

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: Champlin, H. H., House

other name/site number: _____

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2. Location

=====

street & number: 612 S. Tyler

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Enid

vicinity: N/A

state: OK

county: Garfield

code: 047

zip code: 73703

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3. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. N/A See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

November 5, 1992 Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic:	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>Single dwelling</u>
	_____		_____
Current :	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>Single dwelling</u>
	<u>DOMESTIC</u>		<u>Secondary structure</u>
	_____		_____
	_____		_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Tudor Revival

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation	<u>N/A</u>	roof	<u>STONE--slate</u>
walls	<u>STONE--sandstone</u>	other	<u>STONE--slate, terraces</u>
	_____		<u>METAL--steel, greenhouse frame</u>
			<u>METAL--glass, greenhouse walls</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in
relation to other properties: Locally.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: 1939

Significant Dates: _____

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Shaw, Roy--architect
Wheeler, Norris--architect
Bass, D. C.--builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other _____ Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: 3 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>14</u>	<u>599260</u>	<u>4027620</u>	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Dr. Dianna Everett, Consultant

Organization: Everett Research Date: December 29, 1991

Street & Number: 2510 Countrywood Lane Telephone: 405-348-4272

City or Town: Edmond State: OK ZIP: 73034

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Summary

The H. H. Champlin House, of Enid, Oklahoma, is a two-and-one-half-story sandstone building designed in the Tudor Revival style. Located at 612 S. Tyler, the house was completed in 1939. The property consists of the 1939 house; a 1941 stone, metal, and glass greenhouse (noncontributing building); and a wood frame carport built in 1948 (noncontributing building). The house is unaltered from its original appearance. The Champlin House is a landmark example of Tudor Revival residential architecture, a style which was popular in the United States from the 1890s through the 1930s.(1) Designed by architects Roy Shaw and Norris Wheeler, the house exhibits a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with steeply pitched cross gables which dominate the facade; tall chimneys with decorated pots; a multicolored slate roof; load-bearing masonry walls of rock-faced sandstone, contrasted with smooth-rubbed sandstone lintels, door surrounds, and decorative carvings and quoins; oriel windows, bay windows, and Tudor-arch windows with multicolored art glass insets; truncated towers with castellated parapets; and slate terraces. The house is located in a neighborhood developed in the 1920s that consists of other, smaller examples of typical 1920s architecture; in addition, the house faces a small park which has existed since the 1930s. The Champlin House maintains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, and feeling and is the best example of Tudor Revival style residential architecture in Enid, Oklahoma.

Description

The Champlin House is a rectangular two-and-one-half-story sandstone building measuring 149' 9" (north to south) by 55' 6" (east to west). It is self-contained and horizontal in volume. The design was provided by Enid architects Roy Shaw and Norris Wheeler, with D. C. Bass Company, of Enid, completing the construction of the main house in 1939.(2) Tall chimneys, a steep side-gabled roof, and facades dominated by steep cross-gables give the house an imposing aspect and identify its style as Tudor Revival. The line of the side-gabled roof is interrupted on the east (front) by two steep, central cross-gables and by an eave-wall chimney having decorative pots. On the west (rear) the roofline is interrupted by two large, central cross-gables, two smaller gables over a triple garage (on the north end), and three slope chimneys topped with decorative pots.

The shape of the house is visually complicated because the southwest corner is cut away or truncated into one- and two-story, flat-roofed, semi-

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hexagonal towers with castellated parapets; rooms adjoining this on the second story access the one-story tower as a rooftop terrace. On the northeast the corner is truncated to a one-story, flat-roofed, square enclosed room, with castellated parapet. Originally intended as an open side-porch or loggia, the room was enclosed with glass windows during construction; this room's flat roof provides a terrace for a second-story room. The home's roof is thus distinguished by a steep and varying roof-line height, by varying eave heights, by small dormers in both front and rear, and by its roof covering of multicolored Vermont slates of plain pattern.

Character-defining projections in the east (front) facade include: a central cross-gable, which projects from the building to accommodate an attic-story room and a second-story room with an oriel window over the shallow main entry porch; and a larger projecting cross-gable (also two-and-one-half stories), which accommodates a first-floor bay window. The west facade includes a one-story, flat-roofed, castellated porte-cochere, which covers the rear entry and projects twenty feet outward; a dominant cross-gable (two-and-one-half stories) that projects to accommodate a first-floor bay window; and a secondary cross-gable (two-and-one-half stories) that accommodates a second-story oriel.

The south facade consists of the aforementioned truncated towers and the side gable, which accommodates a triplet and a pair of windows. The north facade accommodates the aforementioned enclosed loggia, and the side gable contains triplets and pairs of windows. (Under the north gable are a garage and second-floor garage-apartment.)

Materials used in the construction of the Champlin House are of exemplary quality and state of preservation. The exterior walls consist entirely of square-cut rock-faced Briar Hill (Ohio) sandstone blocks of varying sizes set in irregular courses. Thirty-five railroad carloads of stone were required to build these load-bearing masonry walls. Selected for its durability and for its color when aged, the Briar Hill sandstone has weathered to a vivid yellowish-beige tone. (3) All window lintels and sills and all door surrounds are constructed of this stone, but for purposes of contrast, the architects designed these square-cut ashlar blocks to be of uniform size, of smooth-rubbed finish, and set in regular courses. Multicolored Vermont slates of random shapes and sizes (of the same material as the roof) comprise the floor of two large terraces flanking the front entry; the three-foot-high walls bordering the terraces are constructed of sandstone with a cast-stone cap.

One of the building's outstanding characteristics is its carefully designed and crafted trim and detailing. An elaborate main entrance door surround includes: corbelled stone set in a broad segmental arch containing a central keystone and terminating in corbelled vertical "quoins"; horizontal quoins set into the corners flanking the entry; a compound arch over the recessed entryway; and a door casing and side window casings all of sandstone.

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Under each side window a shield-and-medallion design is carved into the stone. The one-story tower in the southwest corner and the porte-cochere have multifoil-and-leaf designs carved into square sandstone blocks, which are placed in the parapet walls at regular intervals. The only visible woodwork is found at the boxed eaves, which are plain, and vergeboards, which are present in each gable and are carved with an elaborate grape-cluster-and-vine motif. Floral-design metal grillework comprises a screen door covering a heavy oak door.

Another important distinguishing feature of the Champlin House is the variety of window styles, shapes, and arrangements. All of the windows retain their complete, original cast-bronze components (frame, sashes, and so forth), which were custom manufactured by the Kawneer Company, of Niles, Michigan.(4) The most elaborately designed windows are located in the one-story and two-story tower on the southwest corner. Here are found eighteen Tudor-arch windows, all lattice windows, with a leaded, diamond-pane glazing pattern. Decorative leaded art glass inserts with pictorial designs are placed near the center of each window. The eleven Tudor-arch windows of the first-floor tower have art glass insets custom designed to depict scenes from Oklahoma history. These were manufactured by Jacoby Art Glass Company, of St. Louis, Missouri.(5) The seven second-story tower windows have identical floral-design art glass insets. Other distinctive windows include: an oriel with a copper-sheathed roof over the main entry; leaded-glass side-lights flanking the main entry door; a semi-hexagonal bay on the first floor of the east facade on the first floor (the library; this window is shaded by removable canvas awnings); a tiny oriel in the northeast gable; an oriel on the west side, above the kitchen windows; and a large copper-roofed semi-hexagonal bay in the west facade (dining room). The majority of windows are of the double-hung sash variety glazed in a 6 over 1 pattern. Exceptions are: the oriel over the main entrance is 28 over 28 with side windows of 12 over 12; the small, vertically narrow windows in the gable ends are 4 over 1; the dormers have 6 lights; the oriel in the north gable has diamond-pane glazing; and in the "side porch" or enclosed loggia the windows are the casement type. Windows flanking the main and rear entrances also have top and bottom multi-pane glazing and colored glass insets. While single double-hung sash windows are the rule, there are three-window ribbons in the south wall (living room, first floor), west wall (bedroom, second floor), and east wall (bedroom, second floor). The windows in the gable end-walls are arranged with the broader windows on the first floor (usually sets of three, or bays), pairs on the second floor, and tiny narrow windows on the attic floor, giving a pyramidal effect which emphasizes the height of the gable. The variety of window shapes and sizes are one of the dominant visual features of the four facades.

The quality of materials and workmanship exemplified in the home's exterior is almost matched by that of the interior. The house encompasses

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three floors (one at the attic level) and a full basement. In the public rooms--main hall, library, living room, dining room, sun room, and kitchen--the materials and ornamental detailing are of exceptional quality and workmanship. Millwork provided by American Sash and Door, of Kansas City, Missouri, is distinguished by intricate floral designs drawn up by architect Norris Wheeler and hand-carved into cornice moldings, friezes, doors, and paneling of walnut, oak, and other hardwoods.(6) The floor of the main hall is comprised of Vermont slate identical to that used on the roofs and terraces. Interior floors and walls are made of concrete. The walls in the kitchen, baths, closets, and basement rooms are lined with glazed structural tile custom-made by Claycraft Company, of Columbus, Ohio.(7)

The kitchen and adjacent serving room were custom-designed by General Electric's Hotpoint Division; this was one of two major jobs undertaken by Hotpoint during the depression year 1938 (the other, smaller and less elaborate installation involved building a custom kitchen for Eleanor Roosevelt in the White House).(8) All cabinetry, countertops, and even the built-in refrigerator are made of highly durable Monel metal, an alloy primarily of nickel and copper. The kitchen was slightly altered when cabinets in one corner were replaced with wooden ones during World War II in order to accommodate an electric range. A built-in Monel-metal-clad refrigerator in the serving room wore out and was replaced by a modern unit in the 1970s.(9)

The interior is additionally distinguished by the design of its air conditioning system. The house's plans accommodated one of the first central heating-cooling systems in the region. Carbondale Company's Oklahoma City office furnished the mechanical system and installed all-copper air ducts and sixty-seven thermostats throughout the house. In addition, the Otis Elevator Company installed a custom-designed residential lift in the main hall.(10)

In 1941 the Champlins arranged for the construction of a greenhouse west of the main house.(11) This noncontributing building consists of an east-facing 15' by 20' concrete and stone shed with wood trim and a slate roof, attached to a steel-frame-and-glass-panel greenhouse or solarium, which faces south and measures 25' by 45'. The steel framework is constructed in a flattened arch, and glass panels cover the frame from ground to ridge beam.

Adjacent to the main house, and perpendicular to it, is a wood-frame three-car carport, a noncontributing building constructed in 1948.(12) The carport roof is covered with slate identical to that of the house and greenhouse shed.

The house, greenhouse, and carport are centrally placed within three acres of landscaped grounds. In the front (east) there is a 120' setback from Tyler Street, an area which accommodates a deep, broad expanse of grass with a semi-circular driveway. The house sits on a slight rise of ground, which combined with the expanse of lawn, adds to the imposing aspect of the facade when seen

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from the street. The view from the house, looking east across Tyler Street, encompasses a landscaped city park.

The Champlin House remains unaltered since its completion in 1939. In sum, the selection of materials, quality of artisanship, arrangement of decorative elements, and pristine integrity of the exterior make the Champlin House the best and most elaborate example of Tudor Revival style residential architecture in Enid. The building retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and setting, and is fully able to convey the feeling of its past environment.

NOTES

1. Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 354-59.
2. Henry B. Bass, Building for a Rugged Individualist [H. H. Champlin] (Oklahoma City, Okla.: Privately printed, 1961), 72-74; Henry B. Bass, "History of Bass Construction Company," in Dear Everybody: The Life of Henry B. Bass, ed. Odie Faulk (Oklahoma City, Okla.: Oklahoma Heritage Association, 1982), 138.
3. Bass, Rugged Individualist, 78-79.
4. Ibid., 76-77.
5. Ibid., 96-97.
6. Ibid., 82-85.
7. Ibid., 82.
8. Ibid., 104.
9. Jane Edwards Champlin, interview with Dianna Everett, Enid, Oklahoma, December 15, 1991.
10. Bass, Building for a Rugged Individualist, 79-81, 107.
11. Champlin interview, December 15, 1991.
12. Ibid.

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Summary

The H. H. Champlin House, completed in 1939, is significant within the architectural context of Enid, Oklahoma, because the building is the best preserved and most elaborate example of Tudor Revival residences in Enid. In design, appearance, and feeling the house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style, which was popular nationally from the 1890s and in Enid in the 1920s and 1930s. Virtually all of the Tudor Revival residences built in Enid are of the 1920s one-story "cottage" type; many are tract homes built on speculation by developers. In Kisner Heights, only one other Tudor Revival residence, the much less elaborate Lamerton house, is distinctive in design and materials. The Champlin House is unaltered from its 1939 appearance and retains all elements of integrity necessary to convey its architectural significance.

Architectural Context

In September of 1893 a "land run" opened a portion of north-central Oklahoma Territory known as the Cherokee Strip. Enid was established and platted as the first town (and as the location of the land office) and was settled on September 16, the day of the run. Named as the seat of Garfield County, the town quickly transformed from a tent city to a community of small frame houses and stately Victorian vernacular homes in residential areas east, west, and north of a central business district.(1)

In the mid-1910s an oil discovery called the Garber Pool brought boom times to Enid.(2) Prosperity soon brought about a spate of new construction in the existing western residential district, bounded generally by Van Buren Street on the east, Lincoln on the west, and Lahoma (now called Owen Garriott Road) on the south. In this area, homes were constructed from the 1900s through the 1930s. Residential styles vary, but two-story Colonial Revivals predominate, with perhaps fifteen percent of the homes being small one- and two-story Tudor Revival cottages built in the 1920s, many as part of development tracts. Two distinctive homes in this area are listed on the National Register: The Kaufman house (NR 1985), built in the 1910s in Spanish Eclectic style at 1708 W. Maine; and the T. T. Eason house (NR 1987), built in 1923 in Prairie style at 1305 W. Broadway. Other historic and architecturally unique homes in the area include: the Knox-McCristy mansion, built in 1904 in the Neoclassical Revival style at 1323 W. Broadway; the Ehly house, a Mission Revival style house built in the 1920s at 524 S. Hayes; and the Alton house, built in the 1920s at 1214 W. Broadway in the Craftsman style. The Tudor Revival style homes in this area are uniformly small to medium size one- and two-story brick-veneer buildings.(3)

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In 1928 a new addition called Kisner Heights was developed south of Lahoma Avenue/Owen Garriott Road/US 60 and west of Van Buren Street/US81. The main entrance to this subdivision lies on Owen Garriott Road. Two streets provide entry: South Tyler, and South Sequoyah, which flank a small park directly east of the H. H. Champlin House. Most of the homes in Kisner Heights were constructed in the 1930s. The area is dominated by the Kisner home, a very large Neoclassical Revival house built c. 1928-1932 at 1111 Wynona, and the Champlin home. The majority of houses in Kisner Heights are of the Colonial Revival style. Historic and unique homes in this area include: three French Eclectic homes, at 1302 Vinita, 1106 W. Wynona, and 1017 W. Wynona; and two Spanish Eclectic residences, at 1201 S. Sequoyah and 1120 W. Wynona. The Tudor Revival style is also well represented in Kisner, with most examples being the one-story brick-veneer cottage variety popular in the 1920s. Many of these are tract homes built five or six in a row, all similar in small size and in plan. The two exceptions to this are the Champlin House and the Lamerton home, at 1420 W. Indian. The Lamerton house is a two-story brick-veneer Tudor Revival style building. It is characterized mainly by its stone fireplaces, which contrast with red-brown brick walls that have an inlaid multicolored diamond pattern from ground to gables. Otherwise, the Lamerton house is fairly undistinguished; it was built c. 1928-1932.(4)

The Champlin House embodies many of the characteristics of Tudor Revival residential style. This style became popular in the United States in the late nineteenth century and waned in popularity in the 1930s.(5) Though built in 1938, Champlin House's masonry walls identify it more with landmark-type Tudors of stone wall cladding built before 1920. The Champlin House typifies the Tudor Revival style with its side-gabled roof, its steeply pitched dominant cross gables in front and rear, and its varying roof line and eave heights. Windows in the Champlin House are typical, ranging from Tudor-arches with a diamond-pane glazing pattern, to oriels, one-story semi-hexagonal bays, gable dormers, and contemporary arrangements of triplets. The elaborate front door surround with quoin-like stone trim, arched doorway, and heavy oak door are also typical, as are the porte-cochere, the one-story tower, and the one-story loggia, all with castellated parapets. Also typical are ornately carved vergeboards in the gables and tall internal and external chimneys with multiple pots.

In terms of design, materials, and workmanship the two-and-one-half-story, architect-designed Champlin House is the most significant Tudor Revival style building in Enid. In 1938 H. H. Champlin, bank president and oil developer, contracted with Enid architects Roy Shaw and Norris Wheeler to design his new home. Stipulating only that the home be large, be in the Tudor Revival style, and use only first quality materials, Champlin gave the architects virtual carte blanche. The resulting plans incorporated traditional building and

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ornamentation techniques with state-of-the-art technology.(6) Two years were required by D. C. Bass Construction Company to complete the work.

Instead of framed walls with brick or stone veneer, the architects chose to build load-bearing masonry walls of Briar Hill sandstone. Windows ordered from the Kawneer Company, of Niles, Michigan, were a new and costly style of cast bronze, double-hung sash variety, only a few of which had ever been manufactured. Roofing and terracing materials consisted of extra-heavy Vermont slate. The dewatering system--flashings, gutters, downspouts--was created from lead-coated copper, as is the iron grillework for the front screen door.(7)

Eleven windows in the sun parlor were specially designed by the Jacoby Art Glass Company, of St. Louis. Each of these unique lattice-pattern lights features a central colored-glass inset depicting a scene from Oklahoma history.(8)

Interior design specifications also incorporated unusual elements. The heating and cooling systems included all-copper ducts, and the system was designed to incorporate an individual thermostatic control in each room. In the kitchen, specially designed by Hotpoint, all fixtures and cabinetry were constructed of Monel metal, and despite a small alteration in one corner, all of these fixtures remain. Interior woodwork was created from walnut, oak, and other hardwoods, some personally selected at the mill by the architects. Friezes, moldings, beams, and doors were hand-carved by artisans in Kansas City and in Enid.(9)

In addition to maintaining the integrity of its architectural design, materials, and workmanship since 1939, the Champlin House has also retained its integrity of location and setting. Kisner Heights addition was developed after 1928, when R. H. Kisner subdivided and sold most of his farm. Lots in Block 2, where the Champlin House is located, were sold to individuals, but no structures were ever built. Mr. Champlin subsequently acquired virtually all of Block 2 by 1938.(10) Block 1, which lies east of the house, across Tyler Street, never developed and was made into a city park. Nearby--south across Wynona Street and east across Sequoyah Street--large homes were built in the 1920s. The setting into which the Champlin House was introduced in 1938-1939 has since remained the same, with the view from the front of the house, across a broad, deep expanse of landscaped lawn, consisting of a large park and large Spanish Eclectic homes. Thus, by definition, the criteria of feeling and association have also retained their integrity. The Kisner addition remains an area of stately homes built primarily in the 1920s and 1930s.

The Champlin House's quality of materials and the high calibre of artisanship of its exterior and interior finishes and elaborations are unrivalled in Enid to this day. Pictured in Oklahoma Homes (1980), it is described as "one of the best constructed dwellings in Oklahoma."(11) It is a landmark of residential architecture in this locality. It has retained its

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integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association to the present time.

NOTES

1. Stella Campbell Rockwell, ed. Garfield County, Oklahoma, 1893-1982 (Enid, Okla.: Garfield County Historical Society, 1982), 8.
2. Ibid., 984-85; George O. Carney, "Energy Development in Management Region 2: 1910-1930," Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning Process and Historic Context Document, 1987, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.
3. Enid CDBG Survey, 1984, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.
4. Visual survey, Enid, Oklahoma, by Dianna Everett, December 5, 1991; "Enid: Western Oklahoma's Largest City," [brochure, Enid Chamber of Commerce, September, 1939], Vertical Files, Library, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Enid CDBG Survey, 1984.
5. Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 354-59.
6. Henry B. Bass, Building for a Rugged Individualist [H. H. Champlin] (Oklahoma City, Okla.: Privately printed, 1961), 72-74.
7. Ibid., 78-79, 85.
8. Ibid., 96-97.
9. Ibid., 76-77, 83-84, 88-89.
10. Plat Map, Kisner Heights, County Clerk's Files, Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma; Enid CDBG Survey, 1984.
11. Charles Goins and John W. Morris, Oklahoma Homes (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 238-39.

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----- . "History of Bass Construction Company." In Odie Faulk, ed.,
Dear Everybody: The Life of Henry B. Bass. Oklahoma City, Okla.: Oklahoma
Heritage Association, 1987.

Carney, George O. "Energy Development in Management Region 2: 1910-1930."
Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning Process and Historic Context
Document, 1987. State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Champlin, Jane Edwards. Interview with Dianna Everett, December 15, 1991,
Enid, Oklahoma.

