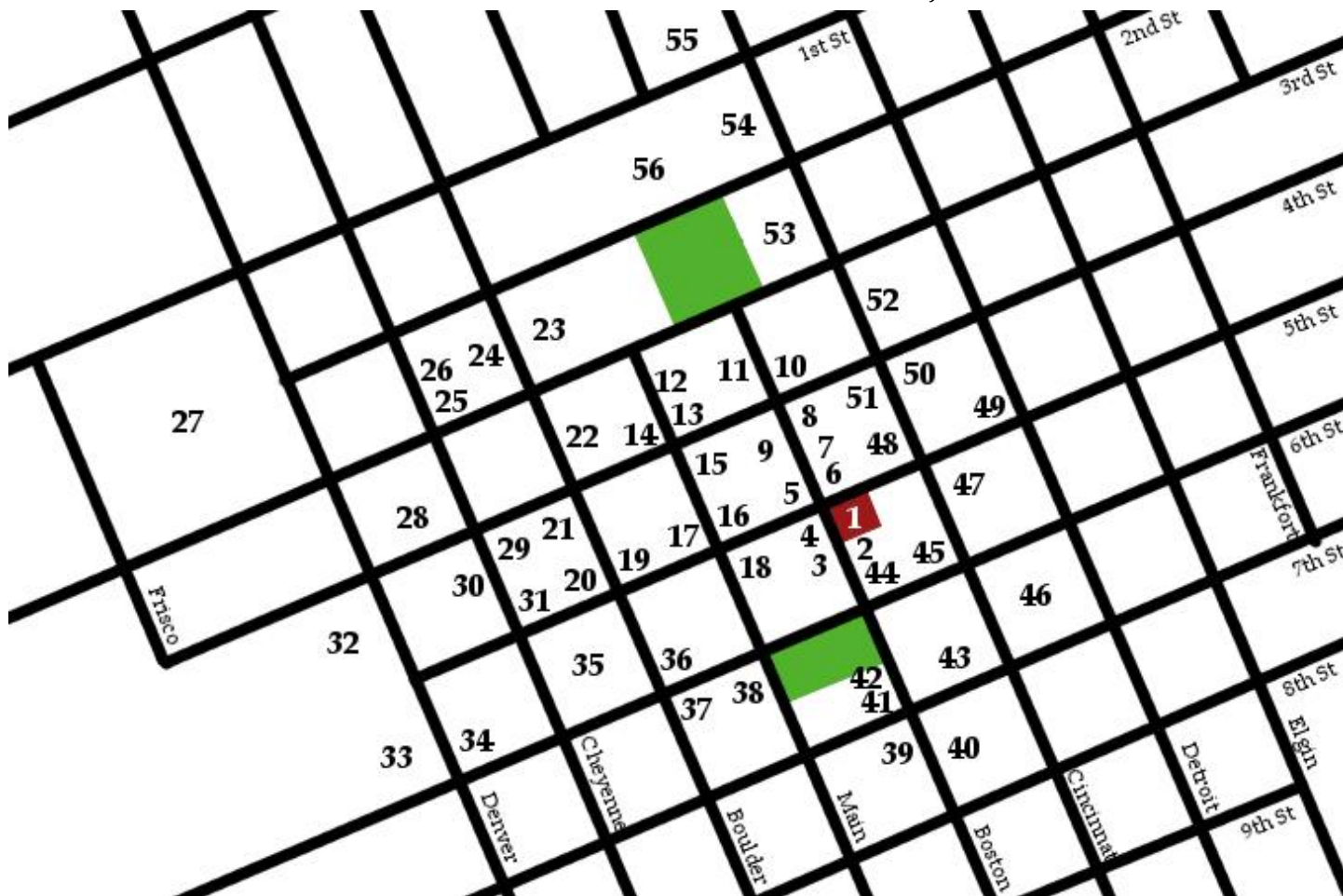




Downtown Tulsa Architectural Walking Tour



Looking for a short walking tour? Boston Ave and 5th Street are the best places to explore!

1. **Tulsa Art Deco Museum at the Philcade Building**, Leon Senter, 1932, Art Deco
Built for Waite Phillips to compliment the Philtower. It was Tulsa's first indoor shopping mall including interior design shops and clothing store. Today the former shop windows now are exhibit space for the Tulsa Art Deco Museum. Waite Phillips also lived in the Penthouse on the top floor. Note the gold leaf ceiling, the chandeliers, and the flora and fauna on the exterior relief carvings
2. **Fawcett Building**, Leon Senter, 1926, Art Deco
3. **Day Building** (Eloté Café), Bruce Goff, 1926, Art Deco
Nationally recognized Architect Bruce Goff was a child prodigy and began work at a Tulsa Architectural Firm at the age of 12.
4. **Thompson Building**, Arthur M. Atkinson, 1929, Beaux Arts
The building was completed in 1923 with 10 stories, in 1928 the addition of five floors were added. Note the cupola on the top of the structure. Be sure and check out DECOPOLIS for more Deco fun!
5. **First National Bank Building**, Carson & Lundin, 1950, Mid-Century Modern
6. **Philtower Building**, Edward Buehler Delk, 1927 Gothic Revival

Also built for Waite Phillips, this building housed Phillip's office on the top floor of this building. The lobby includes ornate fan vaulting that was all hand cut in Italy and shipped and reassembled here in Tulsa. Each chandelier cost the same as a new Ford in 1927.

7. **Atlas Life Building**, Rush, Endacott & Rush, 1922

Originally built for the Atlas Life Insurance Company, the building has an ornate tin ceiling in the lobby. The four story neon sign was added in 1942 and is the only one of its kind left in Tulsa. Note Atlas holding up the world at the top of the building.

8. **Mid-Continent Tower** (Cosden Building), Henry F. Hoit, 1918 and 1984, Gothic Revival

The original Cosden Building was completed in 1918 and was one of Tulsa's first skyscrapers. In 1984, a huge expansion to the east of the Cosden Building was added to support the weight of the new 20 story tower. All of the terra-cotta was replicated to match the original structure. Be sure and check out the lobby.

9. **First Place Tower**, 1973, Mid-Century Modern

10. **Kennedy Building**, 1918, Beaux Arts

11. **320 S. Boston Building**, George Winkler, 1929

Formerly known as the National Bank of Tulsa Building, the structure includes a 55 ton vault in the basement, and a spire on the top of the building. The beacon had a red and green light as a weather alert. The spire was also a zeppelin mooring.

12. **Renburg's Building**, 1947, Mid-Century Modern

Renburg's was a part of downtown's central shopping district. This part of main street had every store imaginable and was where every Tulsan would shop in the 1930s and 40s. This part of downtown was as busy as the streets of New York City.

13. **Reunion Building**, 1925

14. **Palace Clothiers Building**, 1913, Early Modern

15. **Fountain**, Harry Bertioia, c. 1959, Mid-Century Modern

Harry Bertioia was a famous Italian born designer. He is most well-known for his furniture designs, but upon the completion of the National Auto Bank (#43), this sculptural fountain was completed for the main entrance.

16. **McFarlin Building**, Barnett-Haynes-Barnett, 1918, Renaissance Revival

17. **Mayo Building**, Joseph Koberling and Brandborg Lennart, 1917

This building was built for the Mayo Brother's furniture store. People in Tulsa's early years not only gained wealth in the oil industry, but also were able to gain wealth in business.

18. **Sinclair Building**, 1917, Beaux Arts

19. **Pythian Building**, 1930, Art Deco

Also known as the Gillette-Tyrrell building, this was originally intended to be a three story office building with an additional 10 story hotel on top. With the Stock Market Crash in 1929, Gillette and Tyrrell lost their funding and only the first three stories were completed. This building has a perfectly preserved Art Deco lobby originally meant for the hotel.

20. **Petroleum Building**, 1921, Classical Revival

Also built by the Mayo Brothers, this building was named because the early tenants were associated with the oil industry.

21. **Beacon Building**, 1923

Also built by Waite Phillips, this building had a beacon shaped as a lighthouse on the top for its long time tenant, the Beacon Life Insurance Company. The beacon has been removed. When Phillips donated his palatial mansion for the Philbrook Art Museum, this building was also donated to finance the museum.

22. **Tulsa World Building**, c.1920

23. **Williams Towers I & II**, 1983

When looking between these two towers it frames a few of Tulsa's architectural gems.

24. **Federal Building**, 1931, Classical Revival

25. **Wright Building**, 1924
26. **Oil and Gas Journal Building**, c. 1930, Art Deco
27. **BOK Center**, César Pelli, 2009, Deconstructivist

This event venue was the centerpiece of Tulsa County's capital improvement project Vision 2025. This structure was designed by world renowned architect César Pelli who also designed the world's tallest twin towers in Malaysia.
28. **Downtown Bus Station**, 1999, Art Deco Revival
29. **Mincks-Adams Hotel Building**, Alfred Fabry, 1928, Gothic and Italian

This building was originally a luxury hotel and was open in time for Tulsa's first International Petroleum Exposition. In 1935 the Minck Hotel went bankrupt and reopened as the Adams Hotel.
30. **Mayo Moto Inn**, Leon Senter, 1950, Art Deco

This Streamline Art Deco building was a parking garage meant to help alleviate some of the parking problem in that Downtown Tulsa was facing by the 1950s.
31. **Mayo Hotel**, George Winkler, 1925, Beaux Arts

This was another project funded by the Mayo Brothers. This hotel was the place to stay when it opened in 1925. The original hotel included 600 rooms with ceiling fans in each room and running ice water. Notables such as Charles Lindbergh, Charlie Chaplin, May West, and Babe Ruth stayed in this hotel upon their visit to Tulsa.
32. **Tulsa Central Library**, Charles Ward and Joseph Koberling, 1965, Mid-Century Modern

This library was constructed as a part of Tulsa's New Civic Center and Plaza in the 1960s. The original Civic Center included the Tulsa Assembly Center (now Cox Business Center), City Hall, Tulsa County Courthouse, and the central library was added to this project when plans to house the library in the former Courthouse at 6th and Boulder failed.
33. **Tulsa County Courthouse**, c. 1950, Mid-Century Modern

This building is a great example of that transition from Art Deco to the new modern movement in the 1950s. The verticality seen in the windows and the stair-step effect is reminiscent of Art Deco but lacks the ornamentation that was synonymous with early Art Deco.
34. **YMCA Building**, Leon Senter, 1953, Mid-Century Modern
35. **ONEOK Headquarters Building**, 1984
36. **Bank of America Building**, Kelley and Marshall, 1967, Mid-Century Modern
37. **Petroleum Club Building**, 1963, Mid-Century Modern
38. **Public Service Company Building**, Joseph Koberling, 1929, Art Deco

This a great example of Zig-zag Art Deco that was popular in the late 1920s and early 30s. This building was built for the power company and was the first building to architecturally include nighttime lighting into the façade.
39. **Bernsen Center** (Former Masonic Temple), 1925, Beaux Arts
40. **First Presbyterian Church**, 1930, Gothic Revival
41. **Oklahoma Natural Gas Building**, Atkinson and Kershner, 1927, Art Deco

One of Tulsa's first Art Deco buildings constructed. It is interesting that a public entity would use such a new and lavish design style for their building. It really demonstrates the wealth and prosperity of the era. The lobby is a magnificent example of Zig-zag Art Deco.
42. **Former Chamber of Commerce**, Joseph Koberling, 1952, Art Deco

This building is another building that is a transitioning between Art Deco and the modern movement of the 1950s. It was constructed for the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce when they vacated the Tulsa Club Building (#48) in 1952. The Frieze on the building is very much in the Art Deco style and tells the story of Tulsa from farming to the oil industry.
43. **First National Auto Bank** (The Vault), 1959, Mid-Century Modern

When this building was completed it was the largest Auto Bank ever constructed including 6 drive-thru bays. The bank had a conference room called the Tom Tom room that held a reported 350 meetings a year. This building is now home to The Vault restaurant.

44. **Philcade South** (Formerly Amoco South), 1967, Mid-Century Modern

When this building was completed it was owned by Pan-American Petroleum, and was part of an expansion of the Philcade Building (#1). They renamed the Philcade to the Pan-American North building and the new addition was the South Building. The building emphasizes verticality with narrow windows and starting with stingray style fins at the base.

45. **Towercade** (Service Pipeline Building), Leon Senter, 1949, Art Deco

This building was one of the last Art Deco Buildings constructed in Tulsa. It utilizes a combination both the Zig-zag style and the streamline style. The backside of the building has a matching theater and this theater is the only old-fashioned theater façade left in Downtown Tulsa.

46. **Former Tulsa Central High**, 1925

Half of this building was constructed in 1917 and in 1925 the building was expanded and mirrored filling an entire city block. This high school was at one time was one of the most populated public school in the U.S. with a peak enrollment of about 5,000 students.

47. **Trinity Episcopal Church**, 1930, Gothic Revival

48. **Tulsa Club Building**, Bruce Goff, 1927, Art Deco

When this building was completed it was the most highfalutin Art Deco building. When Bruce Goff designed this building he would have been about 21 or 22 years of age. This building was a combination project for the Tulsa Club and the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. The upper floors were dedicated to the club and were a place of leisure for wealthy oil barons and businessmen. This included dormitories, a barbershop, a rooftop terrace and cabana and a Grand Ballroom with a mezzanine level.

49. **Southwestern Bell Main Dial Building**, I. M. Timlin, 1930, Gothic and Art Deco

In 1924 this building was two stories and constructed in the Gothic Revival style. In 1930 an additional four floors were added in the Art Deco style. When the initial phase was completed the building housed the Southwestern Bell's new automatic dial equipment.

50. **First Baptist Church**, Gothic and Art Deco

51. **Former Municipal Building**, 1917, Classical Revival

This building held city administration offices. This building was built before Tulsa's great building boom of the 1920s and 1930s.

52. **K.C. Auto Hotel**, Frank C. Walter, 1928, Early Modern and Art Deco

When this parking garage was completed it offered first class service including a heated facility, valet service, car cleaning, refueling and taking care of basic automobile maintenance.

53. **Tulsa Performing Arts Center**, Minoru Yamasaki, 1977, Brutalist

This was designed by the same architect who designed the original twin towers at the World Trade Center. The brutalist design is typical of the architecture of the 1970s and 1980s. This building was also a part of the original downtown redevelopment project in the 1970s.

54. **One Technology Center** (City Hall), 2002

55. **Union Train Depot** (Jazz Hall of Fame), 1931, Art Deco

This building was completed by the Public Works Administration and unified to small train stations in Tulsa. When this building opened it drew a crowd of 60,000 and a new train was unveiled along with the train that brought the first passenger to Tulsa. In 1967, Tulsa saw its last passenger train and the station closed.

56. **BOK Tower** (Williams Tower), Minoru Yamasaki, 1975

This was designed by the same architect of the original twin towers at the World Trade Center. This building is a one quarter scale building to one of the original World Trade Center towers. The original plan was to have four smaller towers; however, due to inefficiencies in elevators one larger tower was built