

HARDY·HECK·MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Cultural Resource Management, Austin, Texas

**HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF
THE KENWOOD AND WAVERLEY
HISTORIC DISTRICTS
ENID, OKLAHOMA**

**An Inventory Prepared for
The City of Enid**

July 1993

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ABSTRACT

In 1993 Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc. (HHM) conducted Phase II of the Architectural/Historic Survey of the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts for the City of Enid, Oklahoma. The scope of work consisted of: 1) completing the survey of the two districts begun in the spring of 1992 by Meacham & Associates [Phase I]; 2) researching the history of the two neighborhoods and their individual properties within the overall context of Enid's development; and 3) compiling the survey and research results into a final report, which will be used by the City of Enid in future planning efforts.

This report includes the research design and project objectives; a description of the project areas; a definition of survey methodology; survey results; a description of property types found in the project areas; the historic context, which describes the platting and early development activity of the Kenwood and Waverley neighborhoods; an annotated bibliography; and maps of the project areas that identify contributing and noncontributing properties and show district boundaries.

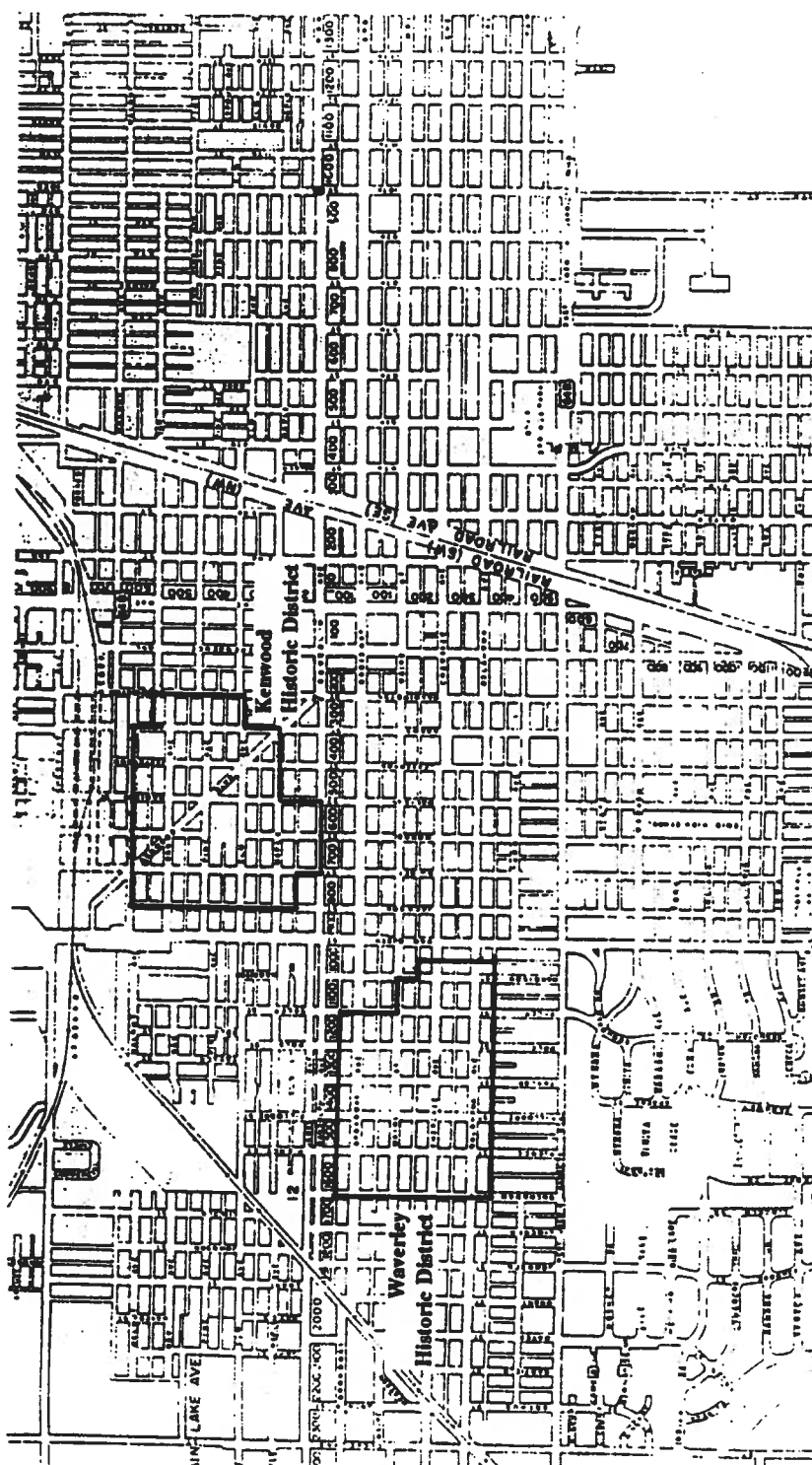
In addition to this report, Phase II survey products include architectural and historic data, along with photographic documentation, for the 308 properties surveyed. In the Kenwood Historic District, 169 properties were surveyed, with 129 considered Contributing to the character of the district and 40 considered Noncontributing. Of the 118 properties documented in the Waverley Historic District, 99 are Contributing and

19 are Noncontributing. An additional 21 properties were surveyed, but lie outside the boundaries of the two districts; most are on North Walnut Avenue, just beyond the northern boundary of the Kenwood District.

INTRODUCTION

This report chronicles the second phase of the Architectural/Historic Survey of the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts, and augments a similar study conducted in the spring of 1992, when Meacham & Associates identified and recorded 283 buildings — approximately one-half the total number of properties — within the two areas. Together, the two surveys (Phases I and II) have produced a comprehensive inventory of all historic and non-historic buildings within two of the older neighborhoods of Enid, Oklahoma (Figure 1). Although the earlier effort documented many types of properties, it focused primarily on those historic resources considered to be the most significant within the project boundaries. In 1993 the City contracted with Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc. (HHM) of Austin, Texas, to complete the survey by researching and documenting an approximate 277 properties. HHM's field investigations and research efforts began in March 1993, and the submittal of this report represents the conclusion of the second phase of the survey. HHM completed the project in accordance with the guidelines and standards of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Materials generated during Phases I and II will enable City staff to better assess any private- or public-funded undertakings that might affect properties that have been determined individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or are considered to be Contributing to a NRHP-eligible historic district.



Hardy Heck Moore Austin, Texas

Figure: 1

Title: Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts

Source: City of Enid Engineering Department

The primary focus of Phase II consisted of documenting and recording those properties not surveyed by Meacham & Associates in Phase I, with the ultimate goal of achieving 100% coverage for both districts. HHM accomplished this task by completing Historic Preservation Research Identification Forms for 118 properties in the Waverley Historic District and 169 properties in the Kenwood Historic District, as well as for 21 properties in the project areas, but outside the district boundaries. In addition, HHM photo-documented at least two elevations of each of the 308 properties. Upon completion of the field work, and after careful examination of the data collected in both Phases I and II, HHM staff fixed boundaries for the two districts based upon the architectural integrity of the individual properties and their association with the historic context.

The historic context discusses the evolution of Enid's residential neighborhoods and how the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts both contributed to, and were indicative of, the overall growth and character of the city. The context begins with Enid's origins in the great Cherokee Outlet land run of 1893, and continues with an examination of the growth of the city — first, as the region's major agricultural and commercial hub, and later, as a repository for huge oil profits. The context asserts that Enid's growth during the last years of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century is expressed not only in its surviving commercial buildings, but also in the many early residential additions, such as Kenwood and Waverley, that fan out from the central business district.

The current boundaries of the two districts closely follow original Kenwood and Waverley plats. The City of Enid features a grid-like town plan, with streets running north-south and east-west. Later development conforms to this layout, with the earliest additions circling the boundaries of the original townsite and subsequent additions progressing outward. Kenwood, one of the earliest additions, was platted in 1895 at the northwest corner of the

original townsite. The first Waverley addition, platted over a decade later in 1906, lies at some distance from the city center. Both the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts are replete with the popular housing styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, ranging from modest late-Victorian-era cottages, varieties of Colonial and Tudor Revival-styled dwellings, and numerous Bungalow/Craftsman houses. The styles represent design trends that span the initial period of settlement and the town's early prominence as an agricultural and commercial center at the turn of the century, to the heady days of the oil boom in the 1910s and 1920s, and the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Historically, single-family dwellings, with an occasional duplex or ca. 1920 apartment house, predominated in the two neighborhoods. Today, however, several modern apartment complexes, group homes, and day-care centers, along with a handful of post-World War II single-family dwellings, intrude into the districts. Many historic dwellings, particularly in the older Kenwood Historic District, have been significantly altered since their construction, some for commercial use as funeral parlors or day care centers. Numerous buildings have been "modernized" through the application of synthetic siding or aluminum doors and windows. Others have been altered to increase living space by adding rooms or a second story or by enclosing porches. The degree to which an altered building retains its historic character largely depends on the degree to which its historic features have been obscured by such alterations. Some alterations occurred within the historic period and thus reflect historic trends of their own.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Document and research all previously unsurveyed properties within the Kenwood and Waverley Historic District boundaries. Take at least two elevation photographs and complete a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for each property.
2. Delineate boundaries for the proposed Kenwood and Waverley NRHP Historic Districts.
3. Assess architectural and historical significance for each surveyed property.
4. Determine Contributing/Noncontributing status for each property within the boundaries of the two proposed districts.
4. Identify which surveyed properties may be eligible for NRHP listing on an individual basis.
5. Prepare maps that illustrate the survey findings by delineating the survey area, defining the boundaries of potential historic districts, and identifying Contributing/ Noncontributing status of all properties.
6. Research and prepare a historic narrative that places the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts in their proper historic context.
7. Complete a project report that contains the following: an abstract; an introduction; research design and survey methodology; project objectives; survey results; a list of specific properties identified, including individual properties and districts that are potentially eligible for NRHP listing; a list of properties and/or areas that do not meet NRHP criteria; a historic context; an annotated bibliography; and a concise project summary.

8. Submit survey data in a format compatible with the database system used by the City of Enid Community Development Office, enabling City staff to easily access the information for planning purposes.
9. Integrate 1992 survey results into a database system that uses dBase IV software program (version 1.5) developed by Borland .

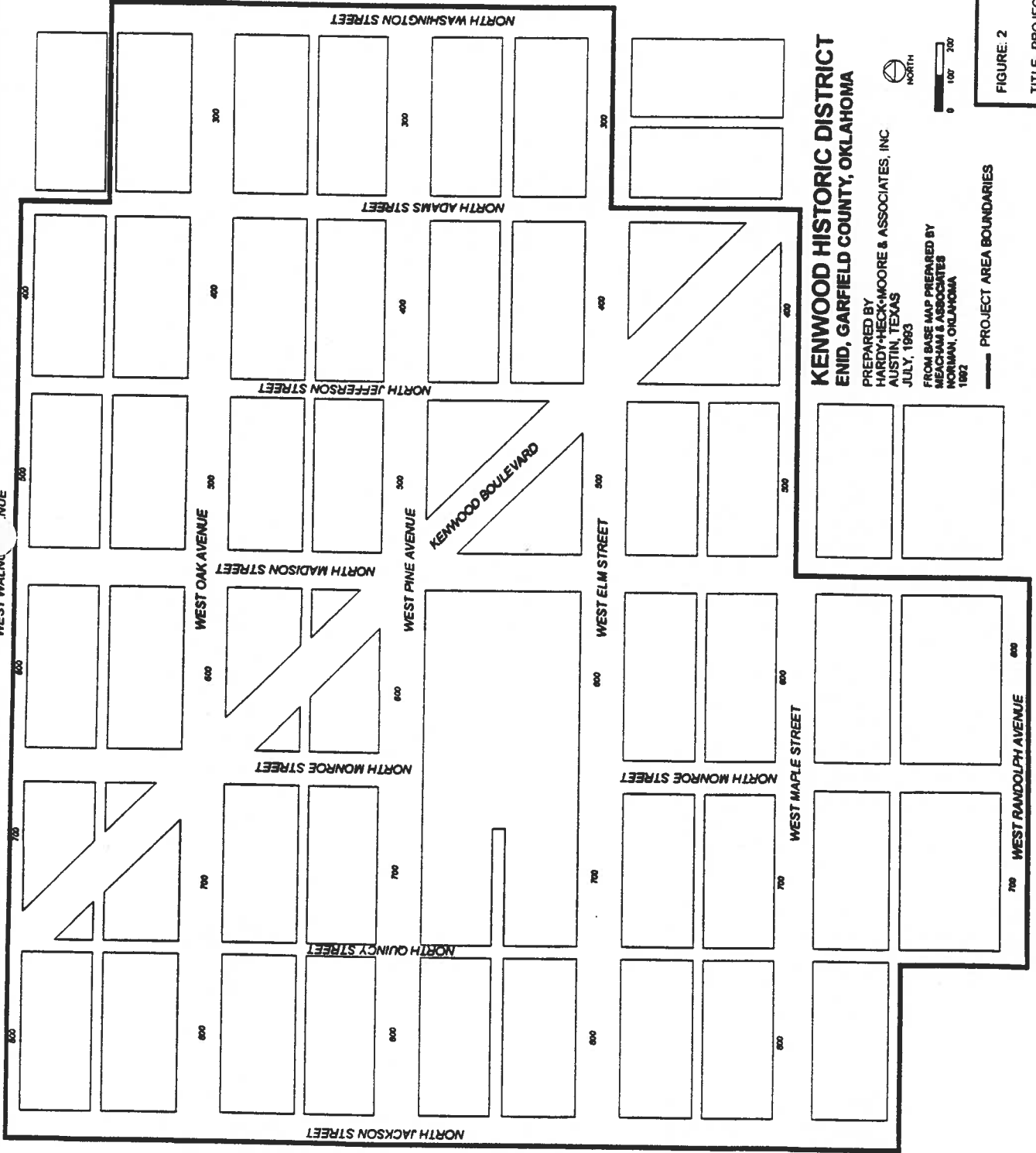
AREA SURVEYED

The Kenwood (1895) and Waverley (1902-1907) Historic Districts are two non-contiguous historic neighborhoods platted as additions (Figures 2 and 3) to the City of Enid. The boundaries of the Kenwood Historic District conform closely to the boundaries of the Kenwood Addition, which was platted in 1895, shortly after Enid's founding during the Cherokee Outlet Land Rush of 1893. The Waverley Historic District includes most of the four different "Waverley" additions, the Ferguson Place Addition, and part of the Braden Addition, all of which were platted between 1902-1907.

The Kenwood Historic District is a predominantly residential neighborhood of approximately twenty-four city blocks developed between 1895 and 1925. The project area encompasses property generally bounded by Walnut Avenue on the north, Maple and Randolph avenues on the south, Washington Street on the east, and Jackson Street on the west. After consulting with staff of the State Historic Preservation Office in Oklahoma City and after analyzing survey data gathered during this effort, HHM staff revised the district's boundaries to exclude Walnut Avenue. Most historic properties facing this street have been changed and their integrity has been compromised. This area lacks the historic architectural character and continuity evidenced elsewhere in the district.

The Waverley Historic District is overwhelmingly residential in character, with only a single church in an otherwise domestic setting. Like Kenwood, the Waverley Historic District embraces a twenty-four-block area, but was developed from about 1906 through the 1920s, somewhat later than the Kenwood neighborhood. The Waverley Historic District includes land

WEST WALNUT AVENUE



**KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA**

PREPARED BY
HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
AUSTIN, TEXAS
JULY, 1983

FROM BASE MAP PREPARED BY
MEACHAM & ASSOCIATES
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA
1982



PROJECT AREA BOUNDARIES

FIGURE 2

TITLE PROJECT AREA

WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

PREPARED BY HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES
AUSTIN, TEXAS
JULY, 1993

FROM BASE MAP PREPARED BY
MEACHAM & ASSOCIATES
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA
1992

PROJECT AREA BOUNDARIES

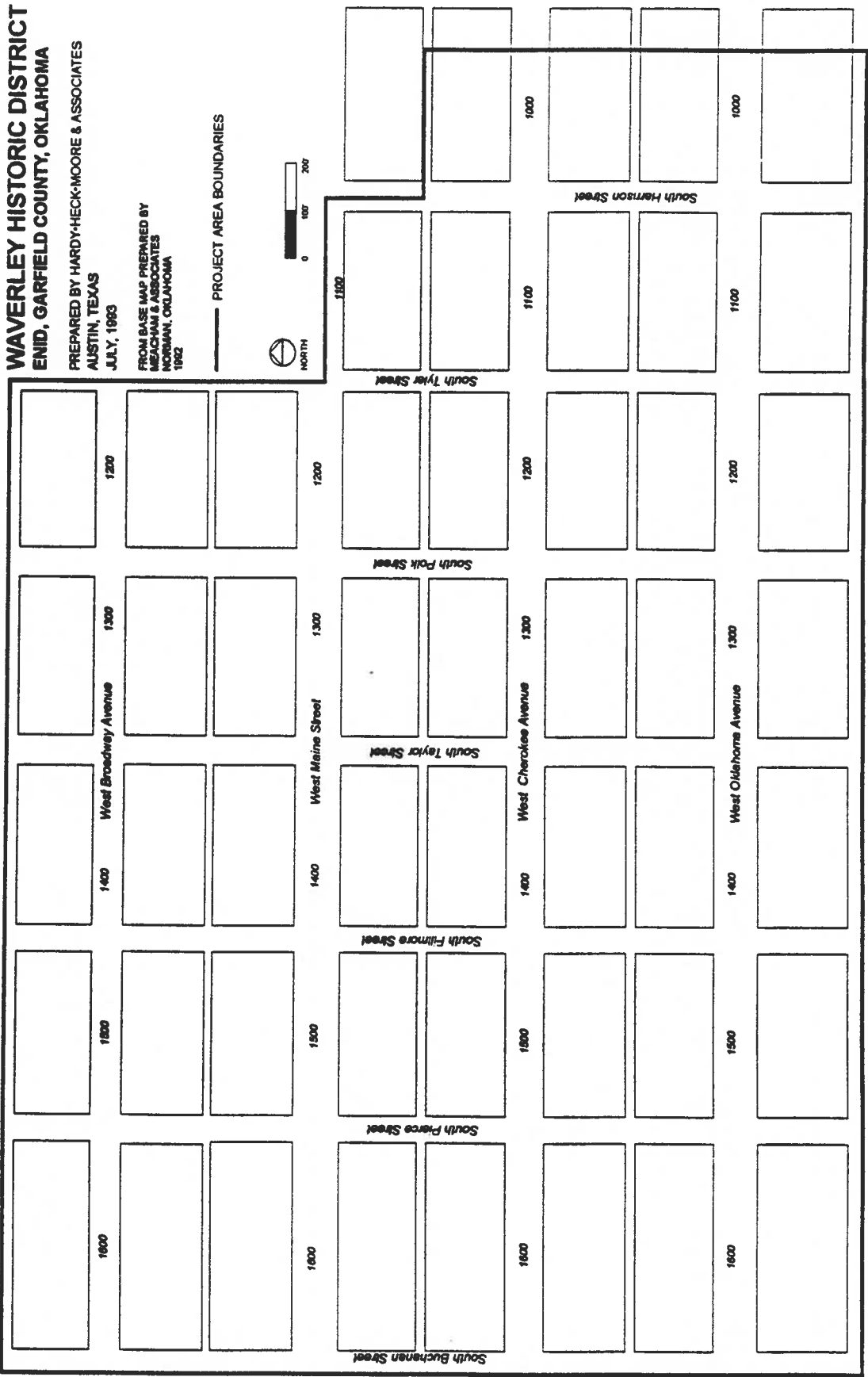


FIGURE: 3
TITLE PROJECT AREA

bounded by Broadway (north), Oklahoma Avenue (south), Buchanan Street (east), and Harrison Street (west).

