MILITARY PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY

Intensive Level Survey of THE ORIGINAL MILITARY PARK ADDITION
Reconnaissance Level Survey of THE FRIZZELL NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhood and Community Planning Department
City of Oklahoma City

January 1993

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE MILITARY PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

Intensive Level Survey
of
THE ORIGINAL MILITARY PARK ADDITION

and

Reconnaissance Level Survey
of
THE FRIZZELL NEIGHBORHOOD

Submitted to:

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Submitted by:

Neighborhood and Community Planning Department
City of Oklahoma City

January 10, 1993

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT OF REPORT 1

INTRODUCTION 2

PROJECT OBJECTIVES 4

RESEARCH DESIGN 5

HISTORY OF MILITARY PARK 6

POTENTIAL DISTRICT DELINEATION 13

Military Park Historic District
North Virginia Avenue Historic District

POTENTIAL ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES 16

Properties Which Warrant Further Study

RESULTS 18

RECOMMENDATIONS 22

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX

Military Park Historic District Platting History
(Date order and alphabetical order)
Properties included in the Military Park Intensive
Survey, 1992
Properties included in the Frizzell Reconnaissance
Survey, 1992

MAPS

Military Park Intensive Survey/Frizzell Reconnaissance Survey
Military Park - Date Built

ABSTRACT

An architectural/historical survey of the Military Park neighborhood was conducted in September and October of 1992 by the Neighborhood and Community Planning Department of the City of Oklahoma City as part of the Certified Local Government program. The study area is bounded on the east by Western Avenue, the west by Pennsylvania Avenue, the south by NW 30th Street, and the north by NW 36th Street.

The original boundaries of the study area were modified during the project by agreement of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office to include the south side of NW 30th Street between Western Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue because of the similarity of architecture and age of construction. Those properties north of NW 30th Street and west of Kentucky Avenue were excluded from the intensive survey and included in the Frizzell Reconnaissance Survey because the majority of the residences were built after 1942, the fifty-year cutoff date. The Putnam Heights Historic District extended into the original study area. These four blocks were also excluded from the survey.

Seven hundred ninety-three (793) properties were surveyed in the intensive survey of Military Park. Eighty-five percent of the properties were identified as over fifty years old. Approximately ten percent of the properties surveyed which were over fifty years old had been altered and could not be considered contributing properties if included in a historic district. Classen Boulevard, a major six-lane street, divides the neighborhood in half and the majority of the buildings on either side of the street were built after 1942 or had been altered and would be considered noncontributing properties if included in a historic district.

The Frizzell neighborhood, bounded on the east by Kentucky Avenue, the west by Pennsylvania, the south by NW 30th Street, and the north by NW 36th Street, was surveyed using the reconnaissance method. Of the approximately 245 properties located in this neighborhood, 10 percent were surveyed. This area was primarily developed between 1930 and the mid-1960s.

In addition to the field work, a historic context for the Military Park neighborhood was prepared. By combining the information collected during the field work with the historical research, it was determined that a large part of the Military Park neighborhood is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. That area could generally be described as the original Military Park Addition, which was platted in 1904. A second district was identified in the area included in the Frizzell Reconnaissance Survey. Built in 1937 and 1938, the twenty houses which line the west side of the 3100 and 3200 block of Virginia Avenue also have been determined eligible for the Register as an example of housing representing the beginning of the contemporary movement of residential architecture before World War II. Two commercial buildings, located at the southeast and northeast corners of North Pennsylvania and NW 30th, were also identified as potentially eligible historic properties. Three residences, outside the boundaries of the identified historic districts, were identified as warranting further research.

INTRODUCTION

The Military Park neighborhood is located approximately three-and-one-half-miles northwest of downtown Oklahoma City and was one of the first suburban neighborhoods in Oklahoma City. Early development of the neighborhood coincided with the construction of the street car system in 1903 and 1904. The main north-south Oklahoma City street car line was located on Classen Boulevard, which goes through the middle of the original Military Park Addition. The Military Park Addition was platted in 1904 by I.M. Putnam, who later platted the Putnam Heights Addition. Putnam Heights is adjacent to the north side of Military Park and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. Included in the study area is the Frizzell neighborhood which is located between NW 30th and NW 36th streets and between Kentucky and Pennsylvania avenues. The Frizzell neighborhood was primarily developed between the early 1930s and the early 1950s.

The study area was selected for its historical association to the original Military Park Addition which makes up almost two-thirds of the entire neighborhood. The area is surrounded by two distinct neighborhoods: the Epworth/Oklahoma City University neighborhood, which is located south of NW 30th Street between Classen Boulevard and Pennsylvania Avenue; and the Central Park neighborhood, which is located east of Western Avenue, between NW 30th Street and NW 36th Street. Located west of Military Park, on the west side of Pennsylvania is the Sequoyah neighborhood, which was developed in the 1920s. Two whole blocks and two half blocks of the Putnam Heights Historic District extend into the study area. These four blocks were not included in the 1992 survey.

The Military Park neighborhood contains a mixture of architectural styles; however, it should be noted that this area is the location of some of Oklahoma City's finest examples of residential houses built between 1904 and 1911. Many examples of the one-story Neoclassical cottage are located in the area. This one-story cottage was popular between 1905 and 1918. The style is easily identified by several common features including a hipped roof with a centered hipped dormer and a full-facade porch with classical columns. The dominant style of the neighborhood is the Bungalow. Other styles include the American Foursquare or Prairie School style, Colonial Revival, and Folk Victorian cottages. A few Tudor Revival residences were constructed in the neighborhood during the 1920s on the remaining undeveloped lots.

Almost in the center of the Military Park neighborhood is Classen Boulevard, one of Oklahoma City's major north-south arteries. Over the years many of the residential properties located on Classen were replaced with commercial properties. In the twenties a small brick shopping center was built on the corner of NW 30th Street and Classen. As Oklahoma City's residential suburbs continued to develop toward the northwest, Classen Boulevard provided a vital link from the downtown to the suburbs. The last burst of construction along Classen Boulevard was during the 1960s and 1970s. During these same years many of the remaining residences were converted into commercial uses.

Memorial Park, originally named Putnam Park, is located in the northeast corner of the neighborhood and is a vital part of the city's park system. Two landmark objects are located within the park: a large water fountain on Classen Boulevard and the Shakespeare Memorial, in the northeastern corner near Western Avenue. In the middle of the park are tennis courts, a swimming pool, and the Uptown Kiwanis Club community building.

Overall, the neighborhood has had few changes. The most significant alterations include the commercial buildings constructed on Classen Boulevard and the demolition of almost all of the housing on two blocks in the middle of the district. The housing, which was located on NW 30th between McKinley and Florida, was replaced with two apartment complexes built in 1970.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The intensive level survey of Military Park and the reconnaissance level survey of the Frizzell Neighborhood included the following objectives:

1 Delineate boundaries for a potential National Register historic district or districts within the Military Park neighborhood;

2. Identify individual properties which, on the basis of age (over 50 years old) and integrity, contribute to a potential historic district or districts within the Military Park neighborhood and to substantiate such assessments;

3. Record, photograph, and identify those individual properties in the project area which, on the basis of age and integrity, warrant further study to determine individual eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and to substantiate such assessments;

4. Identify and characterize those properties in the project area which, on the basis of insufficient age or integrity, do not contribute to a potential historic district or districts within the Military Park neighborhood; and

5. Identify and annotate all reference material necessary for completing National Register nominations of properties located in the study areas that are determined to warrant further study.

AREA SURVEYED

The Military Park study area is bounded on the east by Western Avenue, the west by Pennsylvania Avenue, the south by one-half block south of NW 30th Street and the north by NW 36th Street.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Maryjo Meacham and John R. Calhoun, associate planners for the Neighborhood and Community Planning Department of Oklahoma City, served as members of the field team for the survey of the Military Park neighborhood. The initial research for the architectural/historical survey of the Military Park neighborhood included collecting information from various organizations and institutions including the City of Oklahoma City, the Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma City Public Library.

Information located at the City included an original set of Sanborn Insurance maps, ca. 1906 - 1947; the 1930 and 1947 Oklahoma City comprehensive plans; historic maps; and a wide variety of information located in the vertical files in the Neighborhood and Community Planning Department library.

The Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma has a wide range of material concerning Oklahoma City located in the vertical files. The Oklahoma City Sanborn Insurance maps are also available on microfilm.

The Oklahoma City Public Library has extensive files on many Oklahoma City subjects, including individual files on notable Oklahoma City residents. These files primarily consist of newspaper articles from the 1920s through the 1980s. However, the individual biographies are a compilation of a variety of materials. A set of Oklahoma City city directories, starting from the year 1903, is also located in the library. The directories were the primary source for dates of construction of the properties located in the study area.

The Daily Oklahoman, the daily paper for Oklahoma City since the early 1890s, was also used extensively for items related to the development of Military Park. Issues of the paper from 1904 until the early 1920s were included in the research efforts.

After the initial research was completed, an intensive survey of the study area was undertaken. This included completing a survey form and photographing each of the properties. Approximately one month after the field work began, research revealed that the western part of the original study area had primarily been constructed after 1942. This area, except for the buildings facing NW 30th, was excluded from the intensive survey and a reconnaissance survey was conducted for the properties west of Kentucky Avenue.

The project was concluded with 793 surveys of Military Park, 28 surveys of the Frizzell reconnaissance neighborhood, and a final report.

THE HISTORY OF MILITARY PARK

The Military Park neighborhood, located between Western Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, NW 30th Street, and NW 36th Street in Oklahoma City, was developed between 1904 and the late 1920s by three prominent developers--Israel M. Putnam, Anton Classen, and G.A. Nichols. Divided by Classen Boulevard, it is one of Oklahoma City's earliest suburbs and was built along the main north-south route of the city's streetcar line. Memorial Park, originally named Putnam Park, is located in the northeast corner of the neighborhood. The area also was once the location of the Oklahoma Military Institute.

Historical Overview

In 1910 the Daily Oklahoman reported that during the first twenty-one years of growth, Oklahoma City had undergone three distinct periods of development. From the day of settlement on April 22, 1889, until 1893 the town resembled a small, rural village. These years were followed by an exodus of population and almost one-third of the original claimants moved on. Between 1893 and 1897 the landscape of the city changed little. By the turn of the century Oklahoma City was ready for changes and challenges. Booster organizations were formed and the citizens of Oklahoma City began to pursue a wide variety of economic opportunities, including the automobile industry and the meat packing trade. The city began to grow in leaps and bounds as the suburbs followed the streetcar lines spreading from the center of the city.

Early Oklahoma City neighborhoods were built to the north and west of the downtown area. The North Canadian River, south of downtown Oklahoma City, served as a natural boundary, and home builders instinctively sought to locate their residences on the slightly rolling hills that progressed from the river valley. The location of the Santa Fe railroad tracks, directly east of the downtown, served as a second barrier to home builders. While some residences were erected on the east side of the railroad tracks, it was not until the state capitol site was chosen in 1910 that the east side of town became attractive to middle and upper-income families. The south side of the river did prove to be an appealing site for some early Oklahoma City residents when in 1904 Capitol Hill was platted. This small settlement remained independent for three years until it became the eighth ward of Oklahoma City.

