

SURVEY REPORT
INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY OF
Hetherington Heights Second Addition

NORMAN,
CLEVELAND COUNTY,
OKLAHOMA

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ABSTRACT

This document serves as the final survey report for the Intensive Level Survey of the Hetherington Heights Second Addition in Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma. The City of Norman sponsored the survey through their Certified Local Government (CLG) program which received partial funding from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (OK/SHPO). The project emphasized the recording of extant properties at a minimum level of documentation, consisting of preparation of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, survey maps and adequate photo documentation to illustrate each property. The results of the survey provide information useful in making decisions concerning the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility of all buildings within the survey area and, as applicable, the boundaries for potential historic districts.

A.R.C.H. Consulting undertook the survey between November 2016 and June 2017. Project personnel conducted the survey in order to record at a minimum level of documentation the extant buildings within the neighborhood. All houses in the neighborhood were individually documented. Unlike many neighborhoods in Norman, there were no rear garage apartments in the Hetherington Heights Second Addition and very few detached garages. Once documented, the properties were then evaluated to determine their potential National Register eligibility on both an individual and collective basis.

The survey determined that the Hetherington Heights Second Addition as a whole, including the unplatted section in the northeast corner, warranted National Register eligibility as a single historic district. Of the total 141 buildings documented, the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District was determined to contain ninety-seven contributing and forty-four noncontributing resources, equaling an 69% contributing rate. Composed of modest examples of the popular, mid twentieth century, Ranch style, none of the properties in the neighborhood were determined to individually warrant National Register eligibility. As a collective entity, the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District retains a good degree of integrity with only one property being constructed in the neighborhood after the district's period of significance and that house, 706 South Berry Road, being erected in 1977.

In addition to summarizing the results of the survey, this report includes a brief historic context which discusses the development of the Hetherington Heights Second Addition. The report and the individual property files will assist the city in future preservation planning endeavors concerning the Hetherington Heights Second neighborhood. The survey will also facilitate the decision making process pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, should the need arise.

INTRODUCTION

Beginning in November 2016, A.R.C.H. Consulting conducted an intensive level survey of the Hetherington Heights Second Addition. Situated on the west side of Norman, the Hetherington Heights Second neighborhood is located a little more than one mile east of Interstate 35 (I-35), less than a mile from The University of Oklahoma (OU) campus and about a mile-and-a-half west of Norman's central business district. The study area consisted of the Hetherington Heights Second Addition, plus a small unplatted portion on the northeast corner. Platted a street at a time between 1952 and 1958, there are five plats composing the Hetherington Heights Second Addition. These consisted of the Hetherington Heights Second Addition, which platted both sides of West Brooks Street; Blocks 3 and 4 of Hetherington Heights Second Addition, which platted both sides of Caddell Lane; Blocks 5 and 6 of Hetherington Heights Second Addition, which platted both sides of Cruce Street; Blocks 7 and 8 of Hetherington Heights Second Addition, which platted both sides of Leslie Lane; and, Block 9, Hetherington Heights Second Addition, which platted the south side of West Brooks Street except for the unplatted section on the east end of the block.

Clark and Marian Hetherington were the sole land owners involved in the first three plats. On the fourth plat, for Blocks 7 and 8, the Hetheringtons shared ownership with George and Opal McGee. On the far north side of the addition, Block 9, the Hetheringtons were co-owners with Wayne and Myrna McCloud and Jack and Marilyn Dean. Clark Hetherington owned and operated the Hetherington Agency, which was a local insurance, realty and building company.

The dates of construction for buildings in the Hetherington Heights Second neighborhood were arrived at using a combination of available Norman city directories, Cleveland County Clerk records and Cleveland County Assessor records. Platted between 1952 and 1958, the Hetherington Heights Second Addition developed after the last available Sanborn Fire Insurance map for the community, which was a 1944 update to the 1925 maps. As such, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps provided no useful information for this survey.

The Norman Public Library Central holds the available criss-cross city directories for Norman. The directories are available on a fairly consistent basis for the 1950s and 1960s. With only one property built after 1965, the city directories proved to be an invaluable source of information with the date of construction typically estimated as the year previous to the first listing of the property in the city directory. The Cleveland County Assessor records are available online and included an estimated date of construction. Although these records often reflect a "best guess" for pre-1950 properties, the information provided for the properties in the Hetherington Heights Second Addition was similar in many case to the information derived from the Norman city directories. As such, the records available at the County Assessor's office were valuable in corroborating the information derived from the city directories.

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation, as well as the OK/SHPO's 2013 *Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide*. The National Register's criteria for evaluation (36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.4) were utilized to evaluate the documented properties.

Project personnel consisted of Cynthia Savage, principal with A.R.C.H. Consulting. With a Master of Arts degree in Applied History and nearly twenty-five years of professional experience in Oklahoma's preservation field, Ms. Savage meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications in the area of architectural history. Ms. Savage has conducted multiple architectural/historic surveys for residential neighborhoods and prepared over 100 National Register nominations.

RESEARCH DESIGN

As identified in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Identification*, a research design consists of three elements. The first element is identification of project objectives. The second element is discussion of the methods used to implement the study. The third element is the expected results of the study, including the reasons for those expectations.

Project Objectives

The intensive architectural/historic survey of the Hetherington Heights Second had four objectives:

The first objective was to minimally document each resource located within the study area. Minimal documentation included preparation of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and at least two elevation photographs of each property.

The second objective was to evaluate each resource's eligibility for the National Register using the criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4). This included considering the potential individual eligibility of the resources and determining contributing/noncontributing status of each property in relationship to a potential historic district.

The third objective was to determine the particulars for any historic district identified, including the period of significance, areas of significance and recommended boundaries.

The fourth objective was to prepare a brief historic context for the study area. The context coalesces information about the development of the residential area based on the related theme, specific time period and geographic area. This component of the survey, in combination with the final report as a whole, provides the City of Norman with needed historic development information to inform the decision making process.

Methodology

The first task was for project personnel to acquire a working familiarity with the area. This was accomplished by driving through the area. Next came the process of gathering archival information. This included reviewing information available from the city of Norman, the Norman Library, the OK/SHPO, the Oklahoma Historical Society's Research Center, the Cleveland County Assessor's Office, the Cleveland County Clerk's Office, *The Norman Transcript* and *The Daily Oklahoman*. As to be expected, the city directories, articles in *The Norman Transcript* and records at the Cleveland County Courthouse provided the foundation of information for the study.

Fieldwork for the project included photographing all individual properties within the survey area, regardless of age or condition. At least two photographs of each property were taken. The views are typically oblique, except in cases when the oblique view was obscured by vegetation. Consistent with OK/SHPO guidance, the photographs were taken digitally with the images burned onto archival gold DVDs.

The combination of archival research and fieldwork was then used to complete the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for each property. As part of this process, each resource was evaluated for National Register eligibility. The criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4) was used to formulate the determination of eligibility. In addition to maintaining historic integrity sufficient to convey its significance, a property eligible for the National Register must possess at least one of the following:

Criterion A: association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;

Criterion B: association with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

Criterion D: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

All four criteria were given consideration in the evaluative process, although based on the nature of the study and involved resources, Criterion D was considered unlikely at the project's outset. For similar reasons, the majority of criteria considerations were not considered relevant for this study. Of the seven criteria considerations¹, only Criteria Consideration G was considered to have possible application to the properties in this survey. Criteria Consideration G allows an exemption for properties which have achieved significance within the past fifty years as long as the property is of exceptional significance. As defined in the National Register bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "exceptional significance" applies when the associated event is of "extraordinary importance" or, as a category, the resources are so fragile that examples of any age are unusual. This criteria consideration failed to have application in the survey area because there were no properties that were less than fifty years of age which were of exceptional significance.

As defined by the National Register, integrity is composed of seven qualities. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. While a property may retain certain aspects of integrity to a higher degree than other aspects, a property must retain sufficient characteristics of each aspect to ably convey the historic significance of a property in order to meet eligibility requirements. Although resources within a historic district may lack individual distinction, these resources must retain their overall integrity to be considered contributing to the historic property. Usually, contributing resources within a historic district at a minimum retain a moderate to high degree of integrity. Because individual resources must convey their

¹ The seven National Register criteria considerations are: (A) Religious Properties; (B) Moved Properties; (C) Birthplaces and Graves; (D) Cemeteries; (E) Reconstructed Properties; (F) Commemorative Properties; and, (G): Properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.

unique aspects of significance, a property individually eligible for the National Register typically retains a fairly high degree of integrity.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Norman is, and has been for many years, thriving as the home of the University of Oklahoma and the political seat of Cleveland County. This economic wellness has allowed the community to spread well beyond its early boundaries while also maintaining its historic core. With the university and I-35 located in close proximity to the Hetherington Heights Second neighborhood and with one of the community's main thoroughfares, West Boyd Street, connecting the residential development to these two primary destinations in Norman, it was anticipated that the Hetherington Heights Second area would be a thriving neighborhood with the homes being well-kept. Due to the proximity to the university, it was also anticipated that there would be a certain amount of rental property in the area. Rental property lends itself to ongoing modifications, which can have an impact on the integrity of the buildings.

As a popular, convenient resident area in a prosperous Oklahoma community, it was expected that the individual buildings would have been subject to modification as part of the effort to enhance modern conveniences and desirability. These modernization efforts were a concern as these types of changes frequently diminish the historic character of the individual resources. This, in turn, has a cumulative impact on the overall historic character of an area.

AREA SURVEYED

The study area (see Map #1) consisted of a four-and-a-half block area on the west side of Norman. The survey area was bounded on the north by West Boyd Street, on the east by South Berry Road, on the south by West Brooks Street, and on the west by Wylie Road. The survey boundaries included only the south side of West Boyd Street but both sides of West Brooks Street. There were only two properties addressed on South Berry Road and no properties addressed on Wylie Road.

From north to south, the streets in the study were West Boyd Street, then Leslie Lane, then Cruce Street, then Caddell Lane and then West Brooks Street. On all the streets except West Brooks Street, all of the properties were addressed within the 1200 block only. On West Boyd Street, the properties were addressed at a combination of the 1200, 1300 and 1400 blocks.

The size of the lots are uniform within each of the five different plats; however, the size of the lots differed slightly between the plats. With a 140' X 85' lot on each of the four corners, the first and second plats, dividing West Brooks and Caddell Lane respectively, contained thirty more lots that measured an approximate 140' X 72'. Somewhat smaller, the lots along Leslie Lane in the fourth plat measured 137' long with a matching width of 85' on the corners and 72' for the remaining lots.

For unknown reasons, the third plat, laying out Cruce Street, provided more spacious lots. On the west side of the third plat, the lots were 140' X 125' with the lots on the east side of the plat being 140' X 107' and Lot 5 in the center being the same. Adjacent to Lot 5 on both sides of Cruce Street, Lot 6 was slightly larger at 140' X 108'. The remaining lots along Cruce Street were a standard 140' X 100', which still were considerably larger than the lots in the rest of the Hetherington Heights Second Addition.

In all, Cruce Street contained only about twelve lots on each side of the street. The remaining streets had seventeen lots on each side of the street, except for West Boyd Street which only contained only fifteen lots. West Boyd Street's lots, which did not extend east all the way to South Berry Road like the rest of the plats due to the unplatted section on the east corner, were the smallest of the entire area. With the exception of the far west lot, which measured 140' X 96', the remaining fourteen lots in the final plat for the Hetherington Heights Second Addition measured only 140' X 63'.

Although there was consistency overall in the size of the lots, the number of properties varied by street. In all, West Brooks Street contained thirty-three houses; Caddell Lane had the most at thirty-four; Cruce Street had a total of twenty-four properties; Leslie Lane had thirty-two dwellings; West Boyd Street had sixteen which included one property in the unplatted east corner; and South Berry Road had two residences. Of the South Berry Road dwellings, one was built in the unplatted portion and the other laid within the area platted by the fourth Hetherington Heights Second plat.

Hetherington Heights 2nd Addition

Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Map #1: Survey Area

Legend
Study Area



The study area encompassed about forty-four acres of residential development located about a mile-and-a-half southeast of Norman's historic downtown. The perimeter of the survey area covered approximately 1.1 miles. The survey area was determined through the CLG subgrant process.

SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 141 buildings were minimally documented in the Hetherington Heights Second Addition (see Maps #2). All of the properties were single dwellings with no multi-family or garage apartments in the neighborhood. Only a few properties had detached garages and none of these were original as the houses were uniformly constructed with integral garages. With few exceptions, the garages were located on the west side of the façade for each house. Some of the houses, particularly the corner houses, had garages on the west elevation.

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must possess both significance and historic integrity. One without the other is not sufficient to meet National Register requirements. Historic properties that consist of multiple buildings or structures, such as historic districts, have the resources divided into two groups through the assignment of contributing or noncontributing status to each resource.

Resources within a historic district are determined to be contributing to the property if they were both present during the period of significance and retain sufficient historic integrity to convey the significance of the district. If the date of construction for a resource falls after the period of significance, the resource is unable to reflect the historic importance of the district and, accordingly, is determined to be a noncontributing resource.

For evaluation purposes, the entire study area was initially assessed for contributing/noncontributing status to the Hetherington Heights Second Addition. In order to evaluate the buildings within the context of the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District, it was necessary to first establish a period of significance for the neighborhood and second to evaluate the historic integrity of each resource.

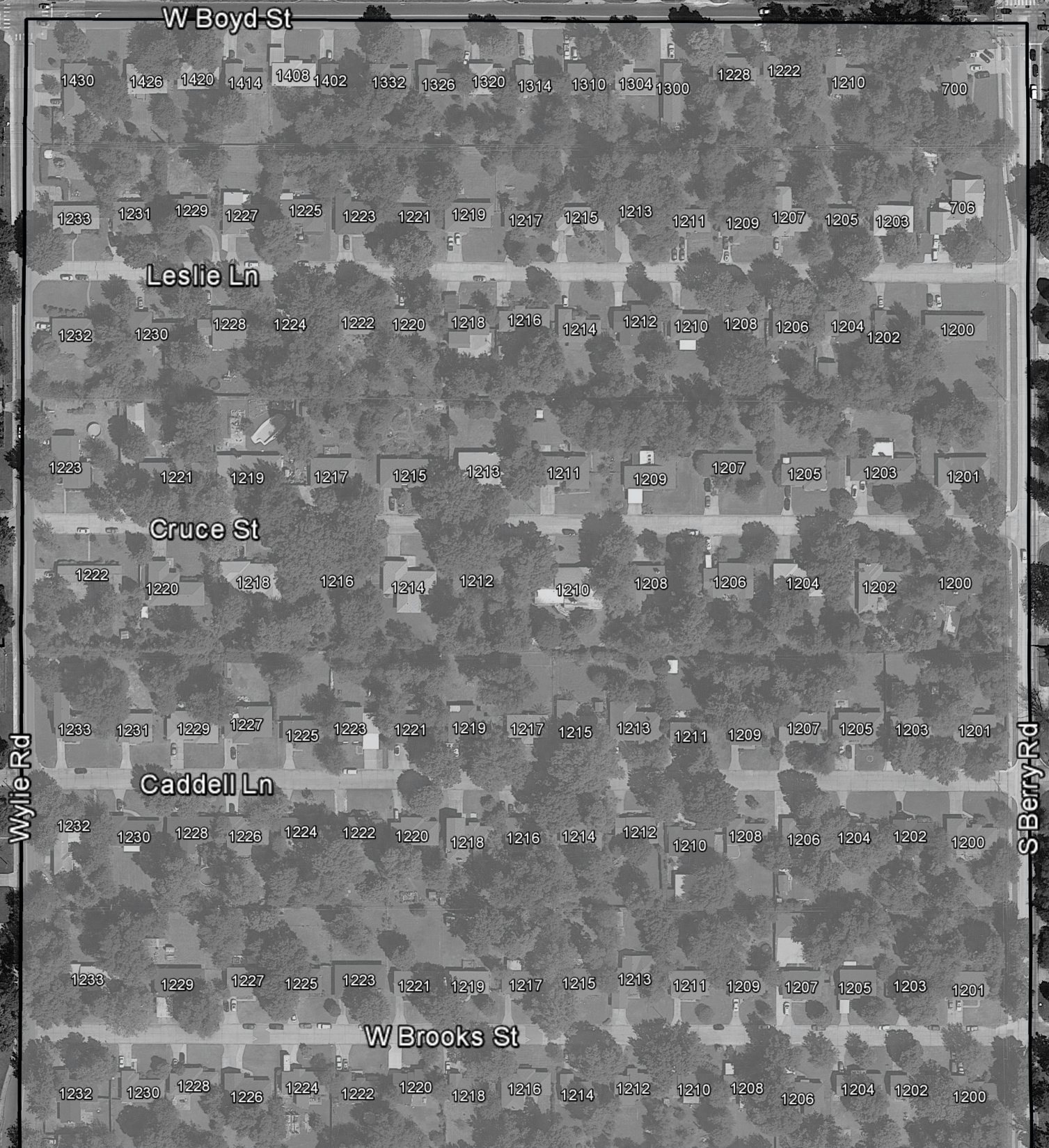
Based on the development of the neighborhood, the period of significance identified for the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District was 1952 through 1960. The start date for the period of significance corresponds to the year of the first Hetherington Heights Second plat, which initiated formation of the blocks, streets and early buildings of the neighborhood. The end date for the period of significance was based on the conclusion of significant continuous construction activity in the neighborhood.

Of the documented 141 properties, 140 were constructed during the period of significance (see Map #3). Of the 140, twenty-seven were built in 1952 with twenty-eight erected the following year. Representing the high point of development, there were thirty-two houses constructed in the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District in 1954. The following year, thirty-one homes went up in the neighborhood. Dropping dramatically, only four homes were built in 1956, one in 1957 and five during 1958. The year 1959 brought a notable jump in construction activity with ten dwellings being erected. Bringing the preponderance of development in the Hetherington Heights Second Addition to an end, just two houses were built in 1960. The single remaining property constructed after the district's period of significance was erected in 1977. In all, 99% of

Hetherington Heights 2nd Addition

Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Map #2: Addresses

Legend
Study Area



Google earth

© 2017 Google


600 ft

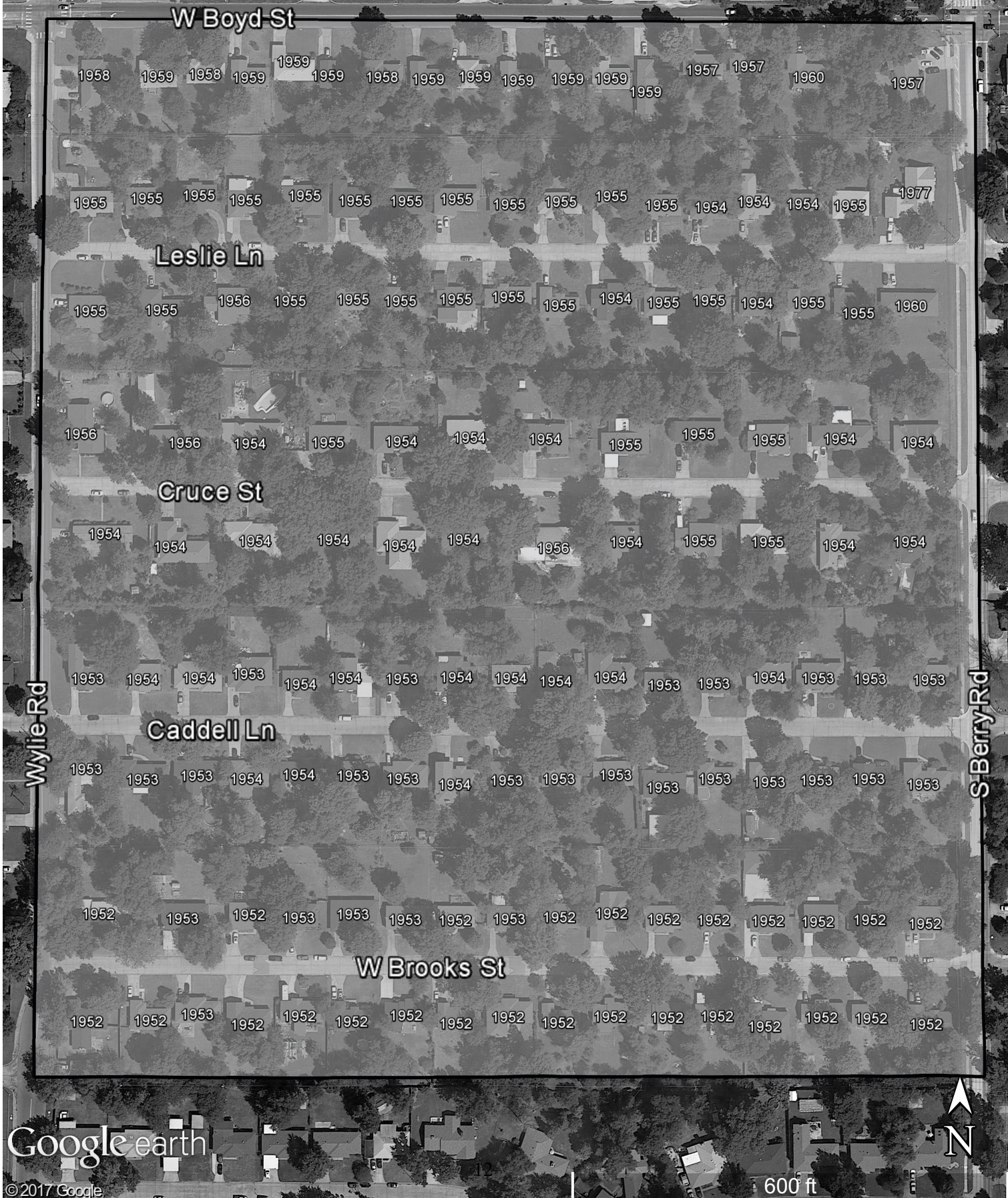


Hetherington Heights 2nd Addition

Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma
Map #3: Dates of Construction

Legend

 Study Area



the existing building stock in the district was constructed during the period of significance.

As mentioned above, the second component to evaluating resources for National Register eligibility is assessing the resource's retention of historic integrity. Each building is evaluated individually for its overall ability to convey its historic significance. Over the passage of time, most houses are subjected to minor modifications. For the most part, these alterations will not affect the overall assessment of historic integrity. However, some individual changes significantly alter the ability of the property to convey its significance by obscuring character defining features and elements of the property. Additionally, while some modifications do not by themselves necessarily overly diminish the retention of historic integrity, in combination these changes may destroy the ability of the property to convey its significance.

The most frequent alteration to historic residential properties has been covering of the original exterior wall material with aluminum or vinyl siding. Although dominated by full brick veneer, there were a number of houses in the district that had a combination of brick with some type of siding. Buildings with replacement siding were usually counted as contributing unless the replacement wall material stripped the building of character defining ornamental detail or was applied in an inappropriate manner. Unlike with pre-mid twentieth century modern residential buildings, the use of vertical siding on mid twentieth century houses was popular so the presence of vertical siding was deemed an original characteristic for siding in the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District and, thus, did not result in the determination of noncontributing.

The replacement of original windows with vinyl or metal windows was also a common modification that did not by itself result in a determination of noncontributing, unless the window openings were noticeably smaller or reduced in number. Replacement windows which were smaller than the original windows and, thus, required the addition of a filler material did not result in the designation of noncontributing as long as the original window opening remained readily discernible. Changes to the type of window, for example replacing casement windows with hung windows, was a significant change that resulted in a noncontributing determination. Changes in the number of lights in the window, such as from a two-over-two to a six-over-six window, was deemed a minor change that did not affect the contributing/noncontributing status by itself as long as the type of window (typically hung) remained the same. Alteration to the overall fenestration pattern by closing in or adding windows also generally resulted in the determination of noncontributing.

A property was almost always considered noncontributing if the front porch had been infilled or enclosed in a permanent manner. Likewise, the addition of a nonhistoric porch entry or entry surround caused the property to be determined noncontributing. The changes to the porch dramatically alter the feel and design of the house. Typically in a porch enclosure, the original openings are filled with windows and some type of filler materials such as wood or brick.

More common in the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District was the conversion of the garage to living space. This was achieved by enclosing the original opening, usually with some type of fill material and windows. Houses with enclosed garages were determined to be noncontributing. The addition of a carport in a permanent manner also resulted in the assessment of noncontributing for several properties in the district. Carports that were not integrated into the house and were not overwhelming in terms of scale did not result in a determination of noncontributing.

Other additions to the property impacted the contributing/noncontributing status of the building depending largely on the location of the addition, as well as the size. If the addition was confined to the back of the property, it did not usually affect the status of the house. If the addition was attached to the side and altered the view of the façade, the house was typically determined to be noncontributing. A second story addition automatically resulted in the classification of the property as noncontributing due to the radical change in the building's historic design. Similar to other modifications, other types of additions were viewed on an individual basis with the deciding factor being the impact on the house's integrity of materials, design, feeling and association.

The introduction of elements that were not stylistically compatible with the dominant architectural style of the building was also a modification that contributed to a finding of noncontributing. Similarly, the removal of elements that conveyed the building's architectural style so that the building was unable to convey any particular style typically resulted in a determination of noncontributing.

Using the above criteria, ninety-seven of the total 141 properties documented as part of the Hetherington Heights Second survey were determined to be contributing (see Map #4). This equaled a 69% contributing rate. The remaining forty-four buildings were deemed noncontributing. One of the forty-four was classified as noncontributing due to insufficient age, having been constructed after the period of significance. The remaining forty-three houses were determined noncontributing due to a lack of historic integrity.

Stylistically, the Ranch style was the dominant architectural style in the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District with 139 examples. Only one house, 1210 Cruce Street, was identified as being in the stylized version of the Ranch style. The remaining two houses in the neighborhood were classified as being in the Contemporary style.

The Hetherington Heights Second Historic District was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Dominated by modest examples of the popular mid twentieth century Ranch style and extremely cohesive in terms of rhythm and design, the neighborhood was readily distinguishable from the adjoining additions and forms a unified unit that merits recognition.

As discussed above, the period of significance for the district extended from 1952 through 1960. This period corresponded to the first plat in the neighborhood through the

Hetherington Heights Second Historic District


Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma

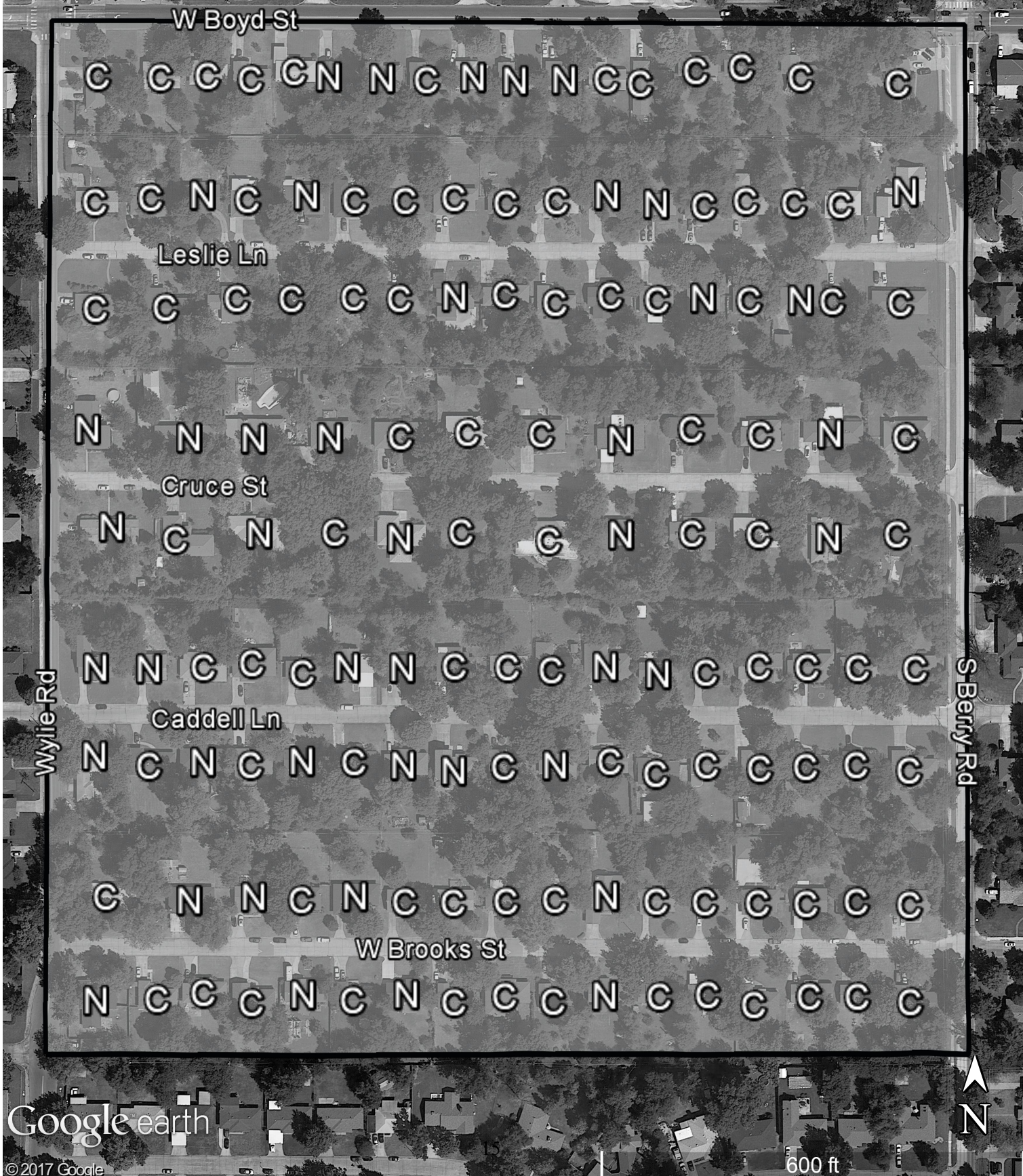
Map #4: National Register Status

C = Contributing

N = Noncontributing

Legend

 Study Area



preponderance of historic construction activity. The specific area of significance for the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District was architecture.

The Hetherington Heights Second Historic District boundaries adhered to the boundaries for the survey and reflect the historic design of the addition, including the unplatted portion in the northeast corner. The district's north boundary was set at West Boyd Street with the east boundary being South Berry Road. The district's south boundary was set at West Brooks Street with both sides of the street part of the district. The district's west boundary was set at Wylie Road.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Similar to many towns in central Oklahoma, Norman's origins date primarily back to 1889 and the first Oklahoma land run. Prior to the land run, Norman and most of the rest of the future state of Oklahoma was part of Indian Territory. Aptly named the Unassigned Lands because the area was not assigned to any Native American tribe, the 1889 land run opened what would become central Oklahoma and, among various other towns, Norman to non-Native American settlement on April 22, 1889. Prior to 1889, Norman had a brief history as a stop along the branch line that extended through what would become central Oklahoma by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) Railway beginning in 1884. The railroad station, and subsequently the city, was named for a government engineer, Abner E. Norman, who supervised the federal survey crew which camped in the vicinity of the present town in 1872.²

Although Congress provided regulations for the land run, the legislators failed to authorize a territorial government for the Unassigned Lands. Over a year after the 1889 land run, Congress finally passed the Oklahoma Organic Act on May 2, 1890. This act organized the government of Oklahoma Territory, in addition to other important matters. Under the Oklahoma Organic Act, the first seven counties of the future state of Oklahoma were created. Cleveland County was one of these first seven counties created in Oklahoma Territory.³ Norman was quickly designated the county seat of Cleveland County.

Two major state institutions greatly influenced the maturation of Norman during the last decade of the nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century and beyond. The "most important factor in the growth" of Norman was the presence of OU in the city. The university opened its doors in September 1892 in a building on Main Street in Norman. By 1948, over eleven hundred students attended the school which included almost one hundred buildings on a main campus of nearly three hundred acres on the southwest side of Norman. Through the 1950s, enrollment and the size of the main campus remained relatively the same; however, the school also owned more than 2,000 acres elsewhere, including in other parts of Norman, Oklahoma City and Willis, Oklahoma.⁴

The second state institution which significantly affected the development of Norman was Central State Hospital. Opened in 1915 in a previously private owned mental institution, Central State Hospital became the state's largest mental treatment center by the late 1940s. In addition to operating its own farm and dairy, the hospital also ran canning plants, a laundry, a mattress factory, and a furniture factory. In all by 1949, the hospital

² Institute of Community Development, University of Oklahoma, "Norman, the University City: Community Resources," (Norman: Community Development Committee of the Norman Chamber of Commerce, 1949), 5.

³ Arrel Morgan Gibson, *Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries*, 2nd edition (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), 176-178.

⁴ Institute of Community Development, "Norman, the University City," 5.

was valued at over four million dollars with 111 buildings spread over an area of 820 acres. Renamed Griffin Memorial Hospital in 1953, the facility continued to offer mental services through the twenty-first century, although significantly reduced in size and scope from its twentieth century heyday.⁵

During much of the first half of the twentieth century, Norman had relatively few industries; however, agriculture was a long term economic mainstay for the town. As described in *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*, “The business life of the town (was) dependent upon the university and the surrounding country-trade area.” At the time of Oklahoma’s statehood in 1907, Cleveland County boasted 371,640 acres of farm land with 90,000 acres under cultivation. By 1930, there were 2,011 farms operating in the county, mostly by tenant farmers which typical of Oklahoma would add to the statewide agricultural crisis of the 1930s. However, even into the latter 1930s, Norman’s main street was characterized as largely serving area farmers. Wheat, oats, sorghums, and barley were favored crops in the 1960s, along with a good number of cattle, hogs, sheep and chickens. In the early 2000s, Cleveland County claimed 1,017 farms spread over 162,308 acres, a decline of just under a 1,000 farms from the 1930s.⁶

The federal government played a critical role in spurring Norman’s growth in the 1940s and 1950s. Directly related to World War II, the United States Navy opened two installations in Norman in the early 1940s. The first of these was the Naval Training School, subsequently called the Naval Air Technical Training Center, which was established in Norman in 1941. The following year, a military base for this program was constructed south of the OU campus. In 1942, taking advantage of an offer by the university for 160 acres north of Norman, the Navy established a navy pilot training field aptly called the Naval Air Station. Together, these two naval facilities attracted 20,000 men, often with their families, to Norman during a five-year period. In mid-1946, both installations were placed in caretaker status and acquired by the university. The Naval Air Technical Training center became known as the South Campus and the Naval Air Station became North Campus, later the OU Research Park. Although the Naval Air Technical Station was briefly reactivated in the 1950s for use during the Korean War, both facilities remain to this day under the authority of the university.⁷

While deactivation of the Naval facilities marked the end of direct, sizeable, federal, military involvement in Norman, the town continued to experience a boom spurred by related federal activities. Following the end of WWII, returning soldiers flocked to Norman and the university to take advantage of educational opportunities offered under the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, informally known as the G.I. Bill. Typically

⁵ Ibid, 5. See also Kent Ruth et al., *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958), 173-174 and *The Daily Oklahoman*, (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), 13 March 2011.

⁶ *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State*, (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941), 156-157. See also Linda D. Wilson, “Cleveland County,” *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/C/CLO13.html>, (accessed January 2014).

⁷ Dr. Tom Selland, et al. *Architectural/Historic Survey of Norman, Part II Historic Context*, (Norman: Design/Research Center, College of Architecture, University of Oklahoma, 1988), 173-174.

bringing their families with them, the former servicemen overwhelmed the available housing market and spurred construction in previously undeveloped or sparsely developed areas.

Norman experienced a relatively stable population growth through the majority of the first half of the twentieth century. It must be remembered, however, that these population numbers did not accurately reflect the number of people actually living within Norman due to the number of college students residing in the town on a temporary basis. In 1900, the town population stood at 2,225, nearly triple the 787 residents recorded in the first official census of the town in 1890. By the time Oklahoma was officially granted statehood in 1907, Norman's population stood at 3,040. Three years later, the town's population had risen to 3,724, a gain of nearly seven hundred residents. In 1920, Norman claimed just over five thousand residents. The 1920s proved to be a major decade of growth for Norman. City population nearly doubled from 5,004 in 1920 to 9,603 in 1930. Gaining slightly less than 2,000 residents in the ensuing decade, by 1940 Norman's population stood at 11,429 citizens.⁸

Beginning with the war years of the 1940s, Norman's development accelerated exponentially. By 1950, city population reached 27,006, almost tripling in just twenty years. The 1950s resulted in a modest population growth of 6,406 residents to bring the 1960 population to 33,412. This progress was generally attributed to "civic improvements and the educational and cultural advantages that go with a college town." During the 1960s, Norman's population virtually exploded to reach 52,117 residents in 1970. This represented a change of 18,705 citizens in ten years. Exceptional growth continued so that in 1980, Norman's population stood at 68,020 and in 1990, 80,071. Development continued in the 1990s with Norman becoming the third most populous city in the state, only behind Oklahoma City and Tulsa.⁹

During the 1940s, the demand for housing in Norman was at crisis levels. This was first due to World War II and then the returning soldiers that took advantage of the G.I. Bill to attend school at OU. Although the Norman Householders Association announced that there was a housing surplus in Norman in July 1949, university faculty who were having to move out of university student housing found it "extremely difficult" to find housing in Norman.¹⁰

One of the local firms that stepped in to fill the void in Norman's post-war housing market was the Hetherington Agency. Initially selling insurance, the firm quickly moved into real estate and development. The firm was established by Norman native William Clark Hetherington, who commonly went by his second name. Born in 1921, Hetherington was the son of Helen Rowena Hetherington and William Leslie

⁸ Institute of Community Development, "Norman, the University City," 8.

⁹ Larry O'Dell, "Norman," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/N/NO006.html>, (accessed January 2014). See also Ruth, *A Guide to the Sooner State*, 172.

¹⁰ *Daily Oklahoman*, 13 July 1949.

Hetherington. Helen Hetherington taught equitation classes at OU and William Hetherington was a longtime banker for the First National Bank in Norman and later at City National Bank. Following her husband's death in 1948, Helen joined Clark in his business until her death in 1954.¹¹

Before joining the war effort, Clark Hetherington attended OU and participated in ROTC training. During his university days, Hetherington also was captain of the OU polo team and, later, was instrumental in bringing polo back to Norman during the 1950s. During the war, Hetherington was a Battalion Commander for the 11th Airborne Division. Following the war, Hetherington first tried his hand at being a professional golfer but within about three weeks had returned to Norman to "start a career selling insurance." According to an interview with his son, Judge Bill Hetherington, "That insurance company turned into a development company, and he ended up developing nearly a third of Norman over many years."¹²

According to the grantor/grantee records at the Cleveland County Clerk's Office, Hetherington, along with his wife Marion (Unger) Hetherington, began purchasing land in the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 9 North, Range 3 West in 1952. Moving quickly, the couple certified the "Hetherington Heights Second Addition" at the end of January 1952. Previously, the couple, along with E. M. and Jessica May Farley, had platted the Hetherington Heights Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, in June 1950. The first Hetherington Heights Addition was located on the east side of South Berry Road between Cruce and West Boyd streets. The original Hetherington Heights Addition was designed significantly different from the Hetherington Heights Second Addition with a cul-de-sac on Leslie Lane and lots that generally measured 140' by 80'.¹³

The Norman city planning commission certified the first plat for the Hetherington Heights Second Addition on February 19, 1952. Within a week, the plat was filed at the County Clerk's Office. Comprising the portion of the addition along both sides of West Brooks Street, the development proved immediately successful with twenty-seven of the thirty-three properties on West Brooks Street being constructed in 1952. The remaining six houses were all in place within the following year.¹⁴

To ensure the uniformity of the neighborhood, the original Hetherington Heights Second plat included the restriction that no buildings in the area could be erected until the building plans, specifications and plot plan showing the location of the building were

¹¹ Sara Brown, "Part of the Legacy: The Hetheringtons," available http://www.ou.edu/web/news_events/articles/news_2013/hetheringtonfamily.html, accessed 11 November 2016. See also *Daily Oklahoman*, 22 July 1946 (6) and 31 August 1954 (7) and "Clark Hetherington," *Find A Grave Memorial*, <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=85174821>, accessed 11 November 2016.

¹² Ibid. See also *Daily Oklahoman*, 28 June 1964 (140).

¹³ Grantor/Grantee Records, Cleveland County Clerk's Office, Norman, Oklahoma. See also plats for Hetherington Heights Second Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, and Hetherington Heights Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, (available Cleveland County Clerk's Office, Norman, Oklahoma).

¹⁴ Plat for Hetherington Heights Second Addition.

“approved in writing as to conformity and harmony of external design with existing structures in the subdivision, and as to location of the building with respect to topography and finished ground elevation.” The required approval was to be given by a committee composed of Clark Hetherington and John Wilkerson or a representative designated by the aforementioned committee members. The “powers and duties” of the committee was to end on January 1, 1972. The successive plats also included this restriction with the latter plats each extending the previous termination date of the committee by a year.¹⁵

The remaining restrictions in the plats were common for the period, dealing with such things as a uniform building line and activities and structures that were not allowed in the neighborhood. These other restrictions in the initial plat were to remain in effect until January 1, 1982 with automatic renewals for ten year periods unless a majority vote of the lot owners agreed to change the covenants. As with the review committee, the later plats each extended the termination date by a year.¹⁶

Less than a year after filing the first plat for the neighborhood, the Hetheringtons certified the plat for Blocks 3 and 4 of Hetherington Heights Second Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, on October 14, 1952. The city planning commission certified the plat at a meeting held on October 21, 1952 and the document was filed at the courthouse on December 3, 1952. Developing Caddell Lane in the district, twenty-two homes in the neighborhood were built in 1953 with twelve being built the following year.¹⁷

Almost two years after certifying the original plat for the Hetherington Heights Second Addition, the Hetheringtons dedicated the plat for Blocks 5 and 6 of Hetherington Heights Second Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, on January 2, 1954. As with the first plat, the notary public certifying the Hetheringtons signatures on the plat was Clark’s mother, Helen Hetherington. In a different twist than the previous plats, the plat was certified by the local planning commission on December 17, 1953, which was prior to the Hetheringtons’ certification. The third plat was filed at the Cleveland County Clerk’s office on June 12, 1954. Providing the houses along Cruce Street, the third plat was not as quickly developed as the previous streets. This was possibly due to the higher lot and house prices based on the bigger lots. During 1954, fifteen residences were built on Cruce Street. The following year, six houses went up on Cruce Street with three houses being constructed in 1956.¹⁸

Consisting of land owned by Clark and Marion Hetherington and George M. and Opal L. McGee, the fourth Hetherington Heights Second plat was certified by the owners on August 31, 1954. The city planning commission certified the plat on August 17, 1954 with the document being filed for record at the county courthouse on September 9, 1954.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Plat for Blocks 3 and 4 of Hetherington Heights Second Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, (available Cleveland County Clerk’s Office, Norman, Oklahoma).

¹⁸ Plat for Blocks 5 and 6 of Hetherington Heights Second Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, (available Cleveland County Clerk’s Office, Norman, Oklahoma).

Covering Leslie Lane, development in this portion of the neighborhood was slow to take off. Just five houses were erected on Leslie Lane in 1954. More significant development occurred in 1955 with twenty-five homes being constructed on Leslie Lane. Only one house was built on Leslie Lane in 1956 and, among the last homes in the built in the addition, was the house at 1200 Leslie Lane which was built in 1960. The only home built in the neighborhood which post-dated 1970 was 706 South Berry Road, which has a secondary address of 1201 Leslie Lane.¹⁹

Almost four years after the development of Blocks 7 and 8 and over six years after the initial plat, the final plat in the Hetherington Heights Second Addition was certified by its four owners on May 31, 1958. Possibly contributing to the delay, the Hetherington Heights Third Addition, lying directly west of Wylie Road, opened to development in mid-1955. In addition to the Hetheringtons, the land comprising Block 9 of the Hetherington Heights Second Addition was owned by Oscar Wayne and Myrna Jo McCloud and Jack L. and Marilyn A. Dean. The city planning commission approved the plat at their February 18, 1958 meeting. The plat was filed at the Cleveland County Courthouse on September 15, 1958. Including all but one property on West Boyd Street, the plat saw immediate development with five residences being built in 1958. The following year, ten dwellings were constructed along the south side of West Boyd Street.²⁰

Two homes were located in the unplatted section of the Hetherington Heights Second neighborhood. Numbered 706, the house at the southwest corner of South Berry Road and West Boyd Street was erected in 1957. Three years later, the house directly to the west at 1210 West Boyd Street was built.

In addition to Hetherington Heights Second Addition, the Heatherington Agency was involved in numerous developments in Norman during the 1950s, including the two other Hetherington Heights additions, as well as the Oak Brook and Broad Acres additions. Accordingly, direct advertising for the Hetherington Heights Second Addition was limited. In September 1954, a full page advertisement noted that “You Can Still Own A Home in Hetherington Heights Addition!” Featuring an image of 1201 West Brooks Street, the ad claimed that there were still nine building sites available and “four new three-bedroom brick homes nearing completion.” If the nearly completed homes were selected, the advertisement provided the further incentive that the new owner could choose their own paint and tile colors. Among the amenities offered in homes in the addition, were attached garages; tile baths; gum slab doors; large closets; wiring for electric range; installed plumbing for an automatic washer; oak floors; “vinty-lite” kitchen floor and cabinet tops; paid paving and utilities; central heating if desired; excellent draining; large rooms; and, breakfast table space in kitchen. The advertisement

¹⁹ Plat for Blocks 7 and 8 of Hetherington Heights Second Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, (available Cleveland County Clerk’s Office, Norman, Oklahoma).

²⁰ Plat for Block 9 of Hetherington Heights Second Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, (available Cleveland County Clerk’s Office, Norman, Oklahoma). See also plat for Hetherington Heights Third Addition to Norman, Oklahoma, (available Cleveland County Clerk’s Office, Norman, Oklahoma).

also noted that the area was close to a grade school, the university and the new high school.²¹

While no further addition-wide advertisements were located, several houses in the Hetherington Heights Second Addition were featured in the local newspaper in the 1950s with the September 11, 1955 edition providing descriptions of several homes in the neighborhood. This included 1232 Leslie Lane which was the Hetherington Heights Second house pictured in the September 11, 1955 edition. The caption for the picture noted that:

The modern, brick residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Keeling, 1232 Leslie Lane, is completely air conditioned, has two full ceramic-tiled baths and three large bedrooms. Built by the Hetherington Agency with materials furnished by the Norman Lumber Co. the home features cork flooring in the bedrooms and a large den, with wall-to-wall carpeting in the living room. Modernistic touches in the kitchen include a built-in oven and individual burners. The Keeling home also has a two-car garage.²²

In the same edition, the house at 1203 Cruce Street was also discussed. Accompanying the photograph was the caption that read:

Comfortable Den – A wood-burning fireplace of native stone and Philippine mahogany paneling are features which make the den a favorite room in the K. W. Kiles home at 1203 Cruce St. Built by Clark Hetherington, the brick house has three bedrooms and two full baths. The bath for the master bedroom has plate glass doors and a square, pastel tub. A Cape Cod mural decorates one wall of the dining room while vivid yellow stove, refrigerator and dishwasher brighten the kitchen. Wall-to-wall carpeting is an added attraction in the home. Floor plans were designed by Kiles to fit his family's needs.²³

Also in the September 11, 1955 newspaper was an image of 1207 Caddell Lane. The caption for this photograph provided this description of the house:

Buff and Brown Bricks – A two-tone combination of light and dark bricks form the attractive exterior of the new three-bedroom home of Mr. and Mrs. Elton L. Johnson, 1207 Caddell Lane. Sold by West & Norie, Norman realtors, the home includes a large kitchen with knotty pine cabinets trimmed with wrought iron fittings, natural finish woodwork throughout the house, central heating, a wood-burning fireplace in a

²¹ *Norman Transcript*, 14 September 1952.

²² *Ibid*, 11 September 1955.

²³ *Ibid*.

spacious living room and one and one-half baths. Floor plans were adapted to fit the family's needs.²⁴

Although not accompanied with a photograph, a 1956 advertisement for the Hetherington agency described 1215 Cruce Street as having "Three bedrooms, two baths, large lot, this is a beautiful home on a restricted street and a beautiful lot. You will appreciate the quality of this home. Shown by appointment only." Other homes included in the advertisement were not located in the Hetherington Heights Second Addition. The advertisement also touted the advantages of the Brookside Addition.²⁵

In the September 16, 1956, edition of *The Norman Transcript*, the residence at 1221 Cruce Street was pictured. The caption for this house noted that:

Beauty in Stone – The Ebb Pickens home, 1221 Cruce Street, is constructed of Arkansas ledgestone on an extra large lot to afford side entrance to the garage. Built by the Hetherington Agency with materials by Davidson and Case Lumber Co., the house is fully air-conditioned.²⁶

Unfortunately over the years, the garage was enclosed and a detached garage constructed on the west side of the lot. Even more detrimentally, a hip roof was added over the original uncovered porch at an unknown time.

The district's only Stylized Ranch style house was also illustrated in the September 16, 1956 newspaper. The caption for this home succinctly explained:

Space and Charm – Plenty of room is only one of the attractive features of the Dr. Glenn R. Snider home at 1210 Cruce St. The house, built by the Hetherington Agency, features used brick in a colonial design, imported maple cabinetry in the kitchen and period appointments throughout. Materials were furnished by the Norman Lumber Co.²⁷

An interior photograph of the Sniders home at 1210 Cruce Street was published in the September 22, 1957 local edition. According to the caption, the "comfortable practicality" of the home was "highlighted by a brick fireplace and wall-to-wall book shelves." The home was also said to give "the impression of an Old English style house from outside, with its bay window and shake-cedar roof."²⁸

Reflecting the intent of the plat restrictions, nearly all of the houses in the Hetherington Heights Second Addition were compatible variations of the Ranch style. Developing initially in California in the mid-1930s, this architectural style enjoyed immense popularity during the 1950s. According to the local newspaper, the "Ranch Style [was] a

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid, 9 September 1956.

²⁶ Ibid, 16 September 1956.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid, 22 September 1957.

Misnomer; It's 'Contemporary American.'" The newspaper article described the "outstanding characteristics" of the Ranch style as being "the use of exterior landscaping and interior furnishings as an integral part of the house design." This feature of "modern architecture" was attributed directly to the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright, "the 'dean' of modern architecture."²⁹

As noted by the newspaper, "Few general characteristics of the new style can be drawn because of the wide variety." As explained in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, the Ranch style was a product of Americans increasing use and dependence on the automobile. The availability of individual cars allowed new subdivisions to be more expansive and located further from city centers. Accordingly, the lots were larger, encouraging the houses to sprawl with one-story houses, such as in the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District, being dominate.³⁰

Although relatively modest examples of the style, the Hetherington Heights Second Historic District represents a compact development of Ranch style homes in Norman during the eight-year period between 1952 and 1960. The district was heavily influenced by Clark Hetherington, although only five houses could be directly attributed to him as builder. Hetherington was associated with multiple other developments in Norman, as well as Oklahoma City and elsewhere. As such, the primary significance for the Hetherington Heights Second Addition lies in its architectural distinction as a excellent, cohesive example of 1950s Ranch style homes in Norman.

²⁹ Ibid, 11 September 1955. See also Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 479.

³⁰ McAlester and McAlester, 479.

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SUMMARY

The architectural/historic Intensive Level Survey of the Hetherington Heights Second Addition proved a success. The survey covered the 1200 blocks of West Boyd Street, Caddell Lane, Cruce Street and Leslie Lane, as well as the south side of the 1200, 1300 and 1400 blocks of West Boyd Street. A total of 141 buildings were minimally documented within the city-designated survey area. All resources were documented to the required OK/SHPO standards with completion of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, survey maps and adequate photo documentation. The forms were prepared using the OK/SHPO's Access database which will facilitate the entry of the information into the collective web-based database of Oklahoma's built environment known as the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.

In addition, the survey resulted in the development of a historic context which discusses the development of Norman and the Hetherington Heights Second Addition. Overall, the Hetherington Heights Second Addition reflects the growth of Norman during the 1950s. The popular architectural style of this decade, the Ranch style, dominated the district.

The survey identified one historic district deemed eligible for the National Register. The Hetherington Heights Second Historic District encompassed the entirety of the study area. The district merited National Register eligibility under Criterion C for its fine collection of mid twentieth century Ranch style houses in Norman.

APPENDIX

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
2	1210 WEST BOYD STREET	1210 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1960	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
3	1222 WEST BOYD STREET	1222 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1958	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
4	1228 WEST BOYD STREET	1228 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1958	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
5	1300 WEST BOYD STREET	1300 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
6	1304 WEST BOYD STREET	1304 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
7	1310 WEST BOYD STREET	1310 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; VINYL-SIDED PORCH ENCLOSURE
8	1314 WEST BOYD STREET	1314 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; PORCH ENCLOSED WITH BRICK WALLS AND FIXED WINDOWS
9	1320 WEST BOYD STREET	1320 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED
10	1326 WEST BOYD STREET	1326 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
11	1332 WEST BOYD STREET	1332 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1958	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
12	1402 WEST BOYD STREET	1402 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED
13	1408 WEST BOYD STREET	1408 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
14	1414 WEST BOYD STREET	1414 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
15	1420 WEST BOYD STREET	1420 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1958	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
16	1426 WEST BOYD STREET	1426 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1959	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
17	1430 WEST BOYD STREET	1430 WEST BOYD STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1958	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
18	1200 WEST BROOKS STREET	1200 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
19	1201 WEST BROOKS STREET	1201 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
20	1202 WEST BROOKS STREET	1202 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
21	1203 WEST BROOKS STREET	1203 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
22	1204 WEST BROOKS STREET	1204 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
23	1205 WEST BROOKS STREET	1205 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
24	1206 WEST BROOKS STREET	1206 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
25	1207 WEST BROOKS STREET	1207 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
26	1208 WEST BROOKS STREET	1208 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
27	1209 WEST BROOKS STREET	1209 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
28	1210 WEST BROOKS STREET	1210 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
29	1211 WEST BROOKS STREET	1211 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
30	1212 WEST BROOKS STREET	1212 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; NEW BRICK AND STONE WALL CLADDING AND REPLACEMENT WINDOWS
31	1213 WEST BROOKS STREET	1213 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; DOUBLE CAR, FRONT GABLED CARPORT ADDITION
32	1214 WEST BROOKS STREET	1214 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
33	1215 WEST BROOKS STREET	1215 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
34	1216 WEST BROOKS STREET	1216 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
35	1217 WEST BROOKS STREET	1217 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
36	1218 WEST BROOKS STREET	1218 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
37	1219 WEST BROOKS STREET	1219 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
38	1220 WEST BROOKS STREET	1220 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; ADDITION OF SHUTTERS, PORCH SUPPORTS CHANGED, VERTICAL SIDING REPLACED WITH HORIZONTAL AROUND GARAGE
39	1221 WEST BROOKS STREET	1221 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
40	1222 WEST BROOKS STREET	1222 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
41	1223 WEST BROOKS STREET	1223 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; INTEGRATED HIPPED ROOF CARPORT ADDITION
42	1224 WEST BROOKS STREET	1224 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED
43	1225 WEST BROOKS STREET	1225 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
44	1226 WEST BROOKS STREET	1226 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
45	1227 WEST BROOKS STREET	1227 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF INTEGRITY; WINDOWS ALTERED TO FIXED WITH FENESTRATION PATTERN LIKELY CHANGED TO CREATE TWO SETS OF FOUR RIBBON WINDOWS

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
46	1228 WEST BROOKS STREET	1228 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
47	1229 WEST BROOKS STREET	1229 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; FLAT, DOUBLE CAR CARPORT ADDED IN FRONT OF ENCLOSED GARAGE
48	1230 WEST BROOKS STREET	1230 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
49	1232 WEST BROOKS STREET	1232 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED
50	1233 WEST BROOKS STREET	1233 WEST BROOKS STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1952	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
51	1200 CRUCE STREET	1200 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
52	1201 CRUCE STREET	1201 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
53	1202 CRUCE STREET	1202 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED
54	1203 CRUCE STREET	1203 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; PICTURE WINDOW ALTERED TO MULTI-PANE FIXED WINDOW
55	1204 CRUCE STREET	1204 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
56	1205 CRUCE STREET	1205 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
57	1206 CRUCE STREET	1206 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
58	1207 CRUCE STREET	1207 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
59	1208 CRUCE STREET	1208 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; SINGLE DOOR WITH SIDELIGHTS REPLACED BY DOUBLE DOORS
60	1209 CRUCE STREET	1209 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; PARTIAL PORCH PARTIALLY ENCLOSED
61	1210 CRUCE STREET	1210 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: STYLIZED RANCH	C. 1956	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
62	1211 CRUCE STREET	1211 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
63	1212 CRUCE STREET	1212 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
64	1213 CRUCE STREET	1213 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
65	1214 CRUCE STREET	1214 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; PORCH ENCLOSED AND ACCESSIBILITY RAMP ADDED

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
66	1215 CRUCE STREET	1215 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
67	1216 CRUCE STREET	1216 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
68	1217 CRUCE STREET	1217 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; BRICK PAINTED, DECORATIVE WOOD SHUTTERS & WINDOWS REPLACED, WROUGHT IRON PORCH SUPPORTS AND RAILING REMOVED
69	1218 CRUCE STREET	1218 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE PARTIALLY ENCLOSED, WINDOWS IN END BAYS ALTERED
70	1219 CRUCE STREET	1219 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; ENTRY ENCLOSED AND GARAGE ADDITION ON WEST SIDE
71	1220 CRUCE STREET	1220 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
72	1221 CRUCE STREET	1221 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1956	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; PORCH ROOF ADDED, GARAGE ENCLOSED AND WOODEN STEPS ADDED

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
73	1222 CRUCE STREET	1222 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED, WINDOWS REPLACED
74	1223 CRUCE STREET	1223 CRUCE STREET	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1956	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; ONE BAY OF GARAGE ENCLOSED WITH BAY WINDOW
75	1200 CADDELL LANE	1200 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
76	1201 CADDELL LANE	1201 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
77	1202 CADDELL LANE	1202 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
78	1203 CADDELL LANE	1203 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
79	1204 CADDELL LANE	1204 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
80	1205 CADDELL LANE	1205 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
81	1206 CADDELL LANE	1206 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
82	1207 CADDELL LANE	1207 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
83	1208 CADDELL LANE	1208 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
84	1209 CADDELL LANE	1209 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
85	1210 CADDELL LANE	1210 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
86	1211 CADDELL LANE	1211 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED
87	1212 CADDELL LANE	1212 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
88	1213 CADDELL LANE	1213 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; PARTIAL PORCH ENCLOSED
89	1214 CADDELL LANE	1214 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF INTEGRITY; INTEGRATED CARPORT ADDED IN ABOUT 2010
90	1215 CADDELL LANE	1215 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
91	1216 CADDELL LANE	1216 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
92	1217 CADDELL LANE	1217 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
93	1218 CADDELL LANE	1218 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; SECOND FLOOR ADDITION OVER GARAGE
94	1219 CADDELL LANE	1219 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
95	1220 CADDELL LANE	1220 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED
96	1221 CADDELL LANE	1221 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; PORCH ROOF SHORTENED AND DOUBLE WINDOW REPLACED BY PICTURE WINDOW
97	1222 CADDELL LANE	1222 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
98	1223 CADDELL LANE	1223 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; VINYL SIDED ADDITION AND CARPORT ADDED ON EAST SIDE
99	1224 CADDELL LANE	1224 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; PORCH ENCLOSED
100	1225 CADDELL LANE	1225 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
101	1226 CADDELL LANE	1226 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
102	1227 CADDELL LANE	1227 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
103	1228 CADDELL LANE	1228 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
104	1229 CADDELL LANE	1229 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
105	1230 CADDELL LANE	1230 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
106	1231 CADDELL LANE	1231 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; SECOND FLOOR ADDITION ALTERS ROOFLINE AROUND GARAGE
107	1232 CADDELL LANE	1232 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; FENESTRATION PATTERN ALTERED AND GARAGE ADDITION ON REAR
108	1233 CADDELL LANE	1233 CADDELL LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1953	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; SECOND FLOOR ADDED
109	1200 LESLIE LANE	1200 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1960	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
110	1202 LESLIE LANE	1202 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
111	1203 LESLIE LANE	1203 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
112	1204 LESLIE LANE	1204 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; 2ND FLOOR ADDITION AND GARAGE ENCLOSED
113	1205 LESLIE LANE	1205 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
114	1206 LESLIE LANE	1206 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
115	1207 LESLIE LANE	1207 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
116	1208 LESLIE LANE	1208 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; WOOD SIDED EXTENSION WITH DOUBLE WINDOWS ON WEST SIDE OF PORCH AND REAR ADDITIONS
117	1209 LESLIE LANE	1209 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
118	1210 LESLIE LANE	1210 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
119	1211 LESLIE LANE	1211 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED
120	1212 LESLIE LANE	1212 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1954	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
121	1213 LESLIE LANE	1213 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; GARAGE ENCLOSED
122	1214 LESLIE LANE	1214 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
123	1215 LESLIE LANE	1215 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
124	1216 LESLIE LANE	1216 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
125	1217 LESLIE LANE	1217 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
126	1218 LESLIE LANE	1218 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; SHED-ROOFED ADDITION ON REAR AND INTRUSIVE DOUBLE CAR FLAT ROOFED CARPORT ON FRONT
127	1219 LESLIE LANE	1219 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
128	1220 LESLIE LANE	1220 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
129	1221 LESLIE LANE	1221 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
130	1222 LESLIE LANE	1222 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
131	1223 LESLIE LANE	1223 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
132	1224 LESLIE LANE	1224 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
133	1225 LESLIE LANE	1225 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; PORCH ENCLOSED WITH FULL-HEIGHT WINDOWS AND WOOD PRIVACY FENCE CONSTRUCTED IN FRONT
134	1227 LESLIE LANE	1227 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
135	1228 LESLIE LANE	1228 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1956	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

SPREADSHEET OF PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE
136	1229 LESLIE LANE	1229 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO A LACK OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY; SHED ROOF CARPORT ADDED TO EAST OF ENTRY PORCH
137	1230 LESLIE LANE	1230 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
138	1231 LESLIE LANE	1231 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
139	1232 LESLIE LANE	1232 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
140	1233 LESLIE LANE	1233 LESLIE LANE	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1955	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
141	700 SOUTH BERRY ROAD	700 SOUTH BERRY ROAD	BUILDING	OTHER: RANCH	C. 1957	CONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT
142	706 SOUTH BERRY ROAD	706 SOUTH BERRY ROAD	BUILDING	OTHER: CONTEMPORARY	C. 1977	NONCONTRIBUTING TO HETHERINGTON HEIGHTS SECOND HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AGE