

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Oklahoma A&M College Dairy Barn

Other names/site number: "Dairy Palace," Building #663

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2624 West McElroy Road

City or town: Stillwater State: Oklahoma County: Payne

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this ___ 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 ___ 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 ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

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

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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

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</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>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: Research Facility
Agriculture/Subsistence: Animal Facility
Agriculture/Subsistence: Storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: Research Facility
Agriculture/Subsistence: Animal Facility
Agriculture/Subsistence: Storage

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Barn

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

For over the past sixty-five years, the Oklahoma A&M Dairy Barn (from here on referred to simply as the Dairy Barn), or historically known as the “Dairy Palace,” has come to symbolize the dairy program at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, Oklahoma. Constructed in 1948, the Dairy Barn was built with steel and brick exterior and a reinforced concrete first and second floor. The massive barn has a central structure, which housed the main milking process, and four connected wings, one extending in each of the cardinal directions.

Very little has been done to the original structure, especially the brick exterior, numerous rolling doors, and windows. More recently, a new roof was placed on the barn, using the same dimensions, as well as same type of asphalt shingling. There have been some slight modern modifications, including the addition of metal gutters along the eaves, garage doors for the hay hoods on the central structure, and the removal of the large windows in the south wing.

The Dairy Barn is the only remaining of the three dairy barns constructed by the university between 1910 and 1950. While the building lost some of its utility during the early 1980s, it is still used today by the dairy program for some of its original functions, as well as a place to store equipment. The Dairy Barn exists among other important agricultural and educational facilities

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on the campus of Oklahoma State University that have also been recognized by the National Register of Historic Places, including the Magruder Plots (NRIS #79002018) and Agronomy Barn & Seed House (NRIS #04000519).

Narrative Description

As the third Dairy Barn constructed by Oklahoma Agriculture and Mechanical College, the more commonly dubbed “Dairy Palace” was completed in December of 1948. It dwarfed the previous two dairy barns, covering over 40,000 square feet, and included modern amenities such as electricity, gas heating, and indoor plumbing. The building itself consists of a central structure with four connected wings. The central structure is a transverse frame that measures 170 feet long and 42 feet wide, and is two stories high. The gambrel roof peaks at 30 feet above the grade, with two eductor fans along the crown. The two wings to the west and east of the central building are structurally mirror images of one another. Each measures 118 feet long and 35 feet wide, and also include gambrel roofs, measuring 30 feet from grade to ridge, and include two eductor fans along the crown. The south wing included a corridor connecting it to the central building (known as the Milking Pit), which measured 43’6” long and 25’ wide. This corridor led to a two-story structure that looked quite different than the rest of the complex. It measured 51’ long and 28’ wide, with a steep pitched gable roof, and an enclosed brick chimney protruding from the east end of the crown. Additionally, four attic fans are along the ridge line. The final wing, to the north (which incorporated four 150-ton silos), measured 49’2” long and 41’4” wide. A taller, 50’ gambrel roof was constructed to fully enclose the grain elevator housed within this wing. All of the windows in the barn are four-over-two with the sashes functioning as hopper windows, unless otherwise noted.

Central Structure

The central structure is a transverse frame with a gambrel roof. The south elevation is divided equally by the south wing (photographs 1 & 2). On either side of the division are six windows. Between each window are fresh air intakes to assist in cross ventilation. A smaller, two-over-one window is located on both sides where the central structure meets the south wing. The east elevation is enclosed except for the passageway to the east wing (photograph 5). The only openings are a pair of windows on either side of the passageway to provide natural light and ventilation for the hallway. The north elevation is equally divided by the north wing and the adjacent silos (photograph 8). Each side has five equally spaced windows. Fresh air intakes are located between each window. At either end of the elevation is a wooden plank door (west door is non-extant). Each door was hung on steel rollers fixed horizontally to the wall directly above the opening. On the second floor, large hay hoods are located on both sides of the division. The original wooden doors have been replaced with overhead garage doors. The west elevation is enclosed except for the passageway to the east wing (photograph 9). The only openings are a pair of windows on either side of the passageway to provide natural light and ventilation for the hallway.

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South Wing

The south wing is a T-shape plan with a gable roof. The south elevation originally had two large, floor-to-ceiling, 16-pane glass windows, centered on the wall and divided by a door lit with eight-pane, fixed windows. Two smaller, two-over-one windows were on either side of the large windows and door. The large windows and door were covered in brick and wooden planks, and were replaced by a single door offset to the left with a single-pane window to the right (photograph 1). On the second floor, four rounded dormers protrude from the roof, with six-over-six windows. Portable air-conditioning units are located in these windows (still used as student quarters). The east elevation has a single wooden plank door on the south end of the wall, and an eight-over-eight window directly to the north of this door. Directly above the door is another eight-over-eight window. Directly over the first floor window is another door, given access by a metal staircase running parallel to the face. Stretching along the rest of the north end of the wall are four windows, with one ventilator fan centered on the wall. The second floor has two rounded dormers, each with six-over-six windows (one with a portable air conditioning unit). The north elevation has side by side, eight-over-eight windows on the east end of the wall. A single wooden door is on the west end of the wall. The second floor has two rounded dormers with six-over-six windows. The west elevation has five eight-over-eight windows (photograph 1). A final window is located north of these. A ventilation duct and a wooden plank door are found at the extreme north end of the wall. The second floor has two eight-over-eight windows on the south end of the wall, and two rounded dormers, each with six-over-six windows (one with a portable air conditioning unit). Two attic fans are also affixed to this side of the roof.

East Wing

The east wing is a transverse frame with gambrel roof. The south elevation has two windows, with a single door centered between them (photographs 3 and 4). Directly above the door is another door leading into the second floor. Above this door is a large return vent. On the first floor a large hood vent is between the door and east window. The east elevation has 11 windows, separated by two doors (photographs 4 and 5). Each door was hung on steel rollers fixed horizontally to the wall directly above the opening. Five fresh air intakes are spaced along the entire wall. The north elevation has a single door centered on the wall. Directly above the door is another door leading into the second floor. Above this door is a large return vent. A small hood vent is to the east of the first floor entry way, although it is missing its cover. The west elevation is divided by the corridor to the central structure (photograph 5). Nine windows are spaced across the wall (five north of the corridor and four to the south). A single doorway is located north of the corridor division, although now missing its door. Seven fresh air intakes are spaced along the wall (four north of the corridor and three to the south).

North Wing

The north wing is a transverse frame with gambrel roof. No south elevation exists in this wing as it is attached directly to the central structure. The east elevation has two large silos equally spaced along the wall (photograph 6). There are two small, two-over-one windows, one directly between the silos, and one to the north side of the wall. Each reinforced cement silo is 16'3" in

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diameter, with steel hoops adding structural integrity, and ladders reaching the top of each (the north silo is missing its roof). The north elevation has two large sliding steel doors centered on the wall (photograph 8). The doors are hung on steel rollers fixed horizontally to the wall directly above the opening. To the east of the doors is a window, and to the west a smaller, two-over-one window. Directly above the sliding doors is another hay hood, now with an overhead garage door. The west elevation also has two large silos equally placed along the wall (photograph 7). There are two small, two-over-one windows, one directly between the silos, and one to the south side of the wall. Each reinforced cement silo is 16'3" in diameter, with steel hoops adding structural integrity, and ladders reaching the top of each of the silos.

West Wing

The west wing is a transverse frame with a gambrel roof. The south elevation has two windows, with a single door centered between them (photograph 11). Directly above the door is another door leading into the second floor. Above this door is a large return vent. On the first floor a large hood vent is on the east end of the wall. The east elevation is divided by the corridor to the central structure. North of the corridor are five windows, with two fresh air intakes. South of the corridor, there are five larger hopper windows. The north elevation has a sliding wooden door centered on the wall, and is hung on steel rollers fixed horizontally to the wall directly above the opening (photographs 9 & 10). Directly above is another door. A large return vent is near the roof line. A small hood vent is to the west of the first floor entry way, although it is missing its cover. The west elevation includes five windows on the north end of the wall, with two sliding doors dividing them. Each door is hung on steel rollers fixed horizontally to the wall directly above the opening. Five larger hopper windows are on the south end of the wall. Four fresh air intakes are spaced along the north end of the wall.

Integrity:

The Dairy Barn maintains excellent integrity. The installation of guttering and the changing of the windows on the south elevation are minor alterations to such a large scale building. The building maintains its integrity of location, design materials, workmanship, setting, association and feeling.

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education
Architecture

Period of Significance

1948-1954

Significant Dates

1948

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Paul Harris, Architect
Philip A. Wilber, Associate Architect
Waller-Well Construction Company, Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Oklahoma A&M Dairy Barn (from here on referred to simply as the Dairy Barn), on the campus of Oklahoma State University, and eligible under Criteria A for its role in agricultural education, represents the historical development of Animal Science in Oklahoma. The third in a series of barns constructed over a period of forty years, the Dairy Barn gave students a hands-on experience of dairy science, and exposure to the most advanced technological methods available. Additionally, the barn encompassed a number of different functions beyond the basic milking operations, including a maternity ward to care for the growing herd, a judging arena for instruction on dairy cattle, as well as administrative offices and housing for student workers. The barn also allowed the dairy program to provide dairy products for the growing campus population. The dairy barn earned local, state, and regional importance both as a template for other dairy programs, and provided a venue for agricultural leaders to meet and discuss the future of dairying within the state. The Dairy Barn served as a primary facility for over thirty years, and still stands today as a contribution to the historical and contemporary success of the university's Animal Science program. The complex network of building functions make the Dairy Barn significantly different and superior to other barns on campus and it is also eligible under Criteria C for architecture. The period of significance is from 1948 when the barn was constructed until 1954 when the agricultural practices changed.

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

Oklahoma State University (OSU), a land grant university, has a long and proud tradition in terms of its educational and research contributions to the field of Animal Science. This is particularly true of OSU's¹ dairy program. For over a hundred years, OSU has provided quality instruction for those entering the field of dairy cattle science. It historical kept pace with the advancements and changes in technology and federal policies. The most practical of these facilities are the series of dairy barns built on campus between 1910 and 1950. The third and final dairy barn was affectionately – and appropriately – called the “Dairy Palace.”

The first dairy barn, a wooden framed building, was constructed on the OAMC campus in 1910. The barn was comprised of a central structure measuring 50'x70', with two milking wings, each measuring 60'x35'. With room for 66 cows, the barn allowed for OAMC's expanding dairy program to give hands on experience to undergraduates. The barn burned down in early 1923.

The college quickly set in motion the construction of a second dairy barn at a cost of \$44,000. The college's commitment to build the most state-of-the-art, or “modern,” building was seen in its adherence to the newest standards in dairy regulations, including the addition of a hygienic milk house and silos for grain storage.² To avoid future issues with fire, the second new barn was

¹ historically known as Oklahoma Agriculture and Mechanical College – OAMC – from 1890-1957

² Referring to the federal regulations.

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constructed with fireproof materials of brick and steel. This new, second, facility was larger than the original dairy barn, and could accommodate up to 80 cows.

The second new barn also marked a time of growth within the dairy program at OAMC. In 1924, the Dairy Science Club was established as more students became interested in the dairy program, and remains to this day as the oldest existing Dairy Science Club in the United States. In 1925, the A & M Creamery was established with two goals. The first was to provide additional opportunities for students to learn about dairy food processing, including milk, cheese, and ice cream (all for local sale). Additionally, the university allowed local dairies to use the creamery, with the university earning a percentage of the respective profits.³

The importance of the dairy program would eventually reach beyond a local context. During World War II the program held an annual "Dairy Day," in which faculty and students hosted Oklahoma dairy farmers, industry leaders, state and national leaders. The primary objective of these meetings was to plan the state's milk production goals in accordance with the war effort. After World War II, due to soldiers taking advantage of the GI bill, the dairy program at OAMC grew in both reputation and sheer number of students enrolling.⁴ This period of growth called for the expansion of dairy facilities on campus.

The new barn provided an updated facility for a premier dairy program. Once again the college's commitment to providing the most modern of teaching environments was apparent in the \$250,000 construction project (by today's equivalent, somewhere in the realm of about \$2-3 million). Completed in December of 1948, the new dairy barn was massive, covering over 40,000 square feet, with four 150-ton silos attached on the north side. Beyond the eighty milking stanchions, and the connected milk house, the third barn also included a maternity ward, offices, student housing (for student employees), and a unique judging arena. The barn quickly earned the nickname the "Dairy Palace," and throughout the second half of the 20th century, became the symbol of the dairy program at OAMC/OSU. The barn at the time represented one the largest of its kind in the region, and among the largest on a college campus in the United States. It also marked another rise in the importance of dairy, especially within the State of Oklahoma, which during the 1950s saw dairy rise into one of the state's top five agricultural sectors.

The new dairy barn milked roughly 120-140 cows twice a day. As advertised by the college, the barn was "a symbol of progress in scientific farming and a monument to the realistic approach of college study." Beyond its impressive size, the barn more importantly came equipped with the most modern milking technology. This included the new DeLaval dairy parlor, which used both pre-milking baths and electric milkers to directly transport the milk (via plastic hosing) into a 500 gallon tank to help in the cooling process. Once the milk was cooled, it was transported to the processing plant across campus. This method marked a distinct difference from previous methods of milking cows in their stalls and transporting the milk by hand to the cooling tanks.

³ Although there was a small creamery within the second Dairy Barn, the bulk of the milk was transported to an off-campus creamery in town, yet still labeled and sold as "A & M Creamery". A larger creamery was built on campus when the Dairy Building was added in 1928.

⁴ The overall student body by 1949 had increased to 12,000 after the return of veterans. Of that about 2,000 were enrolled in the Agriculture program, although Agriculture encompassed more than just the Dairy Program.

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The hands on training continued beyond the simple milking of cows, as students daily disassembled and washed all of the equipment in the barn, as the new facilities ensured the “utmost cleanliness in the handling of milk [was] possible.”

The east and west wings of the barn accommodated portions of the dairy herd. The east wing – commonly referred to as the maternity ward – caring for up to 10 cows, and 18 calves within the attached nursery. (These provided research space for faculty and students when not in use). The west wing was outfitted for caring for the dairy herd’s bulls (artificial insemination did not begin in the dairy program until the 1960s), as well as the judging arena (described later).

To the south of the main hall, a connected two-story structure was used for several components of the milking process. The corridor connecting the structures contained the milking pit, a sunken area that housed both the milker and some milking equipment during milking. Within this hallway, an observation room was constructed for students and visitors to watch the milking process up-close. The first floor of the building housed the milking room, an area for holding and cooling milk before it was transported to the creamery. The first floor also contained an administrative office for the dairying operations.

The second floor of the structure was built as student quarters to accommodate six undergraduates, complete with “bathrooms, lockers, and a large recreation room.” For most of its use, the student quarters were populated by male dairy students working part-time. However, female students did, in fact, take dairy courses beginning in the 1940s and 1950s. These courses included a lab component, which required both male and female students to have hands-on tasks with the dairy cattle, typically grooming the herd (despite some students believing dairy classes were going to be “where you learned to make cheese or ice cream or something like that”).

One of the most unique features of the barn included the judging arena. As described above, OAMC had a long tradition of a Dairy Science Club, and due to its popularity and growing prestige, it was considered essential that the new barn have a designated portion for judging classes. The venue seated 80 students for instructional purposes, suggesting the expanding interest in dairy operations. Additionally, the arena was available to state dairy breeders’ associations and other groups to use for expos and competitions, which further strengthened OMAC’s relationship with agricultural producers across the state.

Staying true to its historical purpose, the goals of the dairy program were to provide a hands-on experience and supply some of the demand of dairy products on campus. This became increasingly important as the undergraduate population rapidly grew during the postwar years of the late 1940s and 1950s. By 1954, the dairy program was providing nearly 2,500 gallons of milk weekly for campus consumption. Despite the high consumption of milk, other demands were met by the dairy, including a strong undergraduate affection for ice cream. In the same year, over 600 quarts of ice cream were delivered weekly to campus dorms.

The dairy barn also became a template for other programs across the country to mimic in terms of size and success. For example, within the first year of its use, staff from the Texas A&M dairy program, as well as several architects, visited the barn. The group had especially made the trip to

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observe the new milking process using the parlor method. By 1952, Texas A&M had fully converted to the new milking style.

Paul Harris, architect for the barn, attended the School of Architecture at Oklahoma A&M, graduating with a Bachelors of Science degree in 1925. Around 1927, Harris joined the Chickasha architectural firm of E.H. Eads and Company. Through this firm, Harris gained practical experience in designing buildings for educational institutions: Oklahoma College for Women (NRIS # 01000950) Chickasha Junior High School Auditorium, and the barn at Cameron Agricultural College in Lawton. His design for the Oklahoma A&M Dairy Barn is significant for its architectural merit both in its design and its practical application of dairying methodology.

In 1981, OSU's Board of Regents approved a \$650,000 renovation to the Dairy Cattle Center, including among other projects, the construction of a new milking facility for 200 cows. These renovations quickly diminished the utilization of the Dairy Palace. In more recent years, the barn has still been used to house some dairy cattle, primarily calving operations; however the bulk of its usage has been converted to equipment storage. The attached student residence is still used by undergraduates involved with the current milking program.

The Oklahoma A&M Dairy Barn, or "the Dairy Palace," played a vital role in the ongoing efforts by the institution to constantly provide the most modern of facilities, while also allowing students as many hands-on opportunities as possible. The Dairy Barn and program was instrumental to creating generations of future dairy farmers in both Oklahoma and the surrounding region, became a template for other university programs to imitate, and was a meeting grounds for academic, political, and economic leaders to consider the direction of dairying in the state. The complex nature of the structure, with a central milking parlor, maternity wing, bulls' stalls, judging arena, milk house, and student living quarters, adds to the diverse functions the Dairy Barn offered. For these reasons, it is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Redskin. Stillwater, Oklahoma: Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College Student Association, 1951.

Burley, Ray. "New A. and M. Dairy Barn Will Rank With Best in Southwest." *Daily O'Collegian*, August 4, 1947.

Gilmore, Charlie. "Cows' Maternity Ward in New 'Dairy Palace'." *Daily O'Collegian*, September, 28, 1948.

Green, Donald E. *Oklahoma State University Centennial Historic Series: Agriculture Edition*. Stillwater, Oklahoma: Oklahoma State University Press, 1990.

"Milk Still Rates as Popular Drink among Ag Students, Check Shows." *Daily O'Collegian*, May 14, 1954.

"New Dairy Barn to be Dedicated at 1 p.m." *Daily O'Collegian*, January 8, 1949.

Novotny, Jane. "Regents approve renovations." *Daily O'Collegian*, November 11, 1981.

Peters, David C. *The Campus of OAMC: A Pictorial History of Buildings and Facilities 1891-1957*. Stillwater, Oklahoma: New Forums Press, 2007.

Oklahoma State University Physical Plant Services. *Dairy Barn: Oklahoma A&M College*. Architectural drawings, 1947.

"Visitors Inspect College Dairy Barn." *Daily O'Collegian*, May 6, 1949.

Wilson, Latasha and Juliana Nykolaiszyn. Interview with Joanne Lawrence. *O-State Stories: An Oral History Project of the OSU Library*. Edmond Low Library, October 30, 2007.

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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: Edmond Low Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.131699 Longitude: -97.092174
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

From the intersection of West McElroy Road and North Western Road, the Dairy Barn sits 425 feet north of McElroy Road, and 1292 feet west of Western Road. This point represents the southeast corner of the East Wing. Proceed 118 feet north to the northeast corner of the East Wing. Head 33 feet west to reach the northwest corner of the East Wing. 43 feet to the south of this point is the connection northeast corner of the Central Structure. Proceed west 81 feet to the juncture with the North Wing. The North Wing extends 49 feet to the northeast corner of this wing. 41 feet to the west is the northwest corner of the North Wing. Proceed south 49 feet to rejoin the Central Structure. Heading west from this point for 81 feet will reach the West Wing. Continue north for 43 feet to reach the northeast corner of the West Wing. 33 feet due west is the northwest corner of the West Wing. Proceed 118 feet south to the southwest corner of the West Wing, and then continue east from this point 33 feet to reach the southeast corner of the West Wing. 35 feet north is the connection to the Central structure. Proceed 88 feet east to reach the connection to the South Wing. 71 feet to the south will lead to the southwest corner of the South Wing. The South Wing continues 51 feet to the east to reach the southeast corner. 71 feet north of this point leads back to the Central Structure. Proceed 88 feet east to reach the juncture with the East Wing. 35 feet south of this juncture is the southwest corner of the East Wing. Finally, head 33 feet east to arrive back at the original position of the southeast corner of the East Wing.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary marks the property used to construct the Dairy Barn and the activity that supports its historical significance.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Thomas R. Craig, edited by Lynda Ozan, NRHP Coordinator
organization: Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University/ Oklahoma SHPO
street & number: 337 Murray Hall, Oklahoma State University
city or town: Stillwater state: OK zip code: 74078-4073
e-mail thomas.craig@okstate.edu
telephone: 405-744-6250
date: April 29, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dairy Barn

City or Vicinity: Oklahoma State University, Stillwater

County: Payne

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Brad A. Bays

Date Photographed: December 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo Number	Description	Direction
01	Central Structure and South Wing	Southwest
02	Central Structure and South Wing	Southeast
03	East Wing	Southeast
04	East Wing	Northeast
05	East Wing	Northwest
06	Central Structure and North Wing with Silos	Northeast
07	Central Structure and North Wing with Silos	Northwest
08	Central Structure and North Wing with Silos	North
09	West Wing	Northeast
10	West Wing	Northwest
11	West Wing	Southwest

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 100 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 A&M College Dairy Barn
Name of Property

Payne County, Oklahoma
County and State



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Name of Property

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Name of Property

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Name of Property

Payne County, Oklahoma
County and State

Oklahoma A&M College Dairy Barn
2624 West McElroy Rd
Stillwater, Payne County, Oklahoma

