

HARDY·HECK·MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Cultural Resource Management, Austin, Texas

**HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF
THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
PART II
ENID, OKLAHOMA**

An Inventory Prepared for
The City of Enid

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Principal Investigator

Terri Myers

Field Investigation

Terri Myers

Kip Wright

Angela Lighty

Report Authors and Data Production

Terri Myers

Angela Lighty

Anne Malanka

Brian Eric Pendley

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ABSTRACT

In March 1996 Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc. (HHM) completed an intensive level architectural and historical survey of the eastern half of the East Hill Historic District for the City of Enid, Oklahoma. Throughout this report, the work is referenced as the Phase II survey of East Hill Historic District (Part II). The scope of work consisted of: 1) completing the survey of the district, east of Tenth Street, begun in the spring of 1992 by Meacham & Associates [Phase I]; 2) researching the history of the neighborhood and its 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 a discussion of the research design and project objectives; a description of the project area; a definition of survey methodology; survey results; and maps of the project area which show the district boundaries, identify contributing and noncontributing properties and depict periods of construction for the properties within the proposed historic district. According to the proposal and subsequent contract between HHM and the City of Enid, the historic context previously developed for the East Hill Historic District, including a description of property types found in the project area, the early development of the original townsite of Enid and its additions to the northeast, and an annotated bibliography, is appropriate for both parts of the East Hill survey. However, this report contains some additional information about the additions that were platted within the project area boundaries of the Phase II, Part II survey. The original Historic Context developed for the East Hill, Part I survey has been modified to a minimal degree to include some information about the additions, their dates, their extent and the people who surveyed and platted them.

Phase II (Part II) survey products include architectural and historic data, as well as photographic documentation, for each property surveyed by HHM. In this phase of the survey, 246 properties were documented. All lie within the original project area boundaries as defined by Meacham & Associates in the Phase I segment of the survey.

Of the 246 properties surveyed by HHM in this portion of the survey, all lie within the revised East Hill Historic District boundaries. Of those, 152 are considered to be Contributing properties within the East Hill Historic District, and 94 are considered to be Noncontributing. Meacham and Associates' 1992 Phase I survey documented a total of 51 historic properties within the current (Part II) project area boundaries but four have since been demolished. Of the remaining 47 properties 46 are considered to be Contributing and one to be Noncontributing. There are 293 total properties within the Part II (eastern) portion of the East Hill Historic District survey area, considering both the Phase I and Phase II results. Of these, 198 are Contributing and 95 are Noncontributing. As predicted in the Phase II (Part I) facet of the current survey, the eastern half (Part II) of the district has somewhat greater historic architectural integrity than does the western half, possibly due to redevelopment efforts in that area. The Phase II (Part II) area has nearly 68 percent Contributing properties as compared with the Part I area which has only 63 percent Contributing properties. Combining both Part I and Part II surveyed properties, a total of 626 properties were documented, ten of which have been demolished since Meacham & Associates conducted its survey. Of the remaining 616 properties, 404 are considered to be Contributing and 212 are Noncontributing elements of the overall historic district. These figures show a total ratio of 65.58 percent Contributing resources in the whole of the East Hill Historic District.

INTRODUCTION

The East Hill Historic District, named for the slight hill north of Government Springs park in the eastern half of the original townsite of Enid, is a moderately intact, primarily early 20th-century neighborhood. This report documents only half of an Architectural/Historic Survey of the district. The first phase of the survey was conducted by Meacham & Associates in the spring of 1992. Due to the large number of properties within the entire East Hill Historic District as defined by Meacham & Associates, the district was divided into approximate halves with East Tenth Street serving as the dividing line. The division effectively separated the East Hill Historic District into two relatively equal eastern and western segments. The current survey documents the remaining properties within the eastern segment of the East Hill Historic District. The combined survey efforts have resulted in a comprehensive inventory of all historic and non-historic resources in the eastern half of the Meacham-defined East Hill Historic District. With this phase of the survey, the City of Enid will complete its intensive level survey of both halves of the East Hill Historic District.

The project area includes none of the original townsite of Enid but rather a number of later, 20th century additions to the city as its population grew eastward along the streetcar lines to the developing Phillips University, established in 1907. As these platted additions stretched along East Broadway, East Maple and East Randolph streets in the early decades of this century, they encompassed several pre-existing farmhouses in the area. At least one plat map, prepared for Jacob's Addition, depicts a large farmhouse already on site at the time the new addition was platted in 1902. Therefore, it is not surprising that some of the earlier historic resources in this area are more than ten years older than others, which are primarily bungalows of the late 1910s and 1920s. Also, some of the additions were platted in anticipation of Enid's continued growth

and prosperity, as an extension of the old East Hill neighborhood, the city's first major residential neighborhood, rather than after the streetcar and university assured its success.

The eastern-most portion of the East Hill Historic District, the subject of the current survey, suffered less redevelopment than did the western blocks of the district, and thus it contains fewer vacant lots and altered or deteriorating buildings than the western half. The current survey area, known as East Hill Historic District (Part II), includes the eastern half of North Tenth Street on the west and primarily follows the 1000-1500 blocks of East Maple and East Randolph streets, to 16th Street, and the 1000-1700 blocks of East Broadway Avenue, to 18th Street near Phillips University.

In addition to documentation by Meacham & Associates, this report also draws upon a historical and architectural overview study prepared by Debbie Randolph in 1985. Meacham & Associates identified and recorded 106 buildings in the overall East Hill Historic District. Of those, Meacham & Associates documented and recorded 51 buildings—47 of which are extant—in the eastern half of the district covered by the current survey. Four of the previously surveyed properties were apparently demolished. All the lots are currently vacant. All four demolished properties were considered Contributing elements of the district by Meacham and, judging by Meacham's selection criteria, they were most likely good or excellent examples of their type.

Together, the two survey efforts—(Meacham's Phase I documentation and the current Phase II, East Hill Historic District (Part II))—represent a comprehensive inventory of all historic and non-historic buildings within the eastern half of Enid's East Hill Historic District. Meacham's 1992 survey focused primarily on the most significant historic resources within the East Hill project boundaries. In 1995 the City of Enid contracted with Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc. (HHM) of Austin, Texas, to complete the eastern half of the survey (Phase II:

Part II) by documenting the remaining properties on the three primary east-west streets, east of North Tenth Street in the area. HHM's field investigations began in December 1995 and ended by January 31, 1996. This submittal documents the second half of the city's survey effort in the East Hill project area.

Phase II investigations consisted primarily of photo-documenting and recording those properties not surveyed by Meacham & Associates in Phase I, with the ultimate goal of achieving 100 percent coverage in the target area (Part II). HHM accomplished this task by completing Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms for 246 properties in the East Hill Historic District as identified in the Scope of Work. Whenever possible, HHM field staff photographed two elevations of each of the 246 properties.

Upon completion of the field work, HHM staff analyzed the district boundaries based upon the architectural integrity of the individual properties and their association with the historic context. After examination of the data collected in both Phases I and II, it is recommended that the city continue its survey efforts in the area to include streets south of the district, principally on East Maine Street which has a good concentration of historic properties, and in the blocks north of East Maple Street which contain hundreds of bungalows similar to those found throughout the East Hill District. Properties along both sides of North Eleventh and North Fifteenth streets, in particular, appear consistent with those within the district. The district boundaries in these instances appear to be rather arbitrary and do not correspond historically with the boundaries of the platted additions.

A historic context that addresses the East Hill Historic District's contributions to Enid's historic development was included in the original Phase II (Part I) report but an addendum which addresses the additions in the eastern half (Part II) of the district is contained in this report. The overall context (see Part I report) briefly discusses Enid's creation with the Cherokee Outlet land

run of 1893 and its early development as the region's major agricultural and commercial hub. It discusses the establishment of the original townsite which includes the historic East Hill neighborhood and the development of competing townsites such as Kenwood and Jonesville, to the northwest and north of the original townsite. The context discusses the proliferation of suburban additions to the west of the original townsite after 1902, and how their development attracted the more prosperous residents away from East Hill and stifled growth in the area for several years. It documents the renewed interest and growth in Enid's east side, including the platting of new additions in that area, coincidental with the arrival of statehood and the opening of Oklahoma Christian University (now Phillips University) and the city streetcar system, all in 1907. The historic context considers the role of the streetcar and the university in promoting the intense development of the Hays and McQuilkin additions and the three Marshall-Gannon additions between 1905 and 1909. Other seminal events in Oklahoma history such as the Garber-Covington oil strike in 1916 and the Great Depression are discussed in terms of the East Hill area's continued popularity with middle-class families in the 1910s and 1920s and its decline as a dynamic neighborhood in the 1930s.

Like many other late-19th and early 20th-century neighborhoods throughout the country, the western half of the East Hill Historic District project area suffered the loss of some of its oldest and most significant historic building stock. The eastern-most section of the district has been spared much of the redevelopment efforts that plague the western half. It has fewer vacant lots and new fast food restaurants although several convenience markets and a 24-hour Bank Teller Machine have made their appearance on East Randolph and East Broadway Avenues. Although it contained fewer Victorian period properties, the eastern half of the neighborhood retains a greater percentage of its original such properties than does the western half which was subject to earlier and successive redevelopment.

As stated in the first half of the Phase II project report, the name East Hill is inappropriately applied to the entire district. It is a particularly inaccurate description of the current project area as none of the original East Hill neighborhood lies within the eastern-most half of the subject area. Early plat records and surviving cultural resources that pre-date the establishment of the university indicate that this area was actually in the country until after the university and oil boom of the late-1910s transformed it to a largely middle- and working-class neighborhood of bungalow-lined streets.

The survey boundaries established by Meacham & Associates include the greatest concentration of historic building stock. Sixteenth Street forms a fairly good termination for both East Maple and East Randolph streets and Eighteenth Street provides a similar stopping point for East Broadway Avenue because blocks to the east are oriented differently and contain much later properties than those immediately adjacent within the district. Beyond those numbered streets the layout and/or architectural fabric noticeably changes to more modern post-World War II housing stock in the case of East Maple and East Randolph Avenues, and greater infill and vacant lots as the street approaches the university, in the case of East Broadway Avenue. To the north and south, however, good concentrations of contemporaneous houses make boundary demarcations more difficult to justify. Future survey efforts should address these streets.

Redevelopment along the eastern-most blocks of East Randolph and East Broadway did not occur as early as in the western-most section, probably because it was at a greater distance from the city center. Some redevelopment occurred along East Broadway, in particular, as the main commercial arterial through the neighborhood. As early as the 1920s, supermarkets such as the Jitney Jungle #2 replaced older houses on their sites. In other cases, however, commercial construction represented the earliest resource on the site and in several cases, such as the

Blackstone Apartments and the Pimiento Apartments, multiple-family dwellings are among the area's most significant historic resources. Only in more recent years have some modern apartment buildings like the La Fonda Apartments and convenience stores replaced earlier historic building fabric. In large part, the eastern half of the East Hill project area retains a good number of relatively intact bungalows and Folk Victorian cottages and East Maple Avenue in particular conveys a strong sense of its historic residential character.

In more recent years, whole blocks and half-blocks have been sacrificed for modern fast food restaurants, and automatic-teller bank services, and convenience stores. Despite its primary identity as a major east-west arterial, East Broadway Avenue contains some of the survey area's most interesting and most diverse historic property types. A sampling of the historic buildings along East Broadway includes commercial complexes at 1000 and 1110 East Broadway, three brick apartment buildings in the 1200 block, numerous Craftsman influenced bungalows, and the elegant Revival style Meier House at 1429 E. Broadway Avenue.

The great expanse of the project area lies north of Broadway. In general, the oldest areas and those at the periphery of the neighborhood have suffered the greatest amount of non-historic redevelopment and/or alteration. Intrusions include the Bible Baptist Church complex on North Eleventh Street, which dwarfs its small-scale bungalow neighbors. The current out-sized church is a descendant of an earlier, small-scale neighborhood church that was most likely more compatible with the surrounding community.

Within the project area, only one of the buildings outside the original townsite—the house at 1102 E. Randolph—is known to predate 1905. However, nearly half were built by 1920 and more than three-quarters by 1925. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show that all but a very few lots on East Maple, East Randolph and East Broadway Avenues contained dwellings or commercial buildings by 1930. Only a handful of post-World War II single-family dwellings

intrude within the district. Although development was concentrated in a very short period of time, a diversity of housing styles and types is represented in the district with the Craftsman-influenced bungalow predominating.

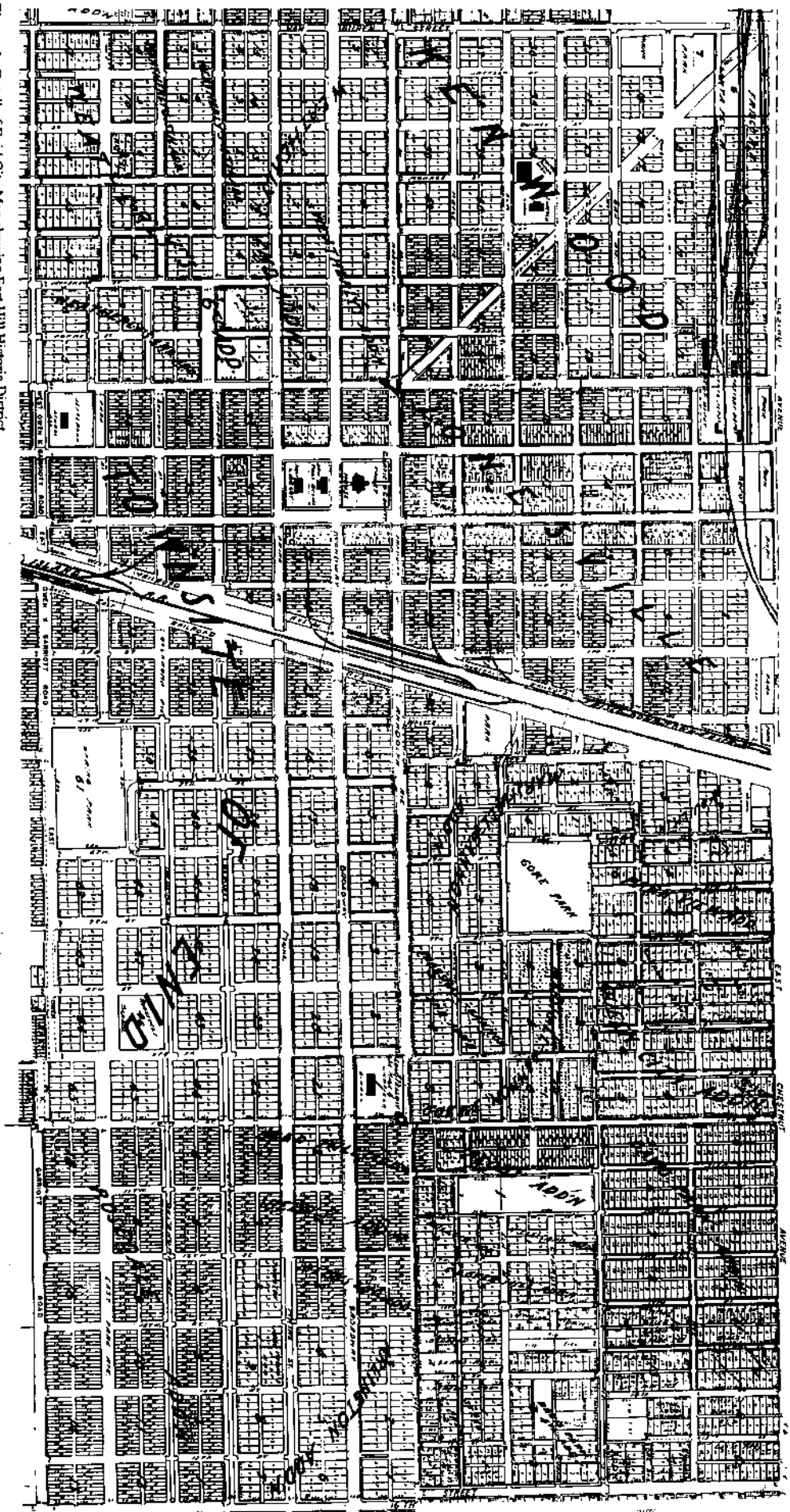
Many historic dwellings within the East Hill Historic District, however, have been altered by the removal, replacement, or covering of original materials with synthetic, non-historic or other incongruous materials. Common alterations of this type include the exchange of original wooden porch posts for wrought iron or aluminum supports and the application of synthetic siding and storm windows and doors. These alterations may not, by themselves, cause a building to be designated Noncontributing to the historic district. However, if the synthetic siding seeks to replicate a material other than the original, such as the replacement or covering of weatherboard with permastone or asphalt resembling brick, the appearance is so greatly altered that the property will be designated Noncontributing in nearly all instances. Several buildings in this part of the district were "rusticated"—probably in the 1970s—by the application of unpainted or "natural" board-and-batten siding. Unfortunately, this has happened to some of the very oldest and rarest properties in the area, no doubt because they were in the greatest need of siding repair.

Some properties have been altered to increase living space by adding rooms, a second story or by enclosing porches. The degree to which an altered building retains its historic character largely depends on the extent to which its historic features have been obscured by such alterations. Some changes occurred within the historic period and thus reflect historic trends of their own. Alterations which greatly compromise the integrity of historic buildings in the district to the degree that they no longer contribute to its historic character include the removal or enclosure of front porches and the enlargement, reduction, or eradication of the original fenestration. Despite these alterations, the district as a whole—and particularly the eastern half

(Part II)—conveys a strong sense of Enid's early 20th century building trends and patterns. Of the 293 identified properties, including those surveyed by Meacham and Associates, 198, or 68 percent of the total number, have been determined to be Contributing with 95, or 32 percent, determined to be Noncontributing elements in the historic district. As a result, the East Hill Historic District retains its early 20th century character to a moderate degree.

Materials generated by the intensive (Phase I and II combined) survey will enable City staff to assess undertakings that might affect properties determined to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or Contributing to a NRHP-eligible historic district. HHM completed its portion of 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.

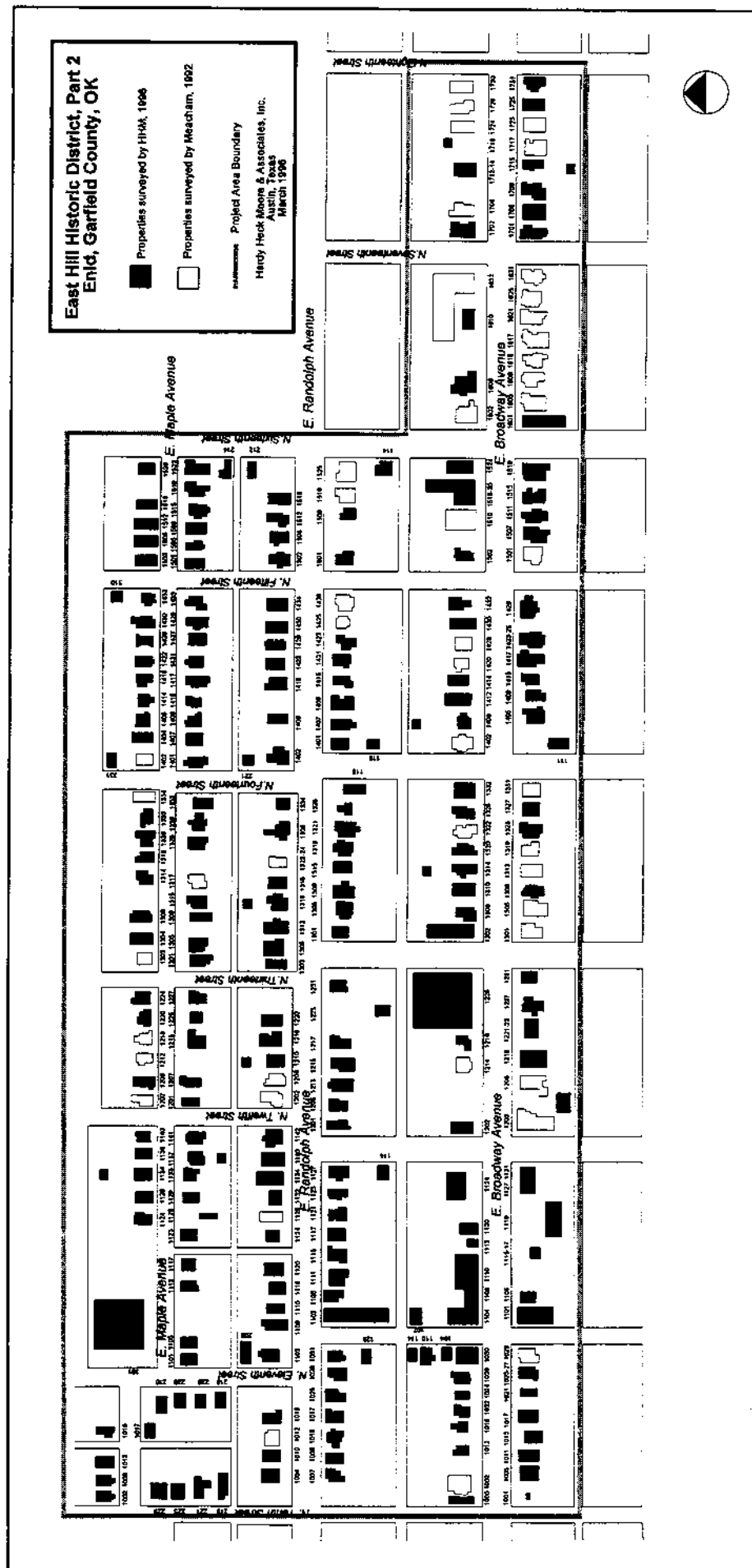
Figure 1. Detail of End City Map showing East Hill Historic District.



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Document and research all previously unsurveyed properties within the East Hill Historic District, Part II project boundaries as established by Meacham and Associates in 1992. Take at least two elevation photographs and complete a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for each property.
2. Delineate boundaries for the proposed East Hill NRHP Historic District.
3. Assess architectural and historical significance for each surveyed property.
4. Determine Contributing/Noncontributing status for each property within the boundaries of the proposed district.
5. Identify which, if any, surveyed properties may be eligible for NRHP listing on an individual basis.
6. Prepare maps that illustrate the survey findings by delineating the survey area, defining the boundaries of the potential historic district, and identifying Contributing/Noncontributing status of all properties.
7. Research and prepare a historic narrative that places the East Hill Historic District in its proper historic context.
8. 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.

9. 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.
10. Integrate 1992 survey results into a database system that uses dBase IV software program (version 1.5) developed by Borland.



AREA SURVEYED

The East Hill Historic District, Part II, (Figure 2) contains one historic residential neighborhood platted from parts of 20 additions to the City of Enid. Unlike the large-scale, well-defined Marshall and Gannon additions in the western half of the East Hill boundaries, the additions that comprise the eastern half of the area do not represent a cohesive development effort. Rather, they are the result of numerous individual and small-scale entrepreneurial developments. Many contain only one or two blocks. Historically, however, the additions are a result of Enid's late-19th century success as a territorial county seat and its continued growth following Oklahoma statehood and nearby oil discoveries in the first decades of the 20th century. East Hill area additions are closely associated with the city's suburban expansion in response to these events. Expansion beyond the city's eastern borders is particularly linked to the establishment of Oklahoma Christian University (now Phillips University), at the far edge of the city's current eastern limits, and streetcar lines that led to it. East Hill takes its name from the slight hill that rises above Government Springs Park, within the original townsite boundaries. Historically, the East Hill neighborhood did not encompass any part of the current Phase II, Part II project area whose additions like University Place, relate more to the school than to the older elite neighborhood of East Hill.

The project area encompasses approximately 22 city blocks or half-blocks platted between 1902 and 1928. Significant development occurred within the target area between 1910 and 1925. The East Hill project area, Part II, is generally bounded by North Tenth Street on the west, by North Sixteenth and North Eighteenth streets on the east, by East Maple Avenue, dropping south to the north side of East Broadway Avenue on the north, and the south side of East Broadway Avenue on the south. The project area contains both sides of East Broadway

Avenue, from the boundaries at East Tenth Street to those at East Eighteenth Street, along which the streetcars traveled.

Extant within the district are examples of nearly all the popular housing styles of the early 20th century, including some representatives of modest Folk Victorian and National Folk dwellings more often associated with earlier periods of development. More numerous are the Craftsman Bungalow, and other Revival-style dwellings common throughout Enid, and most of the United States, during the second and third decades of the century. These styles represent design trends that follow Enid's initial period of settlement and reflect the town's early 20th century development as an agricultural and commercial center and its later prominence as the regional headquarters of a number of oil-related industries during the 1920s.

The East Hill Historic District is remarkable for its overwhelmingly residential nature. Historically, all additions were developed as single-family neighborhoods although several duplexes are original to the district.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Field Investigations

Principal investigator Terri Myers supervised all field investigations conducted in two separate site visits by herself, surveyor Kip Wright, and research assistant, Angela Lighty. Prior to the site visits, the field team obtained district maps submitted by Meacham & Associates as part of the Phase I project. The survey crew denoted all properties surveyed by Meacham & Associates in Phase I and determined the properties to be documented by HHM in Phase II.

Work commenced in December, 1995 when Kip Wright traveled to Enid and conducted a windshield survey of the East Hill Historic District (Part II). During the overview, the surveyor determined the kinds of properties that existed within the enlarged project area. Using the Meacham & Associates map in conjunction with a second map created from the 1930 Sanborn investigations, the surveyor noted physical changes that had occurred since completion of the 1992 study. He found that four historic properties had been removed since Meacham and Associates completed their survey. The field maps subsequently served as base maps for the preparation of final district maps, which appear as figures in this report.

Following the overview, the surveyor conducted the intensive level survey as defined in the Scope of Work set forth by the City of Enid and the State Historic Preservation Office. Initial field investigations for the intensive level survey was concluded on January 31, 1996, with the complete documentation of all the historic properties within the defined and expanded project area. Principal investigator Terri Myers and research assistant Angela Lighty traveled to Enid on February 25, 1995. The research team reviewed the surveyor's findings, including possible extension of the historic district boundaries. Some additional photographs were taken. Historic documentation of the area surveyed by HHM was undertaken at the Enid City Library and the

Garfield County Courthouse. The research team met and consulted with City of Enid staff, including Sheila Demetro and Chris Henderson. In addition to research and administrative tasks, the research team confirmed address discrepancies and generally verified the initial East Hill Historic District Phase II, Part II work. Upon completion of the survey, the principal investigator undertook specific research (see *Research*) to augment field investigations with archival and official documentation. Field investigations and research concluded on March 1, 1996.

During both site visits the surveyors 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. For all of the properties, survey crew members estimated approximate construction dates in five-year increments (e.g., 1900, 1905). These dates were later revised following an analysis of city directories, Sanborn maps, and Garfield County records (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. 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 the individual 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 in the comments line (Item 44) of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, why the property had only a single oblique view taken, or why the second view included a front or side elevation, rather than an oblique view. Besides photographing each previously undocumented property in the district, the field crew also took at least one streetscape view of the district's character-defining streets within the project area.

Surveyors also completed the physical description section of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form. A notebook computer was used 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 State Historic Preservation Office. 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 State Historic Preservation Office. 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 consisted of principal investigator Terri Myers and research assistant Angela Lighty. 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 the district could be evaluated. The team divided the research assignments. HHM staff used the photographs and survey information to analyze the property types found in the district. Myers and Lighty used Enid city directories and the two-volume *Garfield County History: 1893-1982* to document individual properties and their owners. Myers and Lighty continued a literature and archival search begun for earlier survey efforts, for books, articles, documents, legal records, and other specific materials containing relevant information regarding Enid's general development, and most particularly the East Hill Historic District. The purpose of the

research in this phase of the project was to augment the historic context developed in Part I and to assess the significance of individual properties and historic districts within the project area that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A revised Property Types discussion and an annotated bibliography of sources reviewed and consulted are included in this report.

Local repositories investigated included City of Enid offices, the Enid Public Library, the Garfield County Courthouse, Phillips University library, all in Enid, and the Oklahoma State University library in Stillwater. The Enid Public Library houses a good Oklahoma Collection in the Marquis James Room. The Oklahoma Collection yielded valuable reference materials, such as city directories dating to 1906, vertical files on Enid architects, builders and developers, and published local histories, including the *Garfield County History: 1893-1982*. The library vertical files also contained historic promotional materials and contemporaneous and retrospective newspaper articles covering relevant aspects of Enid's growth and development. In addition, it contained articles concerning the development of the Enid City Railway (the streetcar) and Oklahoma Christian University (now Phillips University), both of which played important roles in the development of east side neighborhoods. The Oklahoma State University library contained later Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for Enid. Little information specific to the East Hill Historic District (Part II) was found at the Phillips University library.

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 & Associates' *Architectural/Historic Survey of Certain Parts of the City of Enid* (1992). City staff also furnished the consultants with a 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 numerous additions fabricating the eastern part of the East Hill Historic District. 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 gleaned principally from Sanborn maps. Dates appearing in the Tax Office were found to be misleading in the past and were used only for reference purposes.

During earlier projects in Enid, 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 and were used to develop the original historic context for the East Hill area.

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, early 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

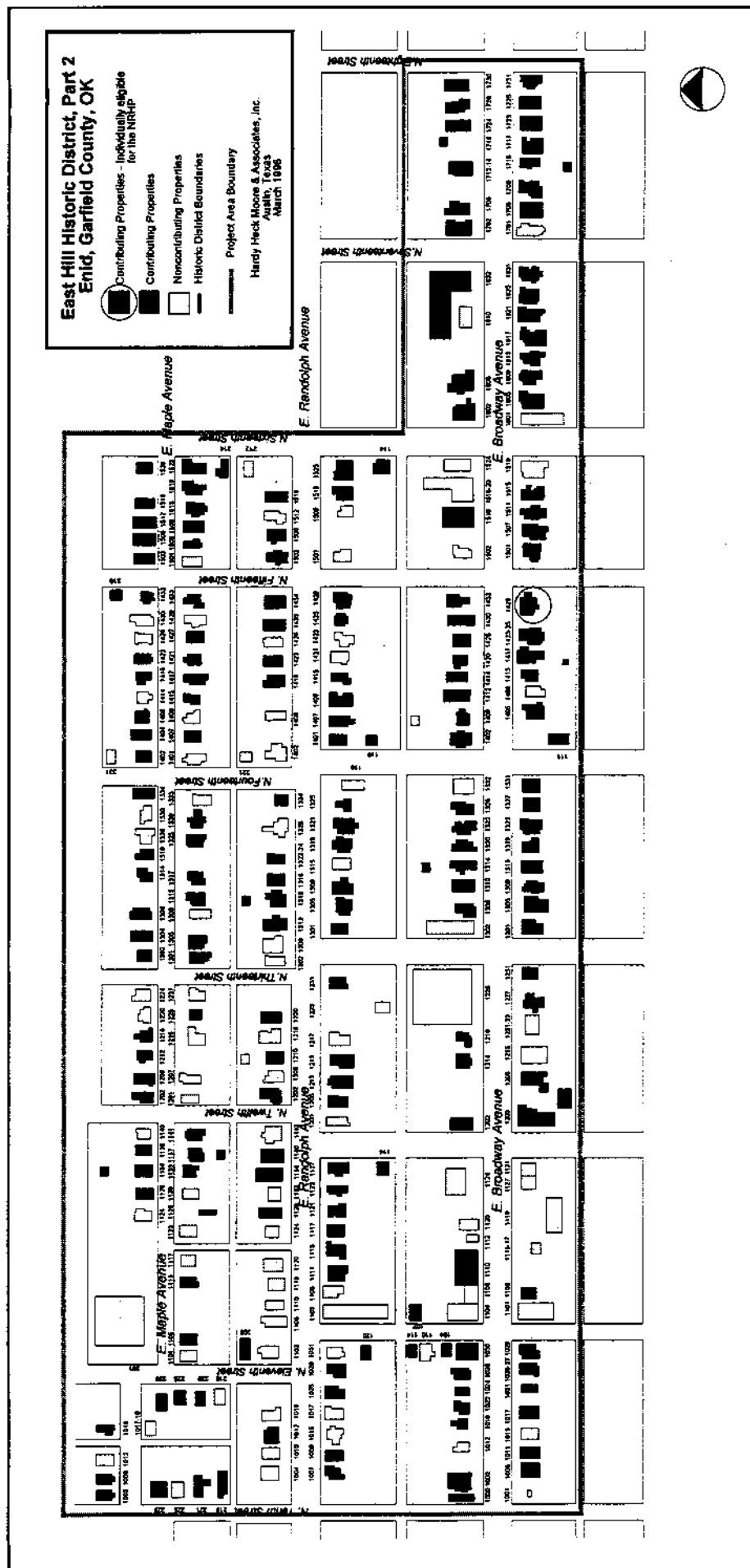
properties. As the research team identified early residents or property owners, city directories were used to note their occupations and businesses, thus revealing valuable historic demographic information for the district. The entire 1910 City Directory was scrutinized for specific information about buildings and their occupants at that time. The directory indicated that much of the East Hill Historic District documented in Part I of the Phase II survey, as well as many properties along East Broadway and East Randolph in the Part II project area, were built by 1910.

The **List of Properties Documented** includes the name or names most associated with the surveyed properties. In nearly all instances, the names provided are the first known owners or residents of the individual property according to city directories. In cases where two or more names identify the property, the first known owner or resident is listed, as well as subsequent owners or residents who may have lived in the dwelling for a relatively long period of time.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps provided important documentation for individual properties in the project area. The City of Enid furnished copies of the maps originally 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.

Using Sanborn maps as a model, the research team generated maps (Figures 5 and 6) that show actual or estimated dates of construction for all properties in the project area. These maps reveal important developmental patterns and are extremely useful in determining historic district boundaries. Maps included in this report show building footprints and are coded by the period in

which the buildings were erected. They are based upon Sanborn maps as well as survey maps submitted by Meacham & Associates in Phase I.



RESULTS

The East Hill Historic District (Part II) retains a moderate-to-good degree of overall historic architectural integrity. Concentrations of Noncontributing properties are typically found along the 1100 and 1200 blocks of East Broadway, some of the area's older blocks, closest to the original townsite, and along historic streetcar lines that extended eastward along East Broadway and East Maine Avenues, south of the survey area, connecting the city to Phillips University at its terminus near Twenty-second Street. In general, the older properties have suffered a greater degree of alteration and/or redevelopment.

The district is dominated by domestic buildings, primarily single-family dwellings and duplexes, and a handful of apartment buildings. The area also contains a scattering of commercial buildings, some of which are historically associated with the district. Part I of the East Hill Historic District survey contains a number of public buildings and landmarks such as the 1920 Garfield School and Longfellow Junior High, which replaced the original 1894 East Hill School on the same site. One of Enid's earliest public schools, East Hill School, was a significant attraction in the development of the East Hill Historic District (Part I) project area. Several churches lie within the project area boundaries for Part II. One, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, documented by Meacham & Associates in Phase I, is considered to be a Contributing element in the district. The ca.1960 Bible Baptist Church at 301 North Eleventh Street is Noncontributing due to its age. A greater number of historic commercial buildings lie within East Hill's eastern (Part II) survey area than within the western portion documented in Part I. Several retain sufficient architectural integrity to be considered Contributing to the historic district. Part II of the East Hill Historic District does not contain any schools. The Longfellow

and Garfield schools documented by Meacham & Associates in the western (Part I) portion of the survey area served the eastern half, as well.

The HHM survey team documented a total of 293 previously unrecorded properties within the East Hill Historic District, Part II. Results submitted as part of this endeavor represent the culmination of a two-part, intensive survey of the district. Phase I began in 1992 when Meacham & Associates of Norman, Oklahoma, identified and documented approximately 51 buildings in the project area. Four have subsequently been demolished leaving a total of 47 previously surveyed properties within the district. Meacham & Associates also suggested possible boundaries for the historic district. Phase II survey results complete the intensive-level, historic resources inventory and suggest revised boundaries for the historic district. The current Phase II study also integrates Phase I survey data and distinguishes Contributing/Noncontributing properties in the historic district.

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 of the 246 East Hill (Part II) area properties surveyed by HHM in Phase II, all lie within the revised boundaries. Of those, 152 are Contributing elements in the historic district, while 94 properties are Noncontributing. Together with the properties surveyed by Meacham and Associates in data from the Phase I study, the East Hill Historic District (Part II) contains a total of 198 Contributing and 95 Noncontributing properties for a total of 293 properties (Figure 5).

Only one property surveyed by HHM may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level of significance. It is the Albert and Hulda Meier House, an outstanding Prairie influenced house, at 1429 East Broadway Avenue. A second property, the William and Ella Seiferts House at 1121 East Randolph, is a local landmark largely due to its prominent turret

on the front elevation. However, the turret is supported by wrought iron columns and may not be eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C for its architecture as a result of this replacement. More information would have to be gathered on the building's historic associations before a final determination could be made. Several properties surveyed by Meacham & Associates may be NRHP eligible at the local level of significance.

District boundaries for the NRHP eligible East Hill Historic District, Part II, include all of the Friesen, Friesen's Second, Bullocks, Clover Hill, Underkoffler, Goddard, Sears, Parker, Steeg, McVicker's, Davis Park Third, and Lyle additions, most of the Jacobs, Reed Hill, Reed's Addition to Reed Hill, Reed's Second Addition to Reed Hill and Arlington additions, and a small part of the University Addition. Unlike the western-most part of the East Hill Historic District, the eastern section (Part II) does not conform to the boundaries of one or two historic additions. Rather, the project area appears to have been defined by the largest concentration of historic properties leading in a direct line from Tenth Street to the university. Therefore, it is difficult to justify either the survey boundaries or historic district boundaries based on the survey limits, from a historic perspective. Further survey efforts to the north and south should be conducted before final district boundaries are delineated.

In addition to the field investigations and archival research conducted for each individual property, the historic context written in Phase II, Part I is applicable to the entire East Hill project area (Parts I and II combined) with the additional information included in the Historic Context section of this report. This addendum to the original context sketches the development of the 20 additions, or segments of additions, that comprise the East Hill Historic District (Part II). A discussion of Property Types found in the historic district precedes the Historic Context. While the Property Types discussion included in the original East Hill Historic District (Part I) report also applies to the Part II project area, the information included in this report addresses

specific properties in the eastern-most half of the district. These properties primarily date to the early 20th century and include large numbers of Folk Victorian, National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman designs.

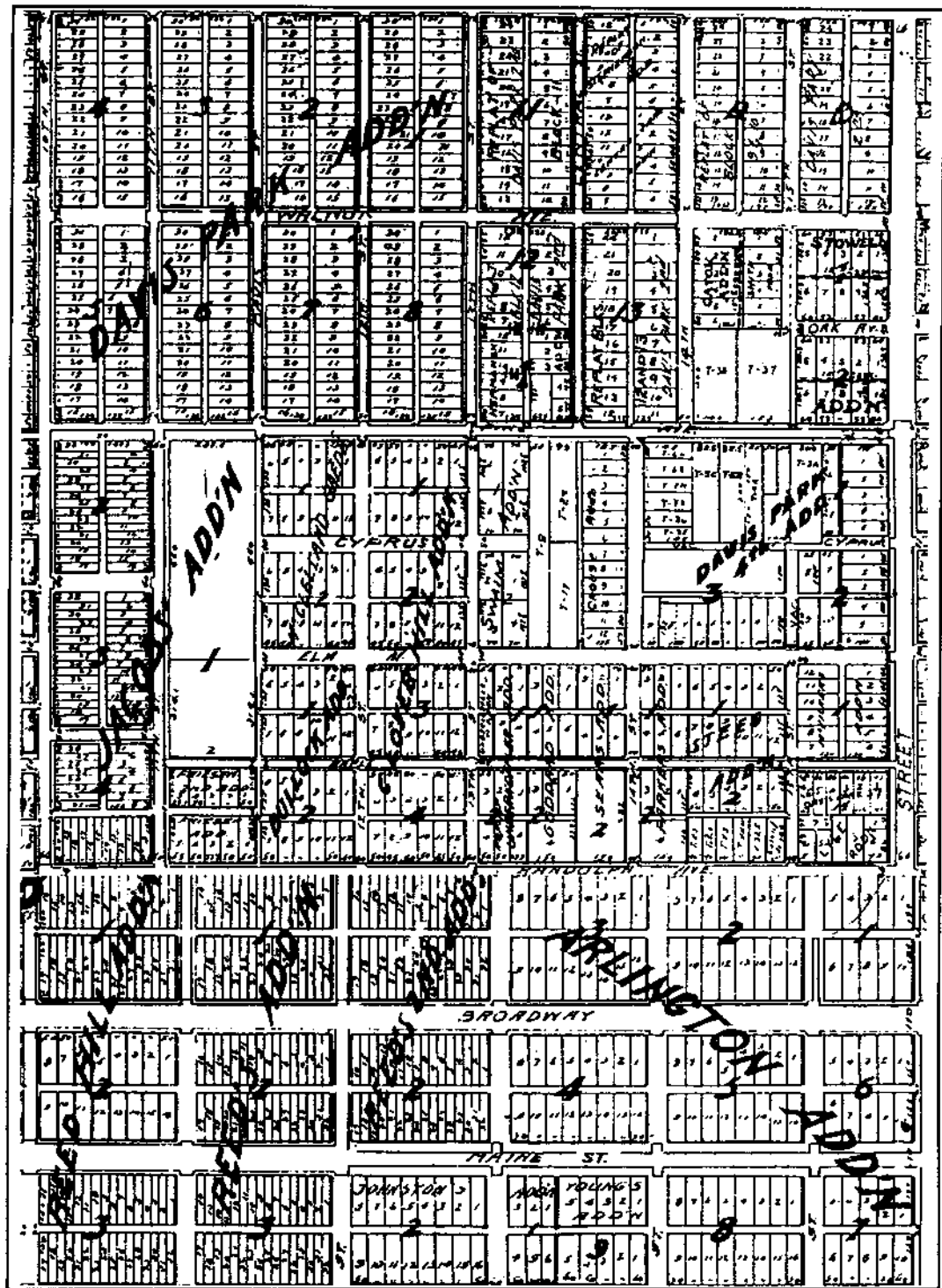


Figure 5. City of Enid Additions Map (Detail).

PROPERTY TYPES

HHM documented 246 properties in the eastern half of the East Hill Historic District project area. Approximately 88 percent of these buildings were constructed before 1946, with the majority built between 1910 and 1925. Single-family residences constitute the most prevalent property type in the district. However, other property types were documented including several duplexes, several multi-family residences, 20 commercial buildings, and one church.

Stylistically, the district displays a wide variety of architectural themes. Craftsman influenced bungalows and various folk styles dominate and display varying amounts of architectural detailing. Other architectural styles also are present in the district and include Prairie School and Tudor Revival influenced designs. A previous survey conducted by Meacham & Associates documented 51 other properties in the East Hill Historic District, Part II, four of which have been demolished or removed. These properties are typically larger than those identified by HHM, and are found in concentrations along individual streets as well as scattered throughout the historic district. Although these properties are fewer in number than those documented by HHM, they are stylistically compatible with other properties in the area and most are highly visible landmarks within the district. The variations of size and detailing document the wide variety of stylistic interpretation representative of American architecture in the early 20th century and are reflective of the prosperity of Enid during the 1910s and 1920s as well as the national architectural tastes of the time.

PROPERTY TYPES - EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY, PART II

Category		Properties
Architectural Style	Craftsman/Bungalow	152
	Folk Victorian	10
	National Folk	21
	Minimal Traditional	6
	Prairie School	6
	Classical Revival	1
	Colonial Revival	4
	Colonial Revival (Dutch)	1
	Commercial	4
	Modern Movement	3
	Tudor Revival	3
	Art Deco	2
	Queen Anne	2
	Neo-Colonial Revival	1
	Late Victorian	1
	Mixed Style (Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow)	1
	Other (Contemporary Commercial)	5
	Other (Contemporary)	2
	Other (Dutch Windmill)	1
No Distinctive Style		20

Domestic Buildings

Although the East Hill Historic District (Part II) contains a rich and seemingly diverse collection of historic domestic properties, they share many common physical attributes. Most of the historic dwellings are one- or two-story single family wood-frame buildings with gabled or hipped roofs. Fourteen multi-family dwellings were documented; ten of these were historically used as multi-family dwellings. Four historic single family dwellings are now used as multiple family dwellings while one historic single family dwelling at 1610 E. Broadway is now being used as a church school.

Few of the buildings remain unaltered. The most common alteration is the application of asbestos, vinyl or aluminum siding over the original weatherboard siding. Other typical changes include the construction of additional rooms onto rear or side elevations, the removal or enclosure of porches and the replacement of some or all of the original wood-frame windows with aluminum-frame windows. Domestic buildings in the East Hill Historic District (Part II) are subdivided into four major categories: Folk Houses, Victorian Houses, Eclectic Houses and American Houses. Since 1940, following the model of Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Each of these categories is discussed in the following sections, with each of the four groupings further divided into subgroups in order to better understand the physical traits that distinguish each from the others. Some buildings have no discernible stylistic detailing and are listed in the "No Distinctive Style" category.

National Folk House

This domestic form uses construction methods, materials and plan forms made more readily available by scheduled transportation systems—such as a railroad. Regularly scheduled transportation systems dispersed mass-produced materials to formerly remote areas of the

country, which encouraged standardization in construction methods, massing and aesthetic building forms. These innovations replaced to a large degree the previous pre-railroad era emphasis on more specific, local, culturally oriented building traditions. McAlester identifies six subtypes of the National Folk House. In the HHM survey area, the most common folk subtypes were the gable front type and the pyramidal type. HHM found 21 examples of National Folk houses in the eastern half of the East Hill Historic District. One example of the pyramidal roof subtype was identified. The pyramidal roof house, as its name connotes, has a pyramidal hipped roof. Houses in this category most often are only one-story high and are frame buildings originally sheathed with weatherboard siding. According to McAlester and McAlester, these houses, with their square floor plans and pyramidal roofs are less expensive to build than side-gabled roofs. Pyramidal-roofed houses date to the early 20th century and are among the oldest buildings in the city and the survey area. A good example of a pyramidal roof folk house is the Ira and Ida Thomas House located at 1031 East Randolph.

Another common type of folk house in the East Hill Historic District (Part II) is the gable-front folk house. Also known as "homestead" and "Princess Anne" houses, gable-front folk houses are common in many Oklahoma towns. In McAlester and McAlester, front-gable folk houses are described as being well-suited to relatively narrow lots, like those platted in East Hill.

Victorian Houses

Named for the English Queen who reigned from 1837 to 1901, the Victorian era produced many distinctive cultural expressions. In the United States a variety of architectural styles popular in the latter decades of the 19th century became known as Victorian. These include such styles as Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, Richardsonian Romanesque

and Folk Victorian. Most were built between 1860 and 1910. Because the survey area experienced the majority of its growth during the 1910s and 1920s, only 13 examples from the late Victorian period were documented.

Folk Victorian

A popular house style in the East Hill Historic District is the Folk Victorian. The massing arrangement is similar to that typically associated with more elaborate Queen Anne dwellings, but it lacks the secondary side gable wing commonly found on Queen Anne houses and is more closely related to the massing of National Folk houses. McAlester & McAlester divide this category into five subgroupings, and HHM surveyors documented 10 Folk Victorian dwellings of four different types. The four types of Folk Victorian dwellings found in the East Hill Historic District, Part II, are front-gabled, gabled-front-and-wing, side-gabled and pyramidal-roof. Each of these types are similar to the subtypes of National Folk houses. Built locally from the 1890s to the early 1910s, Folk Victorian houses display Queen Anne style characteristics, but are less elaborate than larger, more "high-styled" counterparts. Typical Folk Victorian features include an asymmetrical form and jigsawn ornamental details applied to porch brackets, around windows and in gable ends. Folk Victorian houses represent an important legacy in Enid's architectural development and are among the oldest extant buildings in the city and in the East Hill Historic District (Part II). An interesting example of a Folk Victorian dwelling is the Howard and Nellie Broesamle House, located at 1029 East Randolph.

Queen Anne

Queen Anne dwellings, as described by McAlester and McAlester, have steeply pitched, irregular-shaped roofs, often with a dominant front facing gable, bay windows, and

other devices to avoid a smooth-walled appearance. This style is grouped into four subtypes, hipped-roof-with-lower-cross-gables, cross-gabled roof, front-gabled roof and town house. Almost all Queen Anne style houses were built prior to 1917, with the majority built by 1910. Due to their early period of construction, the East Hill Historic District (Part II) contains only two examples of Queen Anne style dwellings.

Eclectic Houses

Eclectic Houses were constructed between 1910 and 1935 and reflect a wide range of traditional European and American aesthetic modes, building materials and technologies and include Spanish Eclectic, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival and Romanesque Revival styles. This category also includes styles that broke away from historicism through the use of innovative open-plan interiors, indoor-outdoor living spaces and aesthetic elements designed to make harmonious reference to the local climate or terrain. These include Prairie School and Arts and Crafts influenced designs (Bungalow plans with Craftsman influences). Related to high-style architect-designed versions are modestly scaled bungalows of the 1920s and 1930s, which were built across the country in every conceivable revival style and in simplified versions of the high-art Craftsman aesthetic.

The American trend toward historicism began in 1876 with the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. It was there that Americans began to value the aesthetic and symbolic images of their colonial past, after a 60-year preference for romantic architectural styles of non-American colonial origin. Associated with the original 13 Colonies, American Colonial Revival architecture became popular all over the country after 1876, but was not necessarily historically appropriate if one considered the original colonial heritage of other regions of the country. In parts of Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, French cultural traditions were

prominent, and in parts of the southwest, Spanish Colonial cultural traditions were prominent. Eventually, a region's actual colonial past led architects to acknowledge that heritage through the development of historically (although usually mythicized in aesthetic expression) and environmentally appropriate architecture. The result was the early 20th century movement in architectural regionalism that produced such styles as French Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Revival. The 1893 World Columbian Exposition in Chicago featured designs based on Classical Greek and Roman architecture, which led, in the early 20th century, to the popularization of the Classical Revival (or Neo-Classical) style and the Beaux-Arts style.

Other domestic styles common in the early 20th century include Prairie School designs typically built between 1900 and 1920, and those associated with the Arts and Crafts movement popular between 1905 and 1930, including Craftsman-style Bungalows. The Prairie School was representative of the progressive and innovative views on design most often associated with Frank Lloyd Wright. Developed in response to the ornate asymmetrical designs of the late 19th century, the Prairie School house is generally rectangular in form, although such designs can also be square. They are characterized by an open interior floor plan and low pitched, wide-eaved roofs and horizontal bands of windows, which made reference to the flat expanses of the Midwestern prairie. Some of the hallmarks associated with the Prairie School were expressed in the popular American Foursquare, which is cubelike in its massing and has a plan divided into four similarly dimensioned interior rooms. Fenestration patterns are primarily symmetrical, with a slightly off-center entry. The Foursquare house is visually similar to the two-story subtype of the National Folk House, but is typically larger and features more complex fenestration.

American bungalow architecture was influenced by 18th and 19th century English cottages and the bungalows created by British Colonials from a combination of the indigenous

Indian *bangala*, the Army tent and English cottage designs. The American bungalow is a house form rather than a style, and it also was influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement, by the high-style American Arts and Crafts movement (Craftsman) of the period 1905-1920 and by social and economic factors during the first 30 years of the 20th century. Bungalows were typically one-story in height, with low-pitched, complex gabled or hipped roof forms and porches or a veranda. Exteriors were finished with clapboard and other wood siding, decoratively cut and detailed rafter ends and bargeboards and wide overhanging eaves. Bungalows also displayed large windows or horizontal bands of vertical windows constructed with wood frames, or paired windows. Battered, or articulated building skirts, and porch supports, exterior chimneys and wood doors also are common treatments. Inside, the typical bungalow was divided into three sections or areas—living, sleeping and service rooms separated by hallways or grouped together. Living and dining rooms frequently were open in plan and utilized a minimum of interior partition walls. In the living areas, the living room with a fireplace was the focal point. The bungalow form is most often associated with the Craftsman style, but also is associated with modest versions of the many historical styles of the period, including most commonly, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival and Spanish Colonial revival styles. Although the exterior of these bungalows referenced historical styles, the plan of the bungalow was considered innovative because of its room arrangement and frequent open plan.

The majority of the resources in the East Hill Historic District (Part II) belong to the Eclectic classification, including 164 dwellings documented by HHM, with the Craftsman-influenced bungalow and Tudor Revival style bungalow dominating the survey area. Other eclectic styles such as the Colonial Revival, Prairie School, and Spanish Eclectic were documented. The majority of the examples documented by HHM are modestly scaled and

embellished. However, larger, more articulated examples of these and other revival styles are also found in the district. The high-style examples of Prairie School, Colonial Revival and Craftsman were documented in 1992 by Meacham & Associates. The smaller, less elaborate Eclectic houses documented by HHM were typically promoted in the popular magazines of middle-class Americans, and plans were made available through mail order catalogs. This approach to marketing enabled the bungalow form expressed in a variety of styles to be widely built across the country.

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 and decorative chimneys are commonly seen on the modest cottages built in the 1920s and 1930s. Three Tudor Revival houses were identified by HHM in the East Hill Historic District (Part II). An excellent example of a brick Tudor Revival dwelling is the Ralph Hesser House, at 1327 East Broadway.

Colonial Revival

The East Hill Historic District (Part II) contains four examples of Colonial Revival style architecture. Distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival include balanced and symmetrical facades and porches with classical (Doric or Tuscan) columns. A good example of a two-story side gable Colonial Revival dwelling is the William J. Knox House at 1406 East Broadway.

The other three dwellings in the East Hill Historic District (Part II) with Colonial Revival detailing are smaller, one-story houses. 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. Dormers are another familiar architectural element seen on these dwellings. An example of this Colonial Revival sub-type is the A.R. Hower House, located at 1306 East Broadway.

Prairie School

Houses in the Prairie School style attained a degree of popularity in Enid, though local examples do not exhibit the complexity of Frank Lloyd Wright's domestic designs. The most distinctive feature of the style is the strong horizontal emphasis, which is underscored by horizontal bands of vertical windows; long, low or nearly flat rooflines; elongated terraces projecting from side elevations; contrasting coping materials; wide, low profile chimneys; and horizontally placed decorative materials. The 1992 survey by Meacham & Associates surveyed four examples of the Prairie School style in the East Hill Historic District (Part II). The HHM survey in the East Hill Historic District (Part II) identified six examples of the Prairie School style. These are articulated by the cube or rectangular form typically associated with the American Foursquare subtype. Fenestration consists of paired windows. The nearly full width hipped roof porch creates an illusion of width that places it in the Foursquare subtype of the Prairie classification. An excellent example of the Prairie style is the Albert and Hulda Meier House at 1429 East Broadway.

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 East Hill Historic District (Part II) with 152 examples identified by HHM. 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 differentiation 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 living, sleeping and service rooms grouped together and separated by hallways, often in two rows of side-by side rooms, staggered front to back, and providing space for a substantial front porch. The most recognized Bungalow/Craftsman form often displays triangular braced supports under widely spreading eaves. Exposed rafter tails are another common roof feature. Dwellings 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. In the East Hill Historic District (Part II), 74 examples of front-gabled bungalows were documented, 15 hipped roof examples, 11 side gabled examples, 48 cross gabled examples, two multiple roof examples, and two pyramidal roof examples. Good examples of this style are the E.T. Bond House at 209 North 11th, a front-gable type dwelling, and the C.J. White House at 1519 East Maple, which has a hipped roof.

American Houses Since 1940

The rapid suburbanization of American cities and towns since the end of World War II that resulted from the burgeoning demand for affordable single family housing and the growing American preference for modernity changed the nature and form of American domestic

architecture. The movement toward the modern in massed-produced American domestic architecture began in the late 1930s and continued into the 1980s in five basic subtypes as defined by McAlester & McAlester as Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split-Level, Contemporary and Shed families. Most eschew historicism as a decorative reference and most emphasize a reorganization of interior space.

Minimal Traditional

Houses in the Modern mode began with the simplification of the Tudor Revival style into a relatively small one-story dwelling that featured a dominant front gable, large chimneys, a medium- or low-pitched roof and little, if any, decorative detailing. Eaves and rake trim are cropped close to the wall surface. Defined by McAlester & McAlester as Minimal Traditional, this style was widely used in pre- and post-war tract developments across the country. It was popular until the early 1950s and is seen in the East Hill Historic District (Part II) in five examples. One of these is the James Axton House at 219 North 10th Street.

As the demand for housing increased in the immediate post-war period, efforts to reduce costs and speed construction schedules resulted in small affordable dwellings that were based on the Minimal Traditional form but were further minimized through the simplification of roof lines and overall massing, the reduction of roof height and the absence of stylistic detailing. Such dwellings present even less detailing than the earlier Minimal Traditional examples.

Commercial Buildings

The property type Commercial Buildings includes properties built primarily for 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 East Hill Historic District (Part II). HHM surveyed 20 commercial properties, the majority of which were built after the era of historic significance. These buildings are of Art Deco, Modern Movement, or Contemporary Commercial architectural styles.

Art Deco

The Art Deco architectural style was common in public and commercial buildings in the 1920s and early 1930s. It is, however, extremely rare in domestic architecture. Identifying features of this style include smooth wall surfaces, with zigzags, chevrons, and/or other stylized geometric motifs as decorative elements on the facades of the building. Towers or other vertical projections above the roofline express a vertical emphasis.

In the East Hill Historic District (Part II) two examples of Art Deco style architecture exist. They are Weibel's Home Dairy at 1000 East Broadway, and Denton's Food Market at 1110 East Broadway.

Modern Movement

The flat-roofed Modern Movement style is a derivation of the earlier International style. It resembles the International style but without the stark white stucco wall surfaces. According to McAlester and McAlester, integration into the landscape is stressed, unlike buildings in the formal International style, which were "meant to be set upon the landscape like sculpture." The

East Hill Historic District (Part II) contains three examples of Modern Movement architecture, including the Apco Gas Station at 1124 East Broadway.

Contemporary Commercial

The term Contemporary Commercial is a designation defined by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. The term "Contemporary" was borrowed from McAlester & McAlester. The designation is used to differentiate between the traditional commercial buildings common to historic business districts and those commercial buildings of a more recent vintage which exhibit no stylistic tie to the former. Although the term will become problematic in the future, much like the use of the term "Modern" is today, the designation is believed to facilitate the office's use of the information. There are five buildings in the district that are designated as Contemporary Commercial.

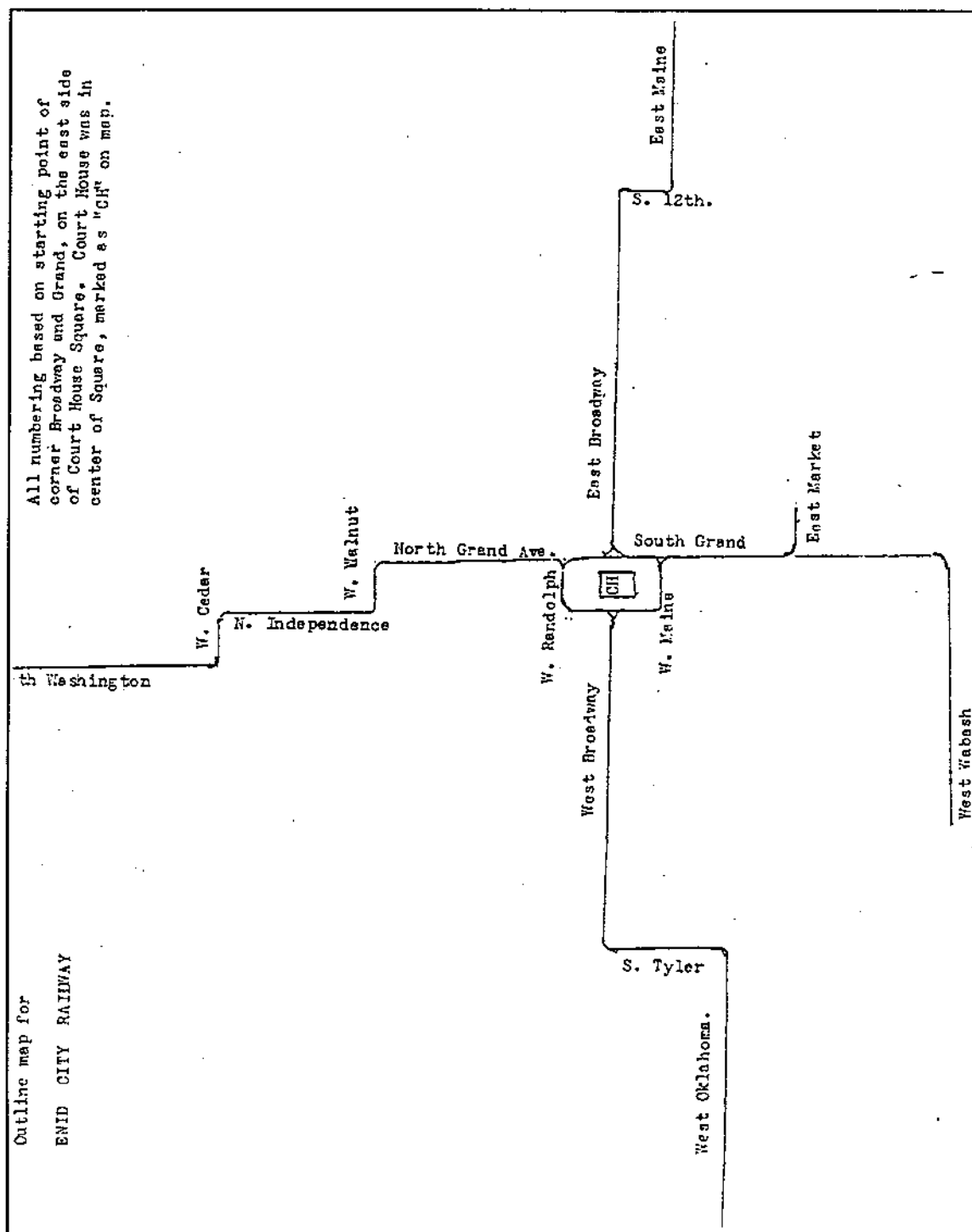


Figure 6. Enid City Street Railroad Map.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Addendum to East Hill Historic District

The East Hill Historic District (Part II) is comprised of the following additions: Reed Hill Addition (January 30, 1902), Jacobs Addition (August 28, 1902), Reed's Second Addition (October 13, 1903), Arlington Addition (May 11, 1905), University Addition (March 1, 1907), Reed's Addition to Reed Hill (May 16, 1907), Replat of University Addition (July 21, 1908), Goddard Addition (September 17, 1908), Sears Addition (September 17, 1908), Parker Addition (October 15, 1908), Bullocks Addition (1908), Clover Hill Addition (January 25, 1909), Steeg Addition (March 22, 1909), Friesen Addition (May 18, 1909), McVicker's Addition (August 22, 1909), Underkoffler Addition (September 3, 1909), Friesen Second Addition (November 28, 1909), Eaton Addition (September 2, 1922), Davis Park Third Addition (1927) and Lyle Addition (August 24, 1928).

The East Hill Historic District is comprised of two adjacent survey areas (Part I and Part II). The Part I survey area was among the earliest residential districts in the city of Enid, and thus, was almost completely developed by the mid-1920s. As the city grew, other additions were platted adjacent to the original townsite, including those in both the Part I and Part II survey areas. The original East Hill residential area was at the northeastern quadrant of the Enid Townsite platted with the Land Run of 1893. As a territorial county seat, Enid expanded beyond its original boundaries and numerous additions were platted adjacent to the north, northeast and east of the townsite by 1902. Several small additions in the Part II project area were platted by 1902. Included among them are the three-block Jacob's Addition and the three-block Reed Hill Addition.

ARLINGTON ADDITION ENID, O.T.

C.H. Sexton, C.E.
Enid, O.T.
4-7-1905

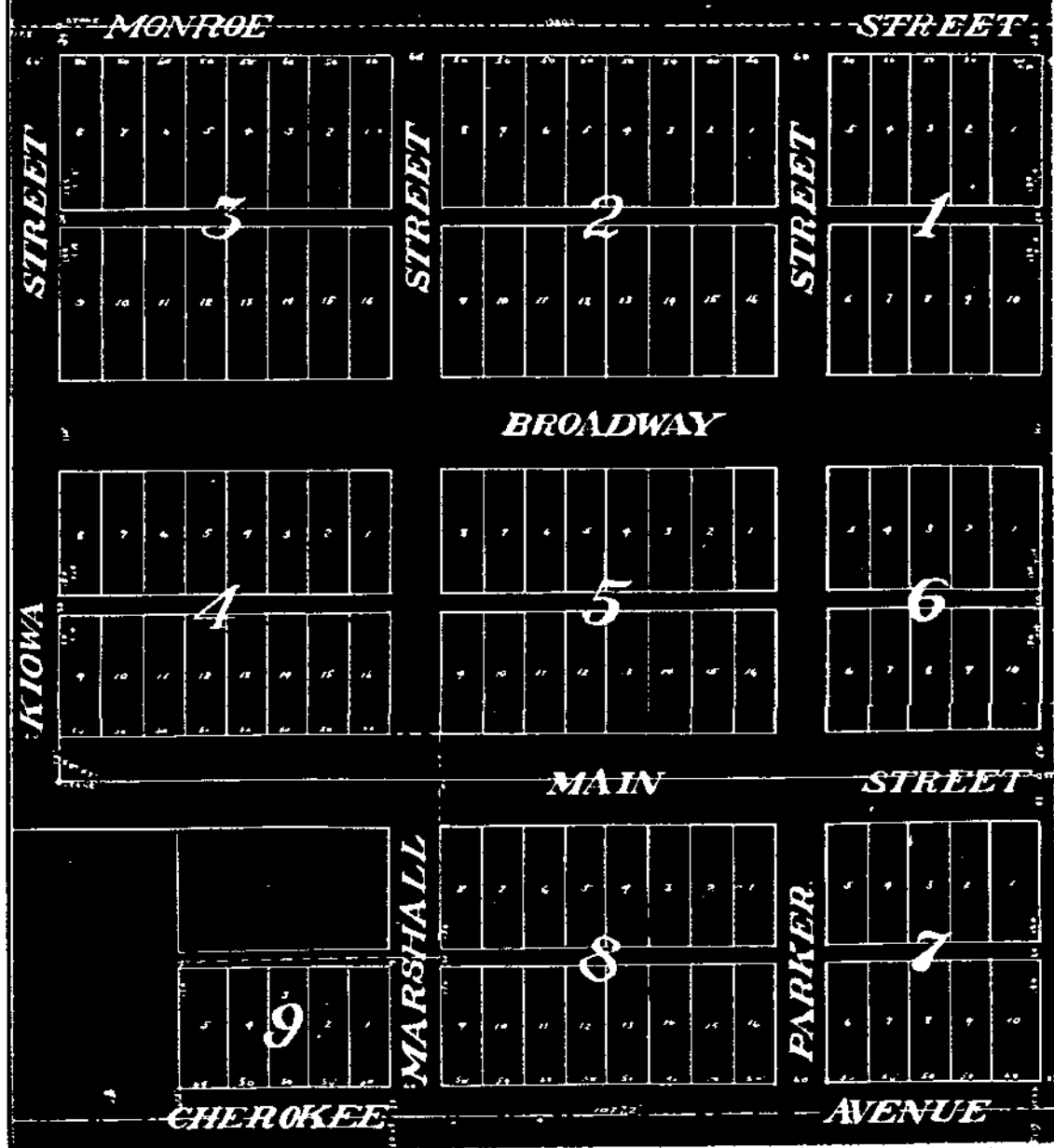


Figure 7. Arlington Addition (1905).

That year, however, strong development interests shifted to the city's west side particularly in the Waverley and Weatherley additions. Possibly as a result of the west side's popularity, little new development occurred in the blocks immediately east of the Enid townsite limits between 1901, when the west side lands became available for development, and April 1905, when S.R. Marshall and C.E. Gannon platted the first Marshall-Gannon Addition. In fact, many of East Hill's most prominent citizens made the exodus to the west side leaving their first houses along East Broadway, Randolph and Maine. Subsequent owners were typically of more modest means and although many of the houses remained single-family homes, others became boarding houses or were redeveloped for multi-family or commercial use.

Development generally languished in the Part II project area until 1907 when statehood boosted Enid's population in general and the establishment of Oklahoma Christian University (now Phillips University) brought attention back to the east side, in particular. Two years earlier C.E. Gannon and S.R. Marshall had platted their first Marshall Gannon Addition in the Part I survey area immediately adjacent on the east. Understandably, much of the initial construction occurred in the Part I project area closest to the developed townsite of Enid. However, the completion of the streetcar lines to the college, along Broadway and Maine, made it much easier to live "in the country" and commute to the city center for work. As a result, houses could be built at quite a distance from the business district as long as they were within short walking distance of the streetcar.

Renewed development in the eastern part of the city spawned numerous additions along or near the streetcar lines including Reed's Addition to Reed Hill (1907), McVicker's Addition (1909), Parker Addition (1908), Sears Addition (1908) and Underkoffler (1909). The nine-block Arlington Addition (1905) was probably platted in anticipation of statehood and/or the construction of the university.

Of the many additions that make up the Part II survey area of the East Hill Historic District, the Arlington Addition is one of the largest and most typical of investment level development. Platted by Sherman Goltry, Vice-President of the First National Bank, the Arlington Addition was one of only a few additions in the Part II area in which the developer was not also a resident of the addition. Goltry lived on the far west side of Enid at the time and the Arlington Addition was most certainly an investment opportunity for him. Most other additions in this area were small-scale endeavors consisting of only one to three blocks. A notable exception is the 62-block University Place Addition, platted in 1907. However, only three blocks of that major development lie within the project area boundaries.

The Part II survey area is noteworthy for its atypical development from small one-to-three block plats. In most of these small-scale additions, the person who filed the plat was not a major real estate developer. Several, like Isaac Underkoffler who platted the Underkoffler Addition (1909) around his home at 1308 E. Randolph Avenue, were farmers who subdivided their land as the city expanded to meet it. Similarly, T.E. Goddard, who platted the two-block Goddard Addition (1908) around his home at 1316 E. Randolph Avenue, worked as a postal carrier. Others, like Peter J. Friesen who platted two one-block additions (both 1909) around his home at 1120 E. Randolph, promoted real estate on a much smaller scale than the Marshalls, Gannons and Goltrys of Enid during this period.

Within a decade of the University's establishment, lots along East Broadway, East Randolph and East Maple Avenues in the East Hill (Part II) project filled in with new construction. As early as 1910, several houses occupied lots in the 1000 to 1400 blocks of Maine, Broadway, Randolph and Maple Avenues within the district (Enid City Directory, 1910). Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for 1917 show substantial development from the eastern edge of the original Enid Townsite, at Tenth Street, to Fifteenth Street. By 1925, the East Hill

(Part II) survey area was more than three-quarters developed with single-family houses, the majority of which were Craftsman-influenced bungalows. While the project area contained no schools or churches by that time, several two-story brick apartment buildings were in place in the 1200 block of Broadway. Commercial buildings, including a frame store and filling station and a two-part commercial complex were the among the first non-residential properties to appear on Broadway. In the remainder of the project area, only a single neighborhood store, at 1106 E. Randolph Avenue, interrupted the otherwise domestic character of the area. Even that building, Myers Cash Grocery, maintained a residential appearance. In 1925, Maine Avenue was the most completely developed of the streets but it is not included in the current project area.

In the following years to 1946, more commercial construction occurred in the district, particularly on East Broadway, a main arterial, and on North Eleventh Street where it intersects with Broadway. Most of the redevelopment that has taken place in the project area has also been along Broadway but the street continues to have a largely residential presence. East Randolph and Maple Avenues retain their original residential character to a remarkable degree. This is especially noteworthy in the case of East Randolph Avenue, which has suffered insensitive redevelopment and deterioration in the Part I project area to the west. In addition, little modern residential construction has occurred throughout the project area except for renovations or alterations to existing buildings. Areas of East Broadway where convenience markets, new apartment complexes and a modern bank and 24-hour teller machine have replaced historic dwellings, remain the most glaring exception to the overall residential character of the neighborhood.

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. *East Hill Neighborhood Walking Tour: 1893-1906*. Enid: n.d.

This walking tour brochure provides architectural and historical information about selected properties within the East Hill Historic District, as well as facts about the additions' developers.

***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 C.E. Gannon and his partner S.R. Marshall who were partly responsible for developing the East Hill Historic District. 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. The Bass Construction Company completed over 1,500 residential buildings.

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. 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 East Hill Historic District. 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 East Hill Historic District.

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 developers and specific properties within the East Hill Historic District.

Sanborn Map 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 East Hill Historic District (Part II) retains its early 20th century architectural fabric to a moderate-to-good degree. It has a somewhat higher percentage of Contributing properties than does the Part I project area. Like the Part I project area, the historic integrity of the neighborhood is compromised by nonhistoric intrusion such as convenience stores, bank buildings and teller machines, modern apartment buildings and insensitive alterations to historic commercial properties. This redevelopment and glaringly inappropriate renovation has taken place primarily along East Broadway. Although the remainder of the current project area retains a significant amount of its historic architectural fabric, substantial alterations have rendered many individual properties as Noncontributing to the historic district. This has occurred to a lesser degree in the Part II project area than in the Part I area to the west and sufficient numbers of properties were determined to be Contributing elements of the neighborhood that it may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district..

Predominantly residential, the East Hill Historic District (Part II) displays a variety of late-19th and early-20th-century architectural styles and building types including modest Queen Anne variants, National Folk, Folk Victorian, Craftsman bungalows, and vernacular expressions. In general, the oldest fully developed streets in the surrounding area were East Maine (outside the project area boundaries) and East Broadway Avenues, but several farmhouses that predate the platting of additions are thought to be extant on East Maple and East Randolph Avenues.

Development occurred in the project area during three fairly distinct periods of Enid's early history. While East Hill developed into an important residential section within the

original Enid townsite, shortly after the 1893 land run, only a few of the houses within the current project area date to that early period of construction. The first wave of construction in Enid's eastern sector ended about 1902 when interest shifted to the west side of town. A second wave of construction in the east side began with the platting of the first Marshall-Gannon Addition in 1905. Subsequently, statehood for Oklahoma and the opening of Oklahoma Christian University

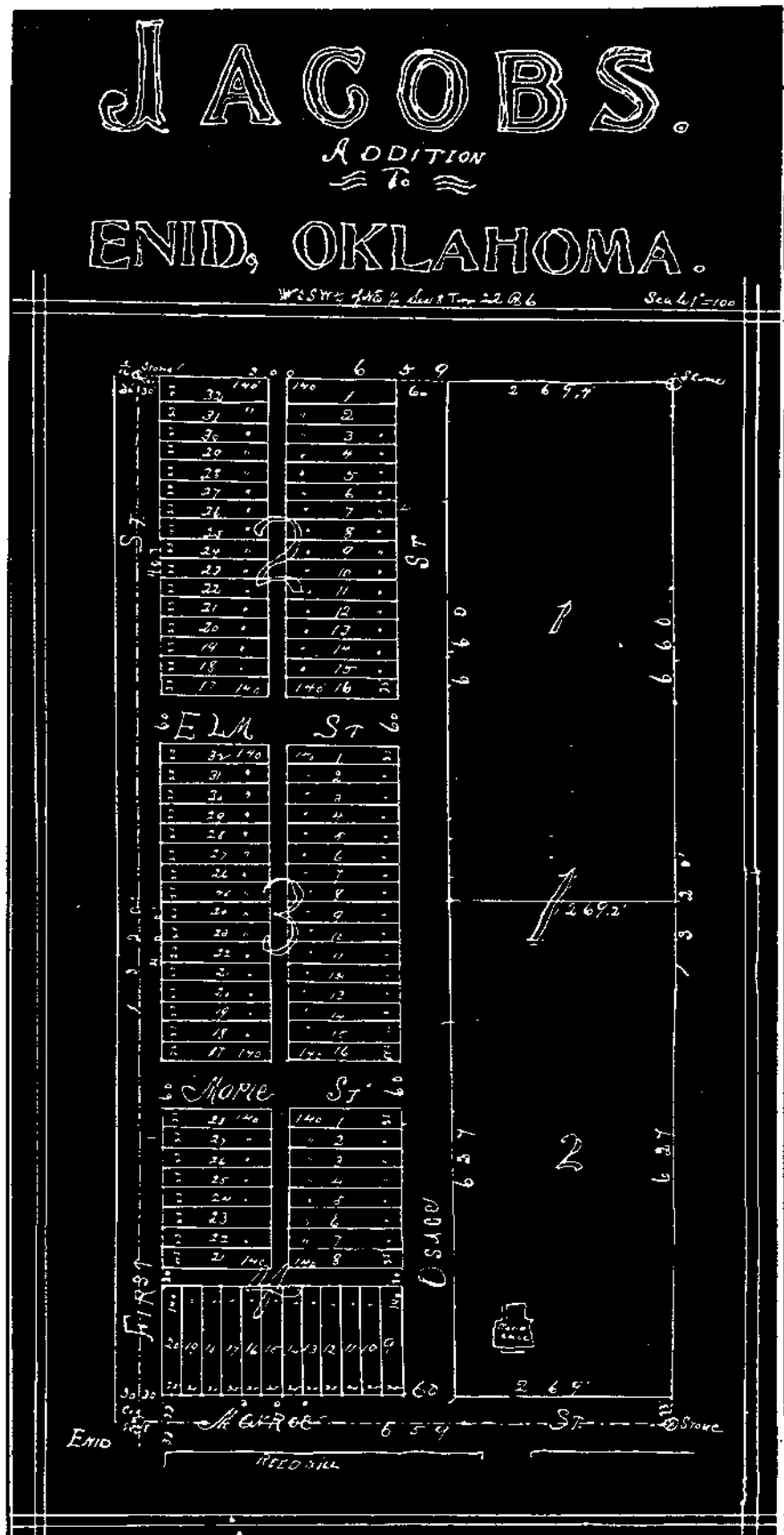


Figure 8. Jacob's Addition (1902).

and the streetcar sustained continued growth in the area. The east side, and particularly the western portion of the East Hill Historic District, experienced a remarkable period of construction between 1905 and about 1910. New construction in the area continued at a slower pace after 1910 until the Garber-Covington Oil Strike of 1916 sparked the last appreciable construction boom in the area. Between 1916 and 1925, new bungalows filled nearly all remaining lots within the Part I project area and more than three quarters in the Part II area.

Today, the East Hill Historic District (Part II) has suffered less from insensitive redevelopment than has the Part I area but alterations to its individual historic properties have similarly compromised the integrity of the district. Fewer properties in the Part II project area appear to be abandoned or neglected to the degree apparent in the Part I area. However, four Contributing properties have been demolished since the 1992 Meacham & Associates survey and a fifth historic property, also Contributing, has recently been demolished since HHM conducted its survey in January. The removal of such historic properties, all of which retained significant architectural fabric, can only detract from the overall character of the district. If these buildings are replaced with modern ones with no concern for compatible design, use and scale, it will further erode the integrity of the district.

Rehabilitation efforts throughout the district have generally been limited to money-saving or money-making alterations. The application of synthetic materials such as storm windows and aluminum or vinyl siding, and the enclosure of porches or windows for perceived energy savings are among the most common changes. Other renovations typically include the removal and/or replacement of porches, porch posts and other original features of historic buildings. Typically, wooden porch posts are replaced with aluminum or wrought iron posts, tongue-in-groove porch floors are replaced with concrete. Sometimes porches are removed and not replaced at all. Owners cite modernization and expense as reasons for replacing historic

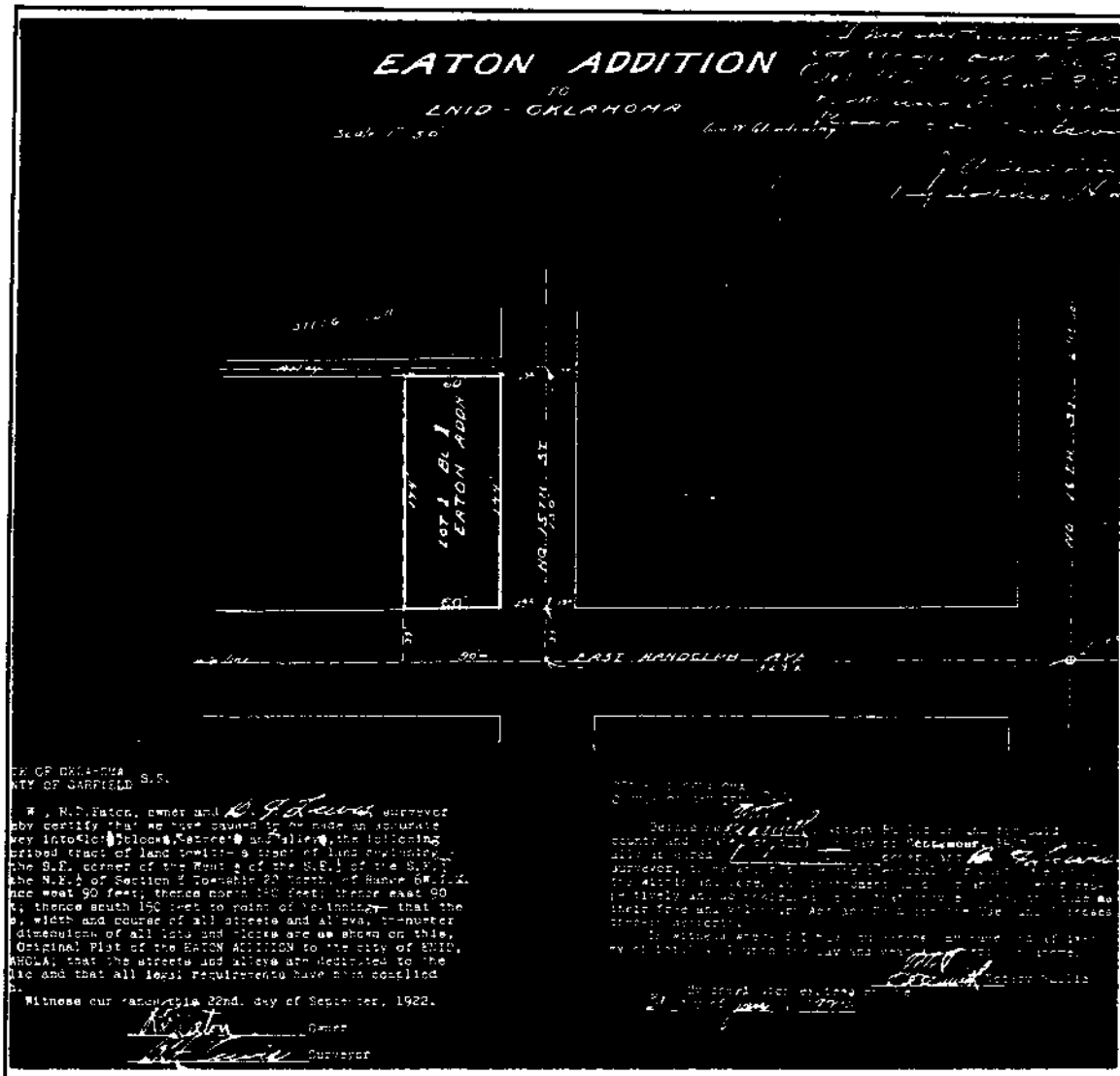


Figure 9. Consisting of only one lot, Eaton Addition was one of the smallest Additions in the East Hill Historic District (Part II).

features with synthetic, outsized or incongruous materials. The cumulative effect has diminished the historic character of the district.

Despite non-historic intrusion and inappropriate alterations, the district retains a large amount of original building stock that could, with interest and effort, be restored to its historic appearance. Of the total 293 buildings identified by Meacham and Associates and HHM, more than 92 percent are historic period properties. Only 22 were built after 1946. Of the historic

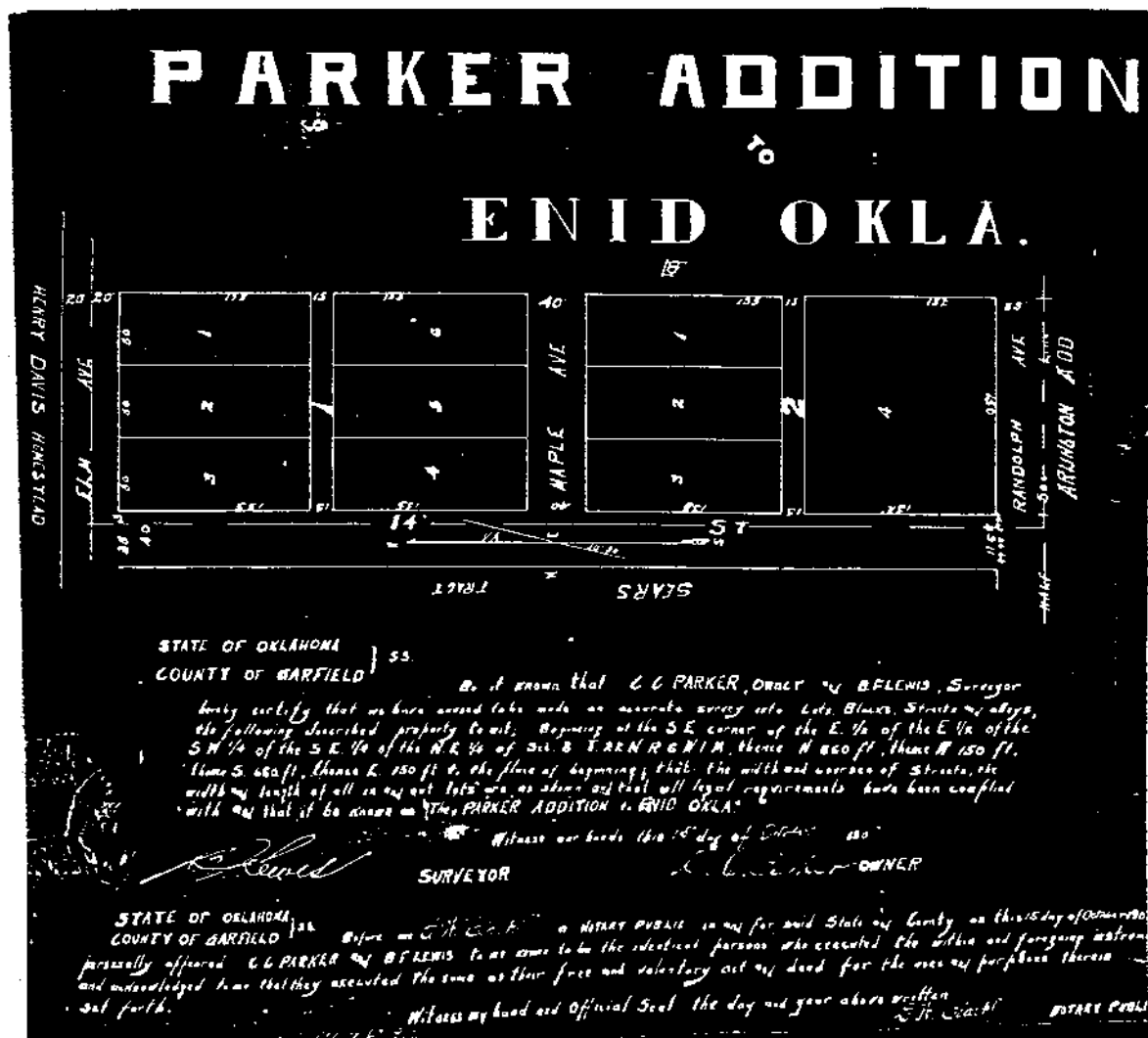


Figure 10. Parker Addition (1908).

period properties, nearly three-quarters or about 74 percent, are Contributing to the district while Noncontributing elements comprise about 26 percent of the district. Thus, the district retains a moderate-to-good degree of integrity and meets the criteria established for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In fact, the entire East Hill project area, both Parts I and II combined, constitutes one of the city's largest concentrations of domestic architecture representing the first decade of the 20th century. If a concerted effort were made to reclaim and restore the area's early houses,

East Hill could be one of the city's most important historic districts for its role in representing the lifestyle of the average Enid citizen in the first decades of the 20th century.

Upon completion of the field work, HHM staff analyzed the district boundaries based upon the architectural integrity of the individual properties and their association with the historic context. After examination of the data collected in both Phases I and II, it is recommended that the city continue its survey efforts in the area to include streets south of the district, principally on East Maine Street which has a good concentration of historic properties, and in the blocks north of East Maple Street which contain hundreds of bungalows similar to those found throughout the East Hill District. Properties along both sides of North Eleventh and North Fifteenth streets, in particular, appear consistent with those within the district. The district boundaries in these instances appear to be rather arbitrary and do not correspond historically with the boundaries of the platted additions.

STATE OF Oklahoma SS
County of Garfield

We, B.F. Lewis Surveyor and Frank B. Buzzard, Owner of the following described Real

Estate to wit: Beginning at point on the half Section line at the SE corner of E 2 - East 2 of East 2 of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section eight (8) Township twenty Two (22) N R six (6) W 1 M thence North thirty three hundred and twenty five (325) feet to the NW corner of said E 2 of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section thence South thirty three hundred and twenty five (325) feet to the NW corner of said E 2 of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section thence East to the place of beginning being the East 1/2 of the East 2 of the NE 1/4 of Section T 22 N R 6 W 1 M, hereby certify that we have caused to be made an accurate survey into lots, blocks, streets and alleys the above described property that the Original plat and books show the width and course of all streets as shown on this Plat. That the above is shown on the Plat by the Surveyor as a base from which future surveys made and that all legal requirements have been complied with.

In witness whereof we have subscribed our names this 25 day of January A.D. 1908

(Signature)

B.F. Lewis Surveyor

Frank B. Buzzard Owner

State of Oklahoma
Garfield County SS

Before me B.F. Huntington, a Notary Public in and for the above named county and state on this 25 day of January Term one appeared Frank B. Buzzard and B.F. Lewis claimants to the above described person, who recited the above foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free and voluntary act for the reasons and purposes therein set forth.

In witness whereof I have so subscribed my hand and affixed my seal this 25 day of

January 1908

Figure 11. Clover Hill Addition (1909)

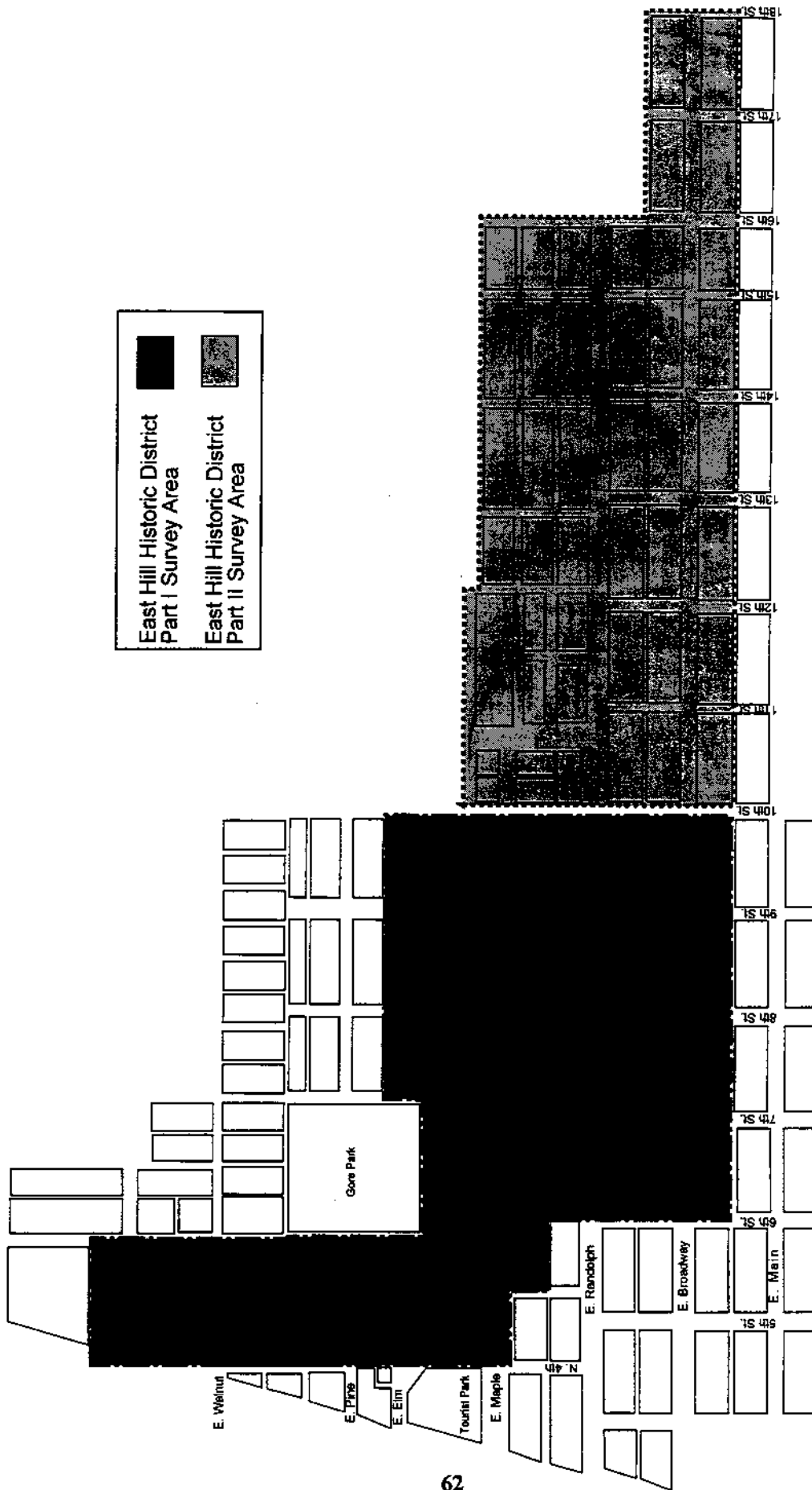


Figure 12. Both Phases of East Hill Historic District.

APPENDIX

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
219 N. 10TH STREET	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (MINIMAL TRADITIONAL)	CA. 1945	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
221 N. 10TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
225 N. 10TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
229 N. 10TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
104 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
107 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
110 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
114 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
120 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
209 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
216 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
220 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
226 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
230 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
301 N. 11TH STREET	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (NEO-COLONIAL REVIVAL)	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
114 N. 12TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
118 N. 14TH STREET	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL (DUTCH)	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
119 N. 14TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
221 N. 14TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
331 N. 14TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
111 S. 14TH STREET	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
310 N. 15TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
114 N. 16TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
212 N. 16TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
214 N. 16TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1000 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	73 ART DECO	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1001 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	O OBJECT	80 OTHER (DUTCH WINDMILL)	CA. 1993	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1005 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1011 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1012 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1015 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1016 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1017 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1021 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1022 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1024 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1025-1027 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1026 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1030 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CA. 1924	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1101 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1970	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1104 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1105 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1106 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1960	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1110 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	73 ART DECO	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1112 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS AND AGE
1115 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (CONTEMPORARY COMMERCIAL)	CA. 1990	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1119 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (CONTEMPORARY COMMERCIAL)	CA. 1975	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1120 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1960	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1124 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1960	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1127 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (CONTEMPORARY COMMERCIAL)	CA. 1980	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1131 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (CONTEMPORARY COMMERCIAL)	CA. 1980	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1202 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1215 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1216 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1221-1223 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (MINIMAL TRADITIONAL)	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1227 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1228 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (CONTEMPORARY)	CA. 1965	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1231 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1302 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (CONTEMPORARY)	CA. 1975	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1306 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1309 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1310 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1314 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1314 (GARAGE APT.) E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1320 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1323 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1327 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1328 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1332 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1405 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1406 (GARAGE APT.) E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1406 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1409 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1412 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1414 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1415 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1417 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1417 (GARAGE APT.) E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1926	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1423-1425 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1429 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1926	INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
1430 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1432 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1502 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1507 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1511 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1515 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1518-1520 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS AND AGE
1519 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1524 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (CONTEMPORARY COMMERCIAL)	CA. 1960	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1601 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1606 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1610 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (MINIMAL TRADITIONAL)	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1701 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	90 MIXED (QUEEN ANNE, TUDOR REVIVAL, BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN)	CA. 1926	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1702 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1705 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1709 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1712-1714 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1715 (GARAGE APT.) BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1940	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1715 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1716 (GARAGE) E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1725 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1731 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1002 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1008 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1012 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1016 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1017-1019 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1101 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1105 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1113 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1117 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1123 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1935	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1124 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1125 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1126 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1129 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1133 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1134 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1134 (GARAGE APT.) E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1137 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1137 (GARAGE APT.) E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1138 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1140 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1141 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1201 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1206 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1207 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1215 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1220 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1224 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1225 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1227 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1301 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1304 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1305 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1306 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1309 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1955	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1314 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1315 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1316 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1325 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1326 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1329 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1330 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (MINIMAL TRADITIONAL)	CA. 1955	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1333 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1401 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1404 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1406 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1407 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1409 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1414 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1415 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1417 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1418 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1421 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1422 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1426 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1427 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1429 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1430 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1432 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1433 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1501 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1502 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1505 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1506 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1509 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1512 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1515 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1516 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1519 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1523 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1526 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1004 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1007 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1009 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1010 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1015 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1017 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1018 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1025 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1918	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1029 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1031 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1102 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1103 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1970	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1105, 1107, & 1109 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1106 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1110 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1111 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1115 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1117 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1118 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (MINIMAL TRADITIONAL)	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1120 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1121 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1900	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1123 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1124 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	40 LATE VICTORIAN	CA. 1900	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1127 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1132 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1935	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1134 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1140 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1142 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1201 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1205-1207 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1210 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1210 1/2 (GARAGE APT.) E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1945	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1213 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1215 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1216 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1217 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-RECE-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1220 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1223 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1970	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
1231 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1301 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1302 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1305 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1308 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1309 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1312 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1315 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1316 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1316 1/2 (GARAGE APT) E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1318 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1319 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1321 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1325 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1328 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1334 E. RANDOLPH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1401 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1402 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1406 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1407 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1409 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1415 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1418 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1421 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1422 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1996

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
1423 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1426 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER (MINIMAL TRADITIONAL)	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1430 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1434 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1501 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1940	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1502 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1506 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
1509 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1512 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
1516 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT