

DRAFT

**Architectural/Historic Intensive Survey
of Three Norman Neighborhoods**

South University Place Neighborhood
Hardie Rucker Neighborhood
Southridge Historic District

Prepared for
The City of Norman, Oklahoma

By
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DRAFT

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Abstract

Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Surveys of three neighborhoods in Norman, Oklahoma, were conducted by Jo Meacham Associates in the spring of 2001. Each property within the three neighborhoods was individually surveyed and photographed and a short history and description of each area were prepared. A total of three-hundred and seventy-seven (377) properties were surveyed.

The neighborhoods include **South University Place Neighborhood**, **Hardie Rucker Neighborhood**, and the **Southridge Historic District**. These neighborhoods are located southeast of downtown Norman and within several blocks of the University of Oklahoma. Within these areas of construction, housing began as early as 1922 and continued through the early 1970s. The majority of properties contained in the neighborhoods were built between the mid 1930s and the mid 1950s.

The **South University Place Neighborhood** is a residential area located southeast of the University of Oklahoma and approximately one mile south of downtown Norman. A total of one-hundred and ten (110) properties were surveyed. Platted in 1954, construction continued through the mid 1960s. There is a total of 109 single family dwellings and one apartment complex with seventeen (17) buildings. There are two architectural styles in the area: Minimal Traditional and Ranch. The properties in South University Place Neighborhood are 36 to 47 years old. Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places must be at least 50 years of age. Therefore, this area has been determined ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The **Hardie Rucker Neighborhood** is a residential neighborhood located on the southeast edge of the University of Oklahoma and approximately one mile south of downtown Norman. A total of one-hundred and forty-six (146) properties were surveyed within the area. The intersection of South Jenkins Street and East Lindsey Avenue is the northeast corner of the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood. There are commercial buildings on both Lindsey Avenue and Jenkins Street. Although the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood was platted in 1922, sixty-four (64) percent of the buildings were constructed between 1942 and 1946. Eighty-two (82) percent of the houses are either Minimal Traditional or Ranch style residences. Thirty-six (36) percent of the buildings are less than 50 years old. Due to the age of the properties and the and the lack of architectural

and historical cohesiveness, this area has been determined potentially ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The **Southridge Historic District**, the third neighborhood included in the survey, is located approximately eight blocks southeast of downtown Norman and is bounded by Highway 77 on the west. A total of 121 properties were included in the survey. This neighborhood was built between the mid 1920s and the early 1950s. It contains a wide range of architectural styles including Bungalows, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional. Based on the survey and research, the Southridge Historic District was determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with 97 percent of the properties contributing to the historic district.

A historic context was prepared and is included as part of the report. A variety of sources were used during the project including libraries in Norman, vertical files from the City of Norman, the Cleveland County Courthouse, the University of Oklahoma libraries, and resources from the Oklahoma State Historical Society. Previous studies had been conducted in Norman and were used to assist in evaluating the study areas, as well as state and national guidelines for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Maps of the survey areas were prepared and show the location of each property surveyed and the estimated date of construction.

Introduction

In accordance with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning Process and Historic Context Development, Architectural/Historical Intensive-Level Surveys of three neighborhoods in Norman, Oklahoma were conducted by Jo Meacham Associates in the spring of 2001. The primary goal of the project was to survey each individual property and to determine if all or part of any of the three neighborhoods is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Platted in 1954, South University Place Addition comprises the South University Place Neighborhood. Development began soon after it was platted and continued over the next ten years. This addition is located southeast of the University of Oklahoma, behind an O.U. apartment complex built in the 1940s. It is tucked away behind this complex and east of the Hardie Rucker Addition. Only one street leads in and out of the area. It is bounded on the east by the railroad tracks, on the south by open land, on the west by Madison Elementary School, and on the north by housing owned and operated by the University of Oklahoma. The homes were built over a ten year period and include two styles: Minimal Traditional and Ranch Style.

The Hardie Rucker Neighborhood consists of the Hardie Rucker Addition platted in 1922. Jenkins Avenue serves as the west boundary for this neighborhood and as the east boundary for much of the housing located on the University of Oklahoma campus. The first lots sold were along Jenkins Avenue and this is where the earliest homes were built. The Bungalow style, typical of the 1920s, comprises most of the houses along Jenkins Avenue. The remainder of the neighborhood did not begin to develop until the early 1940s. The Minimal Traditional style is the most prevalent architectural style in the area.

The Southridge Historic District was also included in the survey. This district generally consists of the Southridge Addition which was platted in 1922 and a small portion of the Classen Miller Addition, platted in 1903. The homes in this district were built between 1922 and 1952. Architectural styles represented in the area are Minimal Traditional (35%), Colonial Revival (21%), Tudor Revival (19%), and Ranch style (6%). The remaining ten percent include Contemporary, a variety of Eclectic styles from the 1920s, and a small number of Bungalows. This is the only neighborhood in Norman that clearly illustrates residential architectural styles

popular during the 1930s. Due to the Depression, the few houses that were built during the 1930s were generally constructed by professionals that could afford to build during this period. Most of the houses in Southridge are over 50 years old and have retained a high degree of architectural and historical integrity. A large portion of the Southridge survey area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey was conducted following the Secretary of Interiors Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation and the guidelines established by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. A total of 377 properties is included in the survey.

Research was conducted to establish the dates the additions were platted and the dates of construction of properties in the area. A history of the study areas and a historical review of housing of the period is included. Records from the State Historic Preservation Office, the Norman Public Library, the Western History Collections, the Bizzell Library at the University of Oklahoma, and the Cleveland County Courthouse were used during the research.

In 1988-1989, the first reconnaissance level survey of Norman, Oklahoma, was conducted by the College of Architecture/Design Research Center at the University of Oklahoma. This survey included the majority of properties and neighborhoods built in Norman before 1947. A second survey was conducted in 1999 and included Faculty Heights and Lion's Park Neighborhood. Faculty Heights was determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Lion's Park Neighborhood, due to the diversity of dates of construction and architectural styles, was determined ineligible for listing as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. The results of these surveys were used to assess the three neighborhoods included in the 2000-2001 survey.

As a result of the intensive survey conducted in 2001, it has been determined that the Southridge Historic District is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an excellent example of housing built between 1920 and 1955.

Based on the survey, the South University Place Neighborhood was determined ineligible as a historic district. Built between 1954 and 1965, this neighborhood is ineligible due to age. Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places must be a minimum 50 years old. Properties in the South University Place Neighborhood are between 36 and 47 years old.

The Hardie Rucker Neighborhood was also determined ineligible as a historic district. This neighborhood reflects housing 1920s housing, housing built after the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration, war housing, and post-World War II housing. Most of the houses were built within ten years of the end of World War II and are primarily Minimal Traditional style homes. No one period is well represented in all or part of the neighborhood and based on the criteria for National Register listing, the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood nor any part of the neighborhood is eligible for listing in the National Register.

This survey was prepared in the spring of 2001 by Jo Meacham Associates, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Maryjo Meacham received a master of Architecture in Urban Design and Historic Preservation from the University of Oklahoma in 1984. Ms. Meacham has been conducting surveys and working in the area of historic preservation for eighteen years.

Project Objectives

The survey focused on the following objectives:

1. Completing a survey for each property located within the two identified study areas.
2. The photographic documentation of each property included in the survey.
3. The preparation of files for each property.
4. The preparation of a photographic index to accompany the negatives.
5. The preparation of a historic context that identifies the historic themes of the area, the geographical limits, and the chronological period and provides a perspective from which to evaluate the property's significance.
6. The identification and annotation of all reference material associated with the survey areas.
7. The preparation of a final report.
9. The preparation of a map to identify each property surveyed.
10. The inclusion of all data from the individual files to be incorporated within the Oklahoma State Preservation Office computer system.

Historic Context

Historic Overview

Norman, Oklahoma was opened for settlement during the first Oklahoma land run on April 22, 1889. The establishment of the University of Oklahoma in 1890, just one year later, set the development pattern for the city. Within ten years the population was 2,225 and by 1920 it had doubled. As Norman grew and the university expanded residential neighborhoods spread north of downtown and south of downtown toward the college. Norman became part of the metropolitan interurban line in 1913 and this, coupled with the establishment of Central Oklahoma State Hospital for the Insane, guaranteed the future of the city. The histories of the city and the university are closely linked throughout the early years.

Residential development outside the Original Townsite began west of the downtown. The Larsh University Addition was platted in 1901 and its' location, west of downtown and north of the university, attracted many Norman professionals and university professors. Prior to the 1920s, residential neighborhoods spread out from the downtown, with many additions located south toward the university. During the 1920s, the university became the center of many additions filled with Colonial Revivals, Tudor Revivals, and Craftsman/Bungalows built just west of O.U.

The Depression had some effect on Norman, however; WPA supported the construction of university buildings and school attendance continued to rise as students sought higher education as a means for better salaries.

In 1941, the United States Navy established the Naval Training School and "South Base" was built. The next year the Navy established a pilot training field and "North Base" was the result. These two Navy bases stimulated growth during the war and attracted 20,000 young men and their families to Norman. Later, both bases were acquired by the University of Oklahoma.

After the war ended, the University of Oklahoma became a magnet for returning World War II veterans. Housing had been tight during the war, but temporary housing near campus and on the Navy bases had filled some of the gap. During the late 1940s, there was a demand for housing for professors returning to campus and for the growing Norman community. Although the interurban line from Norman to Oklahoma City had discontinued in 1947, many families lived in

Norman and commuted to Oklahoma City. This trend continued as automobile transportation became more convenient and Norman remains a bedroom community of Oklahoma City.

By 1953, the population of Norman had grown to 36,500. This was a 27.4 percent increase over the population in 1950 and a 76 percent increase over the 1940 population figures. Building permits peaked in 1953. The growth period that followed World War II was slowing. This was part of a nation wide trend.

The University of Oklahoma, Central State Hospital, and the surrounding agricultural community served as Norman's economic base. These industries continued to support Norman and growth was steady until after the early 1960s.

South University Place Neighborhood

Description of the Survey Area

The South University Place Neighborhood is located in Norman, Oklahoma, close to the University of Oklahoma and southeast of downtown Norman. The addition was platted in 1954 and consists of eight city blocks. The neighborhood is bounded on the north by the University of Oklahoma Parkview Apartments, on the west by Madison Elementary School, and on the east by the rear lot lines behind the homes on the east side of Parkview Terrace. Behind the homes on the east side of Parkview Terrace are the railroad tracks. The south boundary is the lots lines behind the houses on the south side of Clearview. There is open land behind these homes. The topography of the area is hilly. Most of the streets are tree-lined. Most of the area contains brick, single-family Minimal Traditional and Ranch style residences. There is one apartment complex with seventeen buildings and approximately 45 units.

Results

One hundred and ten (110) properties were surveyed within the boundaries of South University Place Neighborhood. The addition was platted for single family residential development, however, there is one apartment complex included in the survey area. Adair Apartments, the apartment complex, was built on an unplatted portion of land. The complex is northwest of South University Place Addition and is connected to the South University Place Neighborhood by Stinson Drive. The University of Oklahoma intramural field is located on the west side of Adair Apartments. The complex is between South University Place Addition and the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood.

Property Types

There are two property types in the South University Place Neighborhood: single-family dwellings and one, multi-family dwelling. One-hundred and nine single-family dwellings were included in the survey. The multi-family dwelling is a seventeen building apartment complex. Two representative surveys were completed that represent the Adair Apartment complex.

Single Family Dwellings

One hundred and nine single-family dwellings are included in the survey of the South University Place Neighborhood. All of the dwellings are one-story brick homes with two or three bedrooms. The oldest homes in the neighborhood are Minimal Traditional style houses with hip,

gable, and side gable roofs. Most of the homes have single car garages under a front facing gable. The porches are small and generally located in the L, between the main body and the garage.

Over one-half (71) of the residences in the South University Place Neighborhood are Ranch style homes. These homes are characterized by intersecting gable roofs with a single car garage under a front-facing. A few of the Ranch style homes have side gables or hip roofs. Most of the porches are small and located in the L, between the main body and the garage. Also present and characteristic of the style are a wide range of decorative wood gable ends and eaves.

One architectural feature that was widely used in this neighborhood was the “bird box” vent. This feature is built of plywood and is at the top of the end gable. It is designed to resemble a bird house, however, its function is to vent the attic space. Rather than locate a vent on the vertical plane of the end gable, the bird box vent projects out from the eaves and is flush with the fascia. The vent is at the bottom of the box.

Multi-Family Dwellings

There is one apartment complex located in the South University Place Neighborhood. Built ca. 1960, the Adair Apartments consists of seventeen duplex/triplex/four plex buildings and has a total of approximately 45 apartment units. It is located on an unplatted parcel of land and serves as part of the entry to the neighborhood. The buildings are built in a modified Ranch style and have side gable roofs and small entry porches with wrought iron columns.

South University Place Neighborhood Property Types

Single-family Dwellings	Multi-Family Dwellings	Other	Total
109	1 (17 buildings, 45 units)	0	110

South University Place Neighborhood Architectural Styles

Minimal Traditional	Ranch Style	Other	Total
39	72	0	111

South University Place Neighborhood Dates of Construction

Dates of Construction	Number of Houses	%
1954 - 1958	26	24
1959 - 1961	51	45
1962 - 1965	34	31
Total	111	0

Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

The properties included in the South University Place Neighborhood were built between 1954 and 1965. Properties must be at least 50 years old to be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The South University Place Neighborhood will not be eligible for consideration until 2015. As part of the survey, alterations to the properties were noted. Most properties in the neighborhood have retained their architectural integrity. Changes that may affect the integrity of the individual residences in the future include 1) removing the garage door and replacing the opening with inappropriate materials, 2) removing the windows and replacing them with larger or smaller windows, and 3) removing or obscuring the original exterior sheathing materials.

Contributing and Non Contributing Properties

Contributing Properties	Non Contributing Properties	Total
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Summary and Recommendations

South University Place Neighborhood was one of several areas developed between 1954 and 1965. Other Norman streets that were developing in 1954 in Norman include the 1200 block of Iowa, the 1500 block of Camden Way, the 1500 block of Huntington Way, the 1500 block of Melrose Drive, and the 800 block of Dennison Drive. Each of these neighborhoods was platted in the late 1940s or early 1950s and represents the residential architectural styles that were popular after World War II. South University Place also illustrates the end of the Minimal Traditional style associated with the Federal Housing Administration, War Housing, and post World War II housing and the beginning of the Ranch style that dominated residential architecture during the 1960s and 1970s.

The area also illustrates the “new” neighborhood design that deviated from the traditional grid pattern used before World War II. The addition is self contained with housing lining the perimeter and long blocks in the center lined with individual homes. The designs of the houses are simple and are limited to a few plans. These plans are altered by flipping the garage from one end to the other, different porch designs, and a variation of roof lines. The exteriors are brick and houses with gable ends were originally sheathed with clapboards.

This neighborhood was evaluated for its potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The properties are between 36 and 47 years of age. To qualify for listing on the Register, properties must be a minimum of 50 years old. Therefore, the South University Place Neighborhood is ineligible for listing on the Register until 2015.

History of South University Place Neighborhood

South University Place Neighborhood illustrates the shift from the Minimal Traditional style to Ranch style residential architecture. These changes illustrate architecture associated with the end of the Depression and World War II through the Ranch style, the home identified with returning WWII veterans and the prosperity of the 1950s.

The Norman Transcript reports in August of 1954 that James Adair, a current member of the Norman Planning Commission, sought preliminary and final approval for South University Place Addition. This plat was for single-family residences. The planning commission voted to recommend that the City Commission approve the plat and bring the area into the city limits. At this meeting, Hetherington Heights, located between Wylie and Berry Roads, was also approved.

Construction of housing began shortly after the addition was platted and for approximately 10 years the neighborhood continued to grow. By the mid 1960s, every lot in the addition had been filled with housing.

Architectural Styles in the South University Place Neighborhood

The Traditional Minimal style and the Ranch Style are the only two architectural styles in the South University Place Neighborhood. By the mid 1950s, the Minimal Traditional style was beginning to wane. Simple and straight forward, the style was a result of the economic depression of the 1930s, the lack of building materials during World War II, and the need to

build quickly and economically at the end of the war to accommodate returning soldiers and their families. As building materials became more available and money for housing was more abundant, builders began to enlarge the size of the average home and to embellish both the exterior and the interior. The Ranch Style, developed primarily in California, quickly became the style of choice for most Americans by the 1960s.

Minimal Traditional Style (1935 - 1950)

The Minimal Traditional style of architecture was a response to the Great Depression of the early 1930s. The beginning of this decade is characterized by almost a complete halt in the building industry. Between 1929 and 1933, thousands of families across the United States were forced into foreclosure, homes were lost, and there were few who could afford a new home. There was soon a demand for affordable housing and a new style of residential design was put forth by architects and the newly established Federal Housing Administration. These designs were marketed through popular home and garden magazines and newspaper articles.

This “new design” was economical with clean, “modern” lines. Small square footage, square footprints, flat facades, moderately pitched gable roofs, and no overhanging eaves are all characteristics of this style. The most prominent exterior sheathing material during the 1930s through the end of World War II was wood clapboards. Other materials used during World War II include wood shingles and asbestos shingles. The roof was generally covered with composition shingles. Windows and doors remained unchanged and double-hung wood windows and paneled wood doors were common. Toward the end of the 1930s, wood window styles changed and the pulley was replaced with spring, loaded balances with metal glides. A change in sash design also occurred. This change included the design of 2-over-2 horizontal sashes.