Possibly due to its earlier period of development and longer existence, Kenwood has experienced more redevelopment with more severe and numerous alterations to its buildings than Waverley. Kenwood, however, contains some of the oldest and most significant historic properties in Enid. Generally, the Waverley Historic District is more cohesive than the Kenwood Historic District, with fewer intrusions and/or mixed-period architectural styles within a given block.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Field Investigations

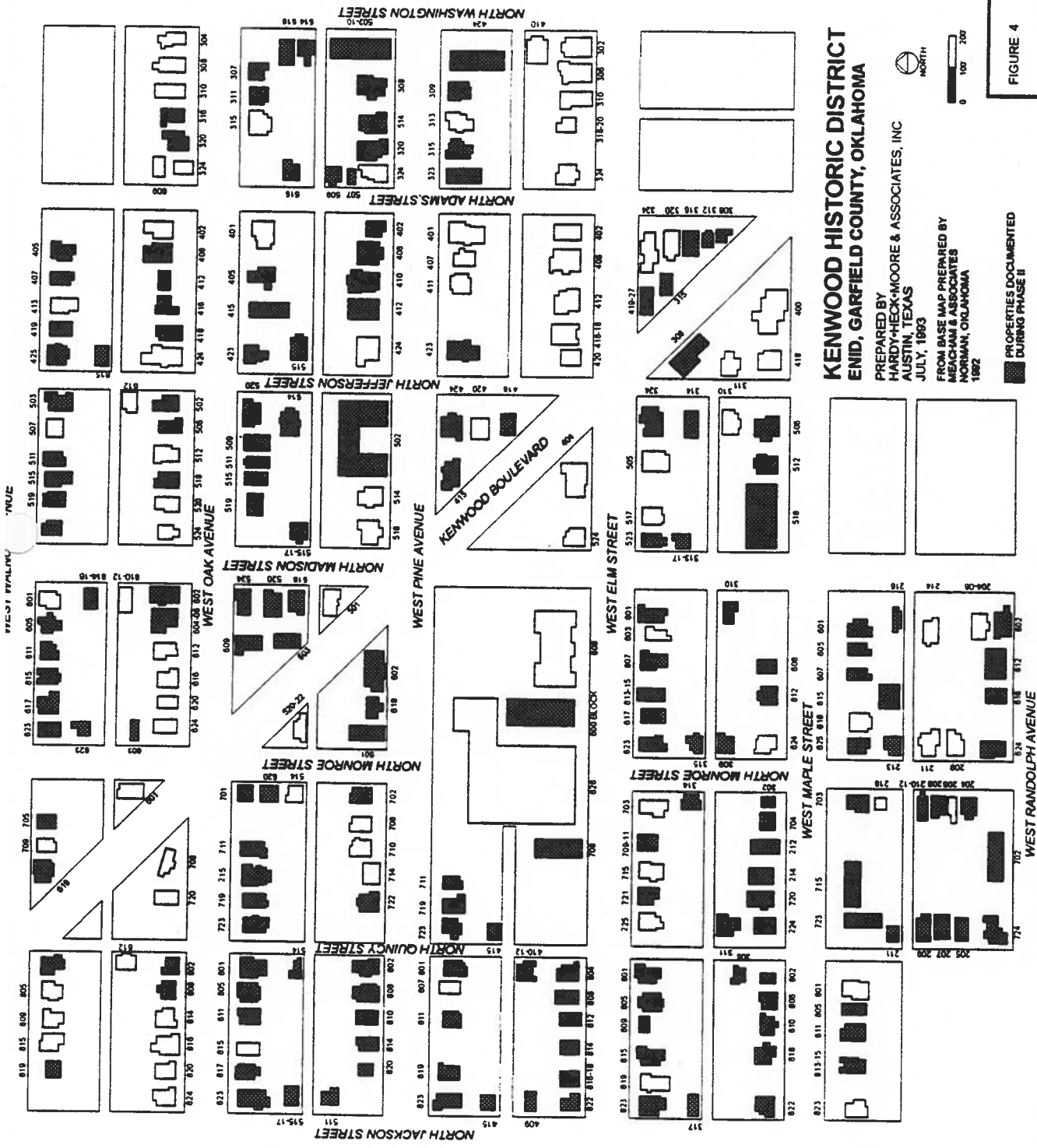
Principal Investigator Terri Myers and Historian David Moore conducted all field investigations. Work commenced on March 13, 1993, and concluded on March 20, 1993. The field team initially conducted a windshield survey of the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts to confirm project area boundaries and to determine what kinds of properties existed within those boundaries. Using copies of district maps submitted by Meacham & Associates, the survey crew noted all properties, regardless of age, type or condition, in the two districts. This step confirmed the authenticity of the maps, and also enabled surveyors to note any changes that had taken place since completion of the 1992 study. The field maps subsequently served as base maps for the preparation of final district maps, which appear as figures in this report.

The survey crew recorded the address, property type classification, factual or estimated date of construction, and major physical characteristics of every extant building or structure previously undocumented by Meacham & Associates. The property type classification identifies the building or structure by its original or intended use and is explained in greater detail in the **RESULTS** section of the report. A small number of buildings had cornerstones that confirmed the dates they were erected; however, for the remainder of the properties, survey crew members estimated construction dates in five-year increments (e.g., 1900, 1905). These dates were later revised following an analysis of city directories and Sanborn maps (see

Research). Surveyors also noted the number of stories, primary exterior materials, and, if applicable, stylistic influences evident from the public right-of-ways.

The field crew assigned a preliminary priority assessment of **High**, **Medium** or **Low** for each property. This evaluation reflected the property's current level of integrity and the degree to which that resource contributes to, or detracts from, the historic character of the district in which it is located. The **High** category includes those properties that retain their historic integrity to an exceptional degree and appear to be strong candidates for individual NRHP listing. If located within a historic district, a **High** priority property would be listed as a Contributing element. The **Medium** priority category consists of historic properties that have been changed, but still retain sufficient integrity to be noteworthy. Alterations to buildings in this category may detract from their historic character, but are reversible, generally requiring a minimal amount of effort to restore or rehabilitate the property to its original appearance. Properties in this category also would be recorded as Contributing within a historic district. The **Low** priority category, on the other hand, includes: 1) historic resources so severely altered that their integrity has been compromised, or 2) properties that are less than 50 years old and thus not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Properties in this category would be classified as Noncontributing to a historic district.

Following completion of the overview survey, crew members began a detailed, property-by-property analysis of the targeted buildings (Figures 4 and 5). Surveyors used Kodak T-Max film, ASA 100, for photo-documentation purposes, and took at least two photographs of each property. With rare exceptions, each view was an oblique that included two elevations of a property. A handful of buildings had overgrown vegetation that made it difficult, if not impossible, to follow this format. In such cases, survey crew members stated



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FROM BASE MAP PREPARED BY
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NORMAN, OKLAHOMA
1982

PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED
DURING PHASE II

FIGURE 4
TITLE SURVEYED PROPERTIES

WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

PREPARED BY HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES
AUSTIN, TEXAS
JULY, 1993

FROM BASE MAP PREPARED BY
MEACHAM & ASSOCIATES
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA
1982

PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED
DURING PHASE II

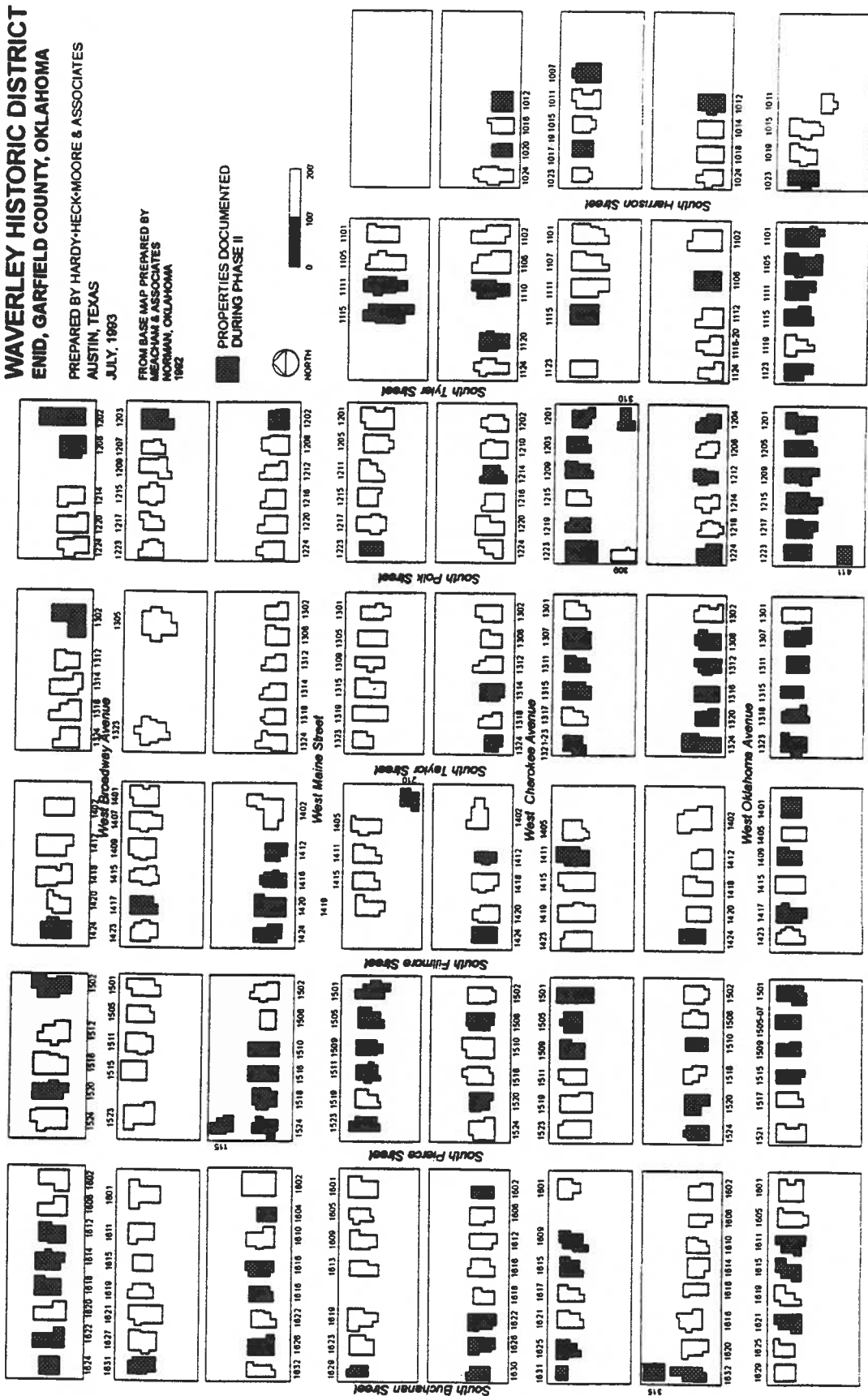


FIGURE 5

TITLE SURVEYED PROPERTIES

stated in the comments line (Item 44) of the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form, why the property had only a single oblique view taken, or why the second view included a front elevation, rather than an oblique view. Besides photographing every previously undocumented property in the districts, the field crew also took at least one streetscape view of every primary street in the project areas.

Surveyors also completed the physical description section of the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form. Surveyors used a notebook computer to enter the information directly into a database program designed specifically for the project. The program is built upon Borland's dBase IV software, version 1.5, and conforms to requirements stipulated by the Oklahoma Historical Society. The following information was recorded:

- Address
- Property type
- Historic and Current Function
- Areas of Primary and Secondary Significance
- Architectural Style
- Foundation Material
- Primary and Secondary Exterior Materials
- Roof/Wall/Window/Door Types and Materials

The City of Enid also contracted with HHM to convert survey data presented by Meacham & Associates in the Phase I study into a format consistent with this survey effort. By undertaking such a step, the City will have all survey data in a uniform format that meets specifications of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Moreover, the data will be easily accessible and can be revised to meet changing needs or to reflect subsequent alterations to the properties.

Research

The research team, consisting of David Moore and Terri Myers, conducted a literature and archival search for books, articles, documents, legal records, and other specific materials

containing relevant information regarding Enid's general development, and most particularly the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts. The purpose of the research was to form a basis for constructing a historic context and for assessing the significance of individual properties and historic districts within the project areas that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The historic context and an annotated bibliography of sources reviewed and consulted is included in this report.

Local repositories investigated included City of Enid offices, the Enid Public Library, the Garfield County Courthouse, and the Cherokee Outlet Historical Museum at Government Springs Park in Enid. The Enid Public Library houses a good Oklahoma Collection that yielded some of the most valuable reference materials, such as city directories dating to 1906, vertical files on Enid architects, builders and developers, and published local histories, including the two-volume *Garfield County History: 1893-1982*. The library also contained historic promotional materials and contemporaneous and retrospective newspaper articles covering relevant aspects of Enid's growth and development. The Cherokee Outlet Museum archives house the city's original tax appraisal volumes, which reveal the relative values of properties within the survey areas during their earliest periods of development.

To assist in the survey, the City of Enid provided the consultants with copies of previous survey reports, including Debbie Randolph's *The City of Enid, Oklahoma: Historic Architecture Survey* (1985) and Meacham & Associate's *Architectural/Historic Survey of Certain Parts of the City of Enid* (1992). City staff also furnished the consultants with complete set of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for Enid covering the period from 1894 to 1930. The research team had access to all previous survey data on file at the City of Enid.

Research at the Garfield County Courthouse yielded original plat maps of the Kenwood and Waverley additions, as well as early deed information identifying the land

associations formed to promote and develop the additions. Historic maps at the courthouse depicted Enid's incremental growth from the town's founding through the 1930s. These maps show the original townsite and the location of subsequent additions and subdivisions. The research team also conducted limited deed research on selected properties to gather information on early developers and residents and to better understand the pattern of property ownership within the survey areas. Legal descriptions and approximate dates of construction for each of the properties surveyed were noted from records of the Tax Appraisal Office at the courthouse. Dates appearing in the Tax Office were used only for reference purposes, as many of the dates on record proved to be incorrect.

In addition to local repositories, the State Historic Preservation Office provided the research team with copies of the Resource Protection Planning Process and contextual theme reports for Management Region Two, which includes Enid. Such documents offered a broader framework for understanding Enid's role as the agricultural and commercial hub of an entire region. The research team also reviewed National Register nomination files and state historical marker files at the Oklahoma State Historical Society. Scholarly articles, dissertations, and theses available at central repositories including the library and archives of the Oklahoma State Historical Society, the Western History Collection of the University of Oklahoma, and the Center for American History at the University of Texas at Austin, provided additional historical information.

Of the numerous research materials investigated, city directories proved to be among the most valuable resources for dating buildings, locating original or early property owners, and tracking development trends in historic districts. The municipal library maintains an extensive collection of city directories. Although the earliest publications date to 1906, Enid's city directories did not list buildings by street addresses until 1923, making it difficult to

accurately date properties or to identify early owners before that time. Nevertheless, city directory statistics and narratives provided valuable information on prevailing economic and social conditions throughout the historic period of development. Information from deed research enabled the research team to examine pre-1923 city directories for a selected number of properties. As the research team identified early residents or property owners, city directories were used to note their occupations and businesses, thus revealing valuable historic demographic information for the two districts. Information obtained during this phase of the project was recorded on Research Data Sheets that are filed in appropriate property file folders.

Another important source of information used to document individual properties in the project areas was a complete set of Sanborn maps, which were produced for fire insurance purposes. The City of Enid furnished copies, which were published in 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1911, 1917, 1925, and 1930. The maps, which have now become an invaluable research tool, show building "footprints" that indicate exterior shapes, construction materials, the number of stories, and functions of the buildings. This information helped to document each building's physical evolution and enabled the research team to more accurately estimate the dates of construction for the targeted properties.

With this information, the research team was able to generate maps (Figures 6 and 7) that show actual or estimated dates of construction for all properties in the project areas. These maps reveal important developmental patterns and proved to be extremely useful when historic district boundaries were delineated in a subsequent phase. The maps, which show building footprints and are coded by the period in which the buildings were erected, are based upon Sanborn maps as well as survey maps submitted by Meacham & Associates.

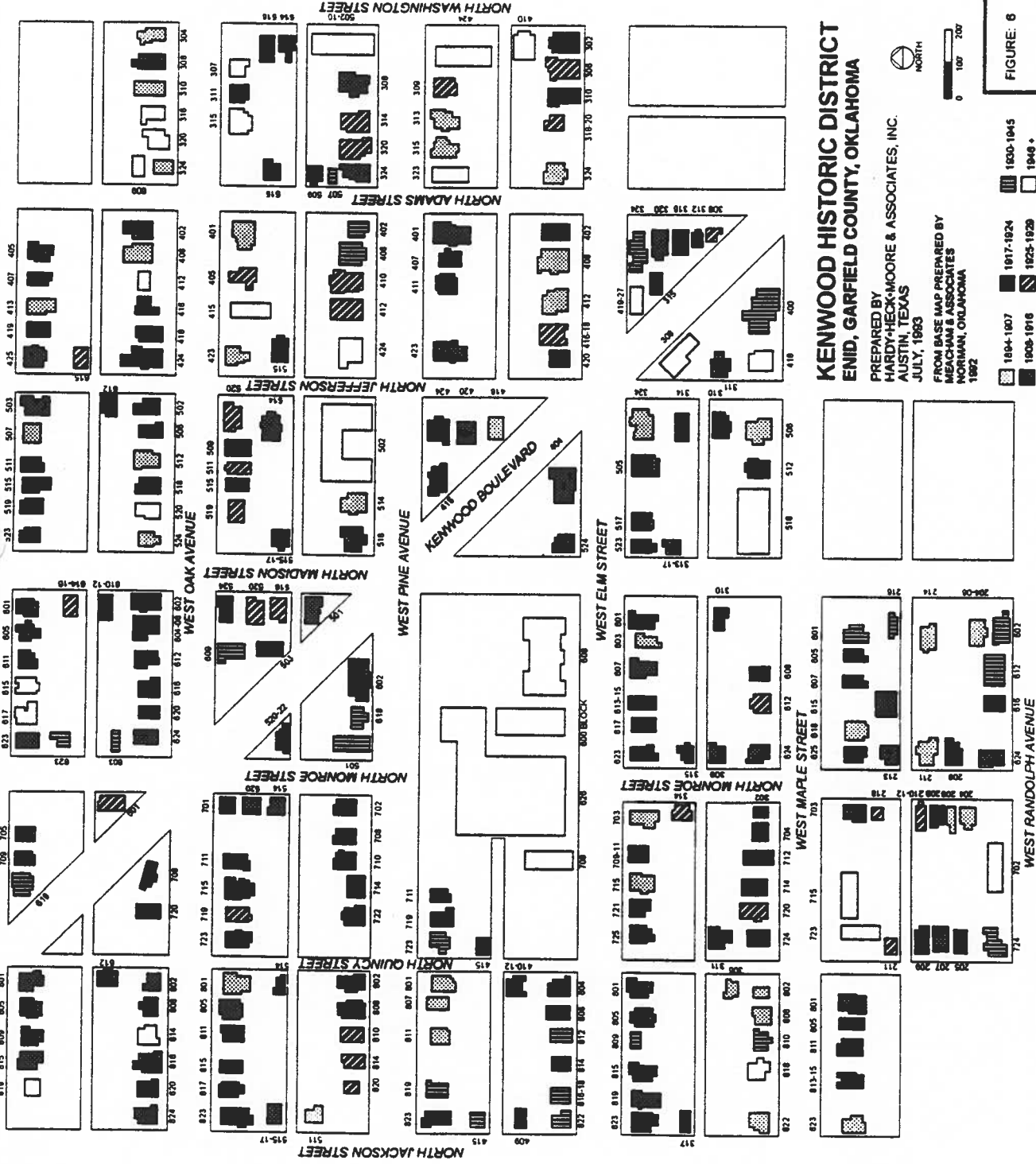


FIGURE 6
TITLE: Construction Dates of
Buildings

WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA PREPARED BY HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES AUSTIN, TEXAS JULY, 1993

FROM BASE MAP PREPARED BY
MEACHAM & ASSOCIATES
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA
1992

- 1894-1907
- 1917-1924
- 1930-1945
- 1908-1916
- 1925-1929
- 1946 +

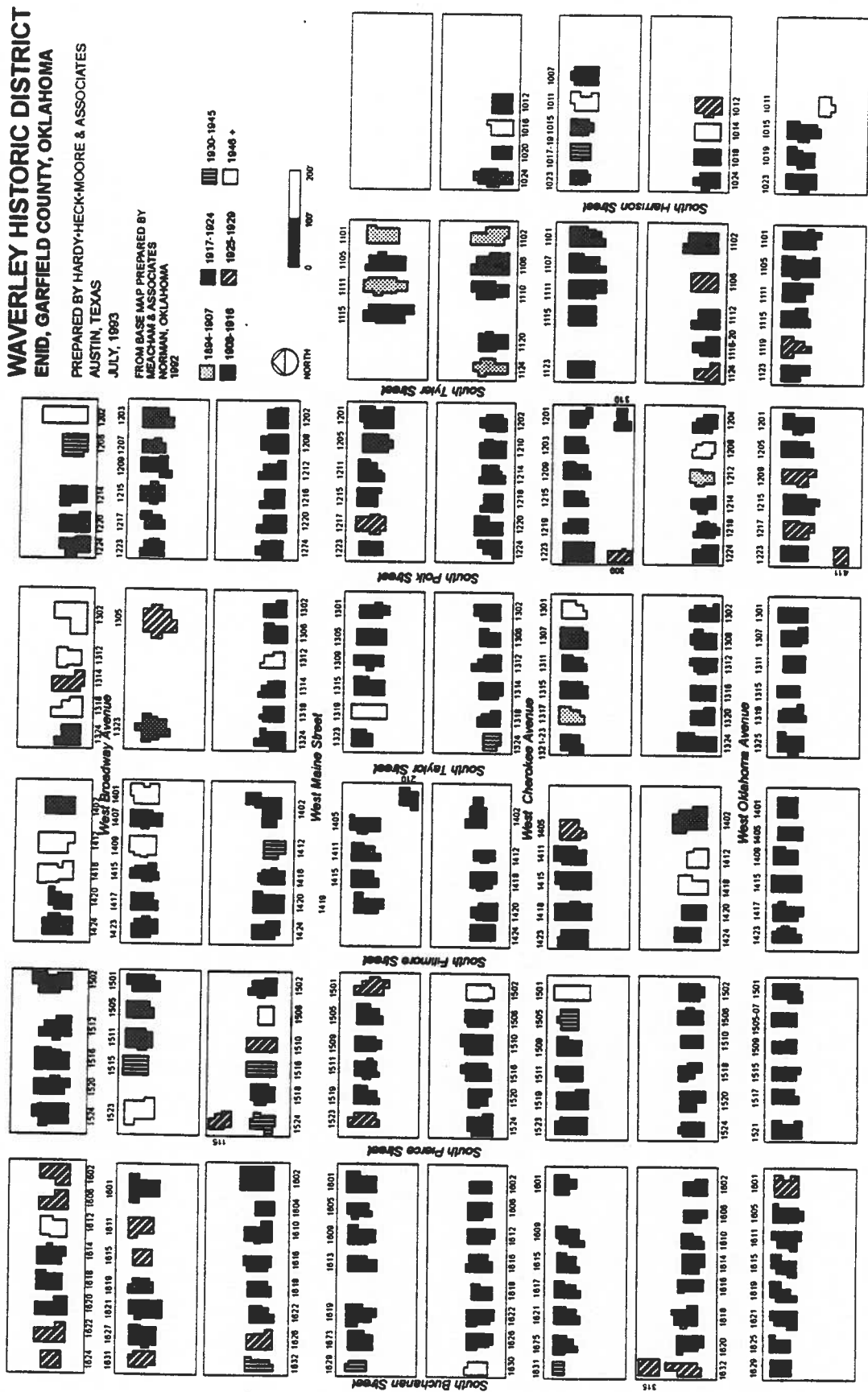


FIGURE 7
TITLE: Construction Dates of Building

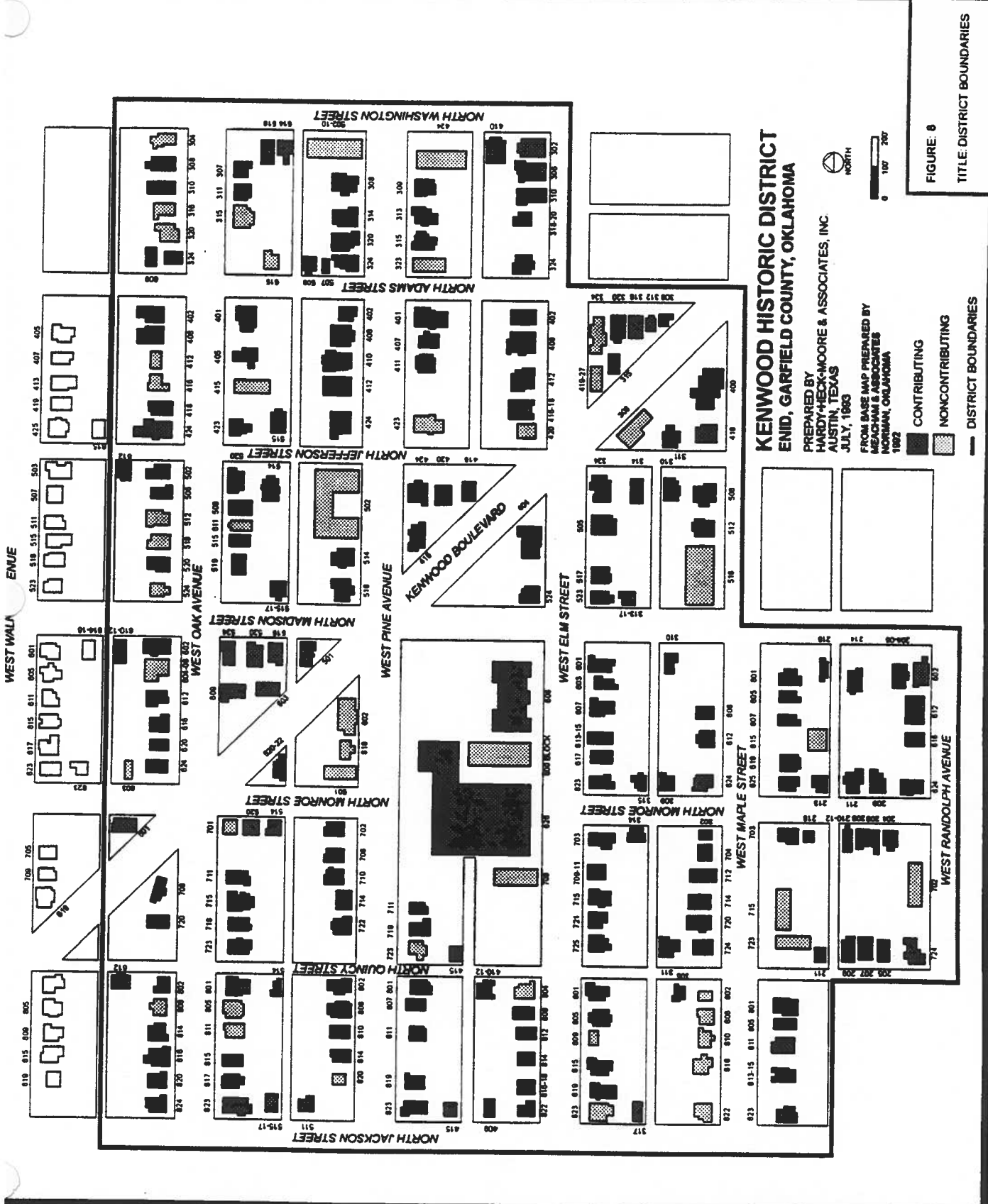
Specific data gathered from local repositories was combined with general information gleaned from quantitative and scholarly research to provide the basis not only for the historic context, but also the framework within which the significance of individual properties and districts could be evaluated.

RESULTS

The HHM survey team documented a total of 308 previously unrecorded properties within the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts. Results submitted as part of this endeavor represent the culmination of a two-part, comprehensive inventory of the two districts. Phase I began in 1992 when Meacham & Associates of Norman, Oklahoma, identified and documented a total of approximately 283 buildings in the project areas. Meacham & Associates also suggested possible boundaries for the two historic districts, which the State Historic Preservation Office has subsequently deemed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Phase II survey results complete the intensive-level, historic resources inventory and provide revised boundaries for the historic districts. The study also integrates Phase I survey data and distinguishes Contributing/Noncontributing properties in each of the historic districts.

Properties documented during Phase II were surveyed and photographed according to the guidelines set forth by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Secretary of the Interior. The survey crew concluded that 99 of the 118 properties recorded in the Waverley Historic District are Contributing elements in the district, while 19 properties are Noncontributing. Including data from the Phase I study, the Waverley Historic District contains a total of 258 Contributing and 27 Noncontributing properties. In the Kenwood Historic District, 129 of the 169 surveyed properties during Phase II are classified as Contributing; the remaining 40 properties are deemed Noncontributing. The combined Phase I and Phase II totals include 202 Contributing and 46 Noncontributing properties.

District boundaries for the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts (Figures 8 and 9), both determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, follow closely those suggested by



KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT **ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA**

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WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT ENID, GARFIELD COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

PREPARED BY HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES
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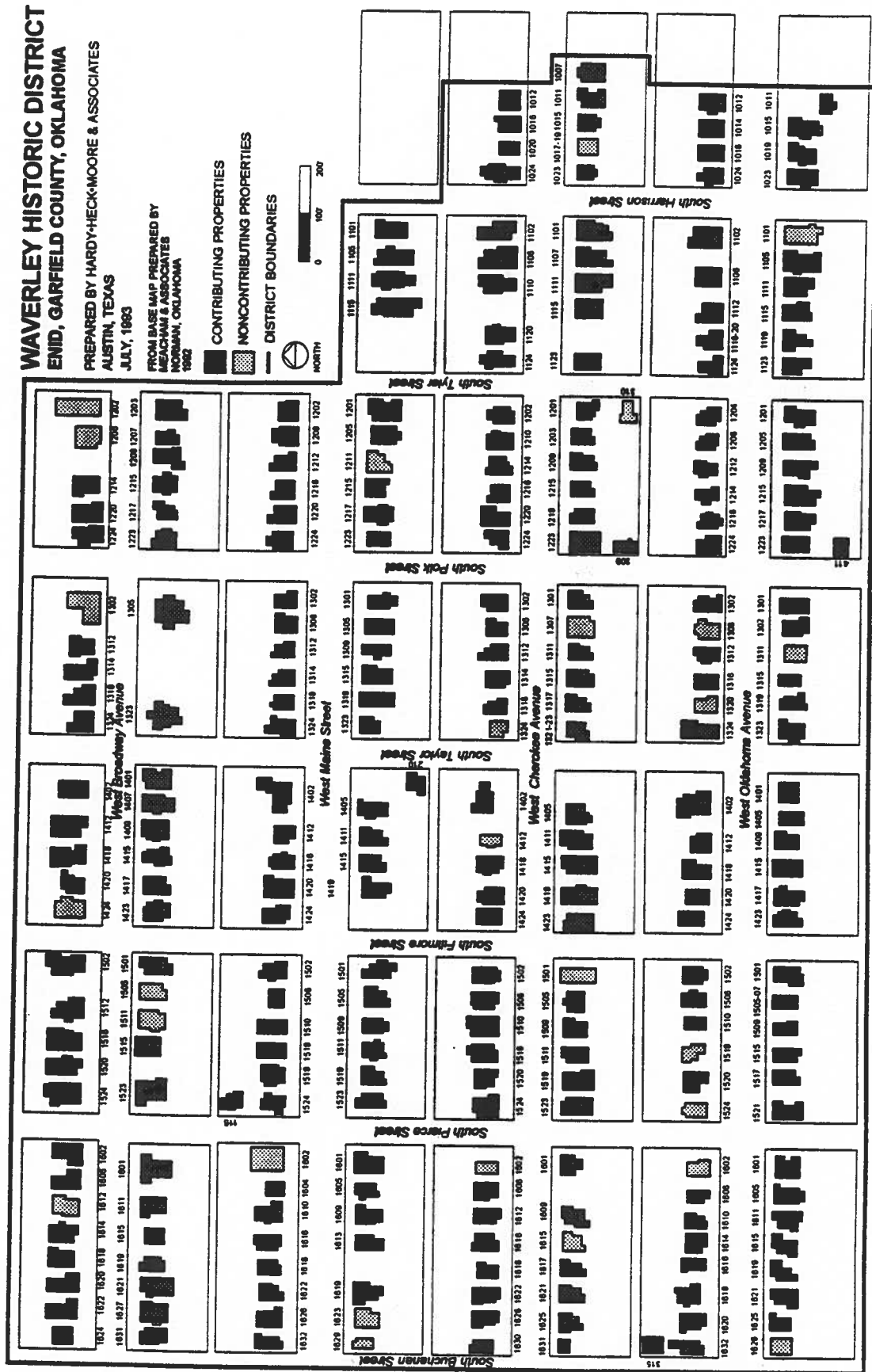
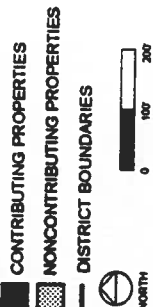


FIGURE 9
TITLE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Meacham & Associations, although one change was made. The suggested north boundary of the Kenwood Historic District extended along the alley that runs between Walnut and Oak avenues. Moderate to severe changes to most buildings north of this alley, however, detract from the district's overall historic character, so this section was deleted. None of the 21 properties excluded from the district were considered eligible for listing in the NRHP on an individual basis.

In addition to the field investigations and archival research conducted for each individual property, a historic context was written to encompass the historic development of the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts.

PROPERTY TYPES

HHM documented 308 properties in the study areas for the Kenwood and Waverley neighborhoods. Approximately 96 percent of these buildings were constructed before 1945. Single-family residences comprise the most prevalent property type in both neighborhoods. The other 15 buildings used for domestic purposes were constructed as duplex or apartments (multiple-family dwellings). Surveyors also documented six commercial properties, three educational buildings, three religious structures, and one manufacturing facility in the study areas; however, only two commercial buildings, one religious structure and the single manufacturing facility are considered historic.

PROPERTY TYPES - PHASE II SURVEY

Category		Kenwood	Waverley	Outside Districts
Resource Type	Buildings	169	118	21
Historic Use	Domestic: Single	144	116	20
	Domestic: Multiple	13	1	1
	Commerce/Trade	6	0	0
	Education	3	0	0
	Religious	2	1	0
	Manufacturing	1	0	0
Architectural Style	Folk Victorian	27	6	8
	National Folk	22	2	5
	Queen Anne	1	0	1
	Colonial Revival	21	25	0
	Prairie School	0	2	0
	Bungalow/Craftsman	60	65	5
	Tudor Revival	5	7	0
	Others/Mixed	10	3	0
	No Style	23	6	2

DOMESTIC BUILDINGS

Although the study areas contain a rich and seemingly diverse collection of historic residential properties, buildings used for domestic purposes share many common physical attributes. Most of the historic dwellings are one- or two-story frame structures with gabled or hipped roofs, and few of the buildings remain unaltered. The most common alteration is the application of asbestos, vinyl or aluminum siding over the original weatherboard siding, but other typical changes include the construction of additional rooms onto rear or side elevations, the removal of rotted porch trim and the partial enclosure of porches. Buildings in this broad property-type category are subdivided into seven major subclasses. Each of these categories is discussed in the following subheadings, and particular attention is paid to the physical traits that distinguish each subgroup from the others. Some buildings defy such easy classification and exhibit features of two or more subtypes. They are listed in the survey database as "Mixed." Still others have no discernible stylistic detailing and are listed in the "No Style" category.

Folk Victorian

One of the most common building types found in both districts (especially the Kenwood Historic District) is the Folk Victorian, which Virginia and Lee McAlester define in their book *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Although they divide this category into six subgroupings, HHM surveyors documented examples of only two subtypes, the Gable Front and Wing and the Hipped Roof with Gable Wings. Built locally from the 1890s to the early 1910s, Folk Victorian houses often display Queen Anne style ornamentation, but are less elaborate than larger, more "high-styled" counterparts. The Folk Victorian houses,

nonetheless, represent an important legacy in Enid's architectural development and are among the oldest extant buildings in the city.

The *Gable Front and Wing* house form probably is an elaboration of buildings that fall within the *Side-Gabled Roof* family. Wood-frame construction prevails, and all originally had exterior finishes with weatherboard siding. A *Gable Front and Wing* house almost always has an L-shaped building footprint, with a cross-gabled roof that intersects at one end of the house. Interior access is made by way of the central hallway or passage that has several rooms front-to-back on one side, and a single space on the opposite end. The front projecting wing usually contains two rooms, with the back room serving as a rudimentary kitchen and dining area. A partial-width front porch often protrudes from inner side of the front wing, extending across the setback portion of the facade. Because they attained popularity during the late-19th century, *Gable Front and Wing* dwellings often display elaborate detailing and ornamentation, particularly on the porch and in gable ends. Many identified examples of this house form have shingled gable ends, turned-wood porch columns and jigsawn-wood porch trim, all of which reflect the late-19th-century popularity of the Queen Anne style (see discussion of this topic later in this section of the report). Others, however, are vernacular buildings with no distinctive stylistic ornamentation.

The *Hipped Roof with Gabled Wings* building type, though not identified by McAlester and McAlester, is nonetheless a distinctive house form that shares many physical attributes with other Folk Victorian dwellings. This building type possibly represents a turn-of-the-century elaboration of the *Gable Front and Wing* house, but its cube-shaped central mass and projecting front and side wings that distinguish it from buildings grouped within the *Gable Front and Wing* family. A hipped roof that accentuates the primary central mass and visually heightens the low one-story profile is the most distinctive feature of this building type.

Small, secondary gables extend from the hipped roof and often display noteworthy architectural detailing. Late 19th-century versions typically have Queen Anne-styled ornamentation, such as elaborately cut wood trim in gable ends and porches. Houses erected in the early 20th century often have Doric or Tuscan columns on a wrap-around porch. Transoms and sidelights are common features framing the front door.

National Folk

The *Side-Gabled Roof* house typically includes a central hallway or passage and is either one or two rooms deep. The resulting rectangular floor plan afforded an efficient use of interior space that was well suited to early residents of Enid. This house form was among the first in the city and remained popular well into the 20th century. The most distinctive physical characteristics of this house form, as its name implies, is a side-gable roof. A centrally placed entry within a symmetrically arranged facade is another common element. Wood-frame construction is used almost exclusively, and most local examples originally were sheathed with weatherboard siding. Virtually all of the examples identified in the two historic districts lack any significant architectural ornamentation, although other examples in the city display Queen Anne style detailing, especially on the front porches, gable ends, windows and/or doors.

Another common subtype of the National Folk family is the *Pyramidal Roof* house. As its name connotes, this building type has a pyramidal hipped roof. Houses in this category typically are only one story high and are frame buildings originally sheathed with weatherboard siding. Many properties in this category have since covered the original sheathing material with asbestos, vinyl or aluminum siding. Extant examples date to the early

20th century and are among the oldest buildings in the city. They often lack stylistic ornamentation, but are nonetheless a distinctive house type.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style perfectly personified the nature of the late 19th-century picturesque movement, and an elaborate arrangement of ornamental details drawn from English architecture gave the Queen Anne its appeal. The style's asymmetrical form typically appeared in frame, raised to two stories. A collection of rounded towers, fanciful domes of every shape, turrets and steeply pitched roofs built up of conical, pyramidal and hipped shapes distinguished the Queen Anne. No other style exhibited such a rich variety of textures — smooth clapboard, imbricated shingles, polychrome roof tiles, carved brackets, turned balusters and porch supports, and sawn bargeboards — to create a harmonious and lively configuration. This style was quite popular when Enid grew rapidly during the late 19th century and was often selected by the city's most affluent and prominent residents who erected new houses that reflected their wealth and social status. The style was also a favorite among the less affluent who merely applied selected features, a bay window or porch trim, to a more vernacular house form.

Colonial Revival

The Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts contain numerous examples of houses with Colonial Revival stylistic features, though most exhibit only minimal embellishment suggestive of the style. Distinctive characteristics include balanced and symmetrical facades and porches with classical (Doric or Tuscan) columns. The districts' most common house form with this type of detailing are two-story frame dwellings with pyramidal or bellcast

hipped roofs. Built in the 1910s and early 1920s, these houses feature a cube-like form and typically have an off-center front door, extended eaves, and a hipped attic dormer on the front. Such traits are usually associated with the American Foursquare; however, the two-story houses with pyramidal hipped roofs in the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts do not appear to be large enough to have two rooms on each floor, a signature trait of the American Foursquares.

Other houses in the Kenwood and Waverly neighborhoods with Colonial Revival detailing are smaller (usually one or one-and-a-half stories high), have a side-gabled or low-pitched hipped roofs, and date from the late 1920s to the 1930s. Most of the earlier versions are frame buildings with weatherboard siding; however, those built in the 1930s are more likely to have brick veneers. Regardless of their exterior sheathing materials, these dwellings have balanced facades that are relatively undecorated except for the entrance bay, where small porticoes or molded door surrounds often embellish the opening. Entrances with beveled glazing in the doors and in the sidelights are also common. Dormers are another familiar architectural element seen on these houses.

Prairie School

In contrast to the many of the eclectic architectural styles of the early 20th century, at least one innovative and progressive movement, the **Prairie School** style, attained a degree of popularity in Enid, though local examples do not exhibit the complex horizontality and interpenetration of interior and exterior spaces that were based on the domestic designs of Frank Lloyd Wright. The most distinctive element associated with the style is the strong horizontal emphasis, which is underscored by ribbon windows; long, low or flat rooflines; elongated terraces projecting from side elevations; contrasting coping materials; wide, low

chimneys; and horizontally placed decorative materials. The style was often used as applied decoration to American Foursquare houses.

Bungalow/Craftsman

During the nation's residential construction boom of the early 20th century, the **Bungalow/Craftsman** was unquestionably the most significant type of domestic building, and a considerable number of them exist in the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts. Typical features of this house form include a low-slung profile of one or one-and-a-half stories and a broad roofline that incorporates the porch in an attempt to minimize the contrast between exterior and interior space. The roof form most often identified with this house type is a gable-front roof, although cross- and side-gabled and hipped versions also exist. The typical plan has two rows of side-by side rooms, staggered front to back, providing space for a substantial front porch. The most recognized Bungalow/Craftsman form often displays triangular braced supports under widely spreading eaves. Exposed rafter ends are another common roof feature. Homes in this category can display an infinite diversity of porch treatments; however, box columns that either rest on brick or wood piers or extend the full height of the porch are common.

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival Style was a popular architectural expression of the 1920s and 1930s. Mail-order catalogs and style books of the period made no distinction between Tudor, Elizabethan and Jacobean styles, instead distilling the various shapes and details under the name Tudor Revival. Architect-designed interpretations appeared in new upper-class suburban developments, while the steeply pitched gabled roofs, half-timbered detail, decorative

chimneys and round-arched openings are commonly seen on the modest cottages built in the 1920s and 1930s. The Tudor Revival houses identified in the Kenwood and Waverley neighborhoods typically are rather small wood-frame buildings with brick veneers.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The property type **Commercial Buildings** includes properties erected to house businesses engaged primarily in commercial trade. The city's greatest concentration is obviously in the downtown area, although other isolated examples are scattered throughout the older neighborhoods, including the Kenwood Historic District. The two extant commercial buildings erected before 1945 feature load-bearing brick construction and have flat or slightly inclined roofs. They have rectangular plans that are more deep than wide. One of the historic commercial buildings is one story high with a row of large plate-glass windows that allows ample space for displaying goods, and provides a good source of natural light. A metal awning extends from the parapet wall. Otherwise, the building lacks stylistic ornamentation or other noteworthy decorative features. The same is true for the other historic commercial building, although it is a two-story structure. Severe alterations to the storefront and additions to the side have been detrimental to the property's historic character.

RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES

Buildings used for religious purposes are a typical feature of almost every historic neighborhood, and they frequently are among the grandest edifices in any community. They often occupy corner lots, which makes them prominent physical landmarks and also allows greater accessibility to worshipers. The only historic **Religious Structure** in the two historic districts is a church at the corner of Randolph Avenue and North Quincy Street. The main

entrance, with its arched opening and surround, is suggestive of the Gothic Revival style. This architectural expression was used often in the design of ecclesiastical buildings. Although the church at 724 Randolph Avenue is not a particularly noteworthy example of the Gothic Revival style; it contributes to the historic character of the Kenwood Historic District.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

The property type category of **Manufacturing Facilities** contains buildings and/or structures erected for the processing, refinement and/or manufacture of raw goods. Properties in this category typically include a complex of buildings within an enclosed and well-defined area. The largest and most important building generally is a massive structure that encloses a large space to accommodate machinery and crews. Ancillary buildings, such as offices and warehouse/storage facilities, are much smaller in scale. Because of their utilitarian function, **Manufacturing Facilities** rarely display noteworthy stylistic features or architectural ornament typically seen on other contemporaneous properties, such as Domestic, Commercial or Religious Buildings. The lone Manufacturing Facility in the two study areas is, according to Sanborn maps, part of an old planing mill complex. Since its construction about 1911, the building has been converted into apartments. The change has severely compromised the property's integrity, and little historic fabric is visible.

PHASE II PROPERTIES IN THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

308 N. ADAMS ST.	HARTER, CHRISTIAN & MARY, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
312 N. ADAMS ST.	CARSON, N.H. & VERA, HOUSE	C. 1921	CONTRIBUTING
316 N. ADAMS ST.	HARTER, CHRISTIAN & MARY, HOUSE	C. 1921	CONTRIBUTING
507 N. ADAMS ST.	HUNTZINGER, JOHN, HOUSE	C. 1935	CONTRIBUTING
509 N. ADAMS ST.	HUNTZINGER, J., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
515 N. ADAMS ST.	HAMMOND, GUY J., HOUSE	C. 1908	NONCONTRIBUTING
419-27 W. ELM AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING
523 W. ELM AVE.	MCQUIRE, A.A. & LUCY, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
600 BLOCK W. ELM AVE.	SCHOOL BUILDING	C. 1980	NONCONTRIBUTING
601 W. ELM AVE.	LONEGRAN, LAURA, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
607 W. ELM AVE.	BROWN, J.R., HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
613-15 W. ELM AVE.	MILLER, LOUIS & LOUISA, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
617 W. ELM AVE.	BYERLEY, EPHRAIM M., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
623 W. ELM AVE.	KENDRICK, HARRY C., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
708 W. ELM AVE.	EMERSON SHOP ANNEX	C. 1980	NONCONTRIBUTING
709-11 W. ELM AVE.	DOWNING, JOHN M., HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
721 W. ELM AVE.	WINDSOR, DELBERT W., HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
801 W. ELM AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
804 W. ELM AVE.	LOPER, LEOLA, HOUSE	C. 1908	NONCONTRIBUTING
805 W. ELM AVE.	PARKER, C.C., HOUSE	C. 1911	CONTRIBUTING
808 W. ELM AVE.	BRIDGES, WILLIAM H., HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
809 W. ELM AVE.	UNKNOWN	C. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING
812 W. ELM AVE.	MCKEE, AMANDA, HOUSE	C. 1935	CONTRIBUTING
814 W. ELM AVE.	DUNSWORTH, THOMAS W., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
815 W. ELM AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
816-18 W. ELM AVE.	BOYD, FRANK, HOUSE	C. 1930	CONTRIBUTING
822 W. ELM AVE.	AHSMUHS, RECKA, HOUSE	C. 1935	CONTRIBUTING
823 W. ELM AVE.	MAHONEY, DR. J. EDWIN & MARY, HOUSE	C. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING
317 N. JACKSON ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
409 N. JACKSON ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
415 N. JACKSON ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1935	CONTRIBUTING
511 N. JACKSON ST.	NOLAND, LEONARD W., HOUSE	C. 1905	CONTRIBUTING
515-17 N. JACKSON ST.	BILDERBACK, MANIE, HOUSE	C. 1915	CONTRIBUTING
314 N. JEFFERSON ST.	EVANS, HOMER E. & VERA, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
324 N. JEFFERSON ST.	KENGLE, HARRY V. & ALICE, HOUSE	C. 1904	CONTRIBUTING
416 N. JEFFERSON ST.	POWELL, JESSIE O., HOUSE	C. 1901	CONTRIBUTING
424 N. JEFFERSON ST.	FLEMING, EDWIN T. & GERTRUDE, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
514 N. JEFFERSON ST.	MAHONEY, MARY G., HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
515 N. JEFFERSON ST.	MAYHEW, CHARLES A. & ELVA, HOUSE	C. 1921	CONTRIBUTING
520 N. JEFFERSON ST.	COOPER, BENJAMIN & ELLA, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
308 KENWOOD BLVD.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1986	NONCONTRIBUTING
315 KENWOOD BLVD.	ALLEN, RICHARD W., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
415 KENWOOD BLVD.	LEONARD, C. & HALLIE BOYD, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
503 KENWOOD BLVD.	JACKSON, ROY J., HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
216 N. MADISON ST.	BROWN, MERLE V., HOUSE	C. 1940	CONTRIBUTING
310 N. MADISON ST.	NOURSE, EDITH, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
313-17 N. MADISON ST.	TUCKER, ARTHUR & HATTIE, HOUSE	C. 1915	CONTRIBUTING
515-17 N. MADISON ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
516 N. MADISON ST.	WILMOTH, CHARLES A., HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
520 N. MADISON ST.	BAKER, CARL P., HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
524 N. MADISON ST.	HOBBS, WILLIAM H., HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
506 W. MAPLE AVE.	FRANTZ, WILLIAM D., HOUSE	C. 1904	CONTRIBUTING
512 W. MAPLE AVE.	SCHNEIDER, CARL, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
518 W. MAPLE AVE.	ENID GROUP HOME	C. 1975	NONCONTRIBUTING
601 W. MAPLE AVE.	HUFFMAN, BENJAMIN T., HOUSE	C. 1930	CONTRIBUTING
605 W. MAPLE AVE.	DENNIS, W.H. & MARY O., HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
607 W. MAPLE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING

608 W. MAPLE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
612 W. MAPLE AVE.	MCCULLY, JAMES, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
615 W. MAPLE AVE.	DILLON FRAME CO. PLANING MILL	C. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING
625 W. MAPLE AVE.	MORGAN, JOHNATHAN & ELLA, HOUSE	C. 1915	CONTRIBUTING
703 W. MAPLE AVE.	SHAW, G.W. & SKAGGS, ELMER, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
704 W. MAPLE AVE.	BURNETT, GUY, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
712 W. MAPLE AVE.	MOORE, JAMES H., JR., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
714 W. MAPLE AVE.	BEVER, S.R., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
715 W. MAPLE AVE.	HAPPI-TIME NURSERY	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING
720 W. MAPLE AVE.	BEVER, SAMPSON R., HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
723 W. MAPLE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1978	NONCONTRIBUTING
724 W. MAPLE AVE.	STERRETT, I.D., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
802 W. MAPLE AVE.	MCGUGEN, CHARLES, HOUSE	C. 1905	NONCONTRIBUTING
805 W. MAPLE AVE.	MILLIGAN, GLENN E., HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
806 W. MAPLE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1905	NONCONTRIBUTING
810 W. MAPLE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING
811 W. MAPLE AVE.	CAYWOOD, W.H., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
813-15 W. MAPLE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
818 W. MAPLE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING
822 W. MAPLE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1905	NONCONTRIBUTING
204 N. MONROE ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1905	CONTRIBUTING
208 N. MONROE ST.	KETCH, GEORGE, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
210-12 N. MONROE ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
213 N. MONROE ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
302 N. MONROE ST.	HUTCHINSON, JACOB H. & HELEN, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
309 N. MONROE ST.	POTTER, WILLIAM J., HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
314 N. MONROE ST.	EARLEY, EDWARD, HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
315 N. MONROE ST.	KENDRICK, K.K. & WINIFRED, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
501 N. MONROE ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1945	NONCONTRIBUTING
514 N. MONROE ST.	PAYNE, JAMES T., HOUSE	C. 1915	CONTRIBUTING
520 N. MONROE ST.	REED, CORNELIA J., HOUSE	C. 1915	CONTRIBUTING
603 N. MONROE ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1941	NONCONTRIBUTING
307 W. OAK AVE.	GUNNING, JAMES E., HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
311 W. OAK AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
316 W. OAK AVE.	PRIEST, WILLIAM & ESTELLA, HOUSE	C. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING
320 W. OAK AVE.	PITZER, LEANDER & CORA, HOUSE	C. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING
405 W. OAK AVE.	BARNES, STACEY & MARY, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
408 W. OAK AVE.	METTLER, GLENN H. & ANNA, HOUSE	C. 1905	CONTRIBUTING
412 W. OAK AVE.	TAFT, HAROLD & NELLIE, HOUSE	C. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING
415 W. OAK AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1970	NONCONTRIBUTING
416 W. OAK AVE.	BENJAMIN, SARAH A., HOUSE	C. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING
418 W. OAK AVE.	JOHNSTON, WILLIS B. & OLIVE, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
423 W. OAK AVE.	BULL, LAVINIA, HOUSE	C. 1904	CONTRIBUTING
502 W. OAK AVE.	HARLEY, ARTHUR J., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
506 W. OAK AVE.	PETERSON, ARTHUR J., HOUSE	C. 1915	CONTRIBUTING
509 W. OAK AVE.	COCHRANE, RALPH & ROXIE, HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
511 W. OAK AVE.	BREWER, ANNA E., HOUSE	C. 1925	NONCONTRIBUTING
515 W. OAK AVE.	REYNOLDS, ELIJAH & SCOTTIE, HOUSE	C. 1918	CONTRIBUTING
518 W. OAK AVE.	BRAIN, C.C., HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
519 W. OAK AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
602 W. OAK AVE.	OGLE, J.S., HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
604-06 W. OAK AVE.	HOBERECHT, JOHN & SARAH F., HOUSE	C. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING
609 W. OAK AVE.	VOSBURG & SON GROCERY	C. 1930	CONTRIBUTING
701 W. OAK AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING
711 W. OAK AVE.	BAKER, R.C., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
715 W. OAK AVE.	BRAMER, SAMUEL J., HOUSE	C. 1911	CONTRIBUTING
719 W. OAK AVE.	WALKER, HARRY L., HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
723 W. OAK AVE.	WEDGEWOOD, HARRISON & MAL, HOUSE	C. 1911	CONTRIBUTING
801 W. OAK AVE.	PLUMLEY, ALEXANDER & IDA, HOUSE	C. 1905	CONTRIBUTING
802 W. OAK AVE.	SHIELDS, MARY, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
805 W. OAK AVE.	MOORE, F.T., HOUSE	C. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING
808 W. OAK AVE.	REED, JOHN L., HOUSE	C. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING
811 W. OAK AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1910	NONCONTRIBUTING
817 W. OAK AVE.	HEIN, REV. C.D., HOUSE	C. 1911	CONTRIBUTING
823 W. OAK AVE.	MCCLURE, HUGH M., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
308 W. PINE AVE.	WALTROUS, EUGENE & IRENE, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
309 W. PINE AVE.	GILES, L.W., HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
314 W. PINE AVE.	BUZZARD, FRED B., HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
315 W. PINE AVE.	NITTLER, ELIZABETH, HOUSE	C. 1905	CONTRIBUTING

320 W. PINE AVE.	NUSBAUM, GAIL, HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
323 W. PINE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1980	NONCONTRIBUTING
402 W. PINE AVE.	WIENS, REV. HENRY, HOUSE	C. 1940	CONTRIBUTING
406 W. PINE AVE.	HOWELL, DEWEY, HOUSE	C. 1935	CONTRIBUTING
410 W. PINE AVE.	BERNARD APARTMENTS	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
412 W. PINE AVE.	RECKNAGEL APARTMENTS	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
423 W. PINE AVE.	COOPER, B.F., HOUSE	C. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING
502 W. PINE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING
602 W. PINE AVE.	EDDINGS, B.R., HOUSE	C. 1910	NONCONTRIBUTING
618 W. PINE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING
702 W. PINE AVE.	JOHNSON, WILLIAM & EFFIE, HOUSE	C. 1911	CONTRIBUTING
711 W. PINE AVE.	MCMAHAN, EMMA, HOUSE	C. 1911	CONTRIBUTING
719 W. PINE AVE.	GODFREY, GEORGE L., HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
722 W. PINE AVE.	JOHNSON, SAMUEL, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
723 W. PINE AVE.	MADDOX, NEWTON W., HOUSE	C. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING
801 W. PINE AVE.	HARTER, JAMES A. & RUTH, HOUSE	C. 1905	CONTRIBUTING
802 W. PINE AVE.	RICHARDS, ANNA B., HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
808 W. PINE AVE.	WHARTENBY, F.A., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
810 W. PINE AVE.	NEWKIRK, COURT A. & PAULINE, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
811 W. PINE AVE.	SLAGLE, WELLINGTON & LOUISE, HOUSE	C. 1907	CONTRIBUTING
814 W. PINE AVE.	MCKINNEY, FANNIE, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
819 W. PINE AVE.	SINCLAIR, VICTOR A., HOUSE	C. 1930	CONTRIBUTING
820 W. PINE AVE.	NOLAND, LEONARD, HOUSE	C. 1925	NONCONTRIBUTING
823 W. PINE AVE.	KETCHUM, ALF R., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
205 N. QUINCY ST.	RAINEY, JOHN, HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
207 N. QUINCY ST.	FAHEY, BARNEY, HOUSE	C. 1911	CONTRIBUTING
209 N. QUINCY ST.	TRAYNOR, T.J., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
211 N. QUINCY ST.	J.B. BROWN GARAGE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
306 N. QUINCY ST.	BUCHANAN, T.P., HOUSE	C. 1905	CONTRIBUTING
311 N. QUINCY ST.	ERISMAN, H.E., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
410-12 N. QUINCY ST.	BONHAM, G.W., HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
415 N. QUINCY ST.	BENEDICT, E.F., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
514 N. QUINCY ST.	PLUMLEY, ALEXANDER & IDA, HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
602 W. RANDOLPH AVE.	ADELLE-VANCE APARTMENTS	C. 1930	CONTRIBUTING
612 W. RANDOLPH AVE.	ADELLE-VANCE APARTMENTS	C. 1935	CONTRIBUTING
616 W. RANDOLPH AVE.	HUNTER, R.M.	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
624 W. RANDOLPH AVE.	BRADY, THOMAS D. & MARY, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
702 W. RANDOLPH AVE.	PENGUIN CLEANERS	C. 1978	NONCONTRIBUTING
724 W. RANDOLPH AVE.	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH	C. 1935	CONTRIBUTING
424 N. WASHINGTON ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1984	NONCONTRIBUTING
502-10 N. WASHINGTON ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1966	NONCONTRIBUTING
514 N. WASHINGTON ST.	BURCHFIELD, W.C., HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
516 N. WASHINGTON ST.	KING, T.B., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING

PHASE II PROPERTIES IN THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

1202 W. BROADWAY AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1983	NONCONTRIBUTING
1203 W. BROADWAY AVE.	MILTON, JOSEPH & VIRGINIA, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
1206 W. BROADWAY AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING
1302 W. BROADWAY AVE.	FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST	C. 1947	NONCONTRIBUTING
1417 W. BROADWAY AVE.	PANCOAST, GEORGE W. & ROSE, HOUSE	C. 1915	CONTRIBUTING
1424 W. BROADWAY AVE.	PARKER, CHARLES H. & LULU, HOUSE	C. 1910	NONCONTRIBUTING
1502 W. BROADWAY AVE.	BILLINGS, W.S. & FREDERICKA, HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
1520 W. BROADWAY AVE.	FISHER, ALVA L. & IDA, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1612 W. BROADWAY AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING
1614 W. BROADWAY AVE.	LEE, T.C. & BESSIE, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1618 W. BROADWAY AVE.	RUDE, W.H., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1622 W. BROADWAY AVE.	BOYLE, JESSE A. & BELVA, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
1624 W. BROADWAY AVE.	SIMONS, ROBERT & LUCILLE, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
1631 W. BROADWAY AVE.	CARLSON, HARRY A. & ANNA, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
315 S. BUCHANAN ST.	WILLIAMS, FRANK J., HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
1007 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	BARNES, EDWARD G., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1012 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1017-19 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1945	NONCONTRIBUTING
1020 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	NORRIS, E. ROLAND & BLANCHE, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1110 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	BIRD, ZINGER & BESSIE, HOUSE	C. 1911	CONTRIBUTING
1115 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	WHITE, CHRISTOPHER & ANNA, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1120 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	MCKAIN, ALICE, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1201 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	RENTCHLER, C.E. & ISABELLA, HOUSE	C. 1908	CONTRIBUTING
1203 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	WRIGHT, WOOD T. & MELLE, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1209 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1214 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	MCINNIS, ARTHUR L. & LULU, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1219 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	KNOX, J. WOOD, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1223 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HOFFMAN, NELSON & OTA RICE, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1307 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	MILL, FRANK C. & MATTIE L., HOUSE	C. 1910	NONCONTRIBUTING
1311 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1314 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	KENDALL, WILLIAM & MABEL, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1315 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	TROSTEL, NORRIS & ELSIE, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1321-23 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1324 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1945	NONCONTRIBUTING
1411 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	BATTERTON, JAMES & EDNA, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1412 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	OLDHAM, WILLIAM & MABEL, HOUSE	C. 1915	NONCONTRIBUTING
1424 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	KELLY, GERTUDE, HOUSE	C. 1915	CONTRIBUTING
1501 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING
1505 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1940	CONTRIBUTING
1506 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	OVERG, EARL W., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1509 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	GALLECIEZ, LOUIS A. & ELLEN, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1520 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	CASE, WILLIAM H. & MARIA, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1602 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	RICH, SAMUEL C. & LENA M., HOUSE	C. 1923	NONCONTRIBUTING
1609 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	STORRS, H.B., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1615 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING
1622 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	REGER, M.C. HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1625 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	PARKER, JOHN W. & MARY, HOUSE	C. 1915	CONTRIBUTING
1626 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	THOMPSON, FRANK W. & RENA, HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
1631 W. CHEROKEE AVE.	DAILEY, CLIDE S., HOUSE	C. 1940	CONTRIBUTING
1111 W. MAINE AVE.	MCKENZIE, WALTER H. & FAYE, HOUSE	C. 1907	CONTRIBUTING
1115 W. MAINE AVE.	CRAWFORD, HOMER & RUBY, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1202 W. MAINE AVE.	FLEMING, HARVEY D. & LILLIE, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1223 W. MAINE AVE.	PURCELL, EVERETT & PEARL, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1412 W. MAINE AVE.	GERSON, HARRY, HOUSE	C. 1940	CONTRIBUTING
1416 W. MAINE AVE.	MCCLELLAN, LOUIS B. & LULU, HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1420 W. MAINE AVE.	CARSON, LELAND & IDA H., HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
1424 W. MAINE AVE.	STULL, DELL D. & MARY, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING

1501 W. MAINE AVE.	ADAMS, RAYMOND M., HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
1505 W. MAINE AVE.	RUDE, S.B. & SARAH A., HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1509 W. MAINE AVE.	GAMBLE, CHARLES E. & OLIVIA, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1510 W. MAINE AVE.	ROGER, F.S. & ANNA J., HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
1511 W. MAINE AVE.	HALE, JOHN P. & MARY E., HOUSE	C. 1914	CONTRIBUTING
1516 W. MAINE AVE.	WELDON, JAMES R., HOUSE	C. 1930	CONTRIBUTING
1518 W. MAINE AVE.	CHOWNING, J.H., HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1523 W. MAINE AVE.	EVERETT, JOHN F. & FAYE, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
1524 W. MAINE AVE.	HORSTMEIER, CLAUDE C., HOUSE	C. 1930	CONTRIBUTING
1604 W. MAINE AVE.	GREATHOUSE, JAMES & ORLENA, HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
1616 W. MAINE AVE.	EVERETT, LESLIE G., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1618 W. MAINE AVE.	DANGERFIELD, R.H., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1626 W. MAINE AVE.	BALBIN, CEVERINA & VIOLA, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
1629 W. MAINE AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING
1630 W. MAINE AVE.	FERGUSON, FRANK J., HOUSE	C. 1930	CONTRIBUTING
1012 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	WOODSON, H.A. & J.A., HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
1023 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	KINDRED, J.B., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1101 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	LESLIE, W. EARL & FRANCES, HOUSE	C. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING
1105 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	ANTRIM, HARRY M. & CARRIE, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1106 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	RIESZ, LEANDER, HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
1111 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	SCHRADER, W.A., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1115 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	MCHLINNEY, E.C. & CARRIE, HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1123 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	WOLFE, GEORGE T., HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
1201 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	HOWELL, EARLE H. & LAURA, HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
1204 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	ROYER, WILLARD & ELIZABETH, HOUSE	C. 1912	CONTRIBUTING
1205 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	BOYLE, JESSE A. & BELVA, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1209 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	KERR, GEORGE B. & BERTIE, HOUSE	C. 1925	CONTRIBUTING
1212 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	FIELD, G.N., HOUSE	C. 1907	CONTRIBUTING
1215 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	CROUSE, F.L., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1217 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	DILLMAN, JAMES M., HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
1223 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	WHEATLEY, J.A., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1224 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	HELEMA, MARTIN & LUCY, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1307 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	HOLLAND, A.H., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1308 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	TURK, JAMES E. & MAUD, HOUSE	C. 1917	NONCONTRIBUTING
1311 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	WHITE, LAVERNE S., HOUSE	C. 1923	NONCONTRIBUTING
1312 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	BENSON, VERNON & HALSEY, HOUSE	C. 1917	CONTRIBUTING
1315 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	MCCLELLAN, L.B., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1316 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	THOM, A. EMORY & MAUD, HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
1319 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	EBENDORF, W.H., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1320 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	BUSH, PERRY & ADGE, HOUSE	C. 1907	NONCONTRIBUTING
1323 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	SHARP, J.M., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1324 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	COURTER, JOHN N. & ETTA, HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
1401 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	CLARK, G.C., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1409 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	BEEBE, FLORENCE, HOUSE	C. 1919	CONTRIBUTING
1417 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	MILES, JOHN & JEANETTE, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1424 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	WILLER, REV. C.K., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1501 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	KRUSE, CARL & CLARA, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1505-07 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	STURGIS, HENRY J., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1509 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	ESLICK, W. EARL & RUTH, HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1510 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	HARTMAN, ROY M., HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1515 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	BOLAND, F.A., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1520 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	ROYER, WILLARD & ELIZABETH, HOUSE	C. 1920	CONTRIBUTING
1524 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	JORDAN, JESSE, HOUSE	C. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING
1611 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	RULSE, CLYDE, HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1615 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	PATTEN, M.E., HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1621 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	PALMER, PAUL P. & VADA, HOUSE	C. 1923	CONTRIBUTING
1632 W. OKLAHOMA AVE.	BONHAM, RACHEL M., HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
115 S. PIERCE ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1930	CONTRIBUTING
411 S. POLK ST.	BONHAM, RAYMOND G., HOUSE	C. 1928	CONTRIBUTING
210 S. TAYLOR ST.	MICHEL, JOHN H. & ANNA M., HOUSE	C. 1910	CONTRIBUTING
310 S. TYLER ST.	JOHNSTON, REV. FREDERICK W., HOUSE	C. 1923	NONCONTRIBUTING

PHASE II PROPERTIES NOT IN EITHER DISTRICT

615 N. JEFFERSON ST.	COKER, EDNA M., HOUSE	C. 1928
619 KENWOOD BLVD.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1930
614-16 N. MADISON ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1928
623 N. MONROE ST.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1930
405 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908
407 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908
419 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1915
425 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908
503 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1911
511 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908
515 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1915
519 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908
523 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908
605 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1908
611 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1911
615 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1950
617 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1950
623 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1911
705 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1911
801 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1911
819 W. WALNUT AVE.	HISTORIC NAME UNKNOWN OR N/A	C. 1920

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Enid's Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts

No permanent villages existed in what is now Oklahoma when the United States acquired the area from France in 1803, as part of the Louisiana Purchase (Morris 1979:3). Only after the Indian Removal Act of 1830 was signed into law did the area become occupied. Between 1833 and 1836, thousands of Native Americans - members of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole tribes - were forced to leave their homes in the Southeast United States and travel the infamous "Trail of Tears" to Oklahoma. Before the Civil War, the tribes established some small settlements, primarily in the Arkansas River Valley of eastern Oklahoma. In addition, each of the Five Tribes reserved territory in the western portion of present Oklahoma. The Cherokee Tribe received the area surrounding the present town of Enid. After the Civil War, the Five Tribes were organized into nations and confined to eastern Oklahoma, designated as Indian Territory. At the same time, the government reclaimed the western lands in an attempt to resettle Plains Indians, a plan that never succeeded. Only the Cherokee Nation retained title to its western territory, officially known as the Cherokee Outlet but commonly called the Cherokee Strip.

Despite its obvious attributes, no lasting settlements emerged at the natural springs in what is now central Enid, until the land run of 1893. Nevertheless, the springs became an important watering hole to hunters and Texas cattlemen who ranged over the vast Cherokee territory in the latter half of the 19th century. Although the outlet was originally intended as Cherokee hunting grounds, the tribe ultimately found it more practical to lease the land to

cattlemen. In the 1860s and 1870s, Texas cattlemen drove thousands of long-horned steers across western Oklahoma to the railroads in Abilene, Kansas. The most renown of these cattle trails, the Chisholm Trail, passed by the oasis dubbed Government Springs in present Enid. Eventually, the springs became a regular stage stop for travelers crossing the outlet (Morris 1979:43).

Pressured by public demand, politicians eventually assumed control of the Cherokee Outlet from the tribe. The western region of present Oklahoma, including the Cherokee Outlet, was designated Oklahoma Territory and opened for homesteading by a series of land runs, lotteries and sealed bids (Morris 1979:7). Although no incorporated communities existed in these areas prior to their official openings, several railroad companies extended lines into the territories and railroad managers identified likely spots for townsites. In some areas, the government surveyed county boundary lines and platted townsites in anticipation of the land run. Enid was one such town.

Unlike other Land Run townsites which appeared to be chosen at random or to enhance the value of an otherwise unpromising parcel, Enid was selected for its natural advantage. The springs that had drawn travelers to the site for years, persuaded government surveyors to locate the "O" County [now Garfield] seat at that spot. The government also hoped to prevent a land fraud perpetrated by the Rock Island Railroad which had designated its town of "Enid" approximately three miles north of the springs. By August 1893, the government determined the boundaries of a 320-acre townsite and divided it into blocks and lots in anticipation of the Cherokee Outlet Land Run (Morris 1979:43). The government also dedicated certain tracts for schools, official buildings, and a park surrounding Government Springs. As originally defined, the town encompassed an area one mile wide (east-west,) and half a mile long (north-south) (Rockwell 1982:12). A small wood frame building, the

Government Land Office, was erected near the center of the townsite to process land claims. It was the first official building constructed in Enid and the only structure in sight when the first arrivals massed for the great land run (Morris 1979:44).

At noon on September 16, 1893, the largest land run in history opened on the Cherokee Outlet. Six and a half million acres of land were offered to more than 100,000 hopeful participants (Meacham et al. 1992:20; Rockwell Vol. I, 1982:5). According to one historian, "When the smoke cleared from the Run, Enid was a tent town" (Randolph 1985:2). Much to the chagrin of the Rock Island Railroad managers who planned to develop their own town, now known as North Enid, settlers flocked to the government-surveyed townsite (current Enid) to the south. Railroad officials protested and refused to allow trains to stop in Enid. The first trains sped through the government-sanctioned townsite on their way to North Enid. In retaliation, Enid citizens severed a railroad trestle between the two towns, causing the wreck of a 12-car freight train. Finally, President Grover Cleveland signed an act requiring the railroads to stop in county seats and since Enid was the recognized county seat, the Rock Island was forced to comply (Morris 1979:45). As the seat of "O" County, Enid attracted business and professional leaders to the town. Railroad service, however reluctantly, stimulated Enid's retail growth and brought raw materials for the town's construction projects. Within a few years, the Santa Fe and Frisco railroads built roads through the town and railroad lines radiated from the city in ten different directions (Morris 1979:45).

Meanwhile, tents gave way to wood-frame buildings, and a business district developed around the central square. The Enid Bottling Works, the town's first business, launched Enid's future as the commercial center of the Cherokee Strip (Randolph 1985:2). Within a year of the land run, Enid's new residents opened businesses, erected a courthouse and constructed hundreds of houses. Enid's early commercial and domestic buildings were functional and

inexpensive. In their haste to exploit the retail potential of the new town, businessmen constructed narrow one- and two-story frame commercial buildings around the courthouse square. Small, two- or three-room frame dwellings replaced tents and wagons in the town lots surrounding the central core. As one chronicler observed, Enid's early "architectural traditions were those dictated by the elements of the prairie, harsh weather and limited resources" (Randolph 1985:2).

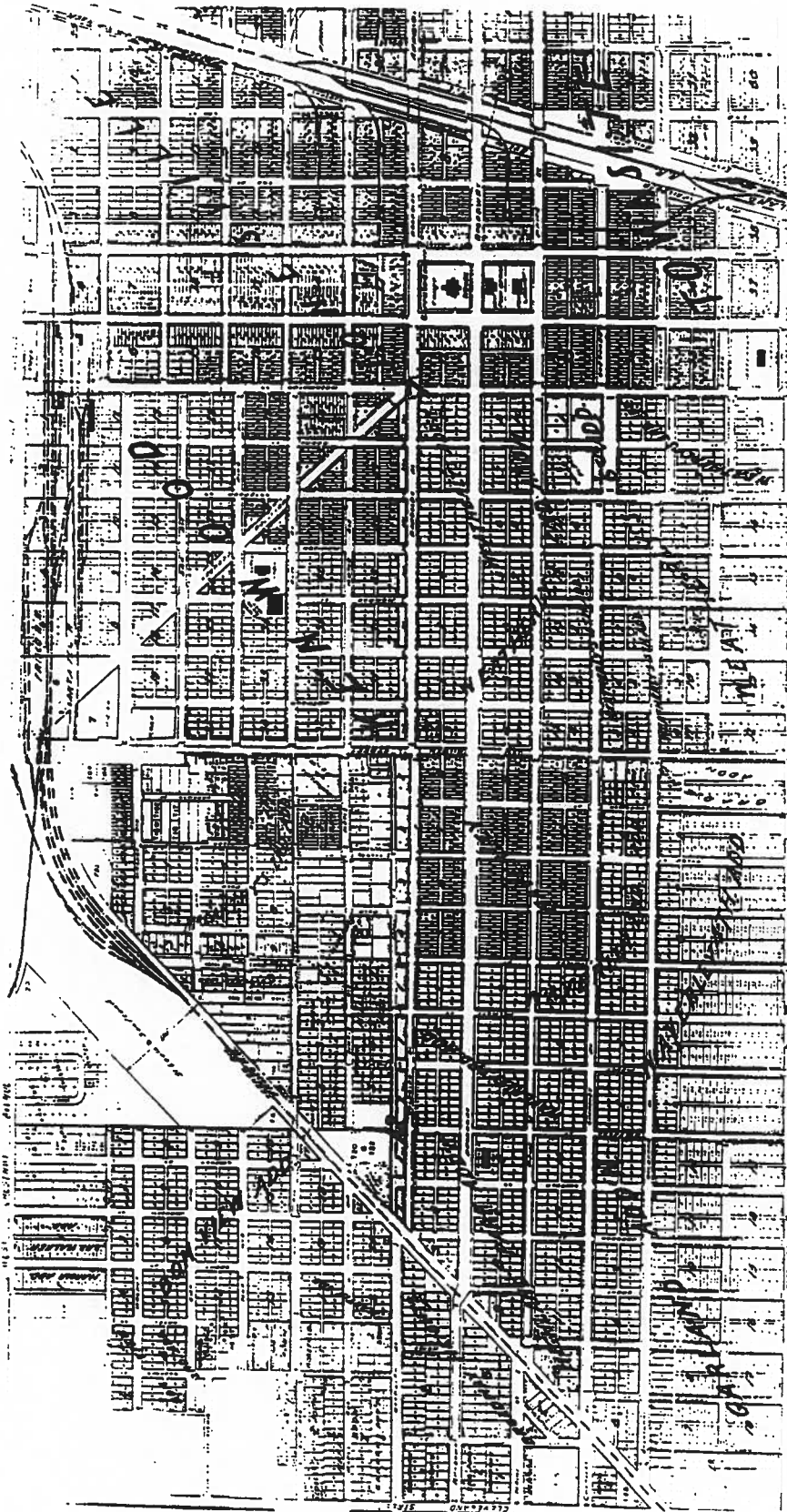
Despite its good prospects as a rail and regional trading center, the years immediately following the land run were difficult ones for Enid-area pioneers due to drought conditions that prevailed through 1896. As a result of failed crops and bad weather, Enid's trade suffered and its population actually decreased from 1895 to 1896 (Morris 1979:45). Weather conditions improved, however, and farmers enjoyed bumper crops in 1897. In fact, farmers found the former Cherokee Outlet to be particularly well-suited to wheat production and Enid, already the hub of regional railroad and trading operations, became a grain elevator center, as well. At the close of the 19th century, Enid had become the third largest city in Oklahoma and the focal point of a huge agricultural and trade region. In retrospect, Enid's early growth can be attributed both to its location, at the heart of fertile wheat country, and to the active boosterism of its town leaders who touted the town's virtues across the country. Many other promising Land Run towns failed to attract sufficient residents or businesses to survive and flourish, but Enid's enthusiastic pioneer entrepreneurs and its superior siting, secured the city's future.

Kenwood

Enid was almost immediately identified as the "coming town" of the Cherokee Strip and residential additions were platted soon after the land run. The 160-acre Kenwood tract, claimed by both Maurice A. Wogan and N.E. Sisson in the run of 1893, became the city's first

addition (Figure 10), although it was actually intended to be an independent townsite. Sisson eventually relinquished his claim to the land but for many years following the transaction, the eastern boundary of the tract, now Washington Street, was known as Sisson Street (Sanborn maps 1896). It was the only evidence of Sisson's involvement in Kenwood. Shortly after receiving full title to the claim, Wogan hired civil engineer, George Nick, to survey the Kenwood plat (Figure 11), filed on April 16, 1894 (County plat records). Streets, alleys and public grounds were dedicated, and Block 33, near the center of the addition, was reserved for a school. Blocks six and seven, at the northwest corner of the addition, were designated as public squares and Block 20, at the western boundary of the tract, was set aside for a park (Kenwood plat 1894). One of the most distinctive features of the addition is Kenwood Boulevard which bisects the addition diagonally from northwest to southeast, linking the Santa Fe freight depot at its northwestern corner with the northwestern point of the Enid townsite. The diagonal street, originally called Wogan Boulevard, provided the most direct route possible from Enid's Central Square, to the Santa Fe railroad freight yards and depot (Sanborn map 1904; County plat records).

Kenwood's siting was fortuitous. The quarter section Kenwood tract lay immediately northwest of the Enid townsite, between the town center and the Santa Fe Railroad tracks which form the addition's northern boundary. Although the quarter section of land was originally considered too far from the business district to attract "town lot claimants", its proximity to Enid, fast emerging as the dominant city in Oklahoma Territory's Cherokee Outlet, made it a highly desirable location for residential development (*Enid Eagle* 1902:11). In fact, Maurice Wogan was able to "prove" his claim according to the Homestead Law's "ten dollar act", a provision to encourage townsite development (*Enid Eagle* 1902:11). The act

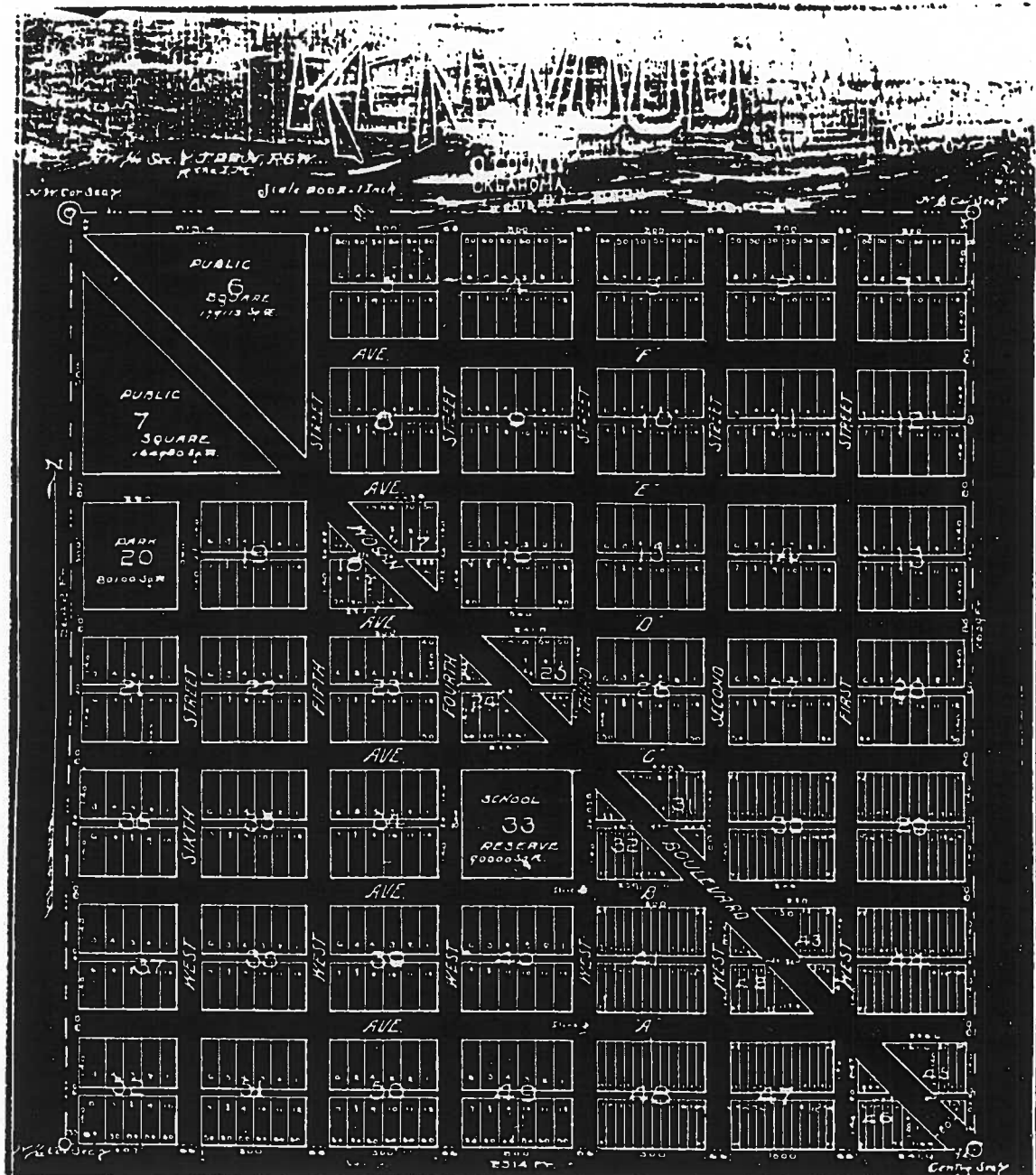


Hardy·Heck·Moore Austin, Texas

Figure: 10

Title: Enid Additions Map

Source: Garfield County Clerk's Office



Hardy Heck Moore Austin, Texas

Figure: 11

Title: Kenwood Plat Map

Source: Garfield County Clerk's Office

allowed a property owner to contribute ten dollars per acre to a school fund in lieu of the five-year residency requirement (Randolph 1985:9).

In 1895, Wogan sold the entire addition to the Kenwood Land and Development Company, owned by Harrison Lee and his son-in-law, Judge W.O. Cromwell. Both Lee and Cromwell came to Enid from Nebraska in 1894, just after the Cherokee Strip Land Run. Lee and his wife Mary purchased a small frame building on the town Square and used their savings to buy Wogan's addition. Mary was an astute business partner who helped her husband develop the Kenwood Addition. The Lees built a house at 514 W. Maple (demolished) and their daughter Louise and her husband, attorney W.O. Cromwell, lived next door at 518 West Maple (demolished). Lee donated the corner lot at Kenwood and Randolph to the Presbyterian Church of which he was a member (Rockwell 1982:381). Lee's son-in-law, W.O. Cromwell, was a lawyer who served two years as the attorney general of Oklahoma Territory. He helped lay the legal foundation for Oklahoma's admission as a state and was among those who fought the legal battle to establish Enid as the county seat and Rock Island railroad terminal instead of North Enid, which was owned by the railroad company (Rockwell 1982:163). His own development interests in the Kenwood property were enhanced by the government's decision to force the Rock Island railroad to relocate its terminal and its business in Enid. Louise Lee Cromwell and her mother, Mary C. Lee, were instrumental in establishing Enid's public library in 1910 and in developing Enid's arts and educational programs. W.O. Cromwell's development projects were representative of the early town builders. When he died, an Enid newspaper recalled: "He was associated with or acquainted with all the men or women who really founded, built and developed Enid" (Harold Godschalk in Rockwell 1982:163).

Lee and Cromwell could not have chosen a better time or place to invest in real estate. After suffering through several drought-plagued years, Enid-area farmers enjoyed a bumper crop in 1897. Wheat flourished in the surrounding prairie and farmers brought their crops to Enid for processing, storage and shipping. By the turn of the century, Enid had two flour mills and five grain elevators. A broom factory and ice plant complemented the city's agriculture-related industrial base. Products from such industries were shipped to market on one of the ten railroad lines that radiated from the city, making Enid one of the region's major railroad centers (Randolph 1985:2). In fact, within a few years of founding, Enid was fast becoming the dominant urban center of a 100-mile trading radius. By 1900, with a population of 3,444, Enid was the third largest city in Oklahoma and boasted a complete phone system, three daily and five weekly newspapers, five churches, four public schools, five wholesale houses, five hotels and three banks. Dozens of brick buildings, including a courthouse and opera house, began replacing the temporary and frame structures surrounding the city square. The enormous volume of construction projects supported three brick yards and six lumber yards in a city barely seven years old (Randolph 1985:2). Enid's population and importance only increased as politicians and settlers began discussing statehood for Oklahoma and Indian territories.

In this optimistic economic climate, Cromwell and Lee's twenty-five foot lots sold quickly at \$25 apiece (City of Enid n.d.). In fact, Kenwood's prospects were so promising, its investors sought to incorporate the quarter to retain Wogan's "proving" fund exclusively for its own schools. A few days before Kenwood's residents were to vote on the matter, the City of Enid annexed the addition (*Enid Eagle* 1902:11). This episode notwithstanding, Kenwood continued to prosper. By 1902, the *Enid Eagle* proclaimed "that beautiful addition", Kenwood, to be "now thickly settled with enterprising people, and . . . one of the richest and most

beautiful wards in the city" (*Enid Eagle* 1902:12). In the decade following the *Eagle's* article, some of the city's most prominent families built substantial houses in Kenwood. These notable dwellings survive from that period: 412 W. Elm (1904), Lulu Frantz Whitson and Maria Frantz, members of Enid's influential Frantz family; 408 W. Elm (1906), designed by architect A.A. Crowell for Edmund Frantz, president of Enid Vitrified Brick Company, and wife Grace; 424 W. Pine (1906), F.H. Letson, Vice-president Enid National Bank; 324 W. Elm (1907), F. B. Hodgden, travel and livestock agent; 318-30 W. Elm (1908), Louis B. McClellan, President Enid Lumber (later Presbyterian Manse); 402 W. Elm (1908), John Murphy, president First National Bank (later Enid State Guaranty), and wife Althea; 401 W. Elm (1908), designed by architect, A.A. Crowell for himself; 401 W. Pine (1910), designed by R.W. Shaw for Montgomery Frantz, hardware; 418 W. Oak (1911), Willis B. Johnston, owner of the Johnston Grain Company, one of Enid's earliest grain storage facilities, and wife Olive; 518 W. Pine (1912), George Southard, president of Independence Gypsum; 401 W. Oak (1912), George Gensman, Gensman Bros. farm implement and hardware business, and wife Dora Belle; 505 W. Elm (1913) N.A. McGill, farmer, and daughter May, principal of Kenwood School (City of Enid n.d.; City directories 1906-1925).

By the time of Harrison Lee's death in 1917, the Kenwood Addition, complete with streetcar service, a neighborhood school, several small businesses and three churches, was almost entirely developed, (Sanborn maps 1917; City directories 1906-1917). Today, the Kenwood Historic District remains predominantly residential. The few exceptions include the Gold Spot Dairy building (320 W. Walnut), Brown's Funeral Home, formerly a residence, churches and a scattering of day-care centers for children. The most noteworthy departure from residential use is in Block 33, the block Wogan set aside for a school. Kenwood School was built in 1902 and replaced by Lincoln School, designed by Enid architect R.W. Shaw, in

1926 (City of Enid n.d.). Emerson Junior High School was constructed in the same block in 1922.

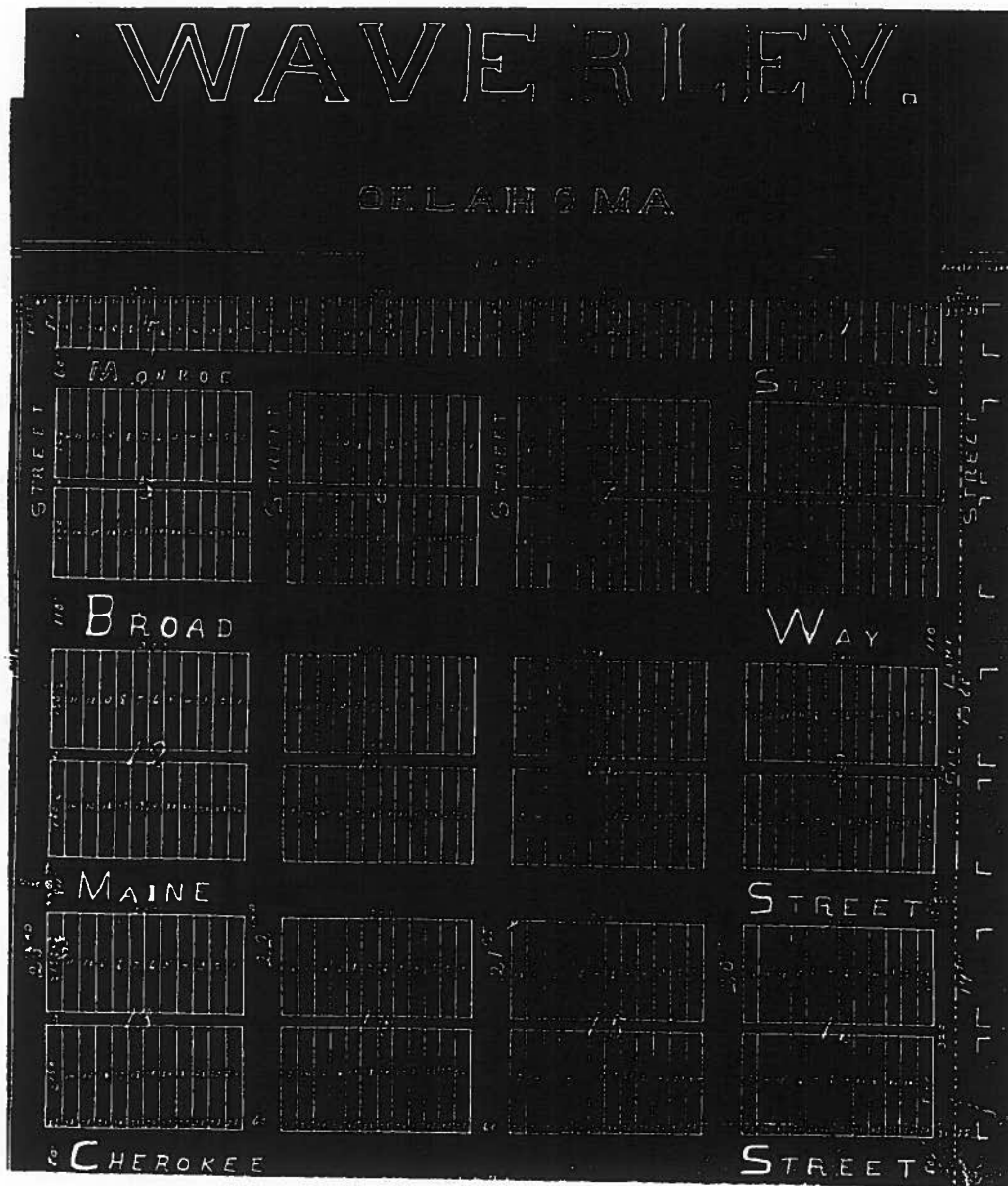
Overall, Kenwood exhibits an eclectic blend of domestic and institutional architectural styles ranging from late-Victorian era dwellings with Queen Anne features, to the frame Bungalow/Craftsman houses and brick apartment buildings of the 1920s. Two-story houses with cube-like forms and steeply pitched hipped or pyramidal roofs, built just after the turn of the century, predominate among the popular styles exhibited in the district. Houses with Colonial Revival and, to a lesser extent, Prairie School features became fashionable in the first decades of the 20th century. Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings built from about 1915 through the 1920s and into the 1930s, filled in the gaps between the earlier, larger houses, and some replaced older buildings after the originals burned or fell into disrepair. A few Tudor Revival-influenced houses of the 1930s are also evident in the neighborhood. The different styles and building types reflect successive periods of redevelopment for the Kenwood District, one of the oldest additions in the city of Enid.

Waverley

Capitalizing on the city's promise, entrepreneurs continued to plat residential additions in the first decades of the 20th century. A land dispute known as the Weatherley-Todd Contest, over the ownership of the 160 acres of land directly west of Enid's public square, prevented areas west of central Enid from being developed as quickly as the land to the north, east and south. Since the future Waverley additions lay to the west of Weatherley's disputed tract, the unsettled claim delayed development in what now constitutes the Weatherley and Waverley additions for nearly ten years following the land run (Mrs. Edmund Frantz in Rockwell 1982:768). The Waverley Historic District is comprised primarily of the former

160-acre farm of Luther Braden. The district contains all or part of the four Waverley additions, all of the single block that comprises the Ferguson Place addition, and the northernmost portion of the Braden Addition which fronts onto Oklahoma Avenue (County plat records).

On April 16, 1902, Charles West, a young attorney who later became Oklahoma's first attorney general, purchased a large part of the Braden farm from Luther Braden (Rockwell 1982:808). West immediately transferred the property to the Waverley Investment Co. He served as president, and P.J. Goulding, of the Gannon and Goulding real estate and insurance agency, was secretary (*Enid Eagle* 1902:38; county plat records). The deal initiated a series of successful real estate ventures for the company. By May 15, 1902, E. C. Cook completed the survey and West filed the plat for the first Waverley Addition (Figure 12) whose boundaries encompassed the area from Van Buren west to Taylor and from Monroe south to Cherokee. The success of the new addition, coupled with anticipated growth with the prospect of statehood (1907), prompted the company to plat three successive Waverley additions. Waverley's Second Addition (Figure 13) was surveyed by C. H. Sexton and platted by the Waverley Investment Company on April 25, 1905. The second addition was much smaller than the first, extending only one block to the west of the original Waverley Addition and taking in the four blocks between Cherokee and Oklahoma avenues, bounded by Harrison on the east and Fillmore to the west. Less than a year passed before West's Waverley Investment Company filed its third addition, surveyed by B.F. Lewis and platted January 12, 1906. Waverley's Third Addition (Figure 14) encompassed six blocks extending from Monroe to Cherokee and bounded by Filmore on the east and Buchanan on the west. Ralph Sexton surveyed the final Waverley addition, Waverley's Fourth Addition (Figure 15), an extensive eight-block area platted on May 4, 1907, the year Oklahoma became a state. The huge

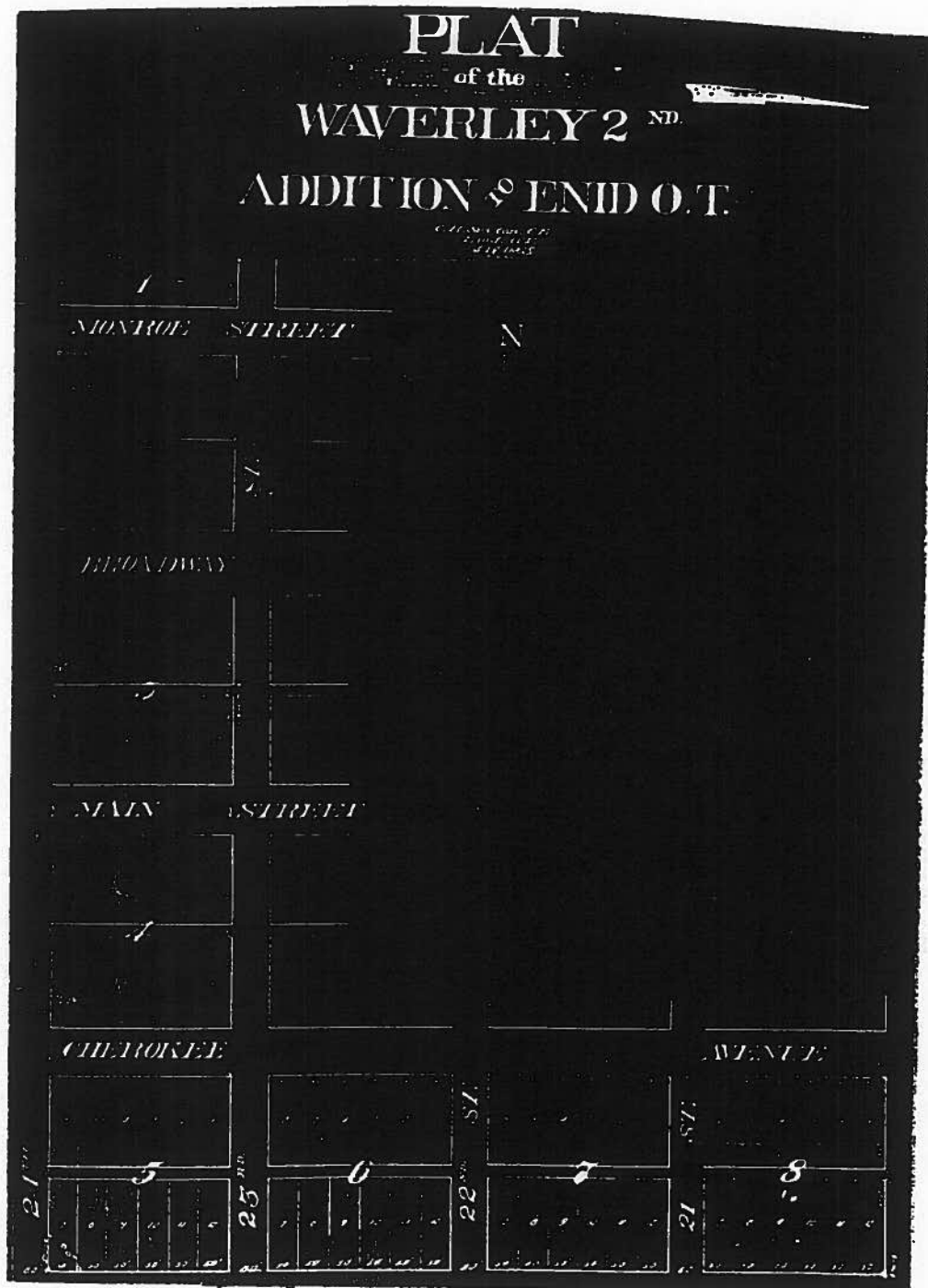


Hardy Heck Moore Austin, Texas

Figure: 12

Title: Waverley Plat Map

Source: Garfield County Clerk's Office



Hardy Heck Moore Austin, Texas

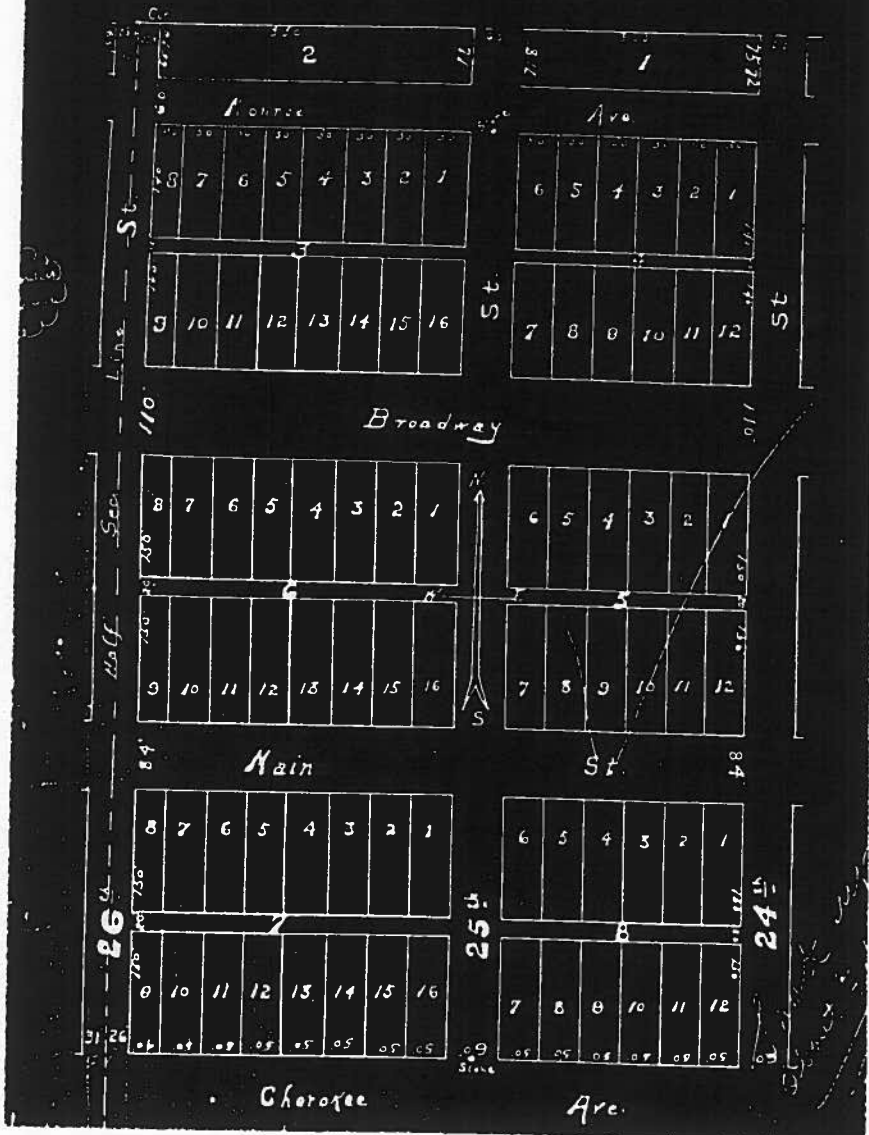
Figure: 13

Title: Waverley's Second Addition Plat Map

Source: Garfield County Clerk's Office

Plat of WAVERLEY'S 3rd

Addition to End

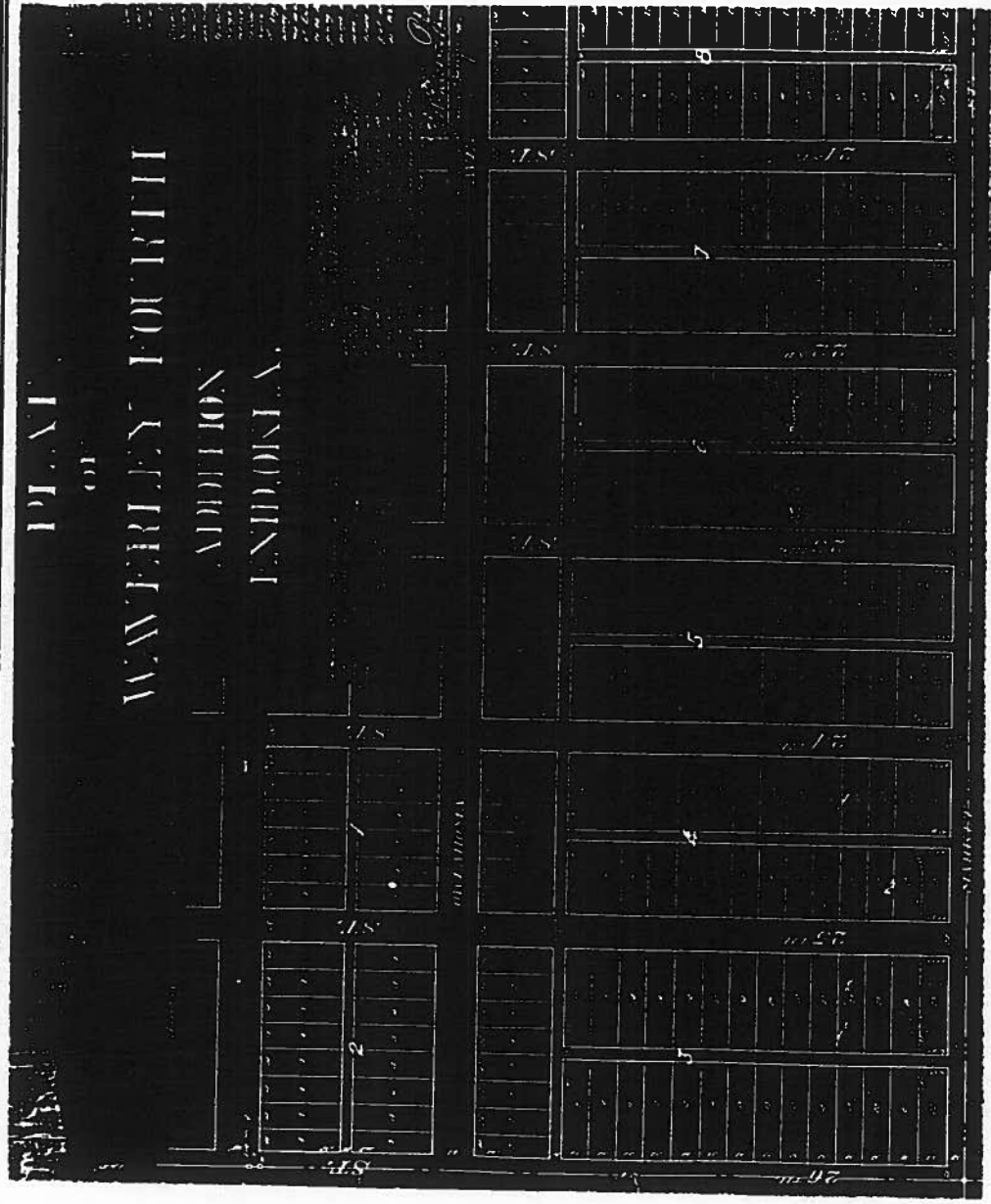


Hardy·Heck·Moore Austin, Texas

Figure: 14

Title: Waverley's Third Addition Plat Map

Source: Garfield County Clerk's Office



Hardy Heck Moore Austin, Texas

Figure: 15

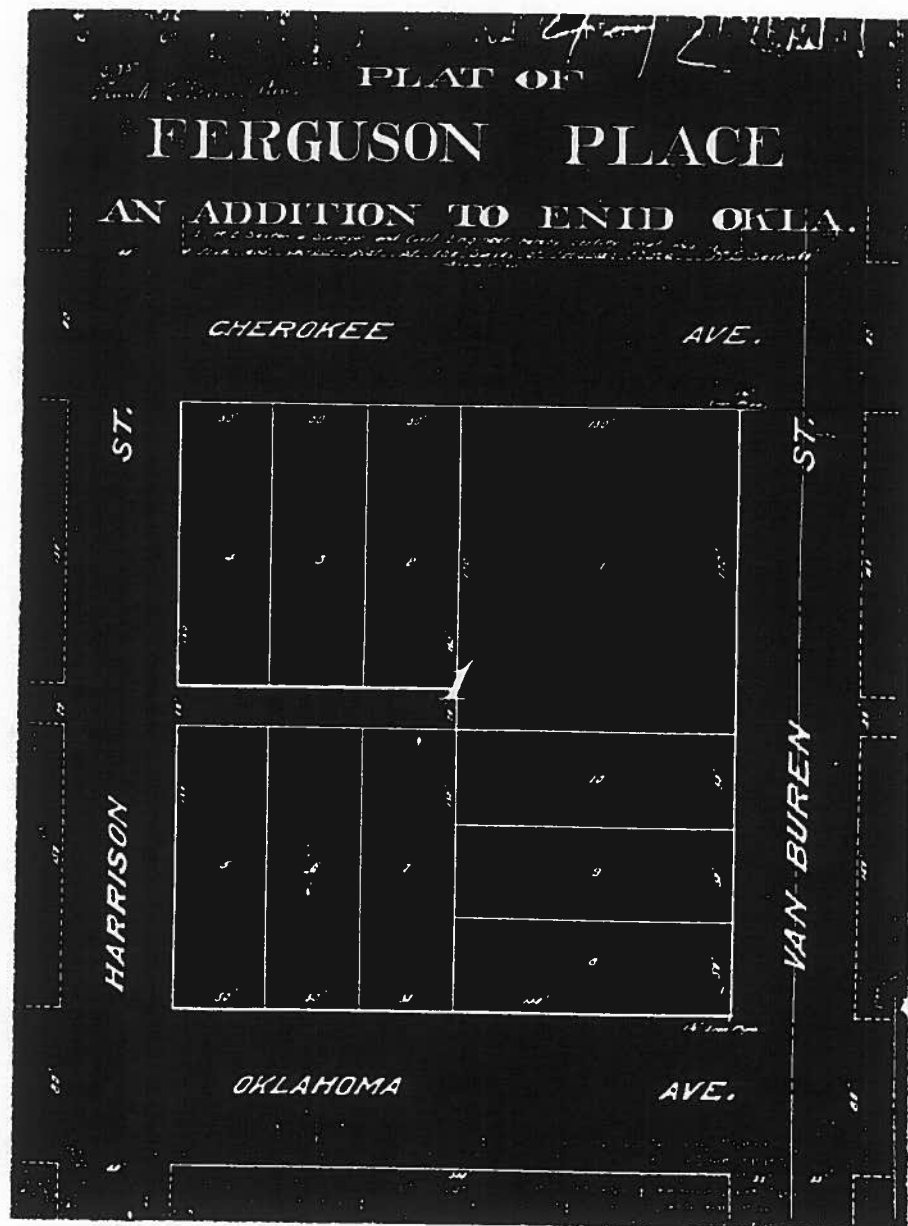
Title: Waverley's Fourth Addition Plat Map

Source: Garfield County Clerk's Office

residential tract, which also includes the one-block additions of Ferguson Place and Braden's Addition (Figures 16 and 17), contained a total of 267 lots and spanned the area from Oklahoma Avenue to Market Street, between Tyler and Buchanan streets, and from Cherokee to Oklahoma avenues, between Fillmore and Buchanan streets.

West and Goulding, like Lee and Cromwell before them, chose a most propitious time to plat residential additions to the city of Enid. In the decade from 1900 to 1910, Oklahoma's total population grew from 790,391 to 1,657,155, with the promise, then certainty, of statehood, in 1907. In that same period, Oklahoma's urban population nearly tripled from 7.4 percent to 19.2 (Morris 1979:8). Rapid growth following statehood also affected Enid, which experienced an incredible boom during the early 20th century. In 1909 alone, 648 buildings valued at one million dollars were completed (Randolph 1985:3). It is in this context that the Waverley additions were platted and developed.

Once the Waverley additions were opened for improvement, houses sprang up immediately. Properties in the Waverley Historic District reflect popular trends in architectural styles, from the period revivals associated with early 20th century to Bungalow/Craftsman and simpler derivations in the 1920s and 1930s. Due to the later development of the Waverley district, there are fewer vestiges of Victorian-era design than what occur in the Kenwood district. Two of the earliest houses in the district exhibit modest Queen Anne detailing: 1217 W. Broadway (1906), Sybil and William Peck, a travel agent; 1314 W. Maine (ca. 1905), Mrs. Hazel Montgomery. The Waverley Historic District has several large Classical Revival-style houses which survive from the addition's earlier period of development, in the years just after Oklahoma's statehood. They include: 1224 W. Broadway (1908), Sallie and Jacob Robberts, an attorney with the firm of Robberts and Curren; 1323 W. Broadway (1909), designed by R.W. Shaw for Joseph McCristy, president of Enid Mill and



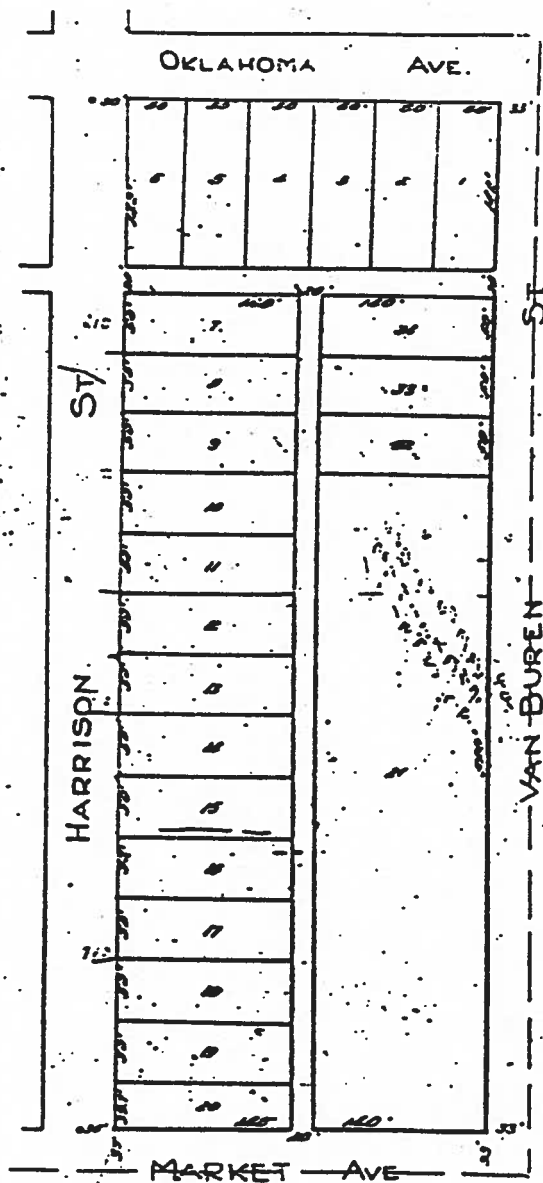
Hardy Heck Moore Austin, Texas

Figure: 16

Title: Ferguson Place Addition Plat Map

Source: Garfield County Clerk's Office

BRADEN'S ADDITION ENID, OKLA.



Hardy Heck Moore Austin, Texas

Figure: 17

Title: Braden's Addition Plat Map

Source: Garfield County Clerk's Office

Grain Company. Like Kenwood, the Waverley district has an abundance of two-story frame houses with hipped or pyramidal roofs, many of which were built from standard plans. Some good examples in Waverley's are: 1215 W. Broadway (1912), Charles Lawrence, a dentist. While Waverley has a few grand houses such as the Italian Renaissance house of oil magnate T.T. Eason, designed by R.W. Shaw, the district is replete with simple Bungalow/Craftsman houses and other dwellings with Colonial Revival features, particularly in the later additions. One of the best examples of a Bungalow/Craftsman house is the ca. 1911 residence of Harry Alton, of the Alton Mercantile Company, at 1214 W. Broadway. Typically, the larger, grander houses were among the earliest properties. Later, more modest Bungalow/Craftsman houses filled in the spaces between the larger dwellings, and they predominated in the later additions as newer, more prestigious additions opened in the 1920s and early 1930s, following an oil boom, Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings become the preferred housing type.

In 1916 the Garber-Covington Oil Pool was discovered about 15 miles from the Enid. The strike precipitated the construction of oil refineries and oil-related businesses in Enid. In 1917, a small refinery was built in Enid. Later that year, H. H. Champlin acquired the plant and expanded its operations to include the production of crude oil. T. T. Eason built the city's second refinery shortly afterward (Randolph 1985:3), and Enid was on its way to becoming the industrial, as well as agricultural, center of the Cherokee Strip. Enid's growth and prosperity was formerly predicated on the success of local farmers and businessmen but with the oil strike, Enid's built landscape began to reflect the tremendous fortunes being made in the oil fields. New commercial buildings, such as the Art Deco Broadway Tower, revealed the growing wealth and sophistication of city buoyed by oil monies. New industrial complexes and grand domestic buildings were constructed to accommodate the activities and lifestyles that accompanied the oil discoveries.

New residential additions proliferated in the ensuing years following the oil strikes. These new developments displayed the upwardly-mobile and decidedly suburban goals of their occupants. Some grand residences were built in Waverley and a few in Kenwood, during this period, but most of the oil-driven development was concentrated on newer, exclusive neighborhoods farther from the city center. The oil strike brought thousands of new workers to Enid, however, and much of the post-oil strike construction in the Waverley and Kenwood districts was due to the construction of more modest residences for moderate-income families. Residential design from this period is characterized by the popular standard pattern and plan book houses such as those sold by Sears and Roebuck and the Aladdin companies. Two Enid architects, A.A. Crowell and R.W. Shaw, designed some of the most noteworthy dwellings of the period, such as the H. H. Champlin House designed by Shaw and built by D. C. Bass, (Rockwell 1982:5). However, like the Champlin House, most of the architect-designed residences were constructed in newer additions.

Construction continued at a hectic pace throughout the 1920s. According to the Chamber of Commerce, from 1920-1928 the city issued an average of one building permit each day (Randolph 1985:3). The Bungalow/Craftsman, one of the most pervasive of early 20th century domestic architectural forms, was the dominant type within the Kenwood and Waverley districts throughout the 1920s. The large number of such houses constructed in the two districts from about 1913 to 1925 attests not only to the overall popularity of the form, but also to the great amount of building activity in Enid at that time. Equally remarkable, 85 percent of the residences built during this period were owner-occupied, with the average house costing \$6,000 in 1928 (Randolph 1985:3).

The Great Depression of the 1930s, brought an end to Enid's construction boom. Commercial construction and real estate investment and speculation were greatly curtailed but

a few public projects were completed in the 1930s. The Garfield County Courthouse is probably the most noteworthy building of this decade (Meacham 1992:23). Although fewer new additions were platted, some construction continued in the older ones during the 1930s. Both the Kenwood and Waverley districts are punctuated with an occasional Tudor Revival-influenced house, one of the most common domestic forms in Enid during the 1930s. For the most part, however, the construction boom had run its course in the Kenwood and Waverley districts. Surviving buildings in both districts are primarily indicative of the construction boom of the first three decades of the 20th century. Certainly they are among the earliest and best concentrations of historic buildings associated with Enid's rise from its Land Run beginnings to the pre-eminent city of a vast agricultural and commercial trade region.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Caton, R.J. *A Social and Cultural History of Enid, Oklahoma.* Masters thesis. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954.

Caton discusses Enid's development primarily in terms of its population and institutional growth, rather than through its residential and commercial construction and expansion.

City of Enid. *Waverley 1910-20: A Walking Tour.* Enid: n.d.

This walking tour brochure provides architectural and historical information about selected properties within the Waverley Historic District, as well as facts about the addition's developers.

City of Enid. *Kenwood 1900-1915: A Walking Tour.* Enid: n.d.

Like the walking tour brochure for the Waverley Historic District, this brochure offers architectural and historical sketches of selected properties within the Kenwood Historic District.

Enid Eagle, Vol. IX, No. 31. April 10, 1902. Supplemental Edition of the *Enid Eagle*, reprinted 1967. Enid, Oklahoma.

This souvenir edition of a 1902 supplement to the *Enid Eagle*, a daily newspaper, was reprinted in 1967 by J. Lee Cromwell and Merle D. Allen of Enid, Oklahoma. This souvenir edition offered a retrospective of Enid's development, only eight years after the City's establishment during the Cherokee Strip land rush. Several noteworthy items were included about the Kenwood district which tend to corroborate accounts of it being a prestigious neighborhood at that time. A copy of the souvenir edition is on file in the Marquis James Room of the Enid Public Library.

Faulk, Odie B., and Kenny A. Franks, series editor. *Dear Everybody: The Life of Henry B. "Heinie" Bass, Sincerely HBB.* Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Heritage Association: 1982.

Henry B. Bass, better known as "Heinie" Bass, was Enid's most prominent builder. He went to work for his father's construction company during the construction boom of the 1910s and 1920s, eventually gaining a reputation of his own. H.B. Bass and Bass Construction Company were inducted into the Hall of American Builders in 1960. This compilation of his popular newspaper column "Dear Everybody" mentions architects such as Roy Shaw, and many of the projects he worked on, including the Champlin house in Enid.

Although Bass Construction Company completed over 1,500 residential buildings, neither the Kenwood nor Waverley districts are mentioned.

Garfield County Clerk's Office. *Additions Plat Maps.* Garfield County Courthouse, Enid: various dates.

The Garfield County Clerk's office houses plat maps and deed records for the City of Enid dating from the its inception with the Cherokee Strip land rush. Plat maps for the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts, copied for this survey report, were obtained from originals on file with the County Clerk. Deed records showing the transfer of homesteads from the original owners to land investment companies and finally to individuals for building lots, are also on file and proved valuable to researchers attempting to understand the pattern of construction within the districts.

Gleason, J. Paul. *Enid's Spot in Oklahoma.* Enid: Enid Chamber of Commerce, September 15, 1939.

This promotional booklet produced at the end of the 1930s was designed to attract investment and commercial business to Enid. Although the City is shown at its very best, the facts, figures, and photographs of buildings offer a glimpse of Enid's status at the close of the Great Depression and toward the end of the historic period.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

McAlester and McAlester, as this handbook is known, is one of the premiere guides to domestic architectural style and plan-types in America.

Meacham, Maryjo and Brenda Peck. *Architectural/Historic Survey of Certain Parts of the City of Enid.* Norman: Meacham & Associates, May 1, 1992.

Meacham & Associates' Phase I survey report included a brief but incisive historic context for the five residential neighborhoods, including the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts, identified in their survey. The narrative provided a very good outline of Enid's pre-land rush history. The report served as the basis for the Phase II study.

Morris, John W. ed. *Cities of Oklahoma.* Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.

Edited by John Morris, this book traces Oklahoma's urban history and identifies Enid's place within that context. The essay by Morris entitled "Regional Centers" was particularly helpful in identifying Enid as the regional agricultural and commercial hub of the Cherokee Outlet.

Polk, R.L. and Company. *Enid City Directories*. Sioux City, Iowa: R.L. Polk & Co., 1906-1940.

City directories are most useful when organized by address. Enid city directories began listing individuals by street address in 1923, so buildings can be fairly accurately dated to that year. Once a name could be associated with an address, certain names could be traced to the same address in earlier directories, indicating that the building existed at the earlier date. City directories offer much useful statistical information about the status of a city for a given year, such as the town's population, amenities, railroad and streetcar access, products, and prospects for future growth.

Rockwell, Stella Campbell ed. *Garfield County, Oklahoma 1893-1982*. Two Volumes. Topeka, Kansas: Josten's Publications, 1982.

The two volume Garfield County history, sponsored by the Garfield County Historical Society, is comprised of a historical overview of the county's growth, first-hand accounts of selected events and people, and family histories and photographs. The history contains a biographical index used to identify some of the early residents and developers of the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts.

Randolph, Debbie. *The City of Enid, Oklahoma: Historic Architecture Survey*. Enid: The Dougherty Press, Inc., September, 1985.

This report features a concise, yet insightful, historic context that is especially useful as a backdrop for understanding the development of Enid's residential additions. Randolph's work was the single most useful resource in researching the specifics of the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. *Maps of Enid, Oklahoma for the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1998, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1911, 1917, 1925, and 1930*.

Sanborn maps, drawn to scale, depict the outline or footprint of each building within the built sections of a town. Updated maps were completed for each town every few years. By comparing the building outlines from one year to the next, changes in individual properties, as well as the overall growth of a community, can be tracked. Also, buildings can be dated to within a few years by comparing the maps.

SUMMARY

The Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts retain their early 20th century architectural fabric to a noteworthy degree and are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Both districts are predominantly residential in character and display a spectrum of early-20th-century architectural styles and building types. The oldest buildings are modest Queen Anne-influenced dwellings of the late 1890s and early 1900s; however, the more prevalent house types are the two-story Colonial Revival-influenced dwellings with hipped or pyramidal roofs and Bungalow/Craftsman houses that date from 1910 to 1930.

While both districts reflect early residential growth within Enid, the Kenwood Historic District contains an older, more diverse collection of houses. The district encompasses much of the Kenwood Addition, one of the city's oldest subdivisions, and it abuts the northeast corner of the original town plat of Enid. Because of its proximity to the city's historic commercial core, the Kenwood Historic District has endured some redevelopment and the encroachment of modern buildings, particularly along the southern and eastern boundaries; however, the Kenwood Historic District retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The Waverley Historic District, a few blocks southwest of the Kenwood Historic District, developed over a shorter period of time and has a greater (continuity of style) concentration of similarly styled domestic buildings. Only a single institutional building, the First Church of Christ Scientist, interrupts the area's otherwise uniformly residential character. The Waverley Historic District survives without much of the redevelopment that has adversely

affected the historic character of the Kenwood District. As such, the Waverley Historic District is considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In conclusion, the Kenwood and Waverley Historic Districts share good concentrations of historic residential architecture and reflect Enid's early prominence as the primary agricultural and commercial center of the Cherokee Outlet. Many historic buildings in the districts collectively retain their integrity and convey a strong sense of time and place. They comprise an important chapter in the local history and survive as important, tangible links to the past.

APPENDIX

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL	DATE	COMMENTS
312 N. ADAMS	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1921	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
316 N. ADAMS	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1921	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
507 N. ADAMS	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
509 N. ADAMS	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
515 N. ADAMS	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
1202 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1983	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1203 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1206 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1302 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1947	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1417 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1424 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1502 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1520 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1612 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1614 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1618 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1622 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1624 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1631 W. BROADWAY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
315 S. BUCHANAN	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1007 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1012 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1017-19 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1945	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1020 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1110 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1911	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1115 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1120 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1201 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1203 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1209 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1214 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1219 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1223 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1307 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1311 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

DRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL	DATE	COMMENTS
1314 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1315 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1321-23 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1324 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1945	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1411 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1412 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1915	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1424 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1501 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1505 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1506 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1509 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1520 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1602 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1609 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1615 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1622 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1625 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1626 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1631 W. CHEROKEE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
419-27 W. ELM	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
523 W. ELM	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
600 BLOCK W. ELM	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1980	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
601 W. ELM	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
607 W. ELM	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
613-15 W. ELM	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
617 W. ELM	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
623 W. ELM	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
708 W. ELM	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1980	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
709-11 W. ELM	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
721 W. ELM	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
801 W. ELM	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
804 W. ELM	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1908	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
805 W. ELM	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1911	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
808 W. ELM	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
809 W. ELM	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

UNESCO	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
812 W. ELM	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
814 W. ELM	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
815 W. ELM	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
816-18 W. ELM	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
822 W. ELM	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
823 W. ELM	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
317 N. JACKSON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
409 N. JACKSON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
415 N. JACKSON	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
511 N. JACKSON	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
515-17 N. JACKSON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
314 N. JEFFERSON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
324 N. JEFFERSON	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1904	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
416 N. JEFFERSON	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1901	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
424 N. JEFFERSON	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
514 N. JEFFERSON	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
515 N. JEFFERSON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1921	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
520 N. JEFFERSON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
615 N. JEFFERSON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
308 KENWOOD	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1986	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
315 KENWOOD	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
415 KENWOOD	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
503 KENWOOD	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
619 KENWOOD	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
216 N. MADISON	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
310 N. MADISON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
313-17 N. MADISON	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
515-17 N. MADISON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
516 N. MADISON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
520 N. MADISON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
524 N. MADISON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
614-16 N. MADISON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
1111 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1907	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1115 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1202 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1223 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	50 LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH C	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1412 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1416 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1420 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1424 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1501 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1505 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1509 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1510 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1511 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1914	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1516 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1518 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1523 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1524 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1604 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1616 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1618 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1626 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1629 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1630 W. MAINE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
506 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1904	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
512 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
518 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1975	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
601 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
605 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
607 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
608 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
612 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
615 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
625 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
703 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
704 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
712 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
714 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
715 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL	DATE	COMMENTS
720 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
723 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1978	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
724 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
802 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1905	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
805 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
806 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1905	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
810 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
811 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
813-15 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
818 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
822 W. MAPLE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1905	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
204 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
208 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
210-12 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
213 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
302 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
309 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
314 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
315 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
501 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	54 LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL	CA. 1945	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
514 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
520 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
603 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1941	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
623 N. MONROE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1930	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
307 W. OAK	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
311 W. OAK	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
316 W. OAK	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
320 W. OAK	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
405 W. OAK	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
408 W. OAK	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
412 W. OAK	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
415 W. OAK	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1970	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
416 W. OAK	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
418 W. OAK	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
423 W. OAK	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1904	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL	DATE	COMMENTS
502 W. OAK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
506 W. OAK	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
509 W. OAK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
511 W. OAK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
515 W. OAK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1918	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
518 W. OAK	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
519 W. OAK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
602 W. OAK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
604-06 W. OAK	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
609 W. OAK	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
701 W. OAK	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
711 W. OAK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
715 W. OAK	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1911	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
719 W. OAK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
723 W. OAK	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1911	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
801 W. OAK	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
802 W. OAK	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
805 W. OAK	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
808 W. OAK	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
811 W. OAK	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
817 W. OAK	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1911	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
823 W. OAK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
1012 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1023 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1101 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1105 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1106 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1111 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1115 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1123 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1201 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1204 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1912	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1205 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1209 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1212 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1907	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	DATE	COMMENTS
1215 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1217 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1223 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1224 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1307 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1308 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1917	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1311 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1923	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1312 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1315 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1316 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1319 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1320 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1907	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1323 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1324 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1401 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1409 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1417 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1424 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1501 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1505-07 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1509 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1510 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1515 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1520 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1524 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1611 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1615 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1621 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1632 W. OKLAHOMA	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
115 S. PIERCE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE MAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
308 W. PINE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
309 W. PINE	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
314 W. PINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
315 W. PINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
320 W. PINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL \$	DATE	COMMENTS
323 W. PINE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1980	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
402 W. PINE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
406 W. PINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
410 W. PINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
412 W. PINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
423 W. PINE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1911	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
502 W. PINE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1965	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
602 W. PINE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
618 W. PINE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
702 W. PINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1911	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
711 W. PINE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1911	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
719 W. PINE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
722 W. PINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
723 W. PINE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1940	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
801 W. PINE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
802 W. PINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
808 W. PINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
810 W. PINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
811 W. PINE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1907	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
814 W. PINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
819 W. PINE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
820 W. PINE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1925	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
823 W. PINE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
411 S. POLK	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
205 N. QUINCY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
207 N. QUINCY	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1911	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
209 N. QUINCY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
211 N. QUINCY	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
306 N. QUINCY	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1905	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
311 N. QUINCY	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
410-12 N. QUINCY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
415 N. QUINCY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
514 N. QUINCY	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1919	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
602 W. RANDOLPH	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
612 W. RANDOLPH	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
616 W. RANDOLPH	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
624 W. RANDOLPH	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
702 W. RANDOLPH	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1978	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
724 W. RANDOLPH	B BUILDING	54 LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
210 S. TAYLOR	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
310 S. TYLER	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE WAVERLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
405 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
407 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
419 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1915	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
425 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1908	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
503 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1911	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
511 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1908	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
515 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1915	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
519 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1908	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
523 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1908	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
605 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1908	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
611 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1911	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
615 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1950	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
617 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
623 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1911	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
705 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1911	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
801 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1911	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
819 W. WALNUT	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1920	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
424 N. WASHINGTON	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1984	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
502-10 N. WASHINGTON	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1966	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
514 N. WASHINGTON	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
516 N. WASHINGTON	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT