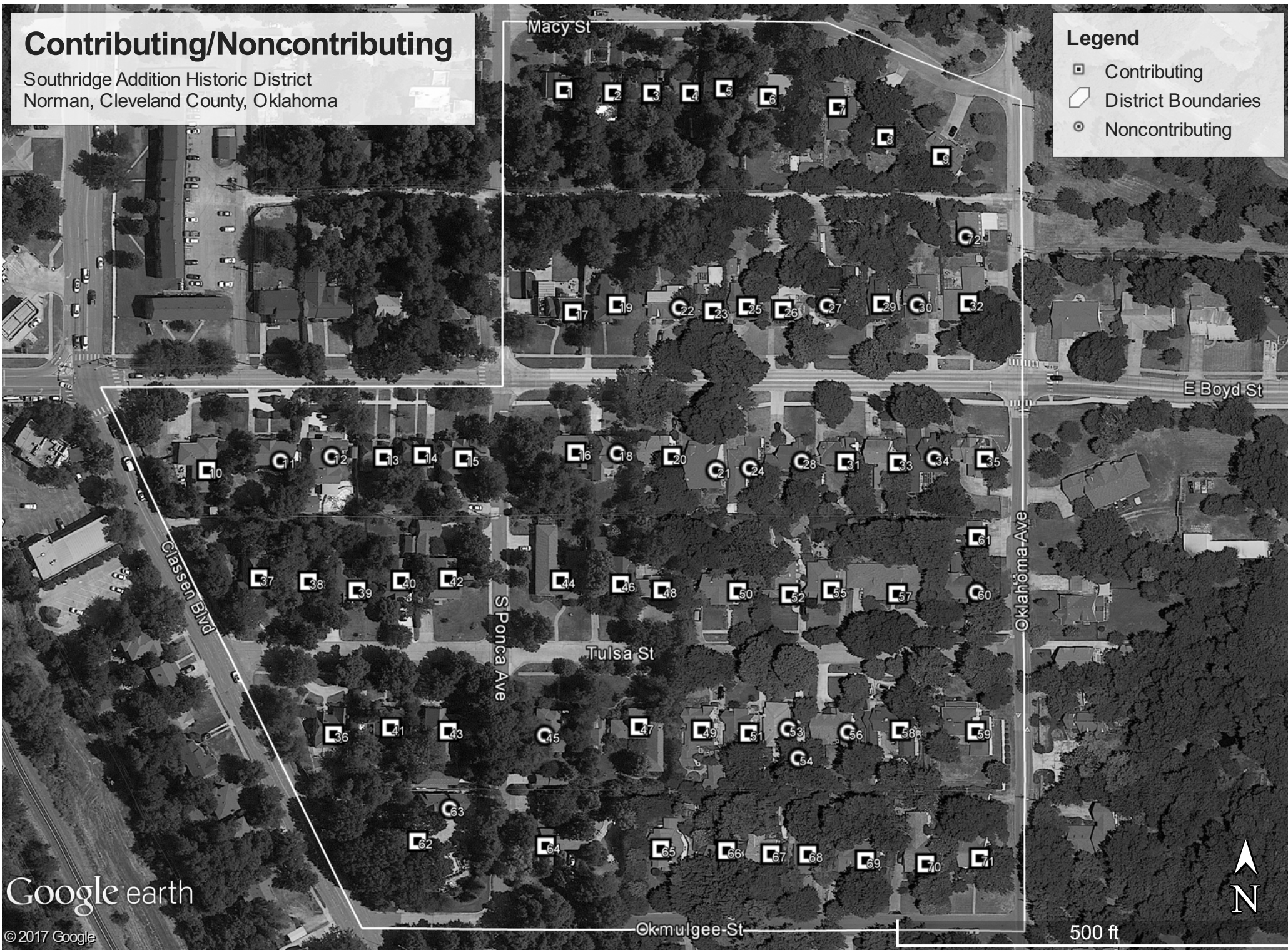
600 ft

# Contributing/Noncontributing

Southridge Addition Historic District  
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

## Legend

- ▣ Contributing
- ▭ District Boundaries
- Noncontributing



Google earth

© 2017 Google




500 ft



# Dates of Construction

Southridge Addition Historic District  
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

## Legend


 District Boundaries



# Photo Key Map

Southridge Addition Historic District  
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