By the end of the 1930s, as America began helping in the European war effort, the housing industry began losing the impetus began by the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration. And, after the United States officially entered the war, most housing efforts were associated with defense plants and housing defense workers or the military. War housing was in effect “rationed” and often built in haste with “make do” materials.

Toward the end of the war it was clear that the nation would have to address a continuing and growing housing shortage. The shortage had begun in the 1930s and was only partially

alleviated through loan guarantees provided by the Federal Housing Administration. The construction industry was further pressured by the return of thousands of GIs. In addition, the shortages of war prevented spending; therefore, many Americans had saved money during the war.

Prewar and proposed post war designs for housing were a common topic in magazines and newspapers. Builders were warned not to dust off the small house plans that were common before the war but to incorporate new materials and plans that would be more appropriate for the post war family.

However, inflation played a role in the decision to immediately build the home of the future. The cost of homes almost doubled from 1939 to 1946. This led to thousands of homes being built using the small and economical house plans associated with the designs promoted by the Federal Housing Administration in the late 1930s.

By 1946, materials were available for the post war house. This house was also one-story, however, it had three bedrooms, two baths, a pitched roof, above ground storage, more glass and fewer windows, and no basement. Brick returned as the most popular exterior sheathing material for residences.

The Traditional Minimal style continued in popularity through the end of the 1950s.

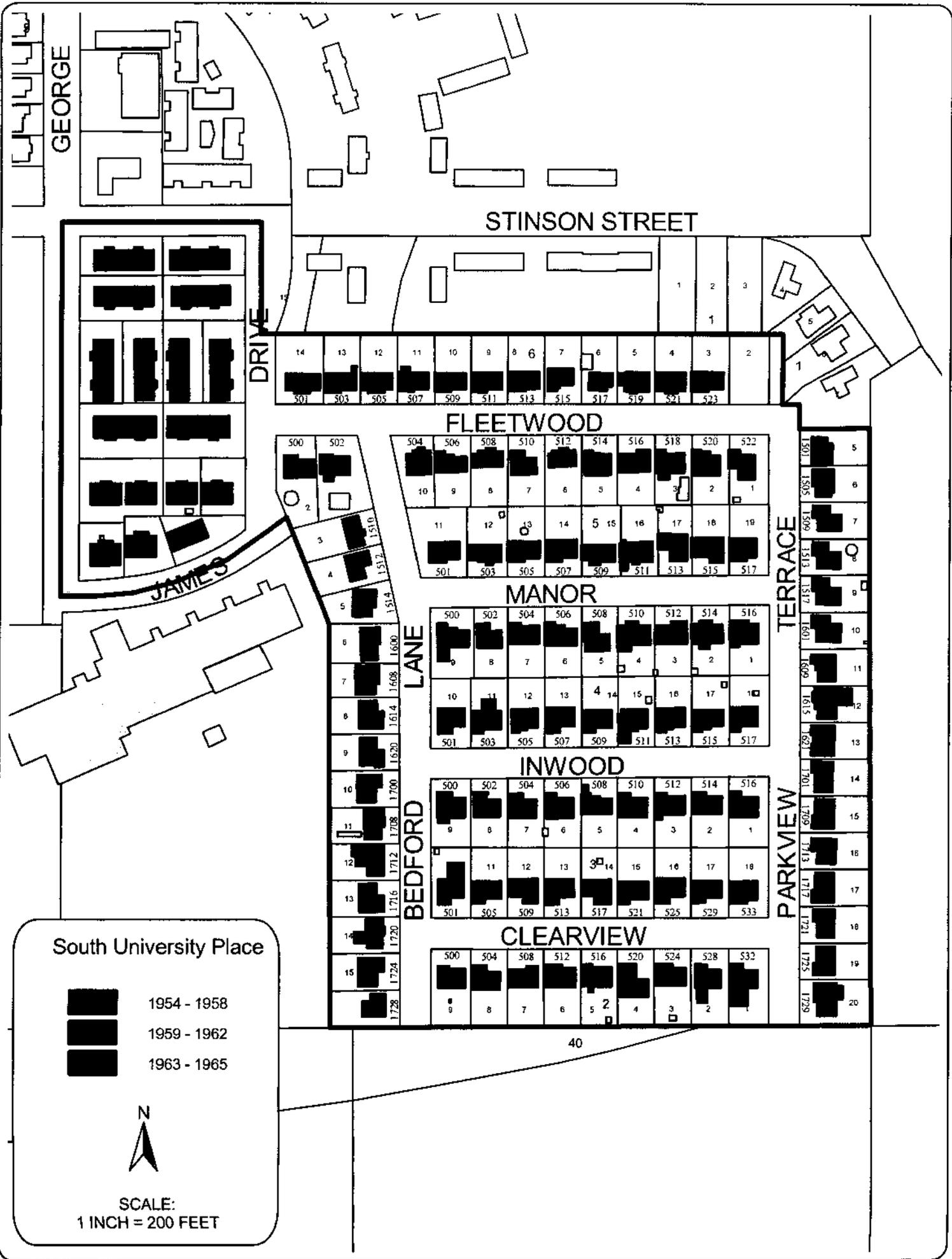
Ranch Style (1935 - 1975)

Early evidence of the Ranch Style can be found in popular home and garden and professional architectural magazines early in the 1930s. However, the use of natural materials and larger, spread out floor plans were not possible to incorporate into the Federal Housing Administration's guidelines for small, economical housing promoted during the late 1930s. World War II had an affect on residential design and the design of neighborhoods. Small and economical were the buzz words. Location also played an important role with an emphasis on nearness to schools, commercial facilities, and churches.

The Ranch Style reflects the "new" post war floor plan. This plan was a modern one-story with larger rooms designed for multi-functions. New ideas included combining the dining room with the kitchen or living area, the elimination of the "work" basement, the inclusion of a "play"

basement, and the addition of a second bathroom. The garage was also incorporated under the main roof and two-car garages became popular. An attached carport, incorporated into the design, was not uncommon. This style required a wider lot than the traditional 50 foot lots platted before the war. At a minimum an additional ten feet was added.

The exterior of the Ranch Style residence was sheathed with brick, redwood or cypress siding, sandstone, and occasionally concrete blocks were exposed. These materials were used singly or in combinations. Exterior wood, such as redwood, was often stained rather than painted. The Ranch style houses in the South University Place Neighborhood are brick with frame gable ends sheathed with a variety of materials, including horizontal and vertical wood siding

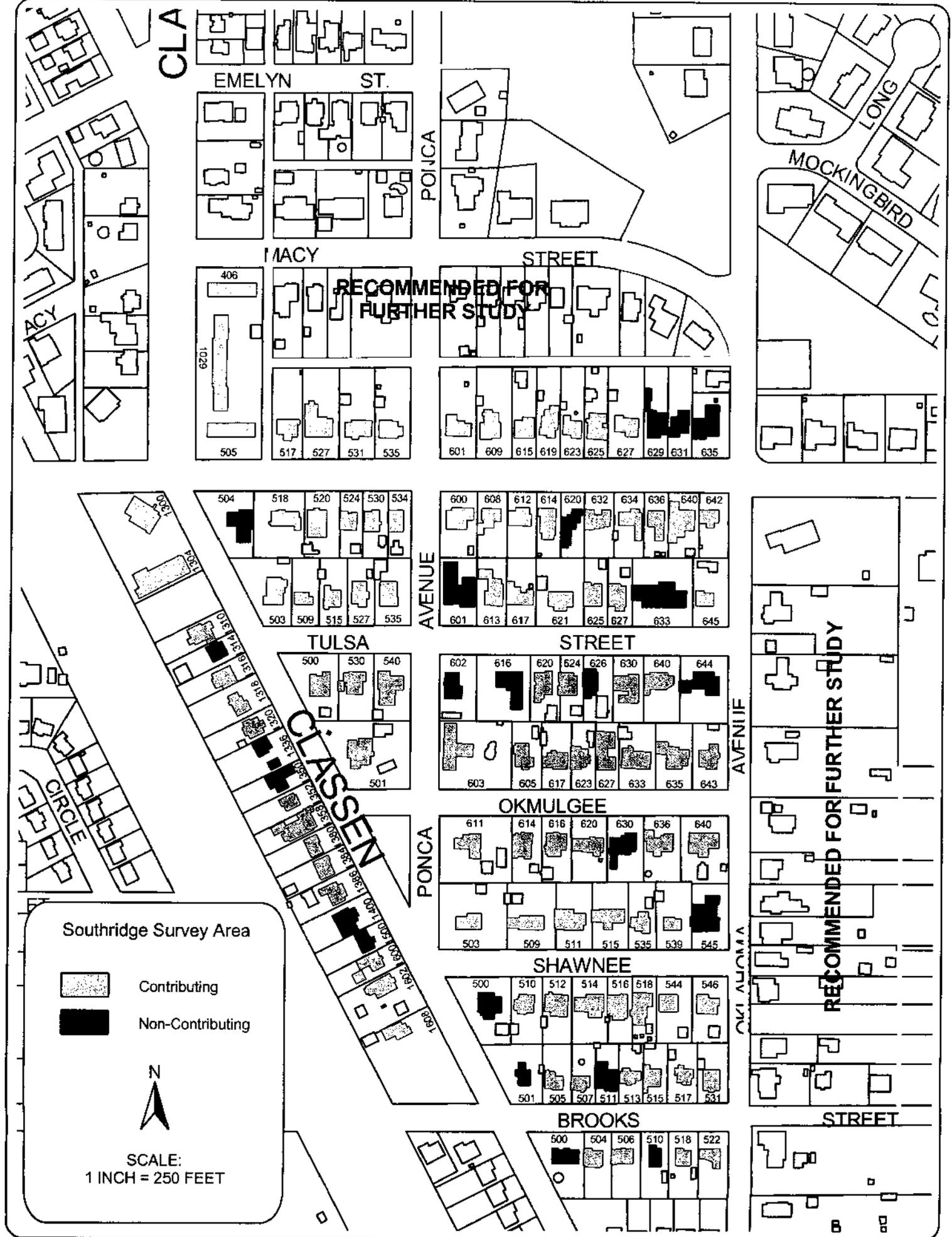


South University Place

-  1954 - 1958
-  1959 - 1962
-  1963 - 1965



SCALE:
1 INCH = 200 FEET



CLA

EMELYN ST.

PONCA

LONG
MOCKINGBIRD

MACY STREET

STREET

RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY

406
1029
505

517 527 531 535

601 609 615 619 623 625 627 629 631 635

504 518 520 524 530 534
503 509 515 527 535

AVENUE

600 608 612 614 620 632 634 636 640 642
601 613 617 621 625 627 633 645

TULSA STREET

STREET

AVENUE

RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY

500 530 540
501

PONCA

602 616 620 624 626 630 640 644
603 605 617 623 627 633 635 643

OKMULGEE

AVENUE

RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY

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503 509 511 515 535 539 545

SHAWNEE

500 510 512 514 516 518 544 546
501 505 507 511 513 515 517 531

BROOKS

STREET

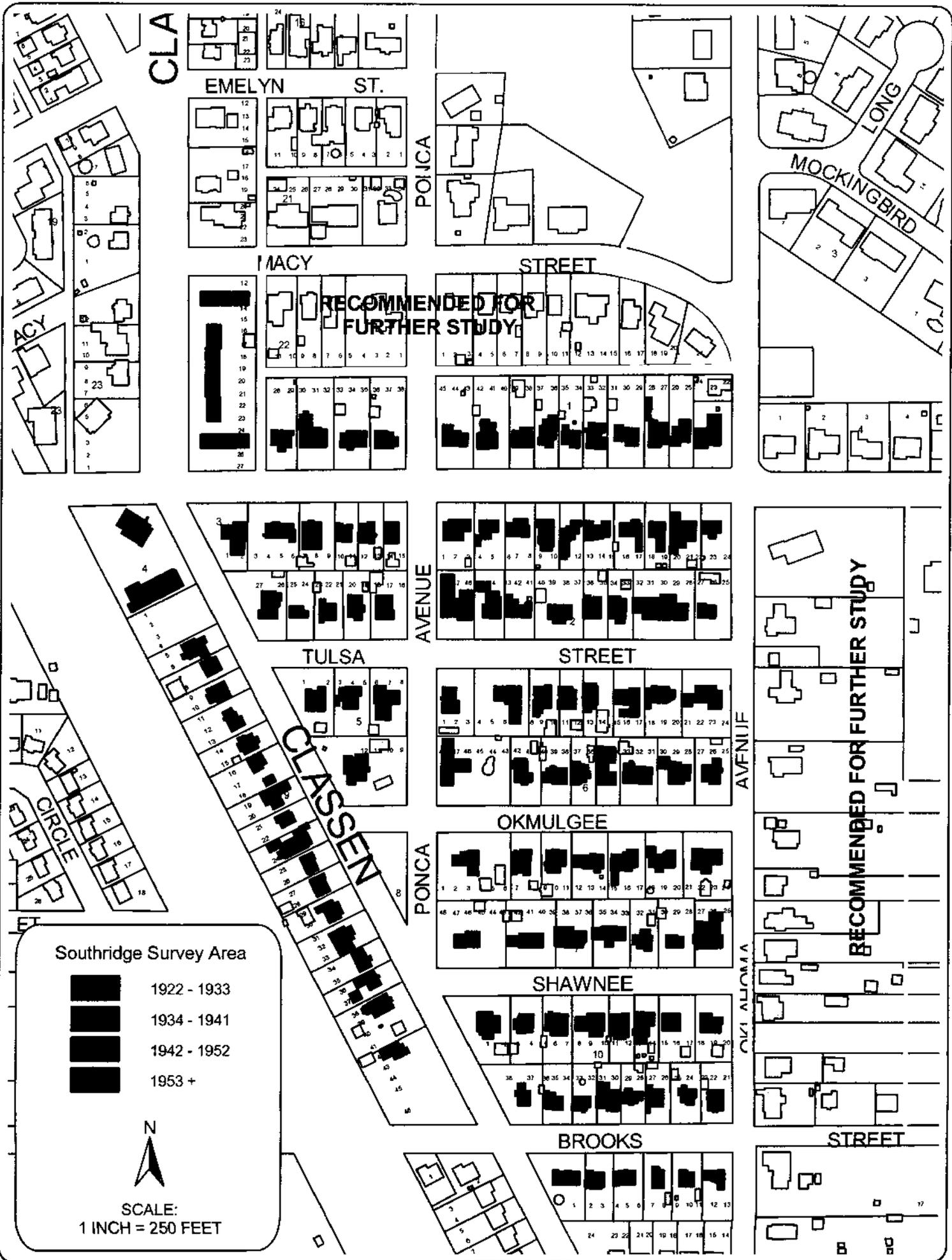
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Southridge Survey Area

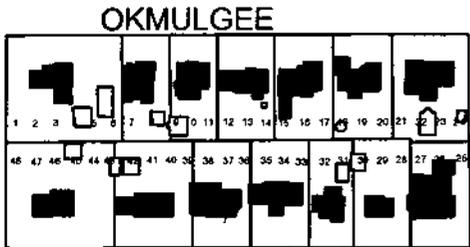
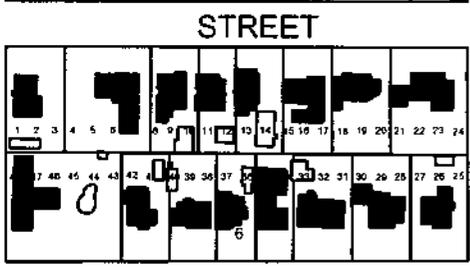
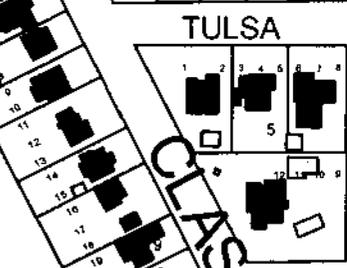
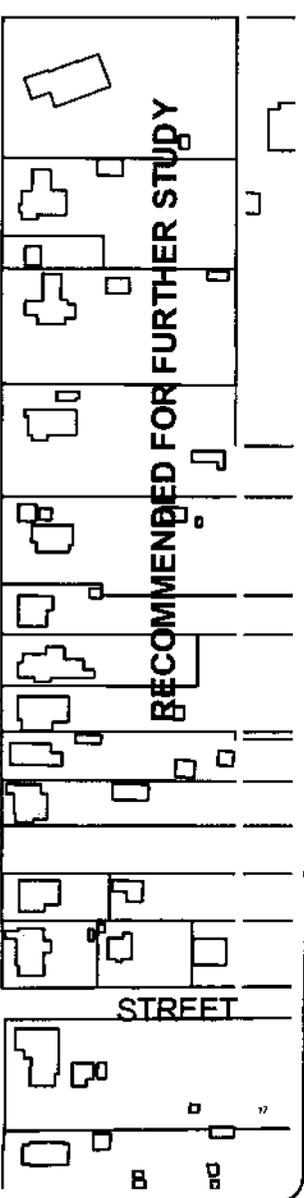
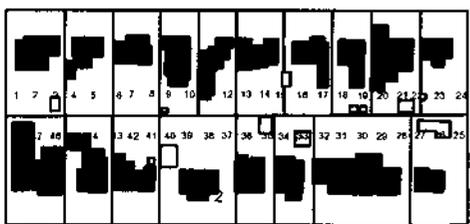
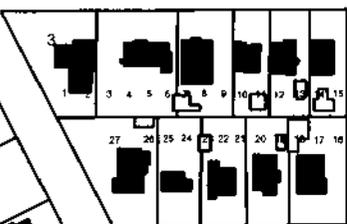
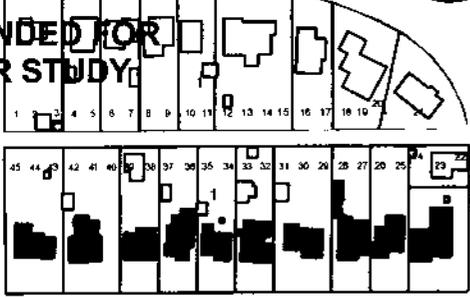
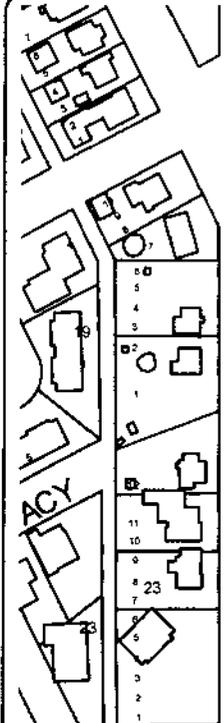
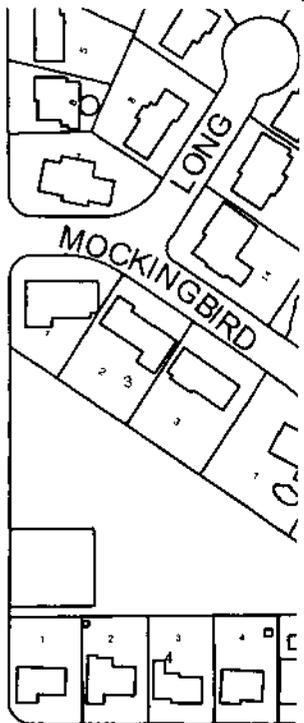
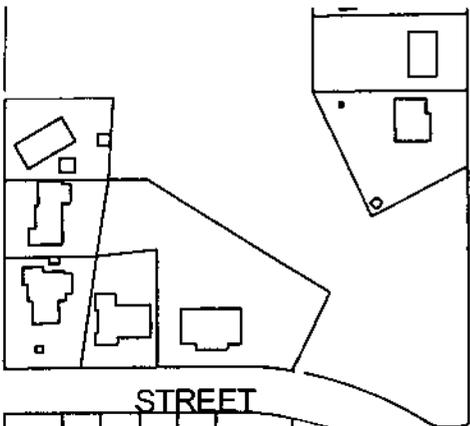
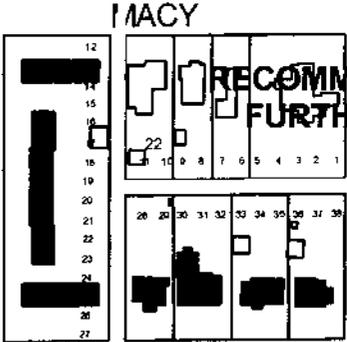
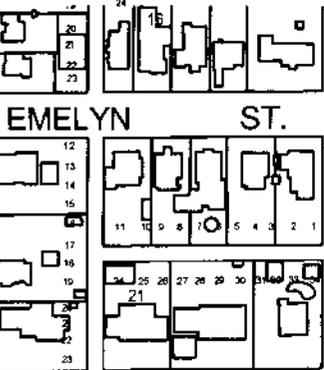
-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing



SCALE:
1 INCH = 250 FEET



CLA

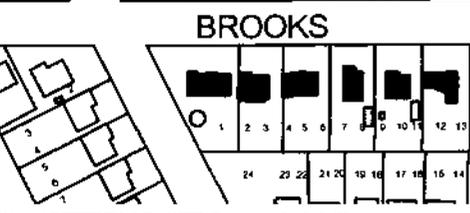
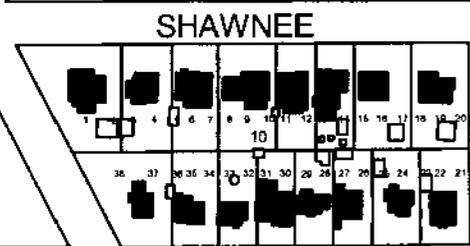


Southridge Survey Area

- 1922 - 1933
- 1934 - 1941
- 1942 - 1952
- 1953 +

N

SCALE:
1 INCH = 250 FEET



Multi Family Dwellings

There are eighteen multiple family dwellings in the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood. These include duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes and a three-story apartment building.

Commercial Buildings

There are several small commercial buildings and a concrete block and sandstone strip shopping center on the northeast corner of the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood. The commercial buildings were constructed in the 1960s and are limited to the north end and west side of Block Eight. These commercial buildings are primarily concrete block and appear to have been constructed at the same time. A few have been renovated and have brick fronts with new glass and aluminum storefronts. The strip shopping center on Jenkins Avenue remains unchanged. This building is one-story in height and has Arkansas ledger stone on the storefronts combined with vertical metal siding above the storefront windows.

Single-family Dwellings	Multi-Family Dwellings	Commercial	Total
119	18	8	146

Architectural Styles in the Southridge Historic District

Architectural Style	#	%
Minimal Traditional	37	35
Colonial Revival	22	21
Tudor Revival	20	21
Ranch	5	6
Contemporary	5	5
Bungalow	4	4
Other		
Total		100 %

Contributing and Non contributing Properties

As part of the evaluation process of the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood, additional research and a windshield survey of other Norman neighborhoods built during the same period (1925-1965) was

the war in areas that required war-related housing and continued after the war as building boomed. The Hardie Rucker Neighborhood is an example of this trend.

As a result, the neighborhood represents diverse architectural styles and a range of construction dates. It started and stopped as the economy and the war influenced the building industry. Lots filled up sporadically as owners or developers built certain sections. This type of development resulted in a mixture of different styles of homes with different exterior materials, doors and window types within the neighborhood.

This neighborhood was evaluated for its potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Due to the diversity of styles and dates of construction, the neighborhood does not portray any one style of architecture or one period. Therefore, the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood has been determined potentially ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

History of Hardie Rucker Neighborhood

The Hardie Rucker Addition was platted in December of 1922 by Ralph C. And Teresa Hardie and W. N. And Sue B. Rucker. During that same month, the lots were put up for sale. R. M. Conway was the development manager and he reported that within days all of the lots along Jenkins Avenue had been sold.

Construction along Jenkins Avenue began in the 1920s, but stopped abruptly during the 1930s. The houses built during this time were frame, brick, and stucco Bungalows. Although most of the Bungalows are along Jenkins Avenue, a few are located within the interior of the addition.

Throughout the 1930s it appears that little, if any, construction occurred in the addition. It was not until American went to war in the 1940s that the demand for housing grew in Norman. This demand was a result of two military bases that were located in Norman: North and South Base. The Hardie Rucker Neighborhood was located close to South Base, a military installation built along Jenkins just one mile to the south. The houses built during this period were small and poorly constructed, probably due to the lack of materials and funds during the war.

Most of the neighborhood was constructed after the war ended. Returning service men and their families and new University of Oklahoma staff members began to fill Norman and the demand

for housing grew. There had been a housing shortage during the war and when the war ended, construction began immediately.

A few lots remained undeveloped through the end of the 1950s and the early 1960s. Some of these lots were filled with small examples of Contemporary architecture. These examples include houses with low-pitched roofs, glass walls, and incorporated carports.

The commercial portion of the neighborhood, at the intersection of Jenkins Avenue and Lindsey Street, began developing during the 1960s. These buildings were constructed of concrete blocks with flat roofs and storefronts. The storefronts along Jenkins Avenue were sheathed with Arkansas ledger stone, a material commonly used on the exterior of houses during the 1950s and 1960s.

Architectural Styles

Examples of residential architectural styles from the mid 1920s through the mid 1960s are included in the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood. The styles included are Minimal Traditional (69%), Ranch style (13%), Bungalow (9%), Contemporary (3%), Commercial style (3%), and no distinctive style (3%).¹

Craftsman/Bungalow (1905 - 1930)

The Bungalow spread from California where it was made popular by Greene and Greene soon after the turn of the century. Soon, rows of small, one-story Bungalows, and even neighborhoods filled with Bungalows, were found from coast to coast. Characteristically, a small house for a middle-income family, the Bungalow was inexpensive to build. The Prairie style, popular between 1900 and 1920, is a uniquely American architectural style derived from the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright and other Chicago architects. The Craftsman style, similar to the Bungalow with an emphasis on nature and craftsmanship, also played an important role in residential housing between 1905 and 1930. Each style placed an emphasis on horizontality, low-pitched roofs, exposed structural members, the use of native and natural materials, open-floor plans, and simple lines. The identifying exterior feature is a large front porch with massive brick, stone, or stucco piers capped with tapered, wooden columns.

¹ See description and history of the Minimal Traditional style and the Ranch style under History of the South Place University Neighborhood.

The demands of World War I halted much of America's residential construction. However, the decade that followed the war can be considered one of the building booms of the twentieth century. While newer housing was quickly built and purchased by the growing middle class, the Bungalow that surrounded America's downtowns was perfect for blue collar workers and their families.

The Bungalows included in the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood are moderately sized and simply designed. Many have a front-facing gable with a lower, front facing gable over the porch.

Contemporary Style (1940 - 1980)

This style was popular between 1940 and 1980. Generally designed by architects, there are two distinctive subtypes based on the roof style: flat or gabled. The flat roof subtype can be linked to the International Style. While the earlier International Style was simply designed with flat exterior surfaces often covered with stucco, the Contemporary style was generally sheathed with horizontal, vertical, and sometimes diagonal wood siding. Features of the gabled subtype can be found in the Craftsman/Bungalow style and the Prairie style and include wide, overhanging eaves, exposed roof beams, and heavy piers.

The few examples of the Contemporary style found in the Hardie Rucker Neighborhood are probably residences designed by University of Oklahoma professors or students from the College of Architecture. Small, contemporary residences can be found in other Norman neighborhoods that surround the campus.

Southridge Historic District

Description of the Survey Area

The Southridge Historic District is located approximately one mile south of downtown Norman. One block is part of the Classen Miller Addition, platted in 1903. The remaining nine blocks form the pie-shaped Southridge Addition that was platted in 1922. The neighborhood is flat and tree-filled. The original Southridge Addition plat dictated that the streets were to be tree lined and the trees were to be set a certain distance from the curb. Many of these trees remain and the neighborhood is full of foliage and mature landscaping.

The northern boundary of the survey area is the rear lot line behind the residences on the north side of East Boyd Street including the three-building, two-story apartment complex that is bounded by Macy Street on the north, Classen Boulevard on the west and Boyd Street on the south. The west boundary is the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad tracks. The south boundary of the survey area is the rear lot line of the residences that line East Brooks Street between Classen Boulevard and Oklahoma Avenue. The east boundary is Oklahoma Avenue. Classen Boulevard, which is also State Highway 77, runs through the district.

The architecture includes examples of the Minimal Traditional, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival styles. These three styles make up seventy-five percent of the district.

Results

One-hundred and twenty one (121) properties were surveyed within the boundaries of the Southridge Historic District.

Property Types

The survey area was platted for single-family residential development, although there is one apartment complex, one single-family residence that has been converted to apartments, and two commercial buildings within the boundaries. The apartment complex contains three, brick, two-story Minimal Traditional style buildings with Colonial Revival style architectural features. The commercial buildings are located on the northwest corner of the neighborhood. One of the commercial buildings is a Mission style stucco building; the other commercial building has a typical commercial storefront.

Dates of Construction in Southridge Historic District

Date of Construction	# of houses	%
1922-1933	27	25
1934 - 1941	34	32
1942 - 1952	34	32
1953 - 55	3	3
> 1955	8	8
Total		100

Single-family Dwellings

One-hundred and sixteen single-family dwellings are included in the survey of the Southridge Historic District survey area and include a wide variety of architectural styles. Approximately 55 percent of the residences are one-story, approximately 15 percent are one-and-one half story, and the remaining 30 percent are two-story, single-family residences. Approximately 60 percent of the residences have brick exteriors.

Multi-Family Dwellings

There is one apartment complex with three, two-story brick buildings, and one single-family residence that has been converted to more than one unit. The apartment complex is located on the northwest corner of the district. The single-family residence that now serves as apartments, is located at the south end of the district.

Commercial Buildings

There are two commercial buildings located with the Southridge Historic District. Both of these buildings are located on the corner of Boyd Street and Classen Boulevard. The Mont, located at 1300 South Classen Boulevard, is a one-story Mission style building with a stucco exterior. The second commercial building, is adjacent to the south side of the Mont and is a one-story, brick, commercial building with a storefront.

Property Types

Single-family Dwellings	Multi-Family Dwellings	Commercial	Total
115	3 apartment buildings 1 converted sf dwelling	2	121

Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

The properties included in the Southridge Historic District survey area were built between 1922 and 1995. Each of the properties were evaluated during the survey and a determination was made if they contributed to the district based on their age and architectural integrity. As a result of this evaluation, 19 percent were determined not to contribute to the district. These changes include alterations to garage openings, porches, windows and exterior sheathing.

Contributing and Non Contributing Properties in the Survey Area

Contributing Properties	Non Contributing Properties	Total
97 (80%)	23 (20%)	121 (100%)

Summary

The Southridge Historic District is the only neighborhood in Norman that is indicative of residential architecture built consistently between 1920 and 1950. This neighborhood provides excellent examples of housing built during the 1930s, when few houses were constructed.

Historic District Status

As part of the process, the Southridge Historic Survey Area was evaluated for its potential to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. This process combined the individual age and architectural integrity determinations with the historical significance of the entire area. As a result, it was determined that fourteen residences on East Brooks Street were ineligible to be included in the district. These residences were built toward the end of the period of significance and each of the properties were considerably smaller than average - compared to the entire survey. All of these dwellings were built between 1920 and 1955 and include Minimal Traditional, Art Deco, Ranch, and Bungalow/Craftsman styles of architecture. One

residence had been moved into the survey area. Also, due to their orientation toward Classen Boulevard, their size and their use, the three apartment buildings on the northwest corner of the district on Block 22 in the Classen Miller Addition, were also eliminated from the final historic district boundaries.

Properties must be at least 50 years old to be considered contributing to the historic district. Properties must also retain their architectural integrity. Few changes have been made to properties within the boundaries of the Southridge Historic District.

Total Southridge Surveys	121	%
Number of Properties in Southridge Historic District	104	86
Number of Properties excluded from the District	17	14

Contributing and Non Contributing Properties in the Southridge Historic District

Contributing Properties	Non Contributing Properties	Total
85 (82%)	19 (18%)	104 (100%)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Southridge Historic District be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. It is also recommended that the properties along Macy Street between Classen Boulevard and Oklahoma Avenue (north of the proposed district), and properties on Oklahoma Avenue between Boyd and Brooks Street (east of the proposed district) be surveyed. The research indicated that some of the houses on both of these adjacent streets were built prior to 1952 and it may be possible that part or all of these properties should be included in the National Register nomination.

It is also recommended that the properties along Macy Street and Oklahoma Avenue be considered as part of a city historic district. The properties along both of these streets are similar in size, style, and date of construction. The houses along Oklahoma Avenue face the west side of

the Southridge Addition and are in a location where they would not be considered part of any other adjacent neighborhood. The same is true for the houses on Macy Street. Although this area may not be traditionally associated with the rest of the Southridge Addition, over half of the properties are located in Block One. These houses are similar to those in the proposed Southridge Historic District and are in a location where they would not be considered part of any other adjacent neighborhood.

In conclusion, as part of the nomination process, it is recommended that the houses along Macy Street and Oklahoma Avenue be considered as possible additions to the historic district.

History of Southridge Historic District

The Southridge Historic District was primarily constructed between 1922 and 1952 and is the only neighborhood in Norman that was consistently developed between these years. While other neighborhoods that were platted in the 1920s languished during the slow economy of the 1930s, houses continued to be built in the Southridge Addition. The neighborhood consists of single-family, one- and two-story residences built in a variety of styles including Minimal Traditional, Colonial Revival, and the Tudor Revival style.

The Southridge Historic District consists of a portion of Block 22 of the Classen Miller Addition that was platted in 1903 and the Southridge Addition that was platted in 1922. The south end of the Classen Miller Addition, that is included in the Southridge Historic District, was developed after 1913.

The opportunity to buy lots in the Southridge Addition appeared in the October 22, 1922 issue of the Norman Transcript: "An ideal location for Good Homes." The newspaper article stated that ten to twenty-five dollars down and five to ten dollars a month would reserve a site for future homes. The average cost of the lots was \$350. The article also reported that over 2,000 people visited the new addition during the first two hours it was open and over fifty building sites were sold. By the end of the second week over 175 lots had been purchased. Mr. Raymond Barry was the first to begin construction of a residence in the newly opened addition. Mr. G. D. Manes built the eight room residence for \$4,000 at 1314 Classen Boulevard.

The Southridge Addition was a fifty acre tract of land that was owned and surveyed by Earle Miller and his wife, Mabel, and George W. And Martha Miller. When the Southridge Addition was developed, Mr. Miller was living in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The 1920s was a growth period for the City of Norman. Advertisements for real estate and lumber yards filled the newspapers. One lumber yard stated:

it was "your patriotic duty not to build during the war, but it is your patriotic duty to do so now."

Clyde Picard, a prominent real estate agent, advertised, "Southridge is proving very popular." The increasing population was credited to the University of Oklahoma and soon the city was nicknamed the "University City."

Steady growth continued from 1922 until 1952 with 25 percent of the homes erected during the 1920s, 32 percent of the homes built during the 1930s, and another 32 percent of the homes were built during the 1940s and early 1950s. Most of the homes built during the twenties are located at the northern end of the addition, along Boyd Street and Tulsa Street, with a few located on Classen and Okmulgee. The lots between the houses built during this period were gradually filled in over the next twenty years.

A wide variety of professionals built homes in the area. The 1937 Norman Social Directory lists Professor Paul S. Carpenter and his wife at 503 Shawnee, Mr. And Mrs. Frank C. Higginbotham at 625 Tulsa, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Mayfield at 509 Shawnee, Dr. And Mrs. J. W. Sturgis at 535 Shawnee, and Dr. And Mrs. Delbert Gordon Willard at 624 Tulsa.

The period of significance begins in 1922, when the Southridge Addition was platted, and ends in 1952, when the majority of the homes had been constructed. The Southridge Historic District represents the only neighborhood in Norman where housing was consistently constructed between 1922 and 1952 and has excellent examples of homes built during the 1930s. This neighborhood is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Architectural Styles in the Southridge Historic District

There is a wide variety of architectural styles in the Southridge Historic District, however, there are three styles that dominate the neighborhood. These styles include the Minimal Traditional style (35 percent), the Colonial Revival style (21 percent), and the Tudor Revival style (19 percent). Other styles include the Ranch style (6 percent), the Contemporary style (5 percent), and the Bungalow /Craftsman style (4 percent). There are two examples of each of the following styles: Spanish Mission, French Eclectic, and the Classical Revival. There is one example of the Monterey style.²

Colonial Revival (1880 - 1955)

The Colonial Revival style of architecture was popular in the United States from the late 1800s until the 1950s. The revival began prior to the turn of the century and became one of the most popular choices, particularly with two-story residences. Characteristics of this style include the side gabled roof and "Colonial" architectural features borrowed from earlier examples which were used to detail the entries and windows.

This style was interpreted with a variety of materials including the use of clapboards and brick for sheathing, ready made classical wood columns and door surrounds with elaborate entablatures, and custom made details of the same nature. The focal point of the house is often an elaborately designed portico with a gabled pediment, a fanlight, massive wood panel doors with sidelights, engaged pilasters and wooden colonettes. Simply designed examples have a stoop with a pedimented frontispiece. These porticos or frontispieces were often sold as a set by local lumber companies who ordered these doors and windows from large manufacturing companies. Other identifying features include end wall chimneys, one-story side porches or garden rooms, porte cocheres, and gabled dormers across the facade.

This style is represented by approximately twenty-one percent of the residences in the Southridge Historic District.

² See the South University Place Neighborhood section for descriptions of the Minimal Traditional style and the Ranch style. See the Hardie Rucker section for a description of the Contemporary style.

Tudor Revival Style (1890 - 1940)

The Tudor Revival style was very popular during the 1920s. A steeply-pitched roof with multiple gables; a massive, front-facing chimney; arched doorways and windows; and narrow, multi-paned windows characterized this style. This style was most often sheathed with brick. Noted in popular magazines for its hominess and charm, the Tudor quickly found favor with developers and also as a custom-designed home. Changes in construction methods, particularly the advancement of masonry veneering techniques, allowed for this style to be easily constructed for any income level.

America's construction boom ended with the stock market crash in 1929 and during the first half of the 1930s most residential construction was suspended. The elaborately detailed design of the Tudor Revival style quickly fell from favor and the simplistic lines of the Colonial Revival style carried through the early 1930s. The demise of the live-in servant and the popularity of the automobile both changed the size and appearance of the home. While some architectural details from almost all of the revival styles were used on the few homes constructed before 1935, the American house was beginning to make obvious changes.

Nineteen percent of the properties in the Southridge Historic District are Tudor Revival style residences.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style (1905 - 1930)

The Bungalow spread from California where it was made popular by Greene and Greene soon after the turn of the century. Soon rows of small, one-story Bungalows, and even neighborhoods filled with Bungalows, were found from coast to coast. Characteristically a small house for a middle-income family, the Bungalow was inexpensive to build. The Prairie style (popular between 1900 and 1920), a uniquely American architectural style derived from the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright and other Chicago architects; and the Craftsman style (1905-1930), similar to the Bungalow with an emphasis on nature and craftsmanship; also played an important role in residential housing between 1905 and 1930. Each of the styles placed an emphasis on horizontality, low-pitched roofs, exposed structural members, the use of native and natural materials, open-floor plans, and simple lines. The identifying exterior feature is a large front porch with massive brick, stone, or stucco piers capped with tapered, wooden columns.

The demands of World War I put a halt to much of America's residential construction. However, the decade which followed the war can be considered one of the building booms of the twentieth century. While newer housing was quickly built and purchased by the growing middle class, the Bungalow that surrounded America's downtowns were perfect for blue collar workers and their families.

The majority of Bungalows are one-story homes with low-pitched roofs articulated with rafter tails under the eaves and brackets under the gable ends. A wide variety of materials were used included clapboards, brick and stucco sheathing; brick, wood and decorative concrete block piers and columns, and simply detailed wood windows and doors. Porch styles included full facade porches either incorporated under the main front-facing gable end or dropped gable roofs. Approximately one-half of the Bungalows have a partial porch either incorporated under the main gable or with a dropped gable roof. Most Bungalows are built on raised brick or decorative concrete block foundations.

Four percent of the residences in the Southridge Historic District are Bungalows.

Other Distinctive Styles

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (1890-1940)

One Mission/Spanish Revival style home is located in the Southridge Historic District. This two-story home is at 603 Okmulgee and was designed by Harold Gimeno. Gimeno is a well-known Norman architect that designed numerous Spanish style homes and commercial buildings in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area between 1920 and 1950. Built in 1941, the stone, two-story residence is L-shaped with a half courtyard in the front. Typical of the style, the roof is clay tile and the windows and doors are arched. There is a large, stone side chimney. This house is potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition to the one example of the Mission style, there is also one example of the Monterey style that was popular between 1925 and 1955. The Monterey style combined aspects of the Spanish and Colonial Revival styles. This style is generally two stories with a low-pitched gabled roof and a cantilevered, second-story balcony. Located at 544 Shawnee, this house well represents the style.

French Eclectic (1915 - 1945)

There are two examples of the French Eclectic style of architecture in the Southridge Historic District. Both are common subtypes of the style are referred to as "towered." This style has a prominent round tower with a high, conical roof and serves as the principal doorway to the home. This style is patterned after farmhouses from the province of Normandy in northwestern France. There are two French Eclectic homes located on Boyd Street.

Prairie (1900 - 1920) and Classical Revival (1895 - 1950) Styles

During the 1920s a wide variety of residential architectural styles were popular. Some were purely American, including the Prairie School style, while others were revival styles from past periods. There are two Prairie School style homes in the Southridge Historic District located at 1320 Classen and 535 East Boyd. These two-story homes are similar with hip roofs, brick exteriors, and large, open porches. The porch posts were often large brick piers. There are also two examples of the Classical Revival style of architecture. This style is characterized by two-story porch columns on the front facade. Both of the Southridge Historic District Classical Revival style homes are brick with centered entrances and two-story columns.

Architectural Styles in the Southridge Historic District

Architectural Style	#	%
Minimal Traditional	37	35
Colonial Revival	22	21
Tudor Revival	20	21
Ranch	5	6
Contemporary	5	5
Bungalow	4	4
Other	14	8
Total	107	100 %

Other styles in the historic district include Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (2), Monterey (1), French Eclectic (2), and Classical Revival (2).

Appendix

Definitions

Garages

- Detached Garage The garage is a separate building.
- Attached Garage The entire garage is separated from the main body of the house and has a separate roof.
- Incorporated Garage The garage is incorporated under the roof of the main body of the house or the design of the garage is incorporated with the overall design of the main house.

Porches

- Stoop A stoop is a small porch, with or without a porch roof, that is approximately the width of the entryway door.
- Partial Porch A partial porch is larger than the width of the entryway door and generally has a roof.
- Porch in L A porch in the L is generally between two wall surfaces that form an L, the roof is generally separate from the roof of the main body of the house.
- Incorporated Porch An incorporated porch has the same roof as the main body of the house. Often it is inset behind the front facade of the main body.