The city began to expand shortly after the turn of the century and in 1902 University Addition was platted by Anton Classen. These two additions are located just north of 16th Street, between Walker and Gatewood avenues. In 1903 the Epworth Addition, located between NW 23rd and NW 30th and between Western and Blackwelder avenues, was laid out. These two additions were a direct result of Anton Classen and John Shartel soliciting an institution of higher learning to locate in Oklahoma City. When the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, expressed an interest in locating a college in Oklahoma, Classen and Shartel proposed to provide the land for the school. University Addition was platted with eight blocks along the west side of Classen Boulevard reserved for the school. The school never grew to the size

that was originally predicted and in 1919 Shartel replatted the unused portion which had been set aside for the school and built more homes.

University Addition was followed by Epworth View. This addition was platted by I.M. Putnam and included several blocks on either side of Classen between NW 23rd Street and NW 30th Street.

By 1903 Oklahoma City was proud to possess a modern street car line which provided service from downtown Oklahoma City as far as north 13th Street. In 1910 the line had grown remarkably, reaching Belle Isle, which is approximately fifty blocks north of downtown. The first and primary north-south street car route followed Classen Boulevard north toward Belle Isle and eventually was incorporated into the interurban system. John W. Shartel served as the first vice president of the Oklahoma Railway Company and Anton Classen served as president. Classen's interest in the street car lines coincided with his interest in suburban development.

As the streetcar line continued to move north, Putnam followed by platting Military Park in 1904 directly north of the Epworth View Addition.

Military Park

As early as January of 1904 I.M. Putnam was advertising lots for sale in the "famous northwest" part of the city. The additions listed in the Daily Oklahoman included Military Hills, College Park, and the Epworth View Addition; all three located between Epworth University and the State Military Institute. (Epworth University was located between NW 17th and NW 21st streets and Classen and McKinley avenues. The State Military Institute was located at the northwest corner of NW 34th Street and McKinley Avenue.) For the next several years I.M. Putnam continued to plat most of the land located in the approximate 320 acres between Western, Pennsylvania, NW 30th Street, and NW 36th Street. He operated his business under the company names: the College Park Land Company and the Military Park Development Company. (See map--Military Park Plat Dates)

In April of 1904 Military Hills and College Park were combined and entered at the Oklahoma County Courthouse as blocks one through twenty-one of the Military Park Addition. Houses had been constructed by 1907 on the 1700 blocks of 34th and 35th Streets and by 1910 eleven clapboard houses had been built in the 1400 block of 32nd Street. These early houses can be identified as Neoclassical cottages and are defined by their low, hipped roofs, the overhanging roof which serves as a full facade porch, and the placement of a hipped dormer on the roof squarely over the entry.

Later, after the military academy located on what became Block E in the Military Park Addition burned to the ground in 1909, Putnam was joined by George C. and Lelia L. Jones in his endeavor to plat Putnam Heights (August 1910). Jones was the president of the Oklahoma College for Young Ladies and Conservatory of Fine Arts, which was located at the southwest corner of McKinley Avenue and NW 36th Street (no longer

extant). The Classen Company developed Blocks C and D, the two blocks in the Putnam Heights neighborhood that are south of NW 36th Street.

Between 1904 and 1910 I.M. Putnam consistently ran the largest real estate adds in the Daily Oklahoman where he advertised the Putnam Additions, which included the Military Park Addition, the Epworth View Addition, and later, the Putnam Heights Addition. The 1906 Oklahoma City Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that Military Park, rather than Epworth View (located between Northwest 23rd and Northwest 30th), attracted more housing the first two years. This is unusual because Epworth was six to ten blocks closer to downtown Oklahoma City than Military Park was.

Anton Classen, one of Putnam's competitors, increased the size of his residential real estate advertisements around 1910. Shortly after, Putnam apparently ceased all efforts to sell residential real estate. Putnam's decrease of business in Oklahoma City can probably be attributed to his interest in other cities in Oklahoma, and later, in San Antonio, Texas.

It was not unusual for additions to be replatted as land was developed by subsequent owners. The replatting of blocks within and surrounding the original Military Park Addition coincided with the reduction of advertisements by Putnam in the Oklahoma City paper. Westmont, a small, four-block addition located at the corner of 36th Street and Pennsylvania, was platted by Ed L. and Kate H. Dunn in 1906. This one-eighth of a section was not owned by Putnam.

Two additions, noteworthy because they line the south and north sides of Putnam Park (Memorial Park), are the Continental Place Addition, platted by the Continental Trust Company (D.A. Duncan, president) in June of 1911; and the Parkdale Addition, platted by Marion H. and Myrne W. Rhodes in 1917. The houses in the Continental Place Addition were constructed between 1912 and 1920. The houses on the south side of the park, in Parkdale Addition, were almost all built in 1918.

The western half of the Military Park neighborhood (primarily west of Indiana and Kentucky) continued to develop from the late 1930s through the 1960s, although a few houses were constructed in the area as early as 1905. Later replats include Frizzell's Addition in 1940 and Virginia Terrace in 1961.

Israel Mercer Putnam (1873-1961)

Israel Mercer Putnam was one of Oklahoma City's early prominent realtors and was active in both politics and civic organizations. He is responsible for the early development of a number of subdivisions including Military Park and Putnam Heights. Putnam is credited for selling residential lots in Military Park and building many of the early homes in the neighborhood. His other businesses included owning and managing a large farm outside the city.

I.M. Putnam came to Oklahoma City in 1901 after completing two years of law school at the University of Georgia. He began practicing law with Sam Hooker, later a county

judge in Oklahoma County. However, he saw the opportunity to enter the real estate business and within a short time abandoned his law practice. In 1903 he established the Putnam Company and for the next six to eight years almost dominated the residential real estate business in Oklahoma City.

The first two additions Putnam developed were Epworth View (now directly east of Oklahoma City University between Northwest 23rd and Northwest 30th streets) and Military Park. He purchased a large parcel of land, approximately 320 acres, which included most of the area west of Western Avenue, south of 36th Street, north of 30th, and east of Pennsylvania. Putnam relied heavily on advertisements in the Daily Oklahoman and between 1904 and 1910 consistently had the largest real estate advertisements in the paper.

Located in the middle of Putnam's development was the Oklahoma State Military Institute. The Oklahoma Military Institute was established in 1903 under the authority of the Secretary of War, and Charles S. Colcord served as the president until 1907. Colcord was Oklahoma City's first police chief and the first sheriff of Oklahoma County. In 1906, in partnership with Robert Galbreath, he discovered the Glen Pool (the first commercial oil pool in Oklahoma). The academy was a large, frame, three-story building with a gambrel roof with gabled dormers, a three-sided tower, and Gothic Revival windows. In 1904 the street car line was extended to the grounds of the academy, three miles from downtown Oklahoma City, and over one thousand visitors rode out the first day to visit the campus. This extension made it easy for Putnam to market the surrounding residential property.

In 1907 the name of the military school was changed to the Oklahoma Military Academy and Putnam became president. However, in 1909 the school burned and the campus was moved to Claremore, Oklahoma. The following year, Putnam platted the area where the school was located as part of Putnam Heights and divided the block into large residential lots.

He promoted "Putnam Additions" as conveniently located between two educational facilities, north of Epworth University (1900 block of North Douglas) and south of the Oklahoma Military Academy (1500 block of NW 34th). Epworth University had been established in 1902 and was approximately one-half mile south of Military Park. The university was located in the middle of the University Addition, which was platted by Anton Classen and John Shartel.

On the east side of Putnam's development, between Western Avenue and Classen Boulevard, was Putnam Park (now named Memorial Park). Originally a small lake was situated on the property and Putnam and George C. Jones built a pavilion for recreation next to the lake, which was referred to as "Putnam's Puddle."

In 1908 the city annexed twenty-two additions, including Military Park and Putnam Heights. Putnam is also responsible for developing the Putnam Heights Addition, which is located north of Military Park and includes part of the site where the Oklahoma Military Academy was located. The houses in Putnam Heights were built between 1910

and the early 1930s. The residences in this area are larger than most of those to the south in Military Park and the neighborhood includes one of the residences which I.M. and Harriet Putnam occupied. Part of the addition is now known as the Putnam Heights Historic District and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

Other additions developed by Putnam include Putnam Park, Lakeside, and Lakeview Heights. He is also credited for donating the site for the Oklahoma College for Young Ladies (SW corner of McKinley Avenue and NW 36th Street), the State Baptist Orphan School (NW 63rd and Pennsylvania Avenue) and part of the site for Epworth University. An early Oklahoma City map included in the Standard Atlas of Oklahoma County, 1907 lists the Military Park Development Company as owner of the half section which was located between Pennsylvania and Western avenues and NW 56th and NW 63rd (site of orphanage). The same company was also listed as the owner of the next quarter section to the east, southeast of the intersection of NW 63rd Streets and Western Avenue.

Active in the Democratic party, Putnam was elected to the first legislature in 1907 and served on a number of committees. He is most well-known for making the first motion to the House of Representatives that the state capitol be moved from Guthrie to Oklahoma City, in a surprise move in 1908. Putnam and John Shartel, owner of the Oklahoma Railway Company, purchased land northwest of downtown Oklahoma City (Putnam City) and hoped to attract the Oklahoma State Capitol to their site. Their offer included 1,600 acres of land near present-day Bethany and $1,700,000 in cash to help finance the move and pay for new buildings. The first Putnam City school, built in 1910, was constructed by Putnam in hopes it would be used as part of the capitol complex. Their site was not chosen, however, and the capitol was located northeast of downtown on a site donated by William F. Harn and J.J. Culbertson.

Putnam was active in civic organizations including the Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. He served as the director of the chamber in 1903. He is also responsible for developing parts of Ardmore and Miami, Oklahoma. Putnam is credited for founding the Pan-American University, and he owned Hot Sulphur Wells, in San Antonio. Hot Sulphur Wells was a well-known resort during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

In some accounts, he is also credited for donating part of the monies which were responsible for enticing the meat packing plants to locate in Oklahoma City in 1910.

Anton H. Classen (1861-1922)

Classen, a graduate of the University of Michigan law school, was appointed receiver for the land office at Oklahoma City in 1895. Classen had arrived in Oklahoma several years earlier and had spent one year in Guthrie and several years in Edmond where he was the postmaster; he also served a short term as the editor of the Edmond Sun. He is best known as a land developer and highly regarded for his contributions as a civic leader.

His first real estate venture was the platting of Classen's Highland Parked Addition in 1901. One year later he formed the Classen Company and proceeded to plat the Marquette Addition, which was located north of 10th Street and west of Walker Avenue. Classen's Highland Parked Addition is located in the area now known as the Heritage Hills Historical Preservation District (NR 1979). In his obituary he is credited with developing all of the land north of 13th Street and west of Robinson.

Newspaper advertisements indicate that only the Putnam Company rivaled the Classen Company in the residential real estate business between 1904 and 1910. During these years Classen was developing property closer to downtown and east of Classen Boulevard while Putnam was selling lots about one mile further north. These additions included Highlands, Marquette, North Broadway, Neas and Woodlawn. Classen eventually developed nineteen additions in Oklahoma City.

Classen is credited for contributing $20,000 toward bringing the packing plants to Oklahoma. He was a leader in the movement to bring Epworth University to OKC in 1903, and he played a major role in the development of both the Oklahoma City and state real estate boards. He served as the president of the Classen Real Estate Company, president of the Oklahoma City Building and Loan Company (founded in 1898), and the president of the Oklahoma Railway Company.

In 1908 the Classen Company, headed by Anton H. Classen, began to buy and replat some of I.M. Putnam's land. Classen had been developing property in the University Addition while Putnam had been promoting "Putnam's Additions" (Military Park and Epworth View additions). (University Addition is the east half of the Gatewood Historic District and most of the Mesta Park Historic District.) The first lots purchased by Classen from Putnam were located in the Epworth View Addition (south of Military Park). In 1909 Classen bought and replatted a few of the blocks located south of Putnam Park (Memorial Park). He continued to buy and replat blocks in the Military Park addition until 1911.

G.A. Nichols (1876-1950)

While Putnam and Classen were responsible for selling many of the lots in Military Park and other additions, Dr. G.A. Nichols was renowned for building houses in the same neighborhoods. Nichols moved to Oklahoma City shortly after the turn of the century to practice dentistry. His health, however, prevented him from working indoors and he turned to the field of real estate development in 1908. He is credited with building one out of every eleven homes constructed before 1928 in Oklahoma City, with many of his early residences constructed in Military Park. The first house he constructed was located at 624 NW 19th Street and it remains extant. By 1919 G.A. Nichols had constructed 700 homes in Oklahoma City.

G.A. Nichols was a prominent Oklahoma City builder for over thirty years. Additions which bear the mark of his work include Winans, Military Park, Central Park, Nichols University Place, Gatewood, Harndale, Lincoln Terrace, and Crown Heights. Nichols successfully negotiated with the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, originally

located northeast of NW 30th and Walker Avenue, to relocate in Nichols Hills. Crown Heights was developed on the original country club site. He is also credited for developing Nicoma Park, which originally began as a poultry-producing community.

Nichols' finest achievement was Nichols Hills. In 1929, when Nichols Hills was platted, it was reported to be the largest subdivision developed by a builder west of the Mississippi. It comprises 2,780 acres and was laid out with large, commodious lots. Many of the Oklahoma City area's largest and most elaborately designed homes were built in this addition.

Nichols' role in Military Park was one of a builder, rather than a land developer. Although Putnam originally bought the land and sold many of the lots, Nichols came behind him and began constructing speculative houses--his specialty.

POTENTIAL DISTRICT DESIGNATIONS

The architectural/historical survey of the Military Park neighborhood established two historic districts potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: Military Park Historic District and the North Virginia Avenue Historic District. The Military Park Historic District is contained within the boundaries of the intensive survey of Military Park and consists of 73 percent of the surveyed properties. The North Virginia Avenue Historic District is located on the west side of the 3100 and 3200 blocks of North Virginia and includes eighteen residences within the boundaries of the reconnaissance survey of the Frizzell neighborhood.

Military Park Historic District

The Military Park Historic District is located approximately two miles northwest of downtown Oklahoma City and is divided by Classen Boulevard, one of the city's busiest north-south streets. The historic district is bounded on the north by NW 36th Street and the alley south of NW 35th Street; on the south by the alley between NW 29th and NW 30th Street; on the west by Indiana Avenue; and on the east by Western Avenue. (See map--Military Park Historic District)

Description

The Military Park Historic District contains approximately thirty-five blocks of residential and commercial properties. The topography of the area is fairly flat with some gently rolling hills on the east and west ends of the district. A total of 579 properties are included in the district; 483 (83 percent) are considered contributing historic resources and 96 of the properties are noncontributing. Two of the contributing properties are: Our Lady of Perpetual Help at 3214 North Lake and St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 3125 North Classen. Memorial Park (Putnam Park--historic name), approximately six blocks in size, is located in the northeast corner of the district.

The most intrusive properties located within the district include two circa 1970 apartment complexes--each taking up an entire block. Classen Boulevard, a busy, four-lane, north-south street, divides the neighborhood in half. Many of the buildings constructed along the boulevard before 1930 have been removed or altered and no longer are contributing historic resources.

The east side of the neighborhood was developed shortly after 1904, with the rest of the construction following throughout the teens and the twenties. The housing retains a high degree of integrity and represents many of the popular architectural styles of the first quarter of the twentieth century. The dominating style is the Bungalow. Features of the style, particularly the exposed rafter tails, began appearing as early as 1906. Certainly noteworthy in the district are the early Neoclassical cottages and two-story Prairie style residences just west of Classen Boulevard. Other styles typical of the first quarter of the twentieth century are present including Colonial Revival, Folk Victorian, and Spanish Eclectic.

North Virginia Avenue Historic District

The North Virginia Avenue Historic District is located on the west side of the 3100 and 3200 blocks of North Virginia Avenue and consists of twenty residences. The district is located on the edge of a ridge, with the backyard of each house sloping downward toward a small ravine.

Description

The North Virginia Avenue Historic District consists of twenty houses which are located on one side of North Virginia Avenue. Two houses are located on NW 30th Street. Built in 1938 and 1939, each of the houses are two stories in height with a combination of brick, stone, and clapboards used for the exteriors. While features from both the Tudor and Colonial Revival styles are present, the exterior design is markedly different from those styles which were popular in the 1920s. The most considerable difference is the lack of a front porch. Although the porch or entry of the Tudor Revival residences in the 1920s was often limited to an entry portal, the entry to the house was generally well-defined in one way or another. The houses located on North Virginia have entries which are limited to a few steps and a portal approximately five by three feet in size. Other differences include the lack of any eave overhang and the limited exterior craftsman detailing.

Significance

The North Virginia Avenue Historic District is significant as an example of housing built toward the end of the Great Depression. World War II put a halt to residential housing as certain building materials were rationed. These houses represent middle to upper class housing built at the end of the 1930s.

POTENTIAL ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

Two properties are potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These two buildings are not located within the boundaries of a historic district.

3012-3020 North Pennsylvania. Built in 1932, this one-story, brick commercial building is an outstanding example of an early neighborhood strip-shopping center.

3100 North Pennsylvania. Built in 1932, this one-story brick building is an outstanding example of an early service station.

Properties Which Warrant Further Study

Two residential properties which warrant further study were also identified in the Military Park Neighborhood. These two houses are not located within the boundaries of a historic district.

1600 NW 35th. Built by 1910, this residence is a two-story vernacular interpretation of a Neoclassical residence. The roof is hipped over the rear of the house, and an octagonal roof covers a two-story bay window which is located on the east elevation. There is a two-story porch on the front elevation; the first floor has classical wooden columns and the second floor has a gabled roof with cornice returns and classical columns.

This house is reported to be one of the oldest houses in the Military Park neighborhood and possibly one of the original farmhouses in the section. It is significant for its architecture and may be significant as an indicator of the settlement pattern after the land run.

1725 NW 35th. Built by 1910, this residence is a one-and-one-half-story Neoclassical cottage with a hipped wall dormer and a full facade porch with triplet, square, wooden columns.

This house is reported to be one of the oldest homes in the Military Park neighborhood and is significant for its architecture. It is an unusual example of the style and possibly an early farmhouse. It may also be significant as an indicator of the settlement pattern after the land run.

3625 N. Classen. This two-story, brick Tudor Revival residence was built in 1942. Until the 1970s this property was clearly a part of the Putnam Heights Historic District (NR 1982) which lies directly west of the house. Its orientation toward Classen Boulevard and the removal of many of the residences along both sides of Classen visually sets this property apart from the Putnam Heights Historic District. However, this residence warrants further study as potentially a contributing property to the Putnam Heights Historic District. It should be noted that the period of significance for Putnam

Heights was determined to be between 1908 and the 1930s on the National Register nomination.

RESULTS

The architectural/historical survey of the Military Park neighborhood includes two parts: an intensive survey of the area associated with the original plat of the Military Park Addition and a reconnaissance survey of the area west of the Military Park Addition, which was developed between 1930 and the mid-1960s. Two historic districts were established: the Military Park Historic District and the North Virginia Avenue Historic District. Twenty percent of the properties located in the Military Park neighborhood were built between the turn of the century and 1915. These years represent the first significant construction boom in Oklahoma City, with the 1911 the peak year for builders. Forty percent of the properties were constructed between 1916 and 1923. These years represent the boom associated with the rise in economy as a result of World War I. The buildings constructed between 1924 and 1934 coincide with the robust economy of the entire United State in the late twenties and account for fifteen percent of the properties in the neighborhood. The discovery of the Oklahoma City Oil Field delayed the depression in Oklahoma City. The remaining 21 percent of properties which make up the neighborhood were constructed after 1934 and are ineligible for National Register listing due to their date of construction.

Intensive Survey of Military Park

The intensive survey of Military Park included 793 individual surveys. Twenty-seven percent of the properties surveyed were not included in the identified historic district. The majority of these properties are clustered in an area north of NW 31st Street between Indiana and Kentucky avenues and along NW 35th Street between Blackwelder and Indiana avenues. The 1800 blocks of NW 30th, NW 31st, NW 32nd, NW 33rd, and NW 34th were also excluded from the district because most of these properties were constructed after 1934.

Over 75 percent of the properties were built before 1934, the end of the building boom associated with the discovery of the Oklahoma City Oil Field. A second, much smaller period of construction occurred between 1935 and 1951, an era which represents the beginning of the Federal Housing Act and the end of the building boom which occurred at the end of World War II. (See Appendix A--Structures by Date of Construction)

A wide variety of architectural styles are located in the survey area. These styles include Bungalows (50 percent); Neoclassical, National Folk and Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, and Greek Revival (13 percent); Prairie School (5 percent); Colonial Revival (5 percent); Tudor Revival (5 percent); and Minimal Traditional (13 percent). Nine (9) percent of the district consists of a number of different styles including one Late Gothic church and one Spanish Colonial Revival church, seven Spanish Eclectic residences, and approximately fifteen commercial buildings.

Military Park Historic District

The area recommended as the proposed Military Park Historic District contains 579 properties. Of those 579 properties located within the district boundaries, 17 percent are noncontributing to the district. Four hundred eighty-three are contributing and 96 are noncontributing. The 1100 through the 1700 blocks of NW 30th are also included in the boundaries of the historic district. The south side of NW 30th was added to the original survey area at the beginning of the study.

Ninety percent of the properties located in the Military Park Historic District were constructed before 1934. Twenty-three percent were constructed between 1904-6 and 1915; 61 percent were built between 1916 and 1923; and 6 percent were built between 1923 and 1934. One percent of the buildings were constructed after 1934 and before 1943. Nine percent were built between 1944 and 1981. None were constructed after 1981.

The architectural styles located with the Military Park Historic District reflect the popular styles between 1905 and the 1930s. Similar percentages are represented in the historic district as those which were surveyed as part of the entire intensive survey, with the exception of the Minimal Traditional style. Less than three percent of the buildings in the historic district are considered Minimal Traditional.

The survey form did not differentiate between Bungalows and Craftsman styled residences. In the Military Park Historic District there are a number of residences which were described as Craftsman in the descriptive paragraph. Quite a few of those listed as Bungalow/Craftsman on the form were two-stories in height with side-gabled roofs and front-facing dormers. Although the full-facade porches, porch piers, triangular braces, and exposed rafter tails are shared features of these styles, it must be noted that the Craftsman houses in the Military Park Historic District are quite distinctive.

Bungalows

The Bungalow residence can be identified by the low-pitched, gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs. Most of the front porches extend across the length of the front facade and have a front-gabled roof with heavy masonry piers and tapered wooden columns. Some porches extend from the front facade and do not cover the entire front facade. The style was popular between 1905 and 1930 in the United States; almost 80 percent of the Bungalows constructed in the Military Park neighborhood were built between 1915 and 1925.

Craftsman Residences

The Craftsman residence can be one- or two-stories in height and generally has a side-gabled roof with decorative braces and exposed rafter tails. A full-facade porch is typical and the eaves often come forward to form a deeply shadowed enclosure. The porch piers and columns are similar to those used on the Bungalows, however, Craftsman residences can be distinguished by the use of native materials such as natural rock or

stone, heavily rusticated mortar joints, or unusual or massively designed piers or columns. Many times the upper one-half of a one-and-one-half-story residence is covered with decorative wooden shingles.

Neoclassical Cottage

The Neoclassical Cottage was popular in the Military Park neighborhood and is easily identified with its low-pitched, hipped roof and its full-facade porch with classical, full-length columns. A centered dormer on the front facade is often present and, one or more dormers may be located on the side or rear of the house. The front door is often flanked by side lights and the front-facing windows are over-sized and may have an inset of decorative glass along the top. The style was popular between 1905 and approximately 1918.

This style is classified as Classical Revival on the survey form and noted as a Neoclassical Cottage in the descriptive paragraph of the survey form.

Prairie School

The Military Park neighborhood has a number of Prairie style residences, expressed in a vernacular interpretation of the style popularized by Chicago architects at the turn of the century. They generally are two-stories with a low-pitched, hipped roof and full-facade porch. One feature, which is almost always present, is the front-facing hipped dormer. This style is often referred to as the American Foursquare because of its square, boxy interior design--four rooms to a floor. While the porch features are similar to the Craftsman style and the Bungalow, the square, squatty, two-story body of the Prairie School style residence is quite distinguishable. This style was popular between 1900 and 1920.

Colonial Revival

A few of the houses located in the Military Park neighborhood are Colonial Revival residences. Popular between 1880 and 1955, this styles' popularity in Oklahoma City was revived during the 1920s and again in the 1940s. Seventeen Colonial Revival residences are located within the boundaries of the Military Park Historic District and were built between 1906 and 1949.

Frizzell Reconnaissance Survey

The boundaries for the Frizzell Reconnaissance Survey are the north side of NW 30th Street on the south, NW 36th Street on the north, Indiana Avenue on the east, and Pennsylvania Avenue on the west. Additions included in the boundaries of the Frizzell Reconnaissance Survey include Military Park (1905 replat), Westmont Addition (1906, 1910), Payne's Addition (1909), Offutt (1927), Pennsylvania Courts (1940), Frizzell's Addition (1940), and Virginia Terrace (1961). Although the blocks between Indiana and Kentucky avenues were included in Putnam's 1905 plat of Military Park, this area was

sparsely developed until the 1940s. Payne's Addition and the Westmont Addition, both located on Pennsylvania Avenue, were platted in 1909, 1906, and 1910 respectively; however, few houses were built on these lots until after 1940. For many years NW 35th, NW 34th, NW 32nd, and NW 31st streets ended at Kentucky Avenue. It was not until after 1940 that 35th Street was extended to meet Pennsylvania Avenue.

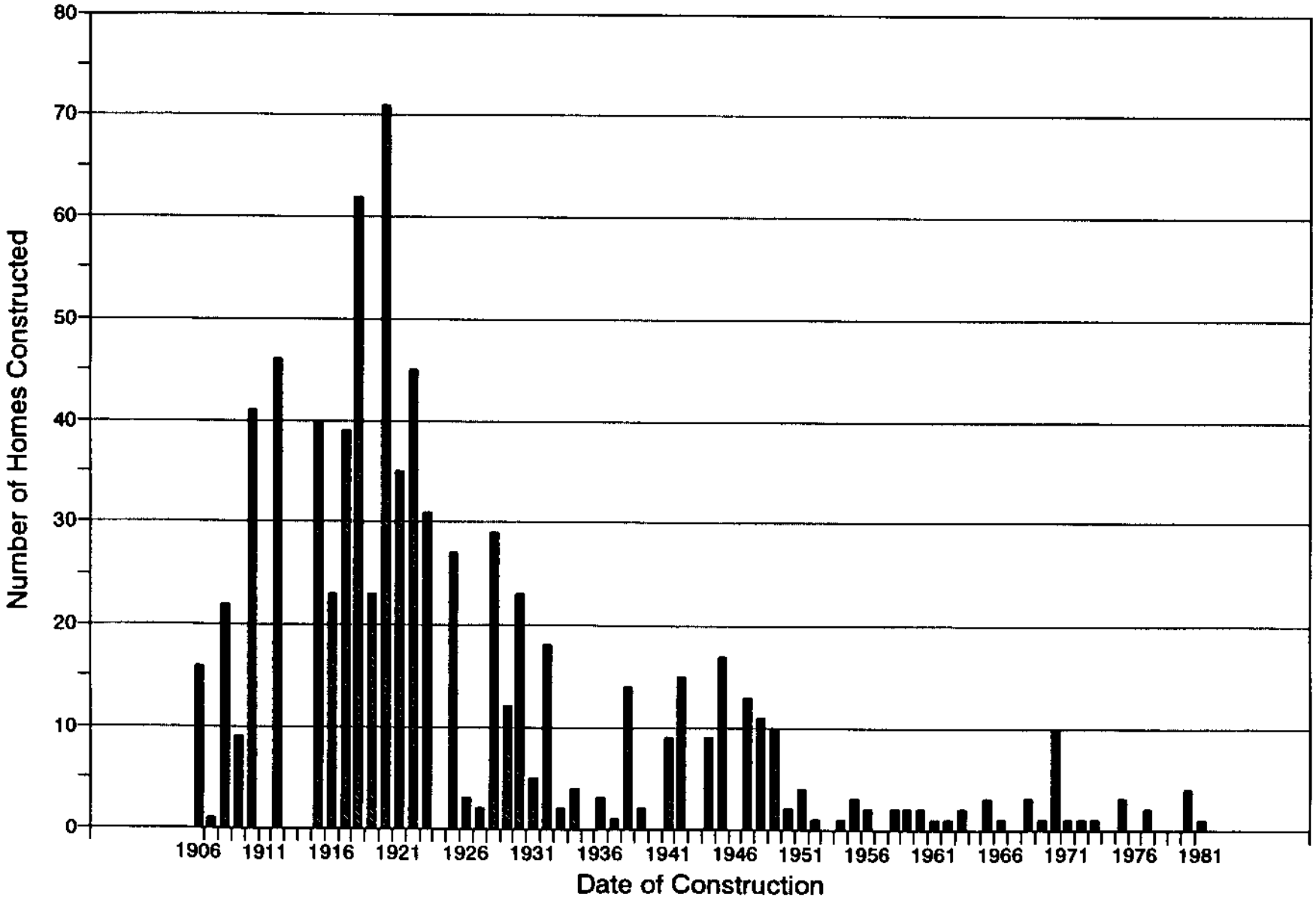
NW 34th Street, NW 35th Street, and Virginia Avenue follow the natural contours of the land and are hilly with heavy vegetation. The dates of construction for the residences located in this area vary from 1930 through the 1960s. Virginia Terrace, platted in 1961, has a row of identical duplexes built in 1962 on either side of the street. On both sides of NW 35th Street, west of Kentucky, the houses were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s.

Frizzell's Addition, platted in 1940, is an excellent example of housing constructed after World War II.

North Virginia Avenue Historic District

One of the most unique examples of residential architecture is located on the west side of Virginia Avenue on the 3100 and 3200 blocks. This row of two-story brick and frame residences was built in 1938 and 1939. The dates of construction are unusual because so few houses were built in the years prior to World War II. They are also unusual because they represent a style of residential architecture that was extremely short-lived. No specific name has been given to this period; however, it appears to represent the transition between the popular Colonial and Tudor Revival styles of the 1920s and the more minimalistic styles which have come to illustrate war housing. After World War II the transitional style was abandoned and the one-story, Ranch style, which was made popular during the early 1940s, was adapted. These houses, built on concrete slabs, had bigger rooms, larger windows, and wide, overhanging eaves.

MIlitary Park Neighborhood
Structures by Date of Construction



RECOMMENDATIONS

The information gained from the intensive and reconnaissance surveys of the Military Park neighborhood indicate that there are two historic districts, two individual properties which appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and three properties which warrant further study. The boundaries for the Military Park Historic District and the North Virginia Avenue Historic District are discussed in this report.

The properties which were included in the intensive survey and not included in the boundaries of the historic district do not warrant further study at this time. Although a large number of the buildings located on Classen Boulevard were built after 1934 or have been altered and no longer contribute to the Military Park Historic District, it was important to include many of those buildings on both sides of the boulevard. However, two buildings, 3509-15 N. Classen Boulevard and 3601 N. Classen Boulevard, are located at the northern end of the district and were not included in the district boundaries. These two office buildings are located on the edge of the district boundary and their orientation visually separates them from the identified district. They were built in the 1970s.

The boundary for the area which was included in the intensive survey and no longer warrants further study is as follows: Starting at the intersection of NW 36th Street and Blackwelder Avenue and proceeding south to the back lot lines of the properties which face north onto NW 35th Street, proceeding west to Indiana Avenue, then proceeding south to the back lot lines of the properties which face north onto NW 30th Street, then proceeding west along the back lot lines to N. Pennsylvania, proceeding north on N. Pennsylvania to the back lot lines of those buildings facing south onto NW 30th Street, proceeding east to the northeast corner of 2025 NW 30th Street, proceeding south to NW 30th Street, proceeding east to N. Virginia Avenue, proceeding north of Virginia to the rear lots lines of the properties facing NW 30th Street, then proceeding east along the rear lots lines of the properties facing NW 30th Street, to Kentucky Avenue, proceeding north on Kentucky to NW 36th Avenue, and proceeding to the starting point at NW 36th and Blackwelder Avenue.

The properties which were included in the reconnaissance survey and not included in the boundaries of the North Virginia Avenue Historic District do not warrant further study at this time. The boundaries for this area are as follows: Starting at the intersection of NW 36th and Kentucky Avenue and proceeding south to the rear lot lots of those properties facing north onto NW 31st Street, proceeding west to Virginia Avenue (including 3108 N. Virginia), proceeding south to NW 30th Street, then proceeding west on NW 30th to the east boundary of the property located at 2017 NW 30th, then proceeding north to the rear lots lines of those properties facing south onto NW 30th to N. Pennsylvania, then proceeding north on N. Pennsylvania to NW 36th, then proceeding east on NW 36th to the starting point at NW 36th Street and Kentucky Avenue.

The Frizzell Addition, platted in 1940, was not developed until after World War II. Based on the reconnaissance survey, the houses were built in the late 1940s. In the

future, this addition and a few of the surrounding blocks may warrant further study as they become eligible under the fifty year cutoff date.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beal, Arthur J. Who's Who In Oklahoma City Society and Club Work. Warden Printing Co., Oklahoma City. 1911.

Business Directory of Oklahoma City. Daily Oklahoman. 1913.

Chandler, Allison and Stephen D. Maguire. When Oklahoma Took the Trolley. Interurbans, Glendale, California. 1980.

Grady, James T. The State of Oklahoma, Its Men and Institutions. Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1908.

Harlow, Rex. Oklahoma City's Younger Leaders. Oklahoma City. 1931.

Hess-Jobson, Bertha. "City of Beautiful Homes." Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine. O.P. Sturm, Tulsa, Indian Territory. Vol. 3, No. 6, February 1907.

The History of Early Capitol Hill: 60 Years of Community Service. Capitol Hill Beacon. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1965.

Jennings, Gottfried, Cheek. Oklahoma City: 1890 to 1930. Historical Resources Survey, 1980-1981. Prepared for the City of Oklahoma City. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1981.

Jeter, Jerry B. "Pioneer Preacher." Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 23, No. 4, Winter 1945-46.

Kerr, W.F. and Iva Gainer. The Story of Oklahoma City. (3 volumes) S.J. Clarke Publ., Chicago. 1922.

Lucke, Ray W. Who's Who in Oklahoma City. Oklahoma City: Mid-Continent Publishers, 1931.

_____. Merchants and Manufacturers Record. Oklahoma City: The Industrial Prodigy of the Great Southwest. Oklahoma City; Tindall and Nockel, n.d.

Meredith, Howard L., and George Shirk. "Oklahoma City: Growth and Reconstruction, 1889-1939." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 60, 1977.

_____. Nichols Hills Country Club District: A DeLuxe Residential Subdivision. G.A. Nichols, Inc. 115 N. Harvey, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1930.

Powers, Marie Agnes. "Oklahoma City's Park System." Sturm's Magazine. Vol 10, No. 4, June 1910.

Robinson, Gilbert L. "Transportation in Carter County, 1913-1917." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 24, No. 4, December 1941.

Scott, Angelo C. Story of Oklahoma City. Times-Journal Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1939.

Starr, Emmet. Encyclopedia of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1912.

Sturm, O.P. "Great Fortunes Made In Oklahoma City Real Estate." Sturm's Magazine. O.P. Sturm. Tulsa, Oklahoma. Vol. 8, No. 3, May 1909.

Sturm, O.P. "Growth of Oklahoma City Street Railway." Sturm's Magazine. O.P. Sturm. Tulsa, Oklahoma. Vol. 8, No. 3, May 1909.

Thoburn, J.B. A Standard History of Oklahoma. The American Historical Society. Chicago and New York. 1916.

Stratton, Sandy and Kent Ruth. National Register nomination of Putnam Heights Historic District. 1981. (Listed 1/14/82)

Newspapers

Daily Oklahoman. January 1, 2, 7, 24 1904; May 22, 1904; May 7, 1905; January 12, 14 1908; February 6, 26, 1908; March 5, 1908; April 22, 1910; May 30, 1913; June 1, 1913; July 3, 1950; April 19, 1961; and April 7, 1966.

Daily Oklahoman. January 1, 1904 - December, 1917. General information.

Miscellaneous

Sanborn Insurance maps of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma - 1904, 1906, 1922, and 1947.

Oklahoma City city directories. 1906-1970.

Vertical files. Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.

Vertical files. Oklahoma State Historical Society.

Vertical files. Oklahoma City Neighborhood and Community Planning Department.

Vertical files. Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation Department.

Annotated Information included in Putnam's advertisements in the Daily Oklahoman from 1904-1913.

January 1, 1904	Military Hills, College Park and Epworth Additions.
January 7, 1904	Putnam Company Real Estate, Rooms 7 and 8, Land Office Building. Lots in Epworth View, $450-$100. Selling property and homes.
January 24, 1904	Epworth View, Military Hills Addition, College Park.
May 7, 1905	(Classen) University Addition.
May 7, 1905	Epworth View and Military Park - "100 new houses built in Putnam's Epworth and Military Park in past 12 months. 20 houses under construction."
May 7, 1905	Street car service to Epworth View and Military Park Additions.
January 12, 1908	Putnam Additions and Putnam Heights.
January 15, 1908	Belle Isle, Putnam Park, North Oklahoma City and Military Park. Cars all run through the Putnam Additions.
January 14, 1908	Putnam Additions and Putnam Heights.
January 19, 1908	Putnam Additions and Putnam Heights. Putnam Heights listed as "most popular addition in the New State with wide lots. Houses had to cost at least $3,000 to $10,000.
February 2, 1908	Putnam Heights. Beautiful lots, high and sightly on a double track street car line. Streets wide and graded, shade trees growing in front of every lot, price includes cement sidewalks. Putnam Additions included Putnam Heights, Military Park, and Epworth View. New Addition was Truck-Dale - northwest of city and due west of Belle Isle, large lots for truck and garden farming.
Feb 18, 1908	Putnam Heights
Feb 26, 1908	Putnam Heights
March 22, 1908	Putnam Additions and Putnam Heights - advertised to home builders and investors.
April 10, 1910	Putnam Heights
May 30, 1913	Bonds for Cotton Mills Securities Company

APPENDIX

MILITARY PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT PLATTING HISTORY
Date Order

Epworth View Addition, Blocks 1 & 14
Platted by College Park Land Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 7 July 1903.

Epworth View Addition, Block 15
Platted by College Park Land Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 29 September 1903.

Epworth View Addition, Block 28 (vacated)
Undivided block by College Park Land Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 29 September 1903. Subdivided as Adams Subdivision in 1908.

Military Park, Blocks 1 & 2
Platted by I.M. Putnam on 30 April 1904.

Military Park, Block 3
Platted by I.M. Putnam on 30 April 1904. Lots 15-28 replatted as Aurelius Subdivision in 1912.

Military Park, Blocks 4 - 21
Platted by I.M. Putnam on 30 April 1904.

Military Park, Blocks 36 - 38
Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 6 May 1905.

Military Park, Block 25
Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905 (not filed until 2 October). Platted into lots by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 15 April 1910 (not filed until 27 July).

Military Park, Block 26
Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905 (not filed until 2 October). Lots 15-28 replatted as 15-27 by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 3 December 1906.

Military Park, Blocks 27 & 28
Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905.

Military Park, Block 29
Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Lots 13-26 replatted as part of Block D in 1906.

Military Park, Block 32
Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Amended to be triangle whose right angle was the northeast corner of 35th @ Indiana, with diagonal street along the northeast side, by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906. Diagonal street widened to be "Putnam City Boulevard" by amendment of Military Development Co. (not Military Park), I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911. All but lots 21-24 replatted as part of Armor Addition in 1943.

Military Park, Block 33
Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. North half amended to widen 36th to Putnam City Boulevard by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911.

Military Park, Blocks 34 & 35
Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905.

Military Park, Blocks 39 & 40

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905.

Military Park, Blocks 41 - 43 (vacated)

Undivided blocks by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Platted as part of Frizzel's Subdivision in 1940.

Military Park, Block 44

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Platted by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911.

Military Park, Blocks 45 & 46

Undivided blocks by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905.

Military Park, Block A

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Block amended to extend point to southeast corner of 36th @ Indiana and to include diagonal northwest-southeast street, and divided into lots by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906. Amended to widen diagonal street as Putnam City Boulevard through block and along 35th west of Blackwelder, by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911. Lots 30-44 replatted as Hess Subdivision in 1940. Lots west of lots 6 and 46 replatted as Armor Addition in 1943.

Military Park, Block B

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Florida Avenue shifted eastward and block divided into lots by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906.

Military Park, Block C

Undivided parcel west of Blocks 41-44 by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. All part south of 35th replatted as part of Frizzell's Subdivision in 1940.

Military Park, Block 32

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Amended to be triangle whose right angle was the northeast corner of 35th @ Indiana, with diagonal street along the northeast side, by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906. Diagonal street widened to be "Putnam City Boulevard" by amendment of Military Development Co. (not Military Park), I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911. All but lots 21-24 replatted as part of Armor Addition in 1943.

Military Park, Block A

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Block amended to extend point to southeast corner of 36th @ Indiana and to include diagonal northwest-southeast street, and divided into lots by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906. Amended to widen diagonal street as Putnam City Boulevard through block and along 35th west of Blackwelder, by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911. Lots 30-44 replatted as Hess Subdivision in 1940. Lots west of lots 6 and 46 replatted as Armor Addition in 1943.

Military Park, Block B

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Florida Avenue shifted eastward and block divided into lots by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906.

Military Park, Block D

Platted from east 150 feet of Block 29 and west part of Block B by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906.

Military Park, Block 26

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905 (not filed until 2 October). Lots 15-28 replatted as 15-27 by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 3 December 1906.

Westmont Addition, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by Ed L. & Kate H. Dunn on 11 December 1906. Amended by Ed L. & Kate H. Dunn on 4 April 1910.

Westmont Addition, Blocks 3 & 4

Platted by Ed L. & Kate H. Dunn on 11 December 1906.

Adams Subdivision, Block 28

Platting of Epworth View Addition Block 28, by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 7 October 1908.

Westbrook Addition, Blocks 1 - 5

Platted by Jas. B. Westbrook on 23 February 1909.

Military Park, Blocks 22 & 23

Platted by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 24 March 1909.

Military Park, Block E

Platted by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 2 April 1909.

Payne's Addition, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by W.L. & E.F. Payne on 8 April 1909. Block 2, lots 28-46 replatted as Virginia Terrace in 1961.

Westmont Addition, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by Ed L. & Kate H. Dunn on 11 December 1906. Amended by Ed L. & Kate H. Dunn on 4 April 1910.

Military Park, Block 24 (vacated)

Platted by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 15 April 1910 (not filed until 27 July). West part of block replatted as Perdue Addition in 1916; remainder of block plat vacated.

Military Park, Block 25

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905 (not filed until 2 October). Platted into lots by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 15 April 1910 (not filed until 27 July).

Putnam Heights, Block B

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, and by G.C. & Lelia L. Jones, on 25 August 1910.

Putnam Heights, Block E

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, and by G.C. & Lelia L. Jones, on 25 August 1910.

Military Park, Block 32

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Amended to be triangle whose right angle was the northeast corner of 35th @ Indiana, with diagonal street along the northeast side, by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906. Diagonal street widened to be "Putnam City Boulevard" by amendment of Military Development Co. (not Military Park), I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911. All but lots 21-24 replatted as part of Armor Addition in 1943.

Military Park, Block 33

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. North half amended to widen 36th to Putnam City Boulevard by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911.

Military Park, Block 44

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Platted by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911.

Military Park, Block A

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Block amended to extend point to southeast corner of 36th @ Indiana and to include diagonal northwest-southeast street, and divided into lots by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906. Amended to widen diagonal street as Putnam City Boulevard through block and along 35th west of Blackwelder, by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911. Lots 30-44 replatted as Hess Subdivision in 1940. Lots west of lots 6 and 46 replatted as Armor Addition in 1943.

Continental Place, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by Continental Trust Co., D.A. Duncan, President, on 12 June 1911.

Putnam Heights, Blocks C & D

Platted by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 21 July 1911.

Aurelius Subdivision

Resubdivision of lots 15-28 of Military Park Block 3 by E.L. & Edith E. Aurelius on 9 October 1912.

Perdue Addition

Platted from west part of Military Park Block 24 by E.C. & Elva M. Bowers on 26 April 1916.

Parkdale Addition

Platted by Marion H. & Myrne W. Rhodes on 4 April 1917. Boundaries of lots 16-25 amended by Marion H. & Myrne W. Rhodes on 30 July 1917.

West Lawn Park, all blocks

Platted by O.S. & Bessie Shirk, of Sedgwick County, Kansas, on 1 August 1918.

Offutt Addition, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by Charles W. & Pearl B. Offutt on 14 June 1927.

Pennsylvania Courts

Platted by W.R. Kelly Realty Co., W.R. Kelly, President, on 18 March 1940.

Hess Resubdivision

Resubdivision of lots 30-44 of Military Park Block A by Oklahoma Sales Co., H.B. Downing, President, on 9 May 1940.

Frizzell's Subdivision, Blocks 1 - 5

Platted from Military Park Blocks 41 - 43 and south part of C, by J.D. & Mildred Va. Frizzell, on 27 August 1940.

Armor Addition

Resubdivision of the west parts of Military Park Blocks 32 and A and vacating the diagonal Putnam City Boulevard, by J.D. & Mildred Va. Frizzell on 8 July 1943 (not filed until 27 March 1946).

Virginia Terrace

Resubdivision of Payne's Addition Block 2, lots 27-46, by Gloria Sue Duffner (wife of C.E. Jr.) & Anne Maloy (wife of Richard E.) on 27 March 1961.

MILITARY PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT PLATTING HISTORY

Adams Subdivision, Block 28

Platting of Epworth View Addition Block 28, by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 7 October 1908.

Armor Addition

Resubdivision of the west parts of Military Park Blocks 32 and A and vacating the diagonal Putnam City Boulevard, by J.D. & Mildred Va. Frizzell on 8 July 1943 (not filed until 27 March 1946).

Aurelius Subdivision

Resubdivision of lots 15-28 of Military Park Block 3 by E.L. & Edith E. Aurelius on 9 October 1912.

Continental Place, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by Continental Trust Co., D.A. Duncan, President, on 12 June 1911.

Epworth View Addition, Blocks 1 & 14

Platted by College Park Land Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 7 July 1903.

Epworth View Addition, Block 15

Platted by College Park Land Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 29 September 1903.

Epworth View Addition, Block 28 (vacated)

Undivided block by College Park Land Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 29 September 1903. Subdivided as Adams Subdivision in 1908.

Frizzell's Subdivision, Blocks 1 - 5

Platted from Military Park Blocks 41 - 43 and south part of C, by J.D. & Mildred Va. Frizzell, on 27 August 1940.

Hess Resubdivision

Resubdivision of lots 30-44 of Military Park Block A by Oklahoma Sales Co., H.B. Downing, President, on 9 May 1940.

Military Park, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by I.M. Putnam on 30 April 1904.

Military Park, Block 3

Platted by I.M. Putnam on 30 April 1904. Lots 15-28 replatted as Aurelius Subdivision in 1912.

Military Park, Blocks 4 - 21

Platted by I.M. Putnam on 30 April 1904.

Military Park, Blocks 22 & 23

Platted by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 24 March 1909.

Military Park, Block 24 (vacated)

Platted by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 15 April 1910 (not filed until 27 July). West part of block replatted as Perdue Addition in 1916; remainder of block plat vacated.

Military Park, Block 25

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905 (not filed until 2 October). Platted into lots by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 15 April 1910 (not filed until 27 July).

Military Park, Block 26

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905

(not filed until 2 October). Lots 15-28 replatted as 15-27 by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 3 December 1906.

Military Park, Blocks 27 & 28

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905.

Military Park, Block 29

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Lots 13-26 replatted as part of Block D in 1906.

Military Park, Block 30 & 31

Never existed.

Military Park, Block 32

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Amended to be triangle whose right angle was the northeast corner of 35th @ Indiana, with diagonal street along the northeast side, by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906. Diagonal street widened to be "Putnam City Boulevard" by amendment of Military Development Co. (not Military Park), I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911. All but lots 21-24 replatted as part of Armor Addition in 1943.

Military Park, Block 33

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. North half amended to widen 36th to Putnam City Boulevard by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911.

Military Park, Blocks 34 & 35

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905.

Military Park, Blocks 36 - 38

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 6 May 1905.

Military Park, Blocks 39 & 40

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905.

Military Park, Blocks 41 - 43 (vacated)

Undivided blocks by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Platted as part of Frizzel's Subdivision in 1940.

Military Park, Block 44

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Platted by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911.

Military Park, Blocks 45 & 46

Undivided blocks by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905.

Military Park, Block A

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Block amended to extend point to southeast corner of 36th @ Indiana and to include diagonal northwest-southeast street, and divided into lots by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906. Amended to widen diagonal street as Putnam City Boulevard through block and along 35th west of Blackwelder, by Military Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 March 1911. Lots 30-44 replatted as Hess Subdivision in 1940. Lots west of lots 6 and 46 replatted as Armor Addition in 1943.

Military Park, Block B

Undivided block by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. Florida Avenue shifted eastward and block divided into lots by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906.

Military Park, Block C

Undivided parcel west of Blocks 41-44 by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 23 August 1905. All part south of 35th replatted as part of Frizzell's Subdivision in 1940.

Military Park, Block D

Platted from east 150 feet of Block 29 and west part of Block B by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, on 25 October 1906.

Military Park, Block E

Platted by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 2 April 1909.

Offutt Addition, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by Charles W. & Pearl B. Offutt on 14 June 1927.

Parkdale Addition

Platted by Marion H. & Myrne W. Rhodes on 4 April 1917. Boundaries of lots 16-25 amended by Marion H. & Myrne W. Rhodes on 30 July 1917.

Payne's Addition, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by W.L. & E.F. Payne on 8 April 1909. Block 2, lots 28-46 replatted as Virginia Terrace in 1961.

Pennsylvania Courts

Platted by W.R. Kelly Realty Co., W.R. Kelly, President, on 18 March 1940.

Perdue Addition

Platted from west part of Military Park Block 24 by E.C. & Elva M. Bowers on 26 April 1916.

Putnam Heights, Block B

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, and by G.C. & Lelia L. Jones, on 25 August 1910.

Putnam Heights, Blocks C & D

Platted by The Classen Co., Anton H. Classen, President, on 21 July 1911.

Putnam Heights, Block E

Platted by Military Park Development Co., I.M. Putnam, President, and by G.C. & Lelia L. Jones, on 25 August 1910.

Virginia Terrace

Resubdivision of Payne's Addition Block 2, lots 27-46, by Gloria Sue Duffner (wife of C.E. Jr.) & Anne Maloy (wife of Richard E.) on 27 March 1961.

Westbrook Addition, Blocks 1 - 5

Platted by Jas. B. Westbrook on 23 February 1909.

West Lawn Park, all blocks

Platted by O.S. & Bessie Shirk, of Sedgwick County, Kansas, on 1 August 1918.

Westmont Addition, Blocks 1 & 2

Platted by Ed L. & Kate H. Dunn on 11 December 1906. Amended by Ed L. & Kate H. Dunn on 4 April 1910.

Westmont Addition, Blocks 3 & 4

Platted by Ed L. & Kate H. Dunn on 11 December 1906.

1100 NORTHWEST 30TH
1104 NORTHWEST 30TH
1108 NORTHWEST 30TH
1112 NORTHWEST 30TH
1116 NORTHWEST 30TH
1118 NORTHWEST 30TH
1121 NORTHWEST 30TH
1123 NORTHWEST 30TH
1124 NORTHWEST 30TH
1126 NORTHWEST 30TH
1127 NORTHWEST 30TH
1129 NORTHWEST 30TH
1131 NORTHWEST 30TH
1132 NORTHWEST 30TH
1134 NORTHWEST 30TH
1137 NORTHWEST 30TH
1138 NORTHWEST 30TH
1142 NORTHWEST 30TH
1143 NORTHWEST 30TH
1200 NORTHWEST 30TH
1201 NORTHWEST 30TH
1209-11 NORTHWEST 30TH
1210 NORTHWEST 30TH
1212 NORTHWEST 30TH
1214 NORTHWEST 30TH
1215 NORTHWEST 30TH
1217 NORTHWEST 30TH
1218 NORTHWEST 30TH
1220 NORTHWEST 30TH
1221 NORTHWEST 30TH
1225 NORTHWEST 30TH
1231-33 NORTHWEST 30TH
1234 NORTHWEST 30TH
1406 NORTHWEST 30TH
1414 NORTHWEST 30TH
1416 NORTHWEST 30TH
1418 NORTHWEST 30TH
1421 NORTHWEST 30TH
1422 NORTHWEST 30TH
1425 NORTHWEST 30TH
1426 NORTHWEST 30TH
1429 NORTHWEST 30TH
1430 NORTHWEST 30TH
1431 NORTHWEST 30TH
1434 NORTHWEST 30TH
1437 NORTHWEST 30TH
1439 NORTHWEST 30TH
1440 NORTHWEST 30TH
1442 NORTHWEST 30TH
1445 NORTHWEST 30TH
1446 NORTHWEST 30TH
1449 NORTHWEST 30TH
1509-19 NORTHWEST 30TH &
1514-34 NORTHWEST 31ST
1510 NORTHWEST 30TH
1512 NORTHWEST 30TH
1514 NORTHWEST 30TH
1518 NORTHWEST 30TH
1522 NORTHWEST 30TH
1528 NORTHWEST 30TH
1532 NORTHWEST 30TH
1534-36 NORTHWEST 30TH
1600 NORTHWEST 30TH
1601-11 NORTHWEST 30TH &
1600-12 NORTHWEST 31ST
1604 NORTHWEST 30TH
1608 NORTHWEST 30TH
1614 NORTHWEST 30TH
1616 NORTHWEST 30TH
1620 NORTHWEST 30TH
1624 NORTHWEST 30TH
1628 NORTHWEST 30TH
1632 NORTHWEST 30TH
1700 NORTHWEST 30TH
1701 NORTHWEST 30TH
1705 NORTHWEST 30TH
1706 NORTHWEST 30TH
1709 NORTHWEST 30TH
1710 NORTHWEST 30TH
1713 NORTHWEST 30TH
1714 NORTHWEST 30TH
1717 NORTHWEST 30TH
1718-20 NORTHWEST 30TH
1721 NORTHWEST 30TH

1722 NORTHWEST 30TH
1724 NORTHWEST 30TH
1725 NORTHWEST 30TH
1728 NORTHWEST 30TH
1729 NORTHWEST 30TH
1732 NORTHWEST 30TH
1733 NORTHWEST 30TH
1801 NORTHWEST 30TH
1804 NORTHWEST 30TH
1805 NORTHWEST 30TH
1806 NORTHWEST 30TH
1808 NORTHWEST 30TH
1811 NORTHWEST 30TH
1812 NORTHWEST 30TH
1815 NORTHWEST 30TH
1817 NORTHWEST 30TH
1820 NORTHWEST 30TH
1821 NORTHWEST 30TH
1822 NORTHWEST 30TH
1824 NORTHWEST 30TH
1825 NORTHWEST 30TH
1828 NORTHWEST 30TH
1829 NORTHWEST 30TH
1832 NORTHWEST 30TH
1835 NORTHWEST 30TH
1900 NORTHWEST 30TH
1901 NORTHWEST 30TH
1904 NORTHWEST 30TH
1905 NORTHWEST 30TH
1908 NORTHWEST 30TH
1911 NORTHWEST 30TH
1912-14 NORTHWEST 30TH
1915 NORTHWEST 30TH
1917-19 NORTHWEST 30TH
1920 NORTHWEST 30TH
1921 NORTHWEST 30TH
1924 NORTHWEST 30TH
1925 NORTHWEST 30TH
1928 NORTHWEST 30TH
1929-31 NORTHWEST 30TH
1932-34 NORTHWEST 30TH
1933-35 NORTHWEST 30TH

2000 NORTHWEST 30TH
2004 NORTHWEST 30TH
2008 NORTHWEST 30TH
2012 NORTHWEST 30TH
2016 NORTHWEST 30TH
2017 NORTHWEST 30TH
2020 NORTHWEST 30TH
2021 NORTHWEST 30TH
2022 NORTHWEST 30TH
2024 NORTHWEST 30TH
2025 NORTHWEST 30TH
2028 NORTHWEST 30TH
2029 NORTHWEST 30TH
2032 NORTHWEST 30TH
2033 NORTHWEST 30TH
2038 NORTHWEST 30TH
2039 NORTHWEST 30TH

1120 NORTHWEST 31ST
1125 NORTHWEST 31ST
1128 NORTHWEST 31ST
1129 NORTHWEST 31ST
1132 NORTHWEST 31ST
1135 NORTHWEST 31ST
1136 NORTHWEST 31ST
1137 NORTHWEST 31ST
1140 NORTHWEST 31ST
1142 NORTHWEST 31ST
1200 NORTHWEST 31ST
1201 NORTHWEST 31ST
1204 NORTHWEST 31ST
1205 NORTHWEST 31ST
1208 NORTHWEST 31ST
1211 NORTHWEST 31ST
1212 NORTHWEST 31ST
1215 NORTHWEST 31ST
1216 NORTHWEST 31ST
1217 NORTHWEST 31ST
1220 NORTHWEST 31ST
1221 NORTHWEST 31ST
1224 NORTHWEST 31ST
1225 NORTHWEST 31ST

1230 NORTHWEST 31ST
1231 NORTHWEST 31ST
1419 NORTHWEST 31ST
1422 1/2 NORTHWEST 31ST
1423 NORTHWEST 31ST
1426 NORTHWEST 31ST
1429 NORTHWEST 31ST
1430 NORTHWEST 31ST
1431 NORTHWEST 31ST
1436 NORTHWEST 31ST
1437 NORTHWEST 31ST
1440 NORTHWEST 31ST
1441 NORTHWEST 31ST
1442 NORTHWEST 31ST
1443 NORTHWEST 31ST
1445 NORTHWEST 31ST
1446 NORTHWEST 31ST
1501 NORTHWEST 31ST
1507 NORTHWEST 31ST
1517 NORTHWEST 31ST
1521 NORTHWEST 31ST
1529 NORTHWEST 31ST
1531 NORTHWEST 31ST
1536-38 NORTHWEST 31ST
1537 NORTHWEST 31ST
1539 NORTHWEST 31ST
1609 NORTHWEST 31ST
1615 NORTHWEST 31ST
1617 NORTHWEST 31ST
1621 NORTHWEST 31ST
1625 NORTHWEST 31ST
1627 NORTHWEST 31ST
1633 NORTHWEST 31ST
1700 NORTHWEST 31ST
1701 NORTHWEST 31ST
1704 NORTHWEST 31ST
1705 NORTHWEST 31ST
1708 NORTHWEST 31ST
1709 NORTHWEST 31ST
1712 NORTHWEST 31ST
1715 NORTHWEST 31ST
1716 NORTHWEST 31ST
1719 NORTHWEST 31ST
1720 NORTHWEST 31ST
1723 NORTHWEST 31ST
1724 NORTHWEST 31ST
1727 NORTHWEST 31ST
1729 NORTHWEST 31ST
1730 NORTHWEST 31ST
1733 NORTHWEST 31ST
1734 NORTHWEST 31ST
1800 NORTHWEST 31ST
1801 NORTHWEST 31ST
1804 NORTHWEST 31ST
1805 NORTHWEST 31ST
1808 NORTHWEST 31ST
1809 NORTHWEST 31ST
1812 NORTHWEST 31ST
1815 NORTHWEST 31ST
1816 NORTHWEST 31ST
1819 NORTHWEST 31ST
1820 NORTHWEST 31ST
1823 NORTHWEST 31ST
1824 NORTHWEST 31ST
1827 NORTHWEST 31ST
1828 NORTHWEST 31ST
1831 NORTHWEST 31ST
1832 NORTHWEST 31ST

1111 NORTHWEST 32ND
1124 NORTHWEST 32ND
1125 NORTHWEST 32ND
1130 NORTHWEST 32ND
1131 NORTHWEST 32ND
1132 NORTHWEST 32ND
1133 NORTHWEST 32ND
1136 NORTHWEST 32ND
1137 NORTHWEST 32ND
1140-42 NORTHWEST 32ND
1141 NORTHWEST 32ND
1200 NORTHWEST 32ND
1201 NORTHWEST 32ND
1204 NORTHWEST 32ND
1205 NORTHWEST 32ND

1208 NORTHWEST 32ND
1209 NORTHWEST 32ND
1212 NORTHWEST 32ND
1215 NORTHWEST 32ND
1216 NORTHWEST 32ND
1219 NORTHWEST 32ND
1220 NORTHWEST 32ND
1221-23 NORTHWEST 32ND
1224-26 NORTHWEST 32ND
1225 NORTHWEST 32ND
1413 NORTHWEST 32ND
1416 NORTHWEST 32ND
1417 NORTHWEST 32ND
1420-22 NORTHWEST 32ND
1421 NORTHWEST 32ND
1424 NORTHWEST 32ND
1425 NORTHWEST 32ND
1428 NORTHWEST 32ND
1429 NORTHWEST 32ND
1432 NORTHWEST 32ND
1433 NORTHWEST 32ND
1436 NORTHWEST 32ND
1437 NORTHWEST 32ND
1441 NORTHWEST 32ND
1442 NORTHWEST 32ND
1445 NORTHWEST 32ND
1446 NORTHWEST 32ND
1508 NORTHWEST 32ND
1515 NORTHWEST 32ND
1516 NORTHWEST 32ND
1518 NORTHWEST 32ND
1520 NORTHWEST 32ND
1521 NORTHWEST 32ND
1524 NORTHWEST 32ND
1525 NORTHWEST 32ND
1527 NORTHWEST 32ND
1530 NORTHWEST 32ND
1531 NORTHWEST 32ND
1533 NORTHWEST 32ND
1534 NORTHWEST 32ND
1535 NORTHWEST 32ND
1536 NORTHWEST 32ND
1600 NORTHWEST 32ND
1601 NORTHWEST 32ND
1604 NORTHWEST 32ND
1605-07 NORTHWEST 32ND
1609 NORTHWEST 32ND
1610 NORTHWEST 32ND
1614 NORTHWEST 32ND
1615 NORTHWEST 32ND
1619 NORTHWEST 32ND
1621 NORTHWEST 32ND
1622 NORTHWEST 32ND
1624 NORTHWEST 32ND
1625 NORTHWEST 32ND
1626 NORTHWEST 32ND
1629 NORTHWEST 32ND
1632 NORTHWEST 32ND
1633 NORTHWEST 32ND
1700 NORTHWEST 32ND
1701-03 NORTHWEST 32ND
1704 NORTHWEST 32ND
1705 NORTHWEST 32ND
1709 NORTHWEST 32ND
1710 NORTHWEST 32ND
1712 NORTHWEST 32ND
1714 NORTHWEST 32ND
1715 NORTHWEST 32ND
1718 NORTHWEST 32ND
1719 NORTHWEST 32ND
1720 NORTHWEST 32ND
1721 NORTHWEST 32ND
1724 NORTHWEST 32ND
1725 NORTHWEST 32ND
1728 NORTHWEST 32ND
1731 NORTHWEST 32ND
1732 NORTHWEST 32ND
1800 NORTHWEST 32ND
1801 NORTHWEST 32ND
1804 NORTHWEST 32ND
1808 NORTHWEST 32ND
1809 NORTHWEST 32ND
1812 NORTHWEST 32ND
1815 NORTHWEST 32ND

1816 NORTHWEST 32ND
1817 NORTHWEST 32ND
1820 NORTHWEST 32ND
1821 NORTHWEST 32ND
1824 NORTHWEST 32ND
1825 NORTHWEST 32ND
1832 NORTHWEST 32ND
1833 NORTHWEST 32ND

1100 NORTHWEST 33RD
1101-03 NORTHWEST 33RD
1104 NORTHWEST 33RD
1108 NORTHWEST 33RD
1109 NORTHWEST 33RD
1115 NORTHWEST 33RD
1116 NORTHWEST 33RD
1117 NORTHWEST 33RD
1118 NORTHWEST 33RD
1120 NORTHWEST 33RD
1121 NORTHWEST 33RD
1125 NORTHWEST 33RD
1128 NORTHWEST 33RD
1133 NORTHWEST 33RD
1134 NORTHWEST 33RD
1136 NORTHWEST 33RD
1137 NORTHWEST 33RD
1140 NORTHWEST 33RD
1141 NORTHWEST 33RD
1143 NORTHWEST 33RD
1200 NORTHWEST 33RD
1201-03 NORTHWEST 33RD
1204 NORTHWEST 33RD
1205-07 NORTHWEST 33RD
1208 NORTHWEST 33RD
1209-11 NORTHWEST 33RD
1212 NORTHWEST 33RD
1213-15 NORTHWEST 33RD
1216 NORTHWEST 33RD
1217-19 NORTHWEST 33RD
1220 NORTHWEST 33RD
1221-23 NORTHWEST 33RD
1224 NORTHWEST 33RD
1225-27 NORTHWEST 33RD
1230 NORTHWEST 33RD
1231-33 NORTHWEST 33RD
1415 NORTHWEST 33RD
1418 NORTHWEST 33RD
1420 NORTHWEST 33RD
1423 NORTHWEST 33RD
1424 NORTHWEST 33RD
1425 NORTHWEST 33RD
1428 NORTHWEST 33RD
1429 NORTHWEST 33RD
1433 NORTHWEST 33RD
1434 NORTHWEST 33RD
1439 NORTHWEST 33RD
1440 NORTHWEST 33RD
1443 NORTHWEST 33RD
1444 NORTHWEST 33RD
1445 NORTHWEST 33RD
1447 NORTHWEST 33RD
1448 NORTHWEST 33RD
1514 NORTHWEST 33RD
1515 NORTHWEST 33RD
1518 NORTHWEST 33RD
1519 NORTHWEST 33RD
1520-22 NORTHWEST 33RD
1524 NORTHWEST 33RD
1525 NORTHWEST 33RD
1527 NORTHWEST 33RD
1528 NORTHWEST 33RD
1531 NORTHWEST 33RD
1532-34 NORTHWEST 33RD
1537 NORTHWEST 33RD
1539 NORTHWEST 33RD
1540 NORTHWEST 33RD
1600 NORTHWEST 33RD
1601 NORTHWEST 33RD
1605 NORTHWEST 33RD
1606 NORTHWEST 33RD
1608 NORTHWEST 33RD
1609 NORTHWEST 33RD
1615 NORTHWEST 33RD
1617 NORTHWEST 33RD

1621 NORTHWEST 33RD
1624 NORTHWEST 33RD
1625 NORTHWEST 33RD
1628 NORTHWEST 33RD
1629 NORTHWEST 33RD
1632 NORTHWEST 33RD
1633 NORTHWEST 33RD
1700 NORTHWEST 33RD
1701 NORTHWEST 33RD
1704 NORTHWEST 33RD
1705 NORTHWEST 33RD
1708 NORTHWEST 33RD
1709 NORTHWEST 33RD
1712 NORTHWEST 33RD
1717 NORTHWEST 33RD
1718 NORTHWEST 33RD
1720 NORTHWEST 33RD
1721 NORTHWEST 33RD
1724 NORTHWEST 33RD
1727 NORTHWEST 33RD
1728 NORTHWEST 33RD
1729 NORTHWEST 33RD
1735 NORTHWEST 33RD
1740 NORTHWEST 33RD
1800 NORTHWEST 33RD
1801 NORTHWEST 33RD
1804 NORTHWEST 33RD
1805 NORTHWEST 33RD
1808 NORTHWEST 33RD
1809 NORTHWEST 33RD
1812 NORTHWEST 33RD
1813 NORTHWEST 33RD
1816 NORTHWEST 33RD
1817 NORTHWEST 33RD
1820 NORTHWEST 33RD
1821 NORTHWEST 33RD
1824 NORTHWEST 33RD
1825 NORTHWEST 33RD
1829 NORTHWEST 33RD
1830 NORTHWEST 33RD
1832 NORTHWEST 33RD

1100 NORTHWEST 34TH
1101 NORTHWEST 34TH
1104 NORTHWEST 34TH
1105 NORTHWEST 34TH
1108 NORTHWEST 34TH
1111 NORTHWEST 34TH
1112 NORTHWEST 34TH
1115 NORTHWEST 34TH
1116 NORTHWEST 34TH
1117 NORTHWEST 34TH
1121 NORTHWEST 34TH
1122 NORTHWEST 34TH
1125 NORTHWEST 34TH
1129 NORTHWEST 34TH
1132 NORTHWEST 34TH
1133 NORTHWEST 34TH
1137 NORTHWEST 34TH
1138 NORTHWEST 34TH
1140 NORTHWEST 34TH
1141 NORTHWEST 34TH
1145 NORTHWEST 34TH
1149 NORTHWEST 34TH
1201 NORTHWEST 34TH
1204 NORTHWEST 34TH
1205 NORTHWEST 34TH
1208 NORTHWEST 34TH
1211 NORTHWEST 34TH
1212 NORTHWEST 34TH
1215 NORTHWEST 34TH
1216 NORTHWEST 34TH
1217 NORTHWEST 34TH
1220 NORTHWEST 34TH
1221 NORTHWEST 34TH
1224 NORTHWEST 34TH
1227 NORTHWEST 34TH
1230 NORTHWEST 34TH
1233 NORTHWEST 34TH
1412 NORTHWEST 34TH
1415 NORTHWEST 34TH
1416 NORTHWEST 34TH
1419 NORTHWEST 34TH
1420 NORTHWEST 34TH

1423 NORTHWEST 34TH
1424 NORTHWEST 34TH
1428 NORTHWEST 34TH
1429 NORTHWEST 34TH
1431 NORTHWEST 34TH
1435 NORTHWEST 34TH
1436 NORTHWEST 34TH
1438 NORTHWEST 34TH
1439 NORTHWEST 34TH
1440 NORTHWEST 34TH
1442 NORTHWEST 34TH
1444 NORTHWEST 34TH
1449 NORTHWEST 34TH
1501 NORTHWEST 34TH
1505 NORTHWEST 34TH
1509 NORTHWEST 34TH
1510-12 NORTHWEST 34TH
1511 NORTHWEST 34TH
1515 NORTHWEST 34TH
1516 NORTHWEST 34TH
1519 NORTHWEST 34TH
1520 NORTHWEST 34TH
1521 NORTHWEST 34TH
1523 NORTHWEST 34TH
1524 NORTHWEST 34TH
1525 NORTHWEST 34TH
1526 NORTHWEST 34TH
1530 NORTHWEST 34TH
1534 NORTHWEST 34TH
1535 NORTHWEST 34TH
1538 NORTHWEST 34TH
1541 NORTHWEST 34TH
1600 NORTHWEST 34TH
1601 NORTHWEST 34TH
1604 NORTHWEST 34TH
1605 NORTHWEST 34TH
1608 NORTHWEST 34TH
1609 NORTHWEST 34TH
1612 NORTHWEST 34TH
1615 NORTHWEST 34TH
1616 NORTHWEST 34TH
1617 NORTHWEST 34TH
1620 NORTHWEST 34TH
1621-23 NORTHWEST 34TH
1624 NORTHWEST 34TH
1625-27 NORTHWEST 34TH
1628 NORTHWEST 34TH
1632 NORTHWEST 34TH
1633 NORTHWEST 34TH
1637 NORTHWEST 34TH
1700 NORTHWEST 34TH
1701 NORTHWEST 34TH
1704 NORTHWEST 34TH
1705 NORTHWEST 34TH
1708 NORTHWEST 34TH
1709 NORTHWEST 34TH
1712 NORTHWEST 34TH
1715 NORTHWEST 34TH
1716 NORTHWEST 34TH
1717 NORTHWEST 34TH
1720 NORTHWEST 34TH
1721 NORTHWEST 34TH
1724 NORTHWEST 34TH
1725 NORTHWEST 34TH
1728 NORTHWEST 34TH
1729 NORTHWEST 34TH
1732 NORTHWEST 34TH
1733 NORTHWEST 34TH
1800 NORTHWEST 34TH
1801 NORTHWEST 34TH
1803 NORTHWEST 34TH
1804 NORTHWEST 34TH
1808 NORTHWEST 34TH
1809 NORTHWEST 34TH
1812 NORTHWEST 34TH
1813 NORTHWEST 34TH
1817 NORTHWEST 34TH
1818 NORTHWEST 34TH
1821 NORTHWEST 34TH
1824 NORTHWEST 34TH
1825 NORTHWEST 34TH
1829 NORTHWEST 34TH
1830 NORTHWEST 34TH
1832 NORTHWEST 34TH

1833 NORTHWEST 34TH

1600 NORTHWEST 35TH
1604 NORTHWEST 35TH
1608 NORTHWEST 35TH
1611 NORTHWEST 35TH
1612 NORTHWEST 35TH
1617 NORTHWEST 35TH
1618 NORTHWEST 35TH
1619 NORTHWEST 35TH
1620 NORTHWEST 35TH
1621 NORTHWEST 35TH
1624 NORTHWEST 35TH
1627 NORTHWEST 35TH
1628-30 NORTHWEST 35TH &
3515-17 NORTH FLORIDA AVENUE
1632 NORTHWEST 35TH
1700 NORTHWEST 35TH
1701 NORTHWEST 35TH
1705 NORTHWEST 35TH
1706 NORTHWEST 35TH
1710 NORTHWEST 35TH
1712 NORTHWEST 35TH
1713 NORTHWEST 35TH
1716 NORTHWEST 35TH
1717 NORTHWEST 35TH
1720 NORTHWEST 35TH
1721 NORTHWEST 35TH
1724 NORTHWEST 35TH
1725 NORTHWEST 35TH
1728 NORTHWEST 35TH
1729 NORTHWEST 35TH
1732 NORTHWEST 35TH
1733 NORTHWEST 35TH
1737 NORTHWEST 35TH
1741 NORTHWEST 35TH
1800 NORTHWEST 35TH
1801 NORTHWEST 35TH
1804 NORTHWEST 35TH
1808 NORTHWEST 35TH
1809 NORTHWEST 35TH
1812 NORTHWEST 35TH
1813 NORTHWEST 35TH
1816 NORTHWEST 35TH
1817 NORTHWEST 35TH
1820 NORTHWEST 35TH
1821 NORTHWEST 35TH
1824 NORTHWEST 35TH
1825 NORTHWEST 35TH
1828 NORTHWEST 35TH
1829 NORTHWEST 35TH
1832 NORTHWEST 35TH
1833 NORTHWEST 35TH

1104 NORTHWEST 36TH
1108 NORTHWEST 36TH
1108 1/2 NORTHWEST 36TH
1112 NORTHWEST 36TH
1116 NORTHWEST 36TH
1120-22 NORTHWEST 36TH
1124 NORTHWEST 36TH
1128 NORTHWEST 36TH
1140 NORTHWEST 36TH
1214 NORTHWEST 36TH
1216 NORTHWEST 36TH
1220 NORTHWEST 36TH
1224 NORTHWEST 36TH
1228 NORTHWEST 36TH
1232 NORTHWEST 36TH
1236 NORTHWEST 36TH
1600 NORTHWEST 36TH
1604 NORTHWEST 36TH
1608 NORTHWEST 36TH
1612 NORTHWEST 36TH
1616 NORTHWEST 36TH
1620 NORTHWEST 36TH
1624 NORTHWEST 36TH
1628-30 NORTHWEST 36TH
1632 NORTHWEST 36TH
1636 NORTHWEST 36TH
1700 NORTHWEST 36TH
1704 NORTHWEST 36TH
1712 NORTHWEST 36TH
1716 NORTHWEST 36TH

MILITARY PARK – DATE BUILT

1906–15 | 1916–23 | 1924–34 | 1935–43 | 1944 + | D Demolished in 1992

Prepared By: The City of Oklahoma City, Neighborhood & Community Planning Dept.

MARCH 1993