## Legend

 Boundaries



Google earth


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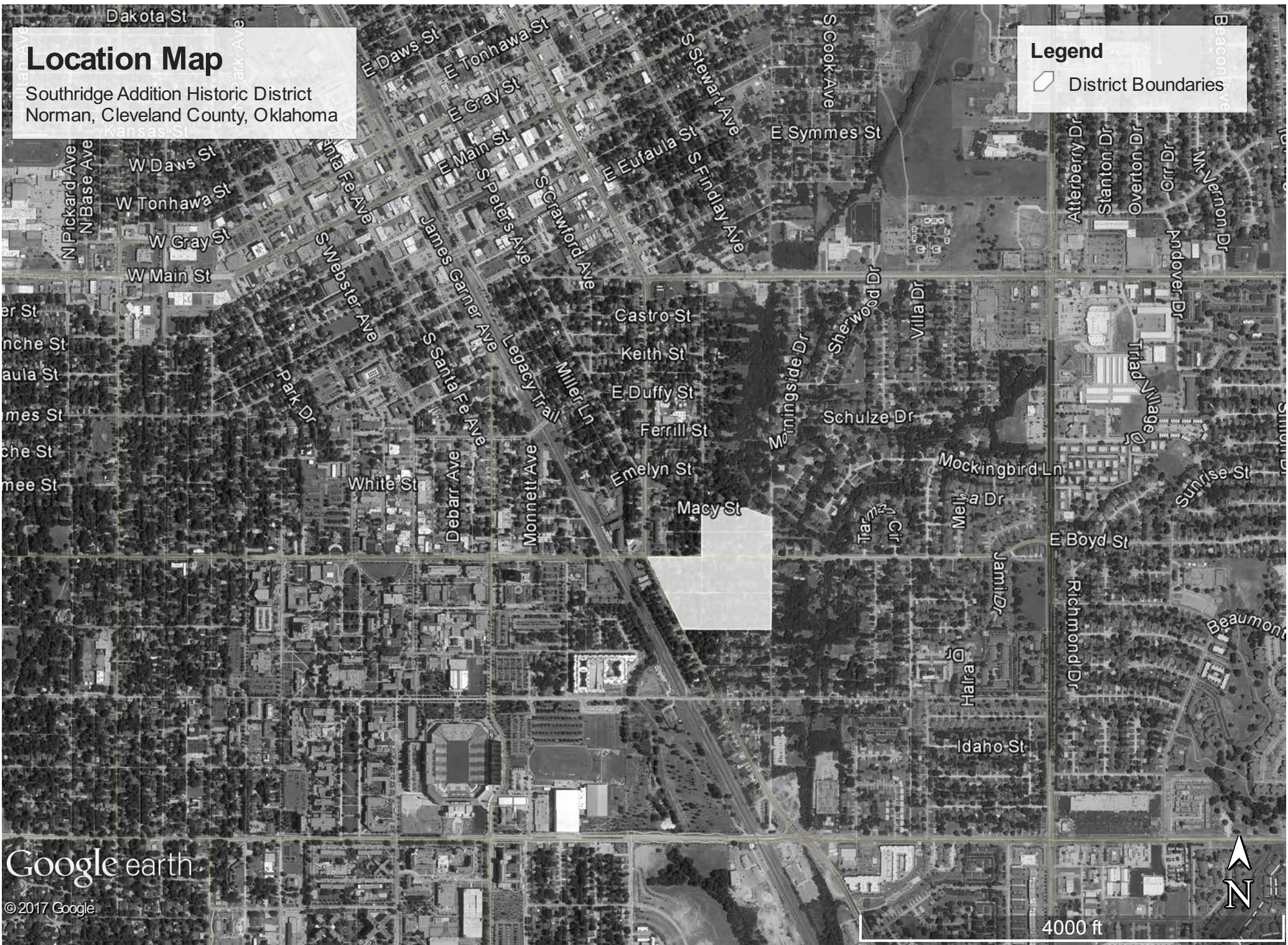
600 ft

# Location Map

Southridge Addition Historic District  
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

## Legend

 District Boundaries



Google earth

© 2017 Google



4000 ft





SWIFT

53











RD 5  
MILAN



Classen Blvd.  
South 13611



25

11



518















25











**MICK**  
GOVERNOR



Boyd St  
Duck Creek Rd

25



Dove St





PALM ST  
CLASCO BLVD

PONCA AVE





































TULSA ST  
OKLAHOMA AVE



TULSA ST  
ONE ALABAMA AVE







KIMICA AVE  
DORVAL GEE ST

STOP



POPLAR AVE  
OKMULGEE ST















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/25/2018      Date of Pending List: 8/16/2018      Date of 16th Day: 8/31/2018      Date of 45th Day: 9/10/2018      Date of Weekly List: 8/31/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      8/31/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit      Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**Oklahoma Historical Society**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

*Founded May 27, 1893*

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917  
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • [www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm](http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm)

July 24, 2018

Joy Beasley  
Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington D.C. 20240



Dear Ms. Beasley:

We are pleased to transmit two National Register of Historic Places nominations. The nominations are for the following properties:

Rock Island Passenger Station in Anadarko, Caddo County, Oklahoma  
Southridge Addition Historic District in Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

We are also transmitting one delisting of a National Register of Historic Places nomination. The delisting request is for the following property:

DeBarr Historic District in Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

All members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board) were present for the public meeting at which this nomination was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of the nominated property participated in the recommendation's formulation.

The Historic Preservation Review Committee recommended to table the nomination. The State Historic Preservation Officer took their recommendation into consideration and has opted to forward the nomination with his recommendation for designation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there any further questions regarding the nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Lynda Ozan  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

Enclosures