Enid CDBG Survey, 1984. Files, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma
Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Goins, Charles, and John W. Morris. Oklahoma Homes. Norman: University of
Oklahoma Press, 1980.

Plat Map, Kisner Heights. County Clerk's Files, Enid, Garfield County,
Oklahoma.

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(Verbal Boundary Description)

In Block 2 (two) of Kisner Heights Addition, beginning at the northeast corner of Lot 1, proceed west for 370.5 feet (along the south curblineline of Owen Garriott Road) to the northwest corner of Lot 6; turning south, proceed south 270 feet to the south line of Lot 12; turning east, proceed east for 270 feet (along the north curblineline of Wynona Street), following the south line of Lots 13, 14, and 15, in succession, to the southeast corner of Lot 15; turning northeast, follow the east line of Lot 15 and of Lot 1 (along Tyler Street) for 339 feet to the northeast corner of Lot 1, having described an enclosed polygon.

(Boundary Justification)

The boundary includes the Champlin house, greenhouse, and grounds that have historically been part of the Champlin estate since 1939.

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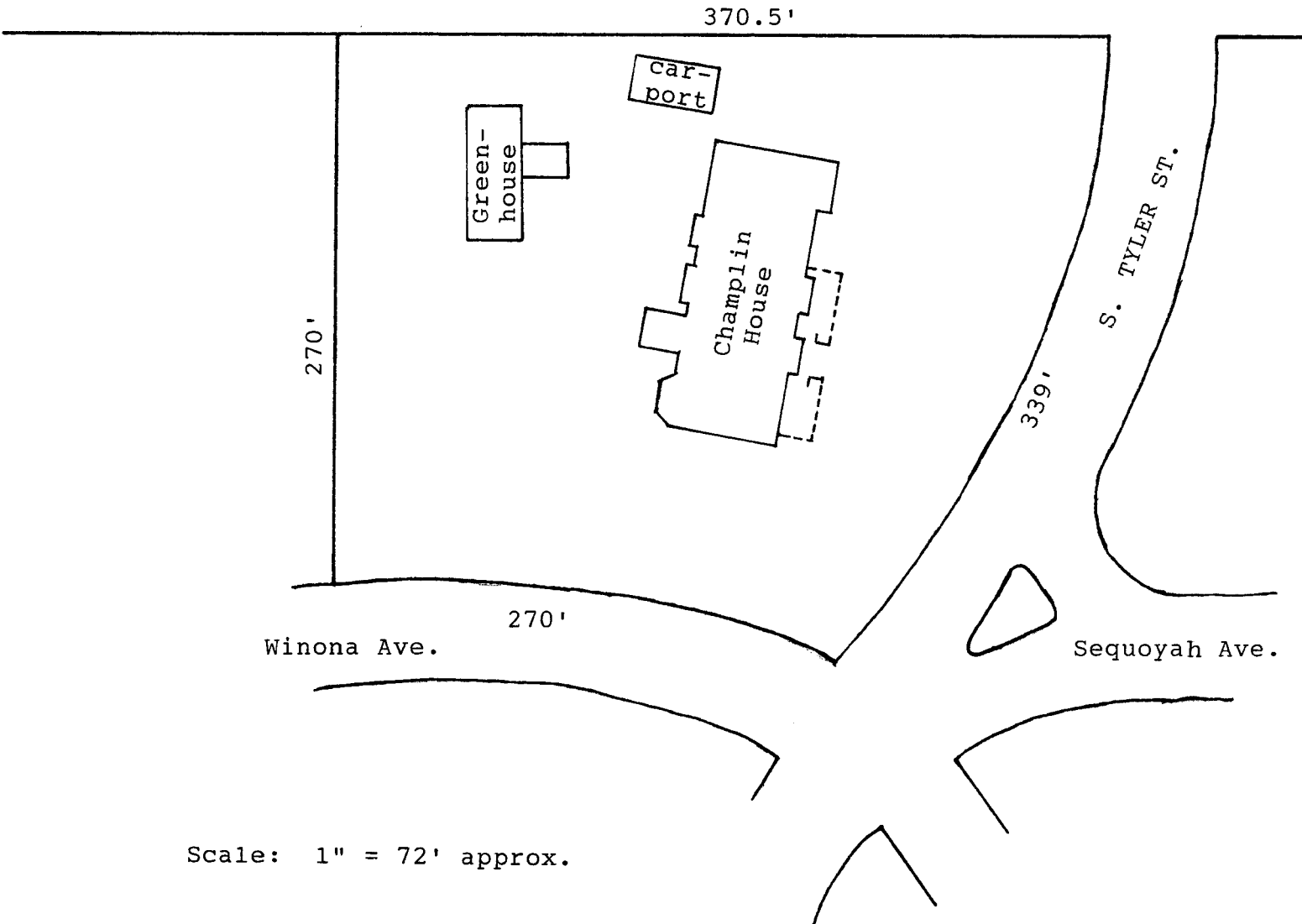
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*Not sent
With nomination.
(Unnecessary
and on wrong
version of form.)*

H. H. Champlin House, Enid, Oklahoma

Owen Garriott Road

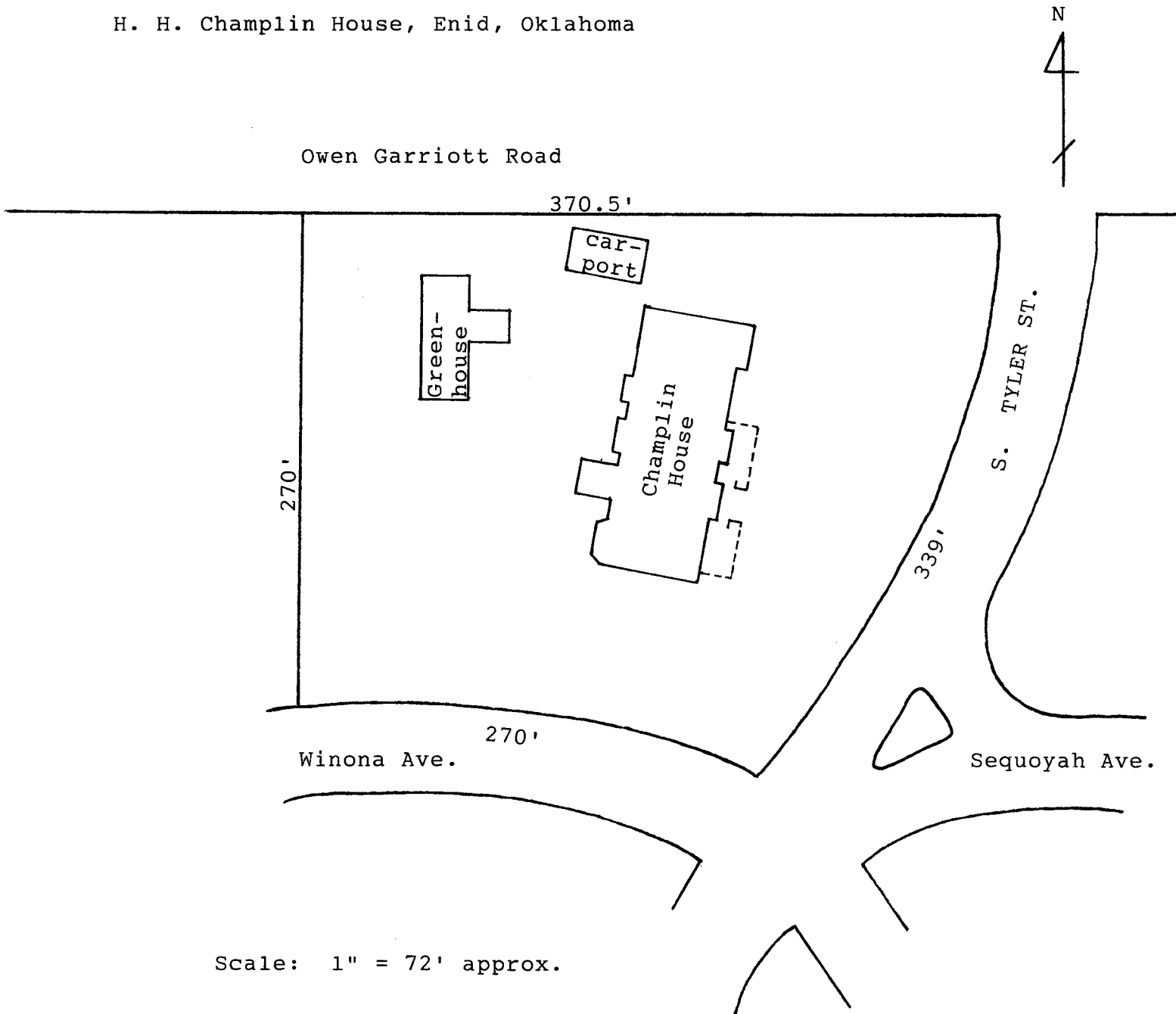


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Continuation Sheet

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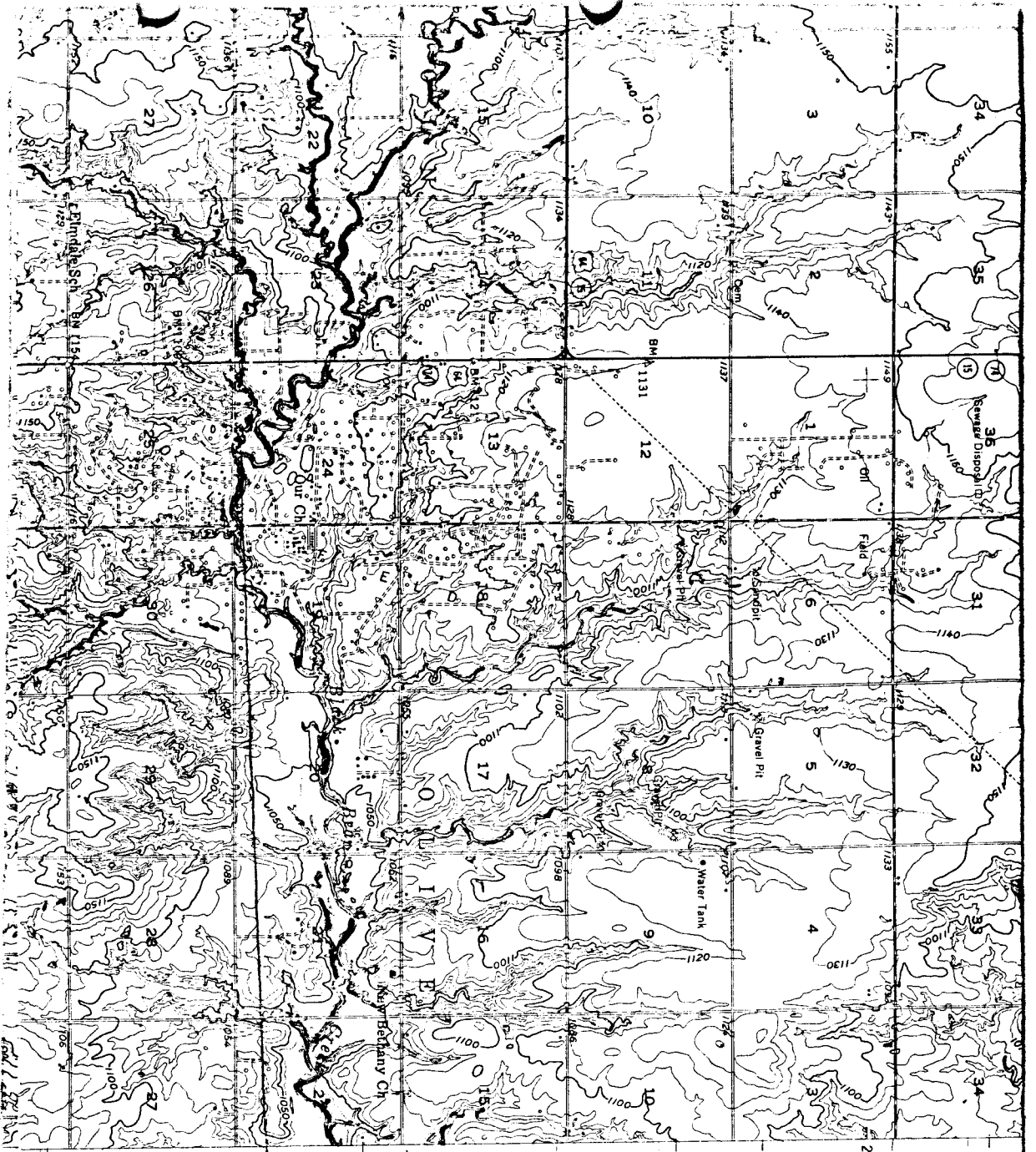
H. H. Champlin House, Enid, Oklahoma





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CHAMPAIN
WELLS #1

T. 22 N.

R. 25 E.