

Intensive Level
Historic/Architectural
Survey
of
White City Neighborhood,
Tulsa, Oklahoma

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ABSTRACT OF REPORT

This report for the "Architectural/Historic Intensive Level Survey of White City" contains 15 sections as listed below.

1. Abstract of Report
2. Introduction
3. Research Design
4. Project Objectives
5. Areas Surveyed
6. Methodology
7. Results
8. Kinds of Historic Properties Present in Surveyed Area
9. Specific Properties Identified and Techniques of Information Collection
10. Individual Properties and Historic Districts that meet the National Register Criteria for Eligibility and the Justification for that Evaluation
11. Areas Examined that Do Not Meet the Eligibility Criteria and the Justification
12. Identification of the Properties and the Potential Districts that will Require Additional Research in Order to Assess National Register Eligibility
13. Historic Context
14. Annotated Bibliography
15. Summary

This report gives an analysis of the information gathered in the field and from archival research. Specific characteristics of the buildings found in the survey area are listed in Tables 1-5 in the text. These tables include:

Table 1: Contributing, Non-Contributing, And Individually Eligible Buildings. This table presents the number of buildings meeting each National Register status for buildings found within the survey area.

Table 2: Building Classification By Historic Use. This table gives the number of buildings by type of historical use for the survey area.

Table 3: Building Classification by Current Use. This table gives the number of buildings by type of current use for the survey area.

Table 4: Building Classification by Style. This table gives the number of buildings by style classification for the survey area.

Table 5: Approximate Dates of Construction by Age Groups. This table gives the number of buildings in specific age groups for the survey area.

There were 570 buildings, and 1 park identified in this intensive level survey area. There was one district found in the survey area that was eligible for listing in the National Register; the White City Historic District. There were 570 buildings, and 1 park identified inside the White City Historic District boundaries. The buildings that contributed to the district numbered 442. Non-contributing buildings numbered 128. The percentage of contributing buildings to total buildings in the district was 77.5%.

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office Comprehensive Historic Context Development, an "Intensive Level Historic/Architectural Survey of White City Neighborhood" was conducted by the City of Tulsa. The project was carried out under the Certified Local Government Program, designed to promote a partnership between the State Historic Preservation Office and local government. This project recorded and photographed all individual properties in the survey area at a minimum level of documentation, regardless of the their age. Minimum recording included completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and two (2) elevation photographs of the property. The project was designed to provide a cost-effective approach for increasing the number of properties inventoried within the State of Oklahoma and to enable the City of Tulsa to make better decisions concerning actions which affect historic resources. The results of this survey also provide documentation sufficient for preparation of a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the district identified in the survey.

RESEARCH DESIGN

An area chosen by the City of Tulsa in conjunction with the Tulsa Preservation Commission and the State Historic Preservation Office was surveyed at an intensive level. The area had been previously identified in Tulsa's 1980, 1992 and 1997 Historic Preservation Plans as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The survey area is specifically identified in the Map labeled Attachment A to this report.

Several houses in the survey area were built before the area was first platted in 1926. The first house built in the survey area was constructed by in approximately 1915. The period of significance for the area begins on that date and concludes in 1949, the last year any given property in the district may currently qualify for inclusion in the National Register under the 50 year age requirement. There were no buildings found in the survey area that warranted special exception to the 50 year age requirement.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the project were as follows:

1. To identify, record, photograph, evaluate and substantiate through intensive level survey those individual properties and potential district(s) in the survey area that meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
2. To identify those portions of the survey area that do not warrant further study because of failure to meet age and/or physical integrity requirements.
3. To identify and annotate reference materials available for completing a National Register nomination(s) for properties and district(s) located within the survey area.

AREA SURVEYED

The area surveyed, which is identified on the map labeled Attachment A, encompasses approximately city blocks located approximately 4 miles east of downtown Tulsa, Oklahoma. The survey area includes several additions. The first additions in the survey area were White City and Glen Haven, each platted in 1926. Additions that followed include Sanford in 1942, Glen Haven Amended in 1946, White City 2nd and Bowlin Acres in 1947, and Norton in 1954. By the late 1940s, residential development in the survey was nearly complete.

The survey boundary is more particularly described as:
beginning at the corner

METHODOLOGY

All buildings and structures within the survey area were surveyed at an intensive level. The survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation." In addition, the survey and accompanying report were compiled in accordance with the Architectural/Historic Resource Survey guidelines established by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office and related guidelines set by the City of Tulsa's Certified Local Government staff.

As part of the survey effort, all buildings were visited for the purpose of collecting information and assessment of their architectural integrity. The information collected was recorded on survey forms designed in accordance with the standard Historic Preservation Resource Identification form found in the State Historic Preservation Office Guide entitled "Architectural/ Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide." These forms were computer generated from the survey data base stored in an Access format. A copy of the survey form can be found in Attachment B to this report. The dates of construction for the buildings in the survey area were confirmed by the use of Sanborn Maps, Polk Directories, and Tulsa County land records. Supplemental information was also collected for many of the potentially eligible buildings from local newspapers and other sources.

RESULTS

There were 570 buildings and 1 park surveyed.

The survey revealed one historic district. This historic district is cohesive and stands alone as a distinct residential area within the City of Tulsa. The district includes each of the residential additions identified earlier in this report as part of the survey area.

The White City Historic District is characterized by flat terrain, shady streets, and single-family residences. Sidewalks are found only on Yale Avenue, Admiral Place, and 11st Street. A focal point of the district is Braden Park located between 7th and 9th Streets, and Allegheny and Erie Avenues.

There are 570 buildings and 1 park located within this district. Table 1 presents the number of buildings by contributing status found both inside and outside the district. Within Table 1, the word "White City" refers to the White City Historic district, while the word "outside" refers to those properties surveyed which were found to be outside the White City Historic District boundaries. The survey found that 77.5% of the buildings within the White City Historic District contribute to the district. Most of

the noncontributing buildings in the district are due to significant alterations to their original appearance or inadequate age. There were no individually eligible buildings found within the district boundaries.

TABLE 1

Contributing, Non-Contributing, Individually Significant
buildings in the Historic District and the Entire Survey
Area

	White City	Out	Total
Contributing	442	0	442
Non-contributing	128	0	128
Individually Significant	0	0	0
Recommended for further study	0	0	0
Total	570	0	570

KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN SURVEY AREA

The White City area is a significant example of a residential neighborhood developed primarily between 1926 and 1949 during Tulsa's oil boom years. Tables 1 and 2 present analysis of the types of historic and current uses of buildings found in the survey area. The most significant numbers are found in the single family dwelling category. A few commercial structures were found on the west and south edges of the survey area (Yale Avenue and 11th Street) and 1 church was identified. The area can be described as a strong middle class neighborhood with few vacancies.

TABLE 2

Classification By Historic Use

Type of Use	White City	Out	Total area
Single Dwelling	554	0	554
Multiple Dwelling	2	0	2
Business	13	0	13
Fire Station	0	0	0
School	0	0	0
Church	1	0	1
Recreation	0	0	0
Monument	0	0	0
Total	570	0	570

Table 3
Classification by Current Use

Type of Use	White City	Out	Total area
Single Dwelling	532	0	532
Multiple Dwelling	19	0	19
Business	16	0	16
Fire Station	0	0	0
School	0	0	0
Church	1	0	1
Recreation	0	0	0
Monument	0	0	0
Vacant/not in use	2	0	2
Total	570	0	570

A central characteristic of the survey area was that it consisted mainly of residential buildings constructed in the Modern Movement Style. The second most common style is Tudor Revival. Other styles from the first quarter of the century are also represented including Colonial Revival, Commercial, Bungalow Craftsman ,and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Most of the residences were brick, with a smaller percentage of stucco and wood dwellings. Table 4 presents the different building style classifications found in the survey area.

TABLE 4

Style Classification
(for buildings only)

Style	White City	Out	Total
No Distinctive Style	4	0	4
Italian Revival	0	0	0
Colonial Revival	7	0	7
Tudor Revival	147	0	147
Mission/Spanish Col. Revival	2	0	2
Prairie School	0	0	0
Commercial Style	8	0	8
Bungalow/Craftsman	3	0	3
Modern Movement	399	0	399
French Eclectic	0	0	0
Neoclassical	0	0	0
Spanish Eclectic	0	0	0
National Folk	0	0	0
Mixed	0	0	0
Total	570	0	570

The Polk directories and the Tulsa Land Records were helpful for obtaining approximate dates of construction. Table 5 presents an analysis of buildings in the survey area by age.

TABLE 5
Approximate Dates of Construction by Age Groups
(for buildings only)

Age Group	White City	Out	Total
before 1926	11	0	11
1926-1929	67	0	67
1930-1934	67	0	67
1935-1939	63	0	63
1940-1944	80	0	80
1945-1949	190	0	190
after 1949	92	0	92
Total	570	0	570

SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

Information on the following buildings was gathered through the use of several sources. Primary sources included the Tulsa Polk Directories, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, and Tulsa County Land Records. Information was also obtained from sources available at the Tulsa Urban Development Department. A few of the buildings had stone insets with inscriptions and dates.

The Tulsa County Land Record System has records of plats and deeds on file for the ownership of land in this area. There were also a few buildings that were built as later infill inside the survey area. These buildings were either built after the demolition of an older house, or the buildings were placed on new lots created by the further subdivision of large estate holdings. The buildings in the survey area that are outside the district boundaries did not warrant any further study. However, since these properties are adjacent to the district, their removal and redevelopment may affect the integrity of the district depending on the scale and size of future projects considered. All properties appear in the following list in address order with their description of significance.

=====

AVENUE
RESIDENCE

THE PROPERTY CONTRIBUTES TO THE WHITE CITY HISTORIC
DISTRICT.

THE PROPERTY DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE WHITE CITY HISTORIC
DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATION.

THE PROPERTY DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE WHITE CITY HISTORIC
DISTRICT DUE TO AGE.

=====

STREET
RESIDENCE

=====

COURT
RESIDENCE

=====

PLACE
RESIDENCE

=====

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS THAT MEET THE
NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY**

One district was identified as a result of this survey, the White City Historic District. The district is named after the White City Jersey Dairy which was located in the area now occupied by the neighborhood.

The edges of the White City Historic District are well-defined. Its northern boundary is Interstate Highway 244. The district's eastern boundary is defined by Hudson Avenue. Acquisition of the right-of-way for Interstate Highway 244 caused the clearance of approximately city blocks which were originally part of the White City neighborhood. 11st Street forms the district's southern boundary. The district's western boundary by Yale Avenue.

**AREAS EXAMINED THAT DO NOT MEET THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND
THE JUSTIFICATION**

Although the survey identified buildings within the survey area which do not contribute to the White City Historic District because they lack physical integrity and/or fail to meet the 50 year age requirement, there is no recommendation to exclude any of the survey area from the White City

Historic District.

**IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTIES AND POTENTIAL DISTRICTS THAT
REQUIRE ADDITIONAL RESEARCH TO ASSESS NATIONAL REGISTER
ELIGIBILITY**

There were no buildings or districts that are recommended for further study to assess their potential for National Register Eligibility.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

In 1902, the Creek Nation allotted the southwest quarter of section 3, township 19 north, range 13 east to Edward Crowell. In 1912, Glenn T. Braden, founder of Oklahoma Natural Gas Company and one of the first proponents of using Oklahoma's wealth of methane gas for fuel, bought much of this land which would later become the White City neighborhood. Early histories of Tulsa indicate that Braden, a Pennsylvania native, brought a herd of Jersey dairy cattle to this area during World War I. He established the White City Jersey Dairy Farm on property which was, at that time, located four miles outside Tulsa's city limits. The farm was so named because all of its buildings, fences, and silos were painted white.

Remains of the White City Dairy Farm were still evident in

the late 1930s. The milk storage house had been located over a stone-lined cellar which was about 12 feet across and 15 feet deep. This cellar was filled in by Floyd Scott, as it was behind his new home at 567 S. Darlington Avenue. The windmill for the farm was located 50 feet east of the milk storage house. Its water well was about 60 feet deep and had a steel casing. The windmill, although no longer standing, was rediscovered in the late 1970s. The barn foundations were still standing at the northeast corner of 6th Street and Erie Avenue through the 1940s.

After Braden's death in 1923, his children closed the dairy.

In 1926, the Braden Company platted the land and subdivided the section as White City Addition to the City of Tulsa and began selling lots to employees of nearby steel and oil field supply companies.

Oil and gas wells were also prevalent in the early history of White City. But by the 1930s, such wells had been plugged throughout the addition. The DX Oil Company maintained storage tanks for their products on the northeast corner of the intersection of 11th Street and the Frisco Railroad tracks, and in 1940 opened a DX Service Station known as the White City Filling Station. The tanks were allowed at this location because the property on the east side of the tracks

was then outside the Tulsa city limits. In the early 1950s, the storage tank facility caught fire and the tanks exploded.

Coal mining was in full production in the White City area by 1917 with twenty coal cars per day being shipped on the Howard Branch of the Frisco Railroad. Tunnels ran north under the White City neighborhood from underground mines located at the current site of Franklin School on the southeast corner of 11th Street and Yale Avenue.

A map showing principal coal mines in the city of Tulsa in 1938 lists an underground mine (slope and shaft) in White City operated by the Liberty Coal Company. A Geologic Map of Eastern Oklahoma, compiled by the Oklahoma Geological Survey in 1926, lists the Oologah and Nowata Shale Formations in the area. In the late 1930s, the coal mines shut down.

Originally, the White City area did not have paved streets nor a sanitary sewer system, much less a storm water drainage system. The streets consisted of dirt, gravel, and road oil and had hundreds of pot holes. Residents had septic tanks which brought a foul order to the entire area on hot summer nights.

In the mid-1940s, a petition was circulated among White City residents to request a constructed massive sanitary and storm water sewer system throughout the addition. When the sewer system construction started, a creek ran north from 9th Street and Yale Avenue, behind the homes on the west side of Allegheny Avenue, to 3rd Street. This creek then ran west across Yale Avenue and then flowed north into the Rose Hill Cemetery. At the time of its construction a small car could drive down the storm water sewer line which replaced the creek. Not all of the residences connected to the new sanitary sewer system, and to this day there are a few who still have septic tanks.

Concrete paving began on streets on the south side of Braden Park. Paving, however, was discontinued due to the high cost of concrete. Concrete curbs were constructed but asphalt replaced concrete as the primary street paving material. Records show Allegheny Avenue was paved in 1958.

Highway 66 (Route 66), which proceeded out of Tulsa with Highway 33 and Highway 75 on Federal Drive, was moved to 11th Street (the southern boundary of the district) in the late 1920s. 11th Street was four laned from Louisville east to Yale Avenue in the early 1940s.

Fourth Place ended just east of Darlington Avenue. A path led to the Tulsa Gun and Sports Club (a law officers' pistol and rifle range) which was located approximately 100 feet east of the Frisco Railroad track on the north side of 4th Place.

In 1943, the War Department asked Americans to gather scrap steel necessary to construct ships, tanks, and guns. Gathered steel was delivered to the nearest school. Scrap iron collected in the White City area was piled up on the southeast playground of Franklin School next to its gymnasium. Each child's scrap iron was weighed and they were awarded war bond stamps.

During World War II, servicemen hitchhiked across the nation on Highway 66. The Tulsa City Lines buses ran east and west along 11th Street (Highway 66), turning north on Yale Avenue. Servicemen would get off the buses and then hitchhike from the north side of Franklin School. Boys at Franklin School would stand by the "underpass" (a tunnel which ran under 11th Street connecting the Franklin School playground with the north side of 11th Street) and ask for shoulder patches and war souvenirs from the servicemen.

In 1943, steam locomotives pulling 1900 model wooden coaches

with a kitchen car often chugged along the Howard Branch of the Frisco Railroad. They were loaded with German and Italian prisoners of war (POWs) being taken to a holding compound near what is now the Mill Creek Lumber Company at 5210 East 15th Street. The POWs were usually held for 24 hours before being moved at night to the prisoner of war camp at Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Children would stand by the tracks and beg for butter, chewing gum and Hershey candy bars from soldiers on the train as it passed.

Braden Park was originally named White City Park. Braden Pond was originally White City Farm's cattle pond which was originally twice the size it now. A second, smaller pond, was located between the existing shelter and tennis courts, but was filled in after a child drowned.

The early park grounds had two swing sets, a bicycle race track, a large sand box, and a flagstone sidewalk, built by the WPA in 1938. The sidewalk ran from the northeast corner of the park to the wading pool. Remnants of this sandstone walkway can still be found. The park's wading pool was 18 inches deep on the sides and 36 inches deep in the middle. Wading pools did not have chlorinated water circulating systems. Chlorine was placed in the pools by hand each morning when they were filled. All city wading pools were closed in the late 1940s due to the polio epidemic that

swept the country. The pools were later filled in and spray pools installed.

Many long-time residents remember an engraved plaque embedded in the sidewalk on the west side of the wading pool which residents believe read "Presented to the Children of White City by the White City Garden Club - 1935." The plaque is missing, possibly covered with concrete when the spray pool replaced the wading pool.

Winter brought ice skaters from all over Tulsa to skate and play hockey. A bonfire was often kept burning on the south side of the pond. White City neighbors would furnish the firewood, and many hotdogs were roasted over those bonfires.

The Tulsa Anglers Club sponsored an educational program for children each summer at the Braden Park pond in the 1950s and 1960s. The club's main activity was organizing accuracy casting tournaments. Directed by White City residents Alva and Rilla Hickerson and assisted by parents in the neighborhood, children learned tournament casting, use and care of the rods and reels, and sportsmanship. Fishing equipment was furnished by the club through donations from Zebco. Several regional tournaments were held at the pond. Children from White City traveled to Nashville, Tennessee in

1968 to participate in the the American Casting Association's National Competition. Five-time world champion Steve Aleshi from Blue Springs, Missouri, won a state championship at Braden Pond in the 1950s and went on to win a world championship tournament in Europe. Several world records were set over the years at the pond at Braden Park.

Route 66 stretched through Tulsa on what is now known as 11th Street. Filling stations, auto repair garages, and a small grocery opened in the White City area in 1930. White City was growing and soon restaurants, barber shops, and a variety of other stores opened. There were neighborhood groceries at 4610 East 11th Street from 1937 until 1950 under different owners (Chaney, Bowman, and Abdo).

Merwin Grocery opened in 1930 at 4911 E. 11th, becoming Kravetz and Son Food Store in 1931. Kravetz opened another grocery store at 4907 East 11th in 1943. It became the Thrifty Wise Grocery in 1956.

Standard Fuels and Appliances opened at 4909 East 11th Street in 1948, followed in 1964 by the Tulsa Academy of Hair Styling which operated at that location until recently.

In the early 1940s, the shopping hub located at the southwest corner of 11th Street and Yale Avenue began to thrive. A few of the more memorable establishments were the Crown Drug Store with its soda fountain (1942-1959), the Safeway grocery store (1942-1964), and the Will Rogers Variety Store (1947-1950). Further expansion on 11th Street included Shields Music, a Ben Franklin store, and across the street Dean Brothers Phillips 66 Service Station (a stucco two-story building) where Leonard Dean, one of the Dean brothers, lived on the second floor. It was one of the many filling stations on 11th Street.

The Golden Drumstick Restaurant, owned by William F. Latting, opened in 1950 at 4903 East 11th Street (northeast corner of 11th and Yale). It was a very popular eating establishment in Tulsa until its close in 1970. Many individuals have fond memories of eating fried chicken dinners served on Fiesta dinnerware.

Dairy and ice stores in the area served residents of White City who had ice boxes instead of refrigerators. The White City Ice and Dairy Store, for example, was located at 5410 East 11th Street and operated from 1939-1961.

Peoples Ice Company and the Tulsa Ice Company, both owned by

Public Service Company of Oklahoma, delivered blocks of ice by mule-drawn wagons. The mules were stabled in barns located on the northeast corner of 71st Street and Sheridan Road. Residents would indicate the size of the block of ice they wanted (15, 25, or 50 lbs) by posting a sign in their screen door or window. On hot summer days, neighborhood children would chase the iceman for a chip of ice to suck on. Ice deliveries stopped after World War II. Milk was delivered in the White City area by Carnation, Glencliff, and Meadow Gold Dairy Companies. A Glencliff Dairy Store began operation at the southeast corner of 11th Street and Erie Avenue in 1940. The milk was originally delivered in bottles and left on the porch in a galvanized insulated container. The bottles had paper caps, and individuals who saved five Glencliff caps could get a five minute pony ride on the east side of the Glencliff Dairy Store on weekends. The Glencliff Dairy Store operated at 4915 East Admiral Place from 1943-1957.

A popular restaurant called the Petroleum Inn operated from 1926 until 1931 at 4916 E. Admiral Place. Brad's Auto Parts store is now located on the site. The Music Box dance hall at 4911 East Admiral Place served bootleg whiskey. Located outside the Tulsa city limits, many bar brawls and a few killings occurred there. The Music Box was built in 1934 by

Jesse Newton, a notorious train and bank robber. Willis Newton, Jesse's brother, lived at 4918 East 3rd Street, and owned the Texas Buckhorn Filling Station at 4909 E. Admiral Place (1933-1941) which later became the Newton Trailer Court (1951-1955).

The Rose Hill Memorial Park, located at 4161 East Admiral Place at Yale Avenue, is a private cemetery opened in 1916. Notable Tulsa figures J. M. Hall and his family, and W. G. Skelly and his family are buried there. The property originally belonged to John J. Harden. The cemetery was established after the Tulsa and Oaklawn Cemeteries had been established. The first burial took place on August 7, 1916.

In 1942, the White City Civic League was organized to fight builder J. G. Dosser's plan to split lots in the neighborhood to build "defense" tract housing. W. D. McCoy, self-styled "Father of White City," and T. J. Schuetz, president of the White City Civic League, spurred White City residents to action and packed City Hall meetings in 1942 in an attempt to stop the tract housing. In 1945, The Oklahoma Supreme Court ruled in favor of the builder, noting that 84 percent of the lots in the addition had already been split. By that time, however, World War II was over and the fifteen planned tract houses in question were never built.

City land records show 1946 to be the high-water mark in White City land sales.

Chronological limits of the Study Area

The chronological limits of the White City study area are from 1915 through 1949. The beginning date reflects the approximate year the first residence was built in the White City area. The cut-off date of 1949 reflects the last year of eligibility according to the 50 year exclusion rule for eligible properties.

Appropriate Historical Themes Expressed in the Survey Area

Residential Development

Residential development is the primary historic theme for the White City Historic District. The district is a good example of housing constructed for middle class residents in Tulsa primarily from 1915 until 1949. The area was one of a number of early suburban areas in Tulsa. Some of the buildings in White City are exceptional examples of housing styles in this time era.

Urban Development

The establishment of Braden Park as one of the City of Tulsa's early city parks in 1926 and the development of its residential neighborhood with tree lined streets mark Urban Development as the primary theme for the White City Historic District.

Appropriate National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The district is eligible under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and under Criterion C for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baird, David (Project Director) and Gebhard, David (Architectural History Consultant). Historic Context For the Native American Theme, Management Region #3, 1830-1941. Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 1991.

This report is an important resource for finding general information for the region where Tulsa is located. It also lists several good resources for further reading in the bibliography.

Debo, Angie. Tulsa: From Creek Town to Oil Capitol. Norman; University of Oklahoma Press, 1943.

This book gives a general history of Tulsa, beginning at the earliest known settlement in the Tulsa area to 1943.

Douglas, C.B. History of Tulsa, Vols. I-III, Chicago-Tulsa; The S.J. Clark Publishing Company, 1921.

This three volume set contains a very detailed history of Tulsa. The first volume covers important development and historical events that shaped Tulsa before 1921. The second and third volumes concern the individuals that were important in Tulsa during the early 20th century.

Dunn, Nina Lane. Tulsa's Magical Roots. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Book Publishing Company, 1979.

This book is a very well written local history and has invaluable information about many different historical events in Tulsa.

Inhofe, Reeves, and Jones. Footsteps Through Tulsa. Tulsa, Ok; Inhofe, Reeves, and Jones; 1984.

This book has specific information about the White City Neighborhood.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1990.

This book is a standard source for identifying house styles and types for the purposes of the Historic/Architectural Survey.

M'Clintock, R.M. "Tulsa, A Story of Achievement." The Tulsa Tribune. Vol XX, Number 23, Sunday, January 27, 1924.

Written in 1924, this is a 100-plus page account of events in Tulsa. Included was some specific information on White City.

Price, Susan. "Tulsa Parks, Seventy-five years of fun." The Tulsa Journal, A Quarterly Publication of the Tulsa County Historical Society. Vol I, Number 3, July 1984.

This Journal provides information on the development of Braden Park.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1894-1930. New York: Sanborn Map Company.

The sanborn maps are very useful in regards to a variety of information, such as development patterns, names of buildings, and types of business located in buildings.

Tulsa County Land Records. Tulsa, Oklahoma. County Clerks Office.

The county courthouse has records of plats and deeds on file for the ownership of land in Tulsa.

Tulsa Preservation Commission. A Neighborhood History of Tulsa's Historic White City. Tulsa, Oklahoma; Preservation

Commission, Urban Development Department, 1998.

This is a booklet containing a short history of White City and some of the buildings in the neighborhood.

SUMMARY

This report identified one district eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The district is known as the White City Historic District. The ratio of contributing resources to the district is %, and the total resources in the district number . The historical context for the neighborhood begins at 1926 with the platting of the White City Addition. The most significant years of growth were from 1926 to 1949, during the period Tulsa experienced a housing boom due to oil related activity. The period of significance for the neighborhood ends at 1949, the present 50-year cut-off date for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. The district is made up predominately of single-family dwellings of the Tudor Revival style.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUPPORT

This activity will be financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

This project receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color,

national origin, disability or age in it federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

Office of Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

This activity will also be financed in part through a grant from the Department Of Housing and Urban Development, under the provisions of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Attachment 1

Map of Survey Area

Attachment 2

Sample Survey Form Used

Attachment 3

**Map Showing
Historic District Boundaries**

