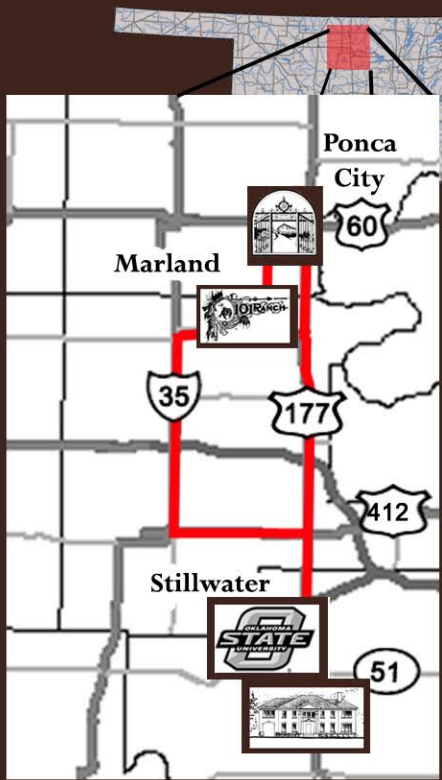


A self-guided driving tour of the historic cultural landscapes of North Central Oklahoma



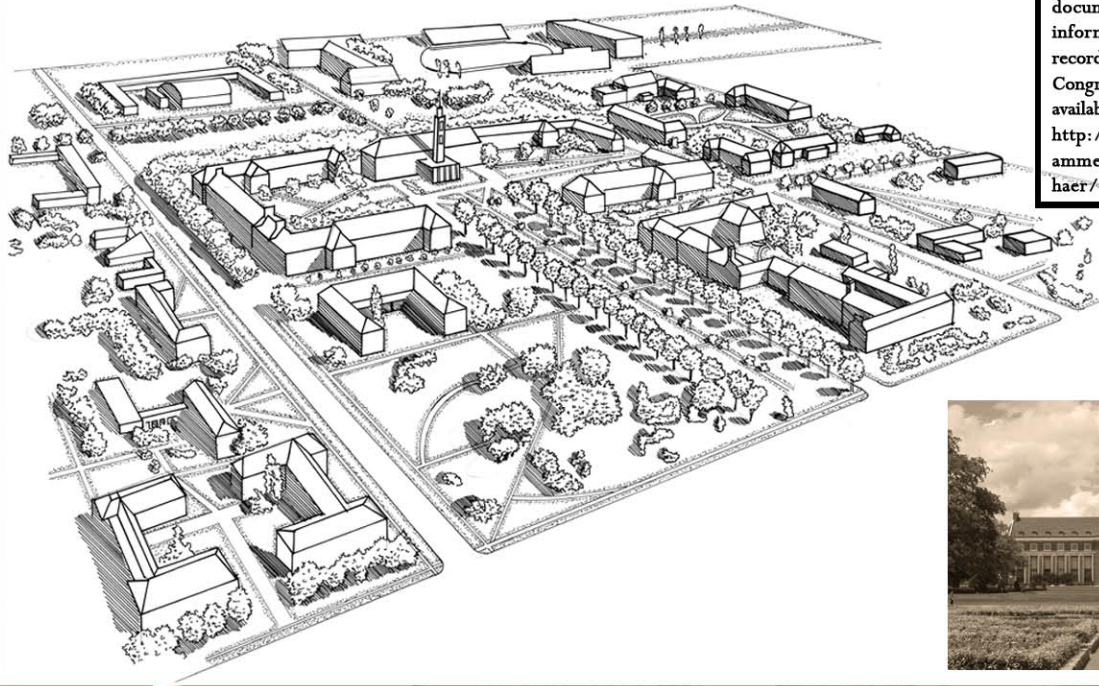
Driving Loop



OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

CONJECTURAL PERSPECTIVE c.1945

SOURCE: HISTORIC DRAWING, ARTIST'S RENDITION,
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY.



Historical document recording the original 1945 site plan for the Oklahoma State University Campus. The full set of documents and additional information is currently on record with the Library of Congress, further documents available at [www](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/).
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/



The boundaries of the campus have grown significantly since the campus master plan was prepared under the direction of its president, Dr. William Henry Bennett, in 1930. Dr. Bennett became president of Oklahoma A & M College in 1928; it became Oklahoma State University in 1957.

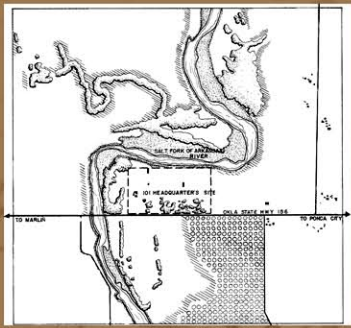
The Denver, Colorado firm of McCrary, Culley and Carhart was retained to develop the master plan. After the plan was developed, College President Bennett revised the plan with the assistance of Professor of Architecture, Phillip A. Wilbur, and Associate Professor of Architecture, D.A. Hamilton. The revised plan established several central themes and gave the campus a Neo-Georgian Renaissance appearance.

Although changes to the original master plan have occurred, Oklahoma State University is considered to be one of the finest examples of campus master planning. The plan called for a centrally located library with all axes leading to it. The Georgian building style is complimented with strong formal garden features. The need for new facilities during the last half of the twentieth century resulted in modern deviations from the original plan and style.

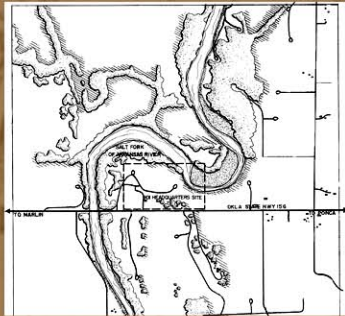
Since 2006 the campus has started reclaiming its Neo-Georgian formal classical gardens styles. The campus continues to expand in size to accommodate the growing needs of higher education, but the new growth is now guided by the original principles set forth by President Bennett. Visiting the campus provides the visitor with a historical view of English Colonial design as it was introduced into Oklahoma.



101 RANCH



1937



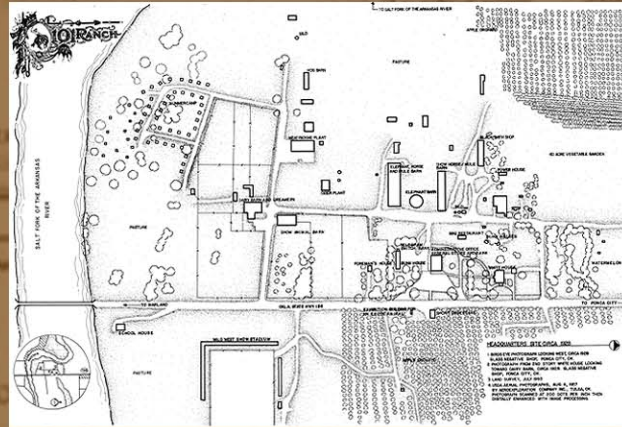
1990

The 101 Ranch is a National Landmark located one mile north of Marland, OK. It was one of the largest ranches in OK as well as the US. Its annual round-ups drew people from across the nation, to the ranch where they could purchase food, enjoy a wild west show, order a custom saddle, get ice cream from the dairy, stroll the apple orchards and even see an elephant. Today a visitor may only find a few dilapidated buildings and the foundations of other ranch structures.

The 101 Ranch was founded in 1879 by Col. George W. Miller, a Confederate veteran. Colonel Miller created a small community on his 110,000 acre ranch which consisted of a school, show grounds, general store, newspaper, magazine, meat packing plant, oil refinery, saddle shop, leather shop, dairy and even its own form of money. The ranch was so large that it had a population of around 3,000 people, working and living in this ranch community. His sons successfully took over the ranch upon his death in 1903.

The headquarters site is currently threatened by a bend in the Salt Fork River. Each year the Salt Fork River erodes away a larger portion of the site coming closer to the foundations and the buildings that are left.

Currently the 101 Ranch is being restored by the 101 Ranch Old Timers Association. Visitors are welcome and usually stop by during Ponca City's Rodeo Week. They also host a number of meetings and a 101 Ranch Collectors Show.



Additional information on the OSU campus history available at: http://osu.okstate.edu/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=280&Itemid=96

Additional information on the Thomas N. Berry Estate available at: <http://memory.loc.gov/pp/pphome.html>

Additional information on the Marland Mansion and the 101 Ranch available at: http://www.kaycounty.info/101_ranch/101_oldtimers.html
<http://www.poncacity.com/attractions/ranch/>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/101_Ranch,
<http://www.101ranchota.com/index.html>

The historical documents pictured on this flyer are the work of measured drawings done by students of the Landscape Architectural Department at Oklahoma State University, submitted to the Charles E. Peterson Prize Competition under the direction of Dr. Charles Leider, and then submitted to the Library of Congress as Case Studies. Brochure prepared by Michelle A. Bryant, a student of Landscape Architecture at OSU. More documents and sites may be found at the Library of Congress web site: http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/



MARLAND MANSION

Built in 1928 for multi-millionaire oilman and philanthropist E. W. Marland, his wife and their two adopted children, the sprawling Marland Estate is considered to be an architectural accomplishment in the history of Oklahoma. The original site consisted of a raw 2500 acres which were later converted into an estate with botanical gardens, lakes, hunting and polo grounds. The landscape was designed and maintained by Henry Hatashita, a Japanese landscape architect. The villa was designed by New York architect John Forsythe and modeled after the Davanzatti Palace in Florence Italy.

E. W. Marland sold the mansion in 1941 to the Carmelite Fathers who in turn sold the estate to the Felician Sisters in 1948. The sisters turned the estate into a girls school and constructed new buildings such as a gymnasium and dormitory, much of which has been demolished. The landscaping was converted into play fields for the students. Since 1975 the mansion has been owned by Ponca City, and today is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The city is also home to many examples of historic architecture such as the Charlotte Marland House, the Solidani House and many others.

