

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Asp Avenue, Kellogg Drive, Maple Street and 4th Street

☐

not for publication

city or town Norman

☐

vicinity

state Oklahoma code OK county Cleveland code 027 zip code 73072

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education Historic District
Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

☐ private
☐ public - Local
☒ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
15	1	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
1	0	object
16	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: College

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: College

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education Historic District is located on the campus of the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma. The district is bound by Kellogg to the south, Maple on the west, 4th on the north and Asp on the east. It is located approximately in the center of the entire University of Oklahoma campus. This facility is one of eleven W. K. Kellogg foundation funded centers in the United States, Great Britain and Costa Rica. The sixteen buildings were designed in the Modern architectural style and feature a varied geometric pattern that is carried out through not only the building designs but also the sidewalk pattern.

Narrative Description

Building Descriptions

1) Administration Building, constructed 1964, Contributing

The façade of this two story building faces east onto Asp Avenue. The flat roof building is clad with brick and is eight-sided. The façade elevation has two blank walls that converge in the center with two sets of metal frame glass doors. The doors each have a single pane transom. The doors are sheltered by a metal roof that conforms to the angle of the façade walls. Above the doors are four angled fixed pane windows. The windows conform to the angle of the façade walls. The west elevation of the building is identical to the east elevation

The north and south elevations are identical. Each elevation is constructed of two walls that form an obtuse angle. Each wall of the obtuse angle has four two-pane windows on both the first and second floor. A flying buttress is aligned with each vertical alignment of windows. The ornamental concrete blocks historically attached to the flying buttresses have been removed.

The interior of the Administration Building, as with most Modern buildings, is equally important in design. The central corridor is open with double loaded offices located on the north and south walls; interior offices receive light from the windows on the east and west elevations and the skylights. A geometric staircase leads from the basement level through to the second floor. The area of the staircase is completely open. The stairs are designed with terrazzo as is the first floor. The stairs on the second floor connect to the cantilevered floor. The roof features exposed beams and four skylights.

2) Forum Building, constructed 1961, Contributing

The Forum Building is designed in a hexagon pattern with wings extending from three sides of the central core. The central core and the "pods" at the end of the wings have a pyramidal roof that is clad with standing seam metal and each has a metal spire. The east and northwest elevations of the central core each has two sets of double metal and glass doors with single pane sidelights and transoms. The southwest elevation has a single set of double metal and glass doors with single pane sidelights and transom. The wings extend to the northeast, southeast and west. A series of three hexagons creates the wings that terminate in a pod that is a smaller version of the central core. Each hexagon that creates the wing has fixed pane windows concealed by a decorative concrete block screen; each elevation of the wing has three screens that follow the angle of the hexagon pattern. A rectangular section connects the wing to the pod. This rectangular section has a metal frame glass door with sidelights and a transom. This door is sheltered by a metal roof which conforms to the angle of the wall. The pod has windows at four of the hexagonal corners that are concealed by a decorative concrete block screen.

The interior of the Forum is a very important part of this campus. Located in the central core is the Forum Room. It is accessed via the second floor and features a "sunken" theater. Seats are located behind credenzas that mimic the hexagon pattern. The lectern is in the center of the floor. The center of the lecture space can be lowered and raised from the basement space on a hydraulic lift. Two balconies overlook the interior space. Staircases from the second floor provide

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access to the balconies. The walls are clad with a convex wood paneling. A lobby area encircles the central core and features terrazzo staircases and interior lit signs directing a person to specific areas of the building as well as to buildings outside of the Forum. The wings each have a central corridor with three hexagonal rooms on either side of the corridor. The wings terminate at a hexagonal pod which also has convex wood paneling.

3) Housing Unit #1 (Currently BOB), constructed 1961, Contributing

This three story T-shaped brick clad building faces southwest onto Kellogg Drive. The southwest elevation has a small projecting bay in the center. On the first floor, at the corner of the projection, is a metal frame glass door with sidelights and a transom. The small projection has no openings on the southwest elevation but has a window on each floor of the southeast and west elevations. The façade (southwest elevation) has bump-outs, four total, between each window bay. The window bays are accented by a flying buttress. The northeast elevation has bump-outs, four total, between each window bay. The window bays are accented by a flying buttress. The northeast elevation has a wing that extends to the northeast. The northwest and east elevation each has bump-outs, two total, between each window bay. The window bays are accented by a flying buttress. Each end of the T-shaped plan has an entry shaft with a metal frame glass window with sidelights and a transom as well as an interior staircase.

The interior of this building has been modified slightly to function as offices rather than the historic hotel. The open areas that served as the "check-in" and reception lounges on each floor are still extant. The corridors and rooms off the corridors are also extant. There are additional walls within the confines of the rooms to create offices.

4) Housing Unit #3 (10 Cabins), constructed 1961, Contributing

There are ten identical cabins within this district boundary. Eight of the cabins front Maple Street while two front 4th Street. Each cabin is a four-plex with two entries on the long sides of the building. The brick clad buildings have a butterfly roof.

This description applies to all of the cabins. The long sides of the building are identical. Located in the center of the elevation is a brick wall the juts out separating the two entries. At the end of the brick wall is a decorative concrete block screen that creates two distinct patio areas. Each entry has three fixed pane windows with a transom that follows the angle of the butterfly roof and a wood door. The entry area also has a knee wall constructed of the decorative concrete block. The short ends of the building have two fixed pane windows and a diamond pattern window in the eave.

The interior of the building has a kitchenette, common room, bathroom and two bedrooms. The bedrooms have built-in dressers with distinctive angled drawers. The ceilings are wood paneling. Each unit also has a door connecting it to the adjacent unit; thus creating adjoining units.

5) Kitchen and Dining Hall, constructed 1961, Non-contributing

The Kitchen and Dining Hall is located between the cabins on 4th Street and the Advanced Studies Building. It sits on a northwest/southeast orientation. The roof line is stepped creating a multi-leveled building with an unusual geometric design. The northwest, one-story segment has blank brick wall on the west and northeast elevations. The northwest elevation creates an obtuse angle with five fixed pane windows and a metal frame glass door with a transom window. The center segment of the building is a chevron pattern that extends above the northwest segment. It has blank brick walls on every elevation. The final, third segment, of the building reads as a two-story segment that is only one-story on the interior. The honeycomb segment has narrow vertical windows at each of the corners. The windows are concealed by a decorative concrete block screen. One-story additions have been added at the open corners of this segment. These two additions have fixed pane windows and have a flat roof. The additions follow the angles of the original brick walls. Finally, the main entry on the northeast elevation has a new flat roof awning constructed over the metal frame glass doors. The awning is supported by square columns.

6) Chilled Water Plant #2, constructed 1962, Contributing

The Chilled Water Plant #2 is two stories at the east end and conceals five compressors/fan units. Brick corners and center columns are located in the two story unit. Between each bricked area is a decorative concrete screen. The west end of the Plant is one story. It has brick corners and decorative concrete screens between each brick corner. The east and west ends are open to allow access to the compressors/fans.

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7) Kyle McCarter Hall of Advanced Studies, constructed 1961, contributing

The Advanced Studies Building is located at the corner of 4th Street and Asp Avenue. The building sits at a northwest/southeast orientation. The brick clad building is six stories tall and has a flat roof. The façade, southwest elevation, has a central entry with metal frame glass doors with sidelights and transom. The entry is concealed by a deep awning and decorative concrete block walls. The remainder of the elevation is nearly void of details. Located near the southwest and southeast corners is a vertical band of windows concealed by a band of decorative concrete blocks. These blocks are the only ornamentation on this elevation. The southeast and northwest elevations are identical. Each has two single pane windows on each floor. The northeast elevation has a one-story bump-out with two single entry doors; one door is a metal frame glass door while the other is a steel door. Located near the corners is a vertical band of windows concealed by a band of decorative concrete blocks. These blocks are the only ornamentation on this elevation.

8) Fountain, constructed 1961, Contributing

Located between the Administration Building and the Forum is a chevron shaped fountain. The walls of the fountain are constructed of the same brick which clad the buildings. A single pipe comes up through the base to spray recirculating water in the fountain. The west wall of the fountain is taller than the east wall.

Setting:

This district is contained within the boundaries of one large block within the campus of the University of Oklahoma. Large parking lots are located at the corner of Kellogg Drive and Asp Avenue and along 4th Street. A V-shaped parking lot is located along Kellogg Drive which provides access for BOB. On-street parking is available for the cabins. An L-shaped parking lot wraps around the Advanced Studies building. The sidewalk patterns throughout this block are very geometric; they resemble the buildings for which they provide access.

Integrity:

The Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education Historic District retains qualities of design, setting, massing, materials, and location that distinguish it as a Modern architectural style district. The size and placement of buildings communicates the design plan that attest to the open form of communication the campus espoused. The formal architectural style chosen for the facades of these buildings express both the grandeur and minimalist design inherent in their functions. The one non-contributing resource is non-contributing due to alterations. It does not disrupt the distinct sense of place communicated by the district as a whole.

The most conspicuous and consistent alterations to individual buildings have been the removal of the decorative concrete screens. This alteration was due to a fire hazard it created by not being able to open the windows as a means of escape. The alteration has left the configuration and spatial arrangement of the buildings intact.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1961-1964

Significant Dates

1961

1964

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Richard Kuhlman, AIA

Reynolds and Morrison

Wright and Shelby

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of the first constructed building to the final planned building, the Administration Building, in 1964.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education is significant under Criteria C for their unusual architectural and physical design including the geometric patterns and unusual sunscreens. The Modern architectural styled buildings, constructed from 1961 to 1964, exhibit a progressive physical dominance on the University of Oklahoma campus. The Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education is being nominated at the local level of significance for its architectural merit within the confines of the University of Oklahoma campus.

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

The years between 1945 and 1960 saw thousands of new educational facilities constructed throughout the country. Colleges and university built new classrooms, labs, libraries, dormitories and family housing to accommodate the large numbers of veterans who chose to take advantage of the GI bill to further their education after the war. Permanent buildings on many campuses utilized new architectural styles and materials, although many examples from around the country were traditional styles keeping with the campus plans. The University of Oklahoma, by hiring professors and a University Architect, tended toward creative and progressive architecture.

It was believed by many faculty and administrators, and well as elected officials, in the 1940's and 1950's that extension services were meant for farmers and rural communities, including Oklahoma A & M (now Oklahoma State University). A forward thinking administrator at the University of Oklahoma (OU) sought, and successfully managed, to turn around that common misconception.

Returning to OU after receiving his Ph.D. in Chicago, Thurman White prepared a report for OU President George Cross outlining the responsibility of the University to Oklahoma to the non-rural population and to boldly move the extension division of campus towards improved and expanded adult education. White proposed a new way to educate adults which included centralized housing and modern facilities; he believed that these facilities would attract people to campus and encourage serious academic efforts.

The timing for appropriated funds for such an endeavor on the OU campus was poor. The legislature consisted predominately of rural-dominated members. While Foundations such as Carnegie and Ford seemed like the most obvious route, OU opted to pursue funds from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. By 1955, the Kellogg Foundation has already given grants to Michigan State University and the Universities of Georgia, Nebraska and Chicago for continuing education programs. The proposal to the Kellogg Foundation included a complex of buildings rather than the single hotel-like facility at MSU.

The initial plans for the complex preserved an important set of principles developed for the Continuing Education program. The buildings were to be designed in such a way that participants would be free from outside distractions and therefore, gain more from their educational experience. The proponents of this facility also emphasized the individual and advanced the notion of the democratic process. Ultimately, this campus was designed so boldly that the facility itself became an educational experience.

Forward thinking architects with creative ideas are synonymous with the University of Oklahoma from the mid-1940s through today. In 1947, Bruce Goff, an internationally recognized architect who employed organic architecture as his design methodology, accepted the chair position in the Department of Architecture. While other Universities were instructing architecture students to imitate current trends, such as Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe and the American International style, Goff encouraged creativity and originality. At the time, the University of Oklahoma was a small campus serving mostly students of Oklahoma. With Bruce Goff as a professor, students from all across the United States and many foreign countries who were dissatisfied with Modern architecture, came to the University of Oklahoma to study with Goff. After Goff, Herb Greene, a student of Bruce Goff, continued the Goff legacy at the University of Oklahoma with his own progressive and creative design methodology. With progressive architecture professors at the University, the fact that the University hired a progressive architect to serve as both the University Architect and a professor, comes as no surprise. Richard Kuhlman, University Architect, was educated at the University of Texas and Harvard University. His Modern designed buildings for the OCCE campus stand out in stark contrast to the classical Collegiate Gothic Revival on

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the main campus and the contemporary buildings located throughout the remainder of campus. While the majority of the buildings on the OCCE campus are identified as Modern Movement, the influence of Organic Architecture, as taught by Goff and Greene, can be seen in the Forum Building in its polygonal design and the overall design of the OCCE campus with its polygonal traffic pattern.

Architecture

The University's architect Richard Kuhlman and his assistant R. C. Dragoo prepared the initial concept and design for the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education campus starting in 1957. As the plans grew, two architectural firms were added to the project: Reynolds and Morrison, and Wright and Shelby. Early in the process, representatives traveled to visit the United Nations Building, the General Electric Institute for Advanced Management and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. Each of the facilities influenced the campus design. The General Electric facility was the influence for the Hall of Advanced Studies; Aspen the influence for the Forum Building; and, the United Nations for the entire democratic process.

Typical of public architecture, the style of the buildings reflects popular taste at the time, as well as the aspirations of the campus to be perceived as cutting edge. Characteristics of the Modern Movement style evident in the buildings include the overall lack of ornamental detail; the use of decorative concrete block as sunscreens for the windows; the vertical rows of windows; the use of flat concrete ledges to separate windows and floors; and the minimal landscaping.

The Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education stands out among Oklahoma's collection of historic Modern buildings because of the variety of polygon patterns. The focus of the design was the hexagon plan of the Forum Building. This building has a simple form that is found throughout nature and creates its own ornamentation from its simplicity. The design was inspired by the Aspen facility which had a small hexagonal seminar room and a large hexagonal conference room. The Forum features a large theater in the round in the center with three wings extending from the theater. All of the rooms in this facility are hexagonal so that participants in any program or discussion would be facing each other. Sidewalk patterns throughout this campus carry the hexagonal plan as well. Other buildings represented in the polygonal plan include the Administration Building and the Kitchen and Dining Hall. These three buildings are the most dominate on the OCCE landscape.

Internal designs of each facility promoted discourse, an integral part of continuing education. Residential buildings had common lounge areas so that students could continue discussions after courses had ended. Cottages have internal doors which connected units to each other as well as common patio areas.

The location of OCCE was equally important in the overall design. This area of the University of Oklahoma campus was historically a housing area associated with the Navy Base north of Norman with buildings that did not suit the function of OCCE. This area was commonly referred to as North Campus and while residential facilities were important for adult education, poorly constructed housing would not draw the needed positive attention to the program. As the area was in need of extensive renovations and was expansive in land mass, it was the most logical location for OCCE. Also, the location, at the time, was at the edge of campus where it was easily accessible. It is also important to note the setting of OCCE. With the main building, the Forum, at the center of the campus and the ancillary buildings surrounding the main building, this section of the University of Oklahoma campus was very inward in setting which allowed the students to focus solely on this area of the overall campus.

In conclusion, the OCCE merits recognition as an excellent local example of a Modern Movement complex on the OU campus. It is an exceptional local example of this style of architecture as applied to public buildings in Norman. Within the context of local architecture, the OCCE was at the forefront of modern design and is therefore eligible under Criterion C as it retains architectural integrity and merits recognition for its significance. The OCCE is a distinctive collection of buildings since its construction from 1961 to 1964. The architects for the project exhibited individuality and an expression of Modern architectural style.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Norman is located approximately nineteen miles south of Oklahoma City. The town name honors Abner E. Norman, who led a team appointed to survey the Unassigned Lands between 1870 and 1873. His group camped where the town is now situated. As the 1889 Land Run approached, entrepreneurs formed the Norman Townsite Company to organize the town.

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The group had developed a plat before the event, but used the survey prepared by the railroad company. By 1890 the population stood at 787, and the burgeoning town held doctors, lawyers, hotels, and all the amenities and retail outlets of a community that size, including a cotton gin. In July 1889 Ed Ingle established the Norman Transcript, which continued to report the news at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

In 1890 High Gate College opened, offering grammar, high school, and college classes. In December 1890 the Territorial Legislature passed an act to locate the University of Oklahoma (OU) at Norman. In 1892 OU held its first classes in rented downtown buildings. In 1893 workers completed the first university building, which fire later destroyed. In 1894 High Gate closed, and its college students transferred to OU.

By 1900 Norman's population had climbed to 2,225, and the business community boomed. By 1902 the downtown district contained two banks, two hotels, and a flour mill, among other businesses. In 1913 the Oklahoma Railway Company extended their interurban that ran from Oklahoma City to Moore, south to Norman. In 1910 there were 3,724 residents, and the number climbed to 5,004 in 1920. By the 1920s the OU campus spread over 267 acres and had added several new structures, including Memorial Stadium. The population continued to rise, reaching 9,603 in 1930 and 11,429 in 1940.

Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education

In White's proposal to the Kellogg Foundation he outlined that conferences and short courses had been rapidly expanding at OU, that the University was strategically located to serve the entire Southwest, that the needs of adult education were changing and that the unique facilities proposed as part of the continuing education program could better meet the requirements of adult students. The new degree program, known as a Bachelor of Liberal Studies, was designed so that people involved in other work and activities could pursue advanced education independently and at their own pace. This was the first program of its type in the State of Oklahoma.

Adult students were required to complete independent studies in Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences and Inter-area Studies. Along with completing their extensive reading assignments, students had to participate in residential seminars. Faculty for this program area came from the University; no specialized faculty was hired for this program. But the OCCE was not solely about degreed programs; the facility could be used for people to advance their education, improve their working competence and enrich their lives through shorter programs. One of the most successful programs was the establishment of the Southwest Center for Human Relations. This program supported educational programming for those interested in intergroup relations and encouraged research in the area of human relations.

White's philosophy for the OCCE was simply: it (adult education) serves all the purposes of humans – individually and collectively – as well as the purposes of sponsors. He felt that it was the "learners" responsibility to determine what "he" shall be taught. In a rapidly changing world, continuing education was essential to meet the personal needs of the individual as well as society. Workers face a constant erosion or obsolescence of their technical or professional education. The liberal and technical education components of OCCE complimented each other. OCCE was created to combat the problems facing the adult worker; the lack of continuing training in their work environment.

The attractive and functional architecture stirred extension staff and faculty members to think about bolder and more imaginative programming to fit the new and different learning situations provided by the Center. The physical nature of OCCE provided a stimulant to the development of new adult education programs. The main contribution of OCCE has been to serve the growing need for adult education in a way which had never been possible before in Oklahoma.

Not everything worked out perfectly at OCCE. Many programs did not last and the idea of bringing families into the campus and housing them at the cottages never materialized. Programming also showed that while the Center had plenty of space for groups less than 50 in number and for larger groups of up to 500, spaces for medium sized groups lacked.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Fite, Gilbert, Dr. "History of the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education." Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education.
(no publication date).

Henderson, Arn, FAIA. "Resources Designed by Bruce Goff in Oklahoma National Register of Historic Places Multiple
Property Documentation Form", n. d.

O'Dell, Larry, "Norman," Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia>
(accessed November 9, 2010).

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. "Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City,"
2009.

White, Thurman. *My Journey on the Learning Frontier.* University of Oklahoma Outreach. (2005).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 20 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 641627 3896301
Zone Easting Northing

3 14 641370 3895979
Zone Easting Northing

2 14 641626 3895982
Zone Easting Northing

4 14 641365 3896297
Zone Easting Northing

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

The boundaries of the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education Historic District are shown on the attached boundary
map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education Historic District includes the entire built environment of the campus as it
retains sufficient integrity to merit listing on the National Register. The boundary was drawn to include all of the buildings
that were constructed during the period of significance.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynda B. Schwan/National Register Program Coordinator

organization OK/SHPO

date 5 November 2010

street & number 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive

telephone 405-522-4478

city or town Oklahoma City

state OK

zip code 73105

e-mail lschwan@okhistory.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education Historic District

City or Vicinity: Norman

County: Cleveland

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Lynda B. Schwan

Date Photographed: 27 October 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

No.	Subject	Dir.
0001	Administration Building	East
0002	Administration Building-Interior	
0003	Forum	West
0004	Forum-Interior Classroom	
0005	Forum-Forum Room	
0006	Forum-Lobby	
0007	Housing Unit #1	Southeast
0008	Housing Unit #3 (Cabins)	North
0009	Housing Unit #3 (Cabin)	West
0010	Kitchen and Dining Hall	Southwest
0011	Chilled Water Plant #2	East
0012	Kyle McCarter Hall of Advanced Studies	North

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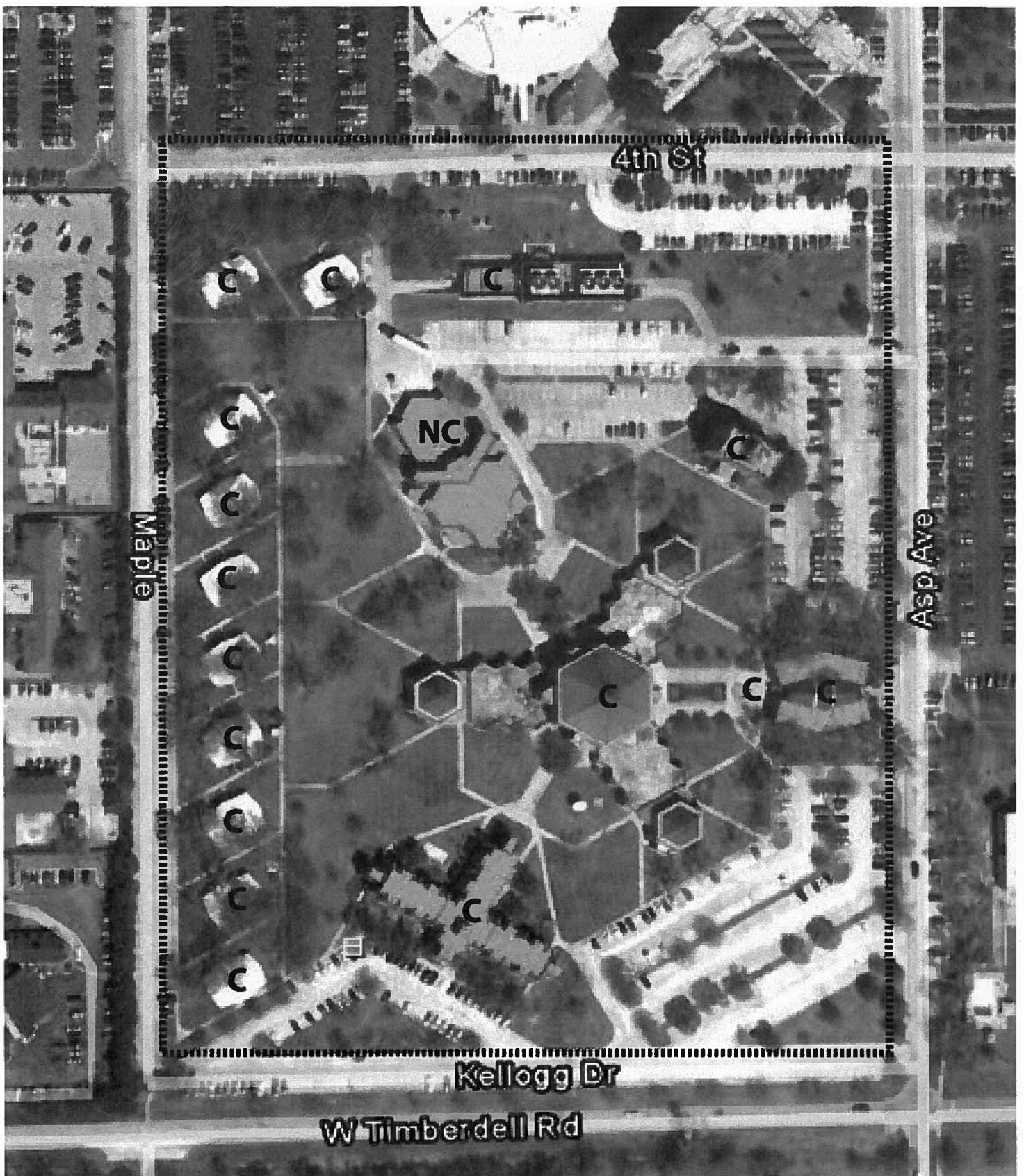
Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Oklahoma
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

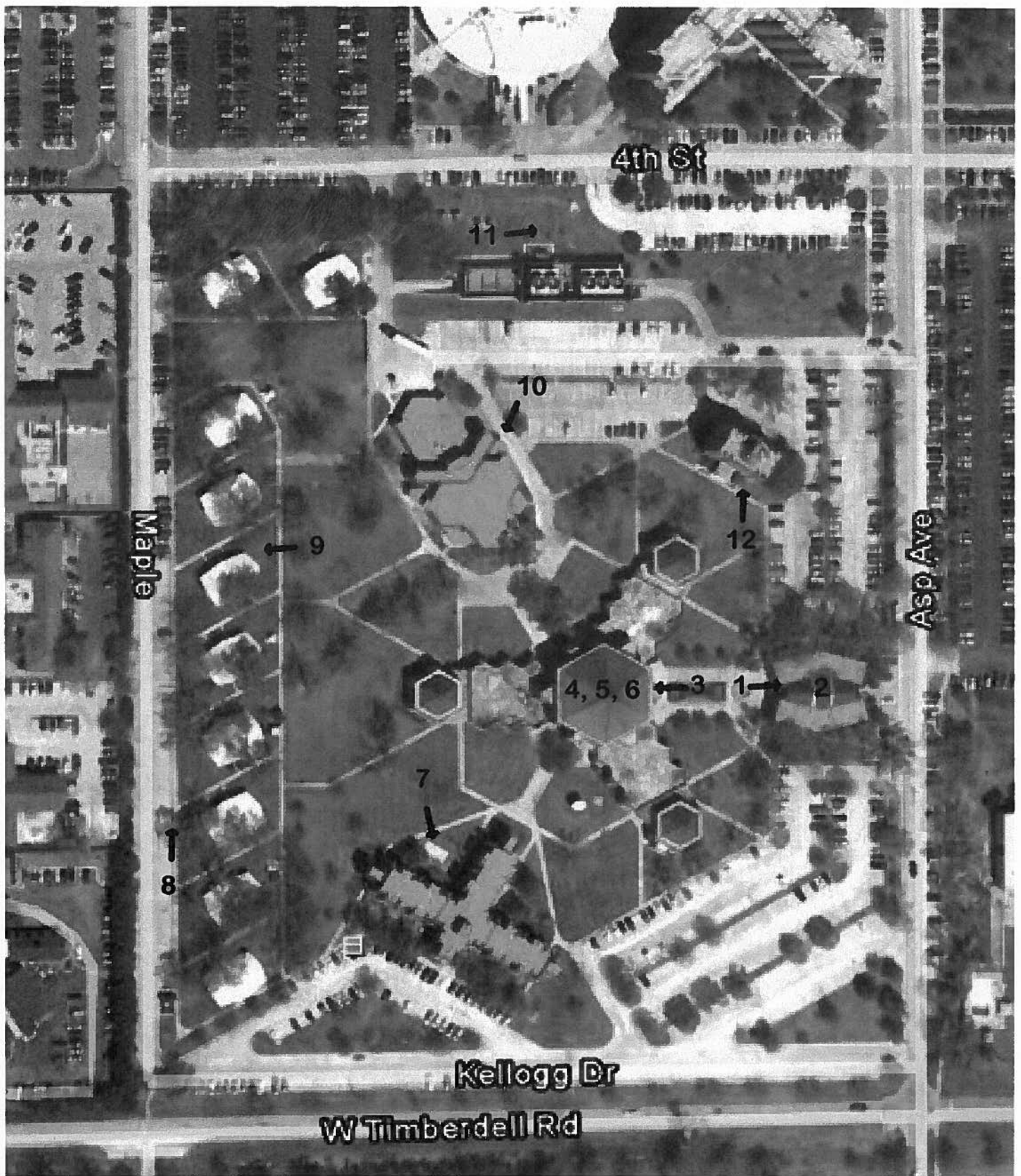
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education
Boundary Map
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma





Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education
Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma



