

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Moore-Lindsay House

and/or common Norman & Cleveland County Historical Museum

2. Location

street & number 508 North Peters

NA not for publication

city, town Norman

NA vicinity of

state Oklahoma

code 40

county Cleveland

code C27

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name City of Norman

street & number P.O. Box 370

city, town Norman

NA vicinity of

state Oklahoma 73070

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cleveland County Courthouse - Registrar of Deeds

street & number 201 South Jones

city, town Norman

state Oklahoma 73069

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976

federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Oklahoma City

state Oklahoma 73105

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Moore-Lindsay House, constructed in 1899, is a two-story structure with a half-basement and attic (see photo 1). The foundation is of local sandstone block covered with concrete stucco. A gabled roof is covered with cedar shingles.

This structure is approximately 35'x60' with a structural system of wood frame with light members. Square footage is 2400 square feet. Exterior walls are finished with clapboard and shingles painted yellow. Overall shape of the building is asymmetrical.

A single-story wrap-around porch supported by seven plain wood columns spans the entire length of the facade. This porch is decorated with a wooden spindlework ledge. A rear porch is supported by three wooden columns (see photo 2). Wooden lattice work surrounds the porch areas above the foundation.

This building is a typical Queen Anne architectural style. Exterior ornamentation is extensive. A section of horizontal, saw-toothed-shaped iron ornamentation caps the central roof line (see photo 3). Additional iron work is found in the form of a spire atop the single turret (see photos 1 and 3). Two single stack fluted chimneys and dormers complete the roof design.

Fenestration on the first floor facade (see photo 1) includes one rectangular-shaped 1/1 sash window flanking each side of the main entrance. Located directly south of the main entrance is a porthole window with red colored glass. The main entrance door is made of solid northern oak with a single window set in the upper half.

Second story facade fenestration consists of one rectangular-shaped 1/1 dormer sash window. In addition, two rectangular-shaped 1/1 sash windows are located in the turret area. Wooden lattice work is set in the upper sash of each of these windows.

Located on the north side of the turret are two original stained glass windows (see photo 4). The first floor window consists of a torch-like pattern, while the second floor pattern is a more abstract floral pattern.

South side fenestration on the first floor consists of two sets of three rectangular-shaped 1/1 sash windows set into a bay configuration. ^{RADIAL MORTISES ARE} Wooden lattice work is set in the upper window sash of each bay window (see photo 5). Separating these bay windows is a second porthole window filled with rose-colored glass (see photo 6). Flanking the west end of the south side is a single 1/1 rectangular-shaped sash window.

Second story fenestration includes paired rectangular-shaped 1/1 sash windows on the east side of the south end. Located on the west side of the same end is a dormer which is a single 1/1 sash window rectangular in shape.

First floor fenestration on the north side of the structure consists of two rectangular-shaped 1/1 sash windows with one facing east and the other facing north. A square 1/1 sash window is located in the center of the north side. Paired, rectangular-shaped 1/1 sash windows are found on the west end of this side in what is

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now an enclosed porch area (see photo 7). There is only one rectangular-shaped 1/1 ~~sash~~ window on the second floor which is a dormer.

Fenestration on the west end of the first floor includes two rear entrances (see photo 3). Both doors are pine. One entrance is located in a small recessed area on the back porch. To the south of this door is a single rectangular-shaped 1/1 ~~sash~~ window. Located on the north side of the recessed area is one rectangular-shaped 1/1 ~~sash~~ window. The second rear entrance is located directly west, at a 90° angle, of this latter window. This entrance leads into the enclosed porch area. West of this entrance is a pair of rectangular-shaped 1/1 ~~sash~~ windows. Second floor fenestration consists of one rectangular-shaped 1/1 dormer ~~sash~~ window located on the south side. Toward the north side are two rectangular-shaped 1/1 ~~sash~~ windows; one similar in size to others in the structure, while the other is quite small.

Interior ornamentation is extensive. All the interior woodwork is northern golden oak and is original. In the entry hall and parlor, doors and windows have lintels with machine-carved floral chains. Large oak pocket doors (see photo 8) serve as closures from the entry hall into the parlor; entry hall into the study; and the parlor into the study. All other room entrances have oak hanging doors ornamented with the original brass hardware. The parlor and study have large machine-carved oak mantelpieces (see photos 9 and 10) with beveled mirrors. Ceramic tiles and brass ornamentation border the fireplaces. The curved oak staircase (see photo 11) in the entry hall features spindlework balusters and a newell post, which was most likely hand-carved. All floors are pine with the exception of linoleum in the bathroom, kitchen, enclosed porch area, and the northwest upstairs bedroom.

Other rooms have grooved door and window frames with machine-carved corner medallions. All rooms have oak ~~suspended~~ picture molding.

The house features two staircases; the one mentioned above, located in the entry hall, and second one which leads from the kitchen to the rear part of the upstairs hallway. Oak, vertical groove wainscoting is found in this stairwell, kitchen, and the bathroom. The remaining portion of these walls are the original plaster and lathe, painted white.

Brass and copper suspended light fixtures in the downstairs rooms date to ca. 1903, when city-wide electrical service was established. Upstairs lighting and all wall plugs were added later.

Alterations to the structure are listed below. Exterior modifications are minimal. The house was painted yellow in 1982, based on color schemes available for exterior paint in 1900. A new cedar shingle roof was installed in the summer of 1984.

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A ramp for handicap accessibility was added around 1980 at the rear of the structure. (The preceding information was provided by the Building and Maintenance Department, City of Norman).

The enclosed porch mentioned above (see photo 7), although not part of the original structure, appears to pre-date 1920, according to family photographs. Based on preliminary research, we believe this addition originally functioned as a summer kitchen. Currently, it houses the Museum's office. This room was enclosed, panelled with vertical groove pine, and kitchenette and bathroom installed in the late 1930's when the family converted the area into an efficiency apartment (conversations with David Wantland, Harry Lindsay's grandson, 1979). A large portion of the following alterations occurred when the City of Norman renovated the structure between 1973 and 1975 in order to open the facility as a museum. (Information was provided by the Building and Maintenance Department of the City of Norman, and curatorial records of the Museum). Nearly all of the renovations were forms of restoration to regain the original integrity of the building and to make it safe and accessible to visitors.

Considerable rewiring of all electrical outlets and fixtures was done in 1974. An oil floor furnace between the parlor and study, and a gas heater in the study fireplace were installed at unknown dates. Central heat and air, humidifier and associated duct work were installed in 1974.

None of the existing plumbing fixtures are original. The oldest probably dates back to the 1930's. Plumbing fixtures are located in the downstairs bathroom (all functioning except the bathtub); kitchen (functioning); enclosed porch area (sink of kitchenette functional, bathroom non-functioning); and bathroom in upstairs northwest bedroom (functioning). This latter bathroom was installed in this bedroom in the early 1960's when this entire room was converted into a kitchen and bath for an upstairs apartment (conversations with Mrs. Ruth Grew, previous owner, 1973). No records are available itemizing plumbing repair and replacement carried out during the 1974 renovations.

The woodwork and wainscoting in the kitchen has been painted white. Upstairs bedrooms and hallway were also painted, using white for the trim and historically accurate colors for wall treatment. The entry hall and stairway wall are also painted white. All other varnished woodwork was stripped and refinished, during renovations, with a slightly lighter color than the original stain. The parlor, study, and dining room were repapered with contemporary reproductions of wallpaper commonly found in homes of this period.

The stained glass window on the first floor of the turret was originally installed upside-down. This was reversed in 1974. The glass in both porthole windows was replaced in 1974, purportedly with original color. All of the stained glass windows

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are covered with sheets of Lexan for protection. Sheets have been purchased for all exterior windows, but as of the date of this application they have not been installed.

Missing items include three wooden portieres from the pocket doors. Two were taken down, during the renovations, to be refinished. They were stolen during that period. The third was a large trellis in the doorway between the entry hall and parlor. This was removed at an unknown time. However, based on a 1984 conversation with David Wantland, Harry Lindsay's grandson, it appears to have been dismantled prior to 1930. Photos are available of all three specimens. As a result, they could be duplicated when funding became available. In addition to the above, portions of the ~~suspended~~ picture molding are also missing.

The grounds are landscaped with a variety of trees and shrubs, several dating back many years. In 1974, the Norman Garden Club planted a fragrance garden in front of the house. This type of garden was a very typical feature of Victorian homes.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

1899-1910

Specific dates 1889-1910 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Moore-Lindsay house, built in 1899, is both historically and architecturally significant because: 1) its historic association with William Moore and Harry Lindsay, early successful businessmen and community leaders in Norman; and 2) it is the best example of the late Victorian, Queen Anne architectural style found in Norman. The information included below was taken from Womack 1976; oral interviews with David Wantland, Harry Lindsay's grandson; and the property's abstract.

William S. Moore and his wife, Agnes Phelps Moore, moved to Norman in 1895 from St. Joseph, Missouri. Moore was a real estate investor and became President of the Norman Building and Loan Association in 1899. In this same year Moore built his home just north of the main downtown area of Norman. This home was the first home in what became Norman's first affluent neighborhood. As a result, this area was coined "Silk Stocking Row" by local residents. This area is delimited by North Peters Avenue, North Crawford Avenue, North Jones and Acres Streets.

In November, 1908 Moore sold the home to Harry Lindsay and Daisy Phelps Lindsay (Daisy was Agnes Phelps Moore's niece). The Lindsay s came to Norman in 1896 with their daughter, Mary Agnes. Mr. Lindsay worked first as manager of Norman Milling and Grain Company, and later as president. He also owned Lindsay Elevator and Coal Company and Barker Lumber Company, all early Norman business establishments. Lindsay was elected City Treasurer in May, 1899 and also served several terms as a City Councilman and member of the school board.

Harry Lindsay's parents and two brothers came to Norman in 1898. They also played significant roles in the mercantile and civic development of the community by owning and operating Lindsay Drug, serving as officer of City National Bank, president of Norman Cotton Gin, and mayor of Norman in 1905.

Although there has been no systematic survey of the area, ~~there~~ are at least ten of the "Silk Stocking Row" houses (built between 1899-1910) remaining in the area and an unknown number of smaller houses of the same age (1980 interview with neighboring residents). The Moore-Lindsay house was the first in this neighborhood, and is also the most unique architecturally. During construction of the house in late 1899, the Norman Democrat-Topic printed regular stories on the progress of the construction. Additional evidence of the house being considered a "showplace" is shown in the 1903 publication Norman, Oklahoma: Particulars, Publishers, Plat, a publication promoting Norman using a photograph of this house as publicity and listing it as being

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owned by "capitalist" W.S. Moore. The house is also mentioned, giving extensive interior detail, in the June 8, 1911 Norman Transcript when the Lindsay's hosted their daughter's wedding reception.

In conclusion, this structure illustrates two historical factors when considering its significance. First, this house represents a growing affluency which was taking place in Norman shortly after its settlement in 1889. This affluency is directly related to the rapid growth of local commerce to which both William Moore and Harry Lindsay significantly contributed.

Secondly, the Victorian architecture represents an extremely popular style reflective of an entire national social movement. Few representations of this style remain in this area.

Currently, the City of Norman and Cleveland County Historical Society have worked to preserve this structure. It currently houses the Norman and Cleveland County Historical Museum. This facility is a reconstructed period home exhibiting and interpreting the domestic lifestyles of an affluent urban, Victorian family in prestatehood (1907) Cleveland County.

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Norman Transcript - June 8, 1911

Womack, John

1976 Norman, An Early History, 1820-1900. Norman.

Interviews:

City of Norman, Building and Maintenance Department, 1974-1984
written documentation and oral interviews.

Grew, Ruth - Previous owner of house, interviewed in 1973.

Miscellaneous - Conversations with local residents in 1980.

Wantland, David - Harry Lindsay's grandson, interviewed in
1979 and 1984.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Collins, B.H.

1903 Norman, Oklahoma: Particulars, Publishers, Plat. Democrat
Topic Press. Norman

Norman Democrat Topic - September 29, 1899.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately one acre

Quadrangle name Norman, OK

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	4	6	41	5	80	38	9	89	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing				

B

Zone		Easting				Northing				

C

Zone		Easting				Northing				

D

Zone		Easting				Northing				

E

Zone		Easting				Northing				

F

Zone		Easting				Northing				

G

Zone		Easting				Northing				

H

Zone		Easting				Northing				

Verbal boundary description and justification The Moore-Lindsay house currently occupies the North 66.5 x 100 feet of lots 13-16, Block 1, of the Original Townsite.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Thomas Baugh, Museum Director/Curator

organization Cleveland County Historical Society date February 20, 1985

street & number P.O. Box 260 telephone (405) 321-0156

city or town Norman state Oklahoma 73070

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



Moore-Lindsay House



H. G. Lindsay Home
and Cleveland County
(Museum)

■ = Approximate area of coverage
for H. G. Lindsay Home and
Carriage House

SOURCES: Zone 14; Easting 641580
Northing 3898950