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South University Place Neighborhood

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
500 CLEARVIEW	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
504 CLEARVIEW	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
508 CLEARVIEW	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
512 CLEARVIEW	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
516 CLEARVIEW	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
520 CLEARVIEW	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
524 CLEARVIEW	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
528 CLEARVIEW	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
532 CLEARVIEW	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1729 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1964	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1725 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1721 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1717 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1713 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1709 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1701 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1621 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1615 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1609 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1601 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1517 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1513 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1509 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1505 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1501 PARKVIEW TERRACE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
523 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
521 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
519 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
517 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
515 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
513 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
511 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
509 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

South University Place Neighborhood

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
507 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
505 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
503 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
501 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
500 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
502 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1510 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1512 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1514 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1600 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1608 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1614 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1620 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1700 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1708 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1712 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1716 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1720 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1724 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1728 BEDFORD LANE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
501 CLEARVIEW DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
505 CLEARVIEW DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
509 CLEARVIEW DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
513 CLEARVIEW DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
517 CLEARVIEW DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
521 CLEARVIEW DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
525 CLEARVIEW DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
529 CLEARVIEW DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
533 CLEARVIEW DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
516 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
514 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
512 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
510 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH

South University Place Neighborhood

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
508 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
506 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
504 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
502 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
500 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
501 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
503 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
505 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
507 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
509 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
511 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
513 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
515 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
517 INWOOD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
516 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
514 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
512 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
510 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
508 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
506 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
504 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
502 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
500 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
501 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
503 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
505 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
507 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
509 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
511 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
513 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
515 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
517 MANOR DRIVE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
522 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH

South University Place Neighborhood

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
520 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
518 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
516 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
514 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
512 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
510 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
508 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
506 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
504 FLEETWOOD	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
500 STINSON	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
500 STINSON (2ND APART. EX.)	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH

Hardie Rucker Neighborhood

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
1418 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1416 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1414 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1412 GEORGE	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1410 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1408 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1406 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1404 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1402 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY
1400 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY
1318 GEORGE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1316 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1314 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1312 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1310 1/2 GEORGE	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1310 GEORGE	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY
1308 GEORGE	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1306 GEORGE	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1300 GEORGE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1301 MCKINLEY	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1303 MCKINLEY	CA. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1305 MCKINLEY	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1307 MCKINLEY	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1309 MCKINLEY	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1311 MCKINLEY	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1313 MCKINLEY	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1315 MCKINLEY	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1317 MCKINLEY	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
401 FARMER	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
402 FARMER	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1403 MCKINLEY	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1405 MCKINLEY	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1407 MCKINLEY	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH

Hardie Rucker Neighborhood

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
1409 MCKINLEY	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1411 MCKINLEY	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1413 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1415 MCKINLEY	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
411 STINSON	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1420 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1416 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1414 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1412 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1410 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1408 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1406 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1404 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1402 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1400 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1316 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1314 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1312 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1310 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1308 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1306 MCKINLEY	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1304 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1302 MCKINLEY	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
310-312-314 LINSEY	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
302-304 1/2 LINDSEY	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
1303 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1305 GARFIELD	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1307 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1309 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1311 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1313 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1315 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1317 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

Hardie Rucker Neighborhood

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
1319 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1401 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1403 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1405 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1407 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1409 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1411 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1413 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1415 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1417 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1416 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1414 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1412 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1410 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1408 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1406 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1404 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1402 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1400 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
209-211 FARMER	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
213-215 FARMER	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
1324 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1322 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1320 GARFIELD AVENUE, APTS.	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1318 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1316 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1314 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1312 GARFIELD AVENUE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1310 GARFIELD AVENUE	ca. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1300 GARFIELD AVENUE/222	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
212 LINDSEY, APARTMENTS A, B	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
204-206 LINDSEY	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1301 LINCOLN	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE

Hardie Rucker Neighborhood

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
1305 LINCOLN	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1309 LINCOLN AVENUE	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1315 LINCOLN AVENUE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1317 LINCOLN AVENUE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1319 LINCOLN AVENUE	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1321 LINCOLN AVENUE,	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1323-1325 LINCOLN AVENUE	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1327 LINCOLN AVENUE,	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1329 LINCOLN	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1401 LINCOLN	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1403 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1405 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1407 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1409 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1411 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1413 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1415 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1417 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1420 LINCOLN AVENUE	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1418 LINCOLN AVENUE	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1412-1414 LINCOLN	CA. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1410 LINCOLN	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1408 LINCOLN, APARTMENTS A, B	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1404 LINCOLN	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY
1402 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1400 LINCOLN	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
115-117 FARMER	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
1322 LINCOLN	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1320 LINCOLN AVENUE	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY
1318 LINCOLN	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1314 LINCOLN	CA. 1943	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1312 LINCOLN	CA. 1943	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
120 E. LINDSEY	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 62 COMMERCIAL STYLE

Hardie Rucker Neighborhood

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
1301 S. JENKINS	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 62 COMMERCIAL STYLE
1303 S. JENKINS	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 62 COMMERCIAL STYLE
1305 S. JENKINS	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 62 COMMERCIAL STYLE
1311-1315 S. JENKINS	CA. 1963	NONCONTRIBUTING 62 COMMERCIAL STYLE
1331 S. JENKINS	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1401 S. JENKINS	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1403 S. JENKINS	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1405 S. JENKINS	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1407 S. JENKINS	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1411-1413 S. JENKINS	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1423 S. JENKINS	CA. 1947	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1 4 2 5 S . J E N K A I	1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1427 S. JENKINS	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1429 S. JENKINS	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

Southridge Historic District Survey Area

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
1604-1608-1610 CLASSEN	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 73 ART DECO
1602 CLASSEN	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1600 CLASSEN	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1500 CLASSEN	CA. 1932	NONCONTRIBUTING 01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
1400 CLASSEN	CA. 1975	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY
1386 CLASSEN	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1384 CLASSEN	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1380 CLASSEN	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1358 CLASSEN	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
1352 CLASSEN	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1350 CLASSEN	CA. 1948	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1336 CLASSEN	CA. 1975	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY
1320 CLASSEN	CA. 1922	CONTRIBUTING TO 61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL
1318 CLASSEN	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1316 CLASSEN	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1314 CLASSEN	CA. 1927	NONCONTRIBUTING 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
1310 CLASSEN	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
1304 CLASSEN	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 62 COMMERCIAL STYLE
1300 CLASSEN	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 55 MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL
406 MACY	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
1209 CLASSEN	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
505 EAST BOYD	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
517 EAST BOYD	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL
527 EAST BOYD	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
531 EAST BOYD	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
535 EAST BOYD	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL
601 EAST BOYD	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
609 EAST BOYD	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
615 EAST BOYD	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
619 EAST BOYD	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
623 EAST BOYD	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
625 EAST BOYD	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
627 EAST BOYD	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL

Southridge Historic District Survey Area

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
629 EAST BOYD	CA. 1948	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
631 EAST BOYD	CA. 1975	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY (TUDOR)
635 EAST BOYD	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
642 EAST BOYD	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
640 EAST BOYD	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
636 EAST BOYD	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
632 EAST BOYD	CA. 1939	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
634 EAST BOYD	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 FRENCH ECLECTIC
620 EAST BOYD	CA. 1943	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
614 EAST BOYD	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
612 EAST BOYD	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
608 EAST BOYD	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
600 EAST BOYD	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
534 EAST BOYD	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
530 EAST BOYD	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
524 EAST BOYD	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
520 EAST BOYD	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
518 EAST BOYD	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
504 EAST BOYD	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
503 TULSA	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
509 TULSA	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
515 TULSA	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
527 TULSA	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
535 TULSA	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
601 TULSA	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
613 TULSA	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
617 TULSA	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
621 TULSA	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL
625 TULSA	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
627 TULSA	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
633 TULSA	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
645 TULSA	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
644 TULSA	CA. 1927	NONCONTRIBUTING 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL

Southridge Historic District Survey Area

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
640 TULSA	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
630 TULSA	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
626 TULSA	CA. 1927	NONCONTRIBUTING 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
624 TULSA	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
620 TULSA	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
616 TULSA	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 RANCH
602 TULSA	CA. 1927	NONCONTRIBUTING 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
540 TULSA	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
530 TULSA	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
500 TULSA	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
501 OKMULGEE	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
603 OKMULGEE	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 55 MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL
605 OKMULGEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
617 OKMULGEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
623 OKMULGEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
627 OKMULGEE	CA. 1950	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 RANCH
633 OKMULGEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
635 OKMULGEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
643 OKMULGEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
640 OKMULGEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 FRENCH ECLECTIC
636 OKMULGEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
630 OKMULGEE	CA. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
620 OKMULGEE	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
616 OKMULGEE	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
614 OKMULGEE	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
611 OKMULGEE	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
503 SHAWNEE	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
509 SHAWNEE	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
511 SHAWNEE	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
515 SHAWNEE	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
535 SHAWNEE	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTING TO 53 TUDOR REVIVAL
539 SHAWNEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
545 SHAWNEE	CA. 1990	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY

Southridge Historic District Survey Area

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
546 SHAWNEE	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
544 SHAWNEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MONTEREY
518 SHAWNEE	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
516 SHAWNEE	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
514 SHAWNEE	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
512 SHAWNEE	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
510 SHAWNEE	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
500 SHAWNEE	CA. 1960	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 CONTEMPORARY
501 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1927	NONCONTRIBUTING 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
505 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
507 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 51 COLONIAL REVIVAL
511 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1960	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 RANCH
513 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
515 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1943	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
517 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
531 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
522 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 73 ART DECO
518 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1938	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
510 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1938	NONCONTRIBUTING 65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
506 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
504 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1948	CONTRIBUTING TO 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
500 EAST BROOKS	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING 80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL