

HARDY·HECK·MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Cultural Resource Management, Austin, Texas

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

An Inventory Prepared for
The City of Enid

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ABSTRACT

In July, 1995 Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc. (HHM) completed an intensive level architectural and historical survey of the western 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 I). The scope of work consisted of: 1) completing the survey of the district, west 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; a description of property types found in the project area; the historic context, which describes the platting and early development of the original townsite of Enid and subsequent additions to the northeast and east of the townsite; an annotated bibliography, and maps of the project area that show the district boundaries, identify contributing and noncontributing properties and depict periods of construction for the properties within the proposed historic district.

Phase 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, 291 properties were documented. Some lie outside the original project area boundaries as defined by Meacham and Associates in the Phase I segment of the survey. While properties on both sides of the eastern end of the 900 block of E. Elm Street fall into this category, this report recommends that the boundaries of the East Hill Historic District be expanded to include them. The boundaries established by the Meacham and Associates survey jogged through the middle of the 900 block

of E. Elm Street, possibly to exclude altered, Noncontributing properties in the eastern half of the block. Boundaries of the current survey effort were defined to terminate at their logical and historic end-point at E. Tenth Street, despite the preponderance of Noncontributing properties in this segment of the block. For similar reasons, boundaries have been extended slightly in the northwest sector of the original Meacham and Associates project area, as well.

Of the 291 properties surveyed by HHM in this portion of the survey, 278 lie within the revised East Hill Historic District boundaries. Of those, 166 are considered to be Contributing properties within the East Hill Historic District, and 112 are considered to be Noncontributing. Meacham and Associates' 1992 Phase I survey documented a total of 51 historic properties within the current (Part I) project area boundaries but six have since been demolished. Of the remaining 45 properties 40 are considered to be Contributing and five to be Noncontributing. There are 323 total properties within the Part I (western) portion of the East Hill Historic District survey area, considering both the Phase I and Phase II results. Of these, 206 are Contributing and 117 are Noncontributing.

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 E. 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 western 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 western half of the Meacham-defined East Hill Historic District. The City of Enid intends to complete its intensive level survey by documenting the remaining properties in the eastern half of the East Hill district.

This project area includes part of the original townsite of Enid as well as adjacent, early 20th century additions to the city. In general, these areas include some of the earliest extant properties within the old East Hill neighborhood which was the first major residential neighborhood within the original townsite. The westernmost portion of the East Hill Historic District, the subject of the current survey, suffered from earlier and successive redevelopment pressures and thus contains more vacant lots and altered or deteriorating buildings than the eastern half of the district. The current survey area, known as East Hill Historic District (Part I), loosely follows the Railroad tracks on the west, and terminates in the center of E. Tenth Street, on the east.

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 - 45 of which are extant - in the western half of the district covered by the current survey.

Together, the two survey efforts (Meacham's Phase I documentation and the current Phase II, East Hill Historic District (Part I), represent a comprehensive inventory of all historic and non-historic buildings within the western 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 western half of the survey (Phase II: Part I) by documenting the remaining properties west of E. Tenth Street. HHM's field investigations began in May 1995. This submittal documents approximately 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 I). HHM accomplished this task by completing Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms for 291 properties in the East Hill Historic District as identified in the Scope of Work. HHM field staff photographed two elevations of each of the 291 properties.

Upon completion of the field work, HHM staff fixed boundaries for the district based upon the architectural integrity of the individual properties and their association with the historic context. After careful examination of the data collected in both Phases I and II and in consultation with staff of the State Historic Preservation Office, it is recommended that the Elm

Avenue boundary be extended to its logical conclusion at E. Tenth Street and that the western boundary be extended to include the Downtown Tourist Courts which lie in the historic Jonesville Addition, part of which extends into the project area. In addition, two parks delineated in early plat maps of the area should be included in the historic district for their association with the development of the additions that comprise it. They are Gore Park, also known as Armory Park, and a city park identified as Tourist Park on the 1925 Sanborn maps.

A historic context that addresses the western half of the East Hill Historic District's contributions to Enid's historic development is included in this report. The context 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. A tiny sliver of land at the far southeastern edge of the Jonesville townsite, subsequently an early addition to the City of Enid, is included in the survey area. 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 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 East Hill Historic District project area suffered the loss of some of its oldest and most significant historic building stock. Particularly in the western section of the larger district, which is closest to Enid's old, central business district, redevelopment along E. Broadway and E. Randolph avenues has replaced or altered much of the original late-Victorian period single-family residential fabric. In fact, the name East Hill is nearly an anachronism when applied to the property contained within the survey area boundaries because so little of the original East Hill neighborhood survives. The survey area actually begins at the eastern periphery of the old East Hill neighborhood, where scattered remnants of its historic architectural fabric endure.

While the survey boundaries attempt to include the greatest concentration of historic building stock, parts of E. Randolph and nearly all of E. Broadway, have suffered tremendously from successive redevelopment efforts. Redevelopment began as early as 1902 when additions to the west of the city gained in popularity at the expense of the older east side. By the 1910s, even as new middle-class additions were being developed adjacent to East Hill, the older streets began to experience commercial intrusion and the division of former family homes into boarding houses and multiple dwelling units. In more recent years, whole blocks and half-blocks have been sacrificed for modern fast food restaurants, car wash establishments, and a now-deserted grocery store complex. Despite its primary identity as a major east-west arterial, E. Broadway contains some of the survey area's most interesting and most diverse historic property types. A sampling of the historic buildings along E. Broadway includes several ca. 1900 Shotgun houses, a handful of late Victorian period housing styles including Queen Anne and National Folk

houses, as well as Craftsman Bungalows, vernacular "Homestead" houses, a ca. 1920 school complex, and several early "Flats," including a Spanish Eclectic apartment building.

North of Broadway, between approximately N. Fourth Street and N. Tenth Street, the original townsite boundary, lies the great expanse of the project area. In general, the oldest areas and those on the periphery of the neighborhood have suffered the greatest amount of non-historic redevelopment and/or alteration. Intrusions include the replacement of a late-19th century dwelling with a cinder block automobile garage, and the demolition of a noteworthy Craftsman bungalow for a small mobile home. Away from the traffic and activity of E. Broadway, the remainder of the neighborhood reveals a much greater sense of its history.

Within the project area, none of the buildings outside the original townsite are known to predate 1905. However, nearly half were built by 1910. Nearly every lot throughout the entire project area was occupied by 1925, with the majority in place by 1920. 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 great diversity of housing styles and types is represented in the district. Many of the historic buildings have been modified—some beyond recognition—yet the district as a whole conveys a strong sense of Enid's early 20th century building trends and patterns.

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, in 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.

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 that 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 pattern. Of the 323 identified properties, including those surveyed by Meacham and Associates, 206, or 64 percent of the total number, have been determined to be Contributing with 112, or 36 percent determined to be Noncontributing elements in the historic district. As a result, the East Hill Historic District retains its late-19th/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.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Document and research all previously unsurveyed properties within the East Hill Historic District, Part I 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.
4. Identify which, if any, surveyed properties may be eligible for NRHP listing on an individual basis.
5. Prepare maps that illustrate the survey findings by delineating the survey area, defining the boundaries of the potential historic district, and identifying Contributing/Noncontributing status of all properties.
6. Research and prepare a historic narrative that places the East Hill Historic District in its proper historic context.
7. Complete a project report that contains the following: an abstract; an introduction; research design and survey methodology; project objectives; survey results; a list of specific properties identified, including individual properties and districts that are potentially eligible for NRHP listing; a list of properties and/or areas that do not meet NRHP criteria; a historic context; an annotated bibliography; and a concise project summary.

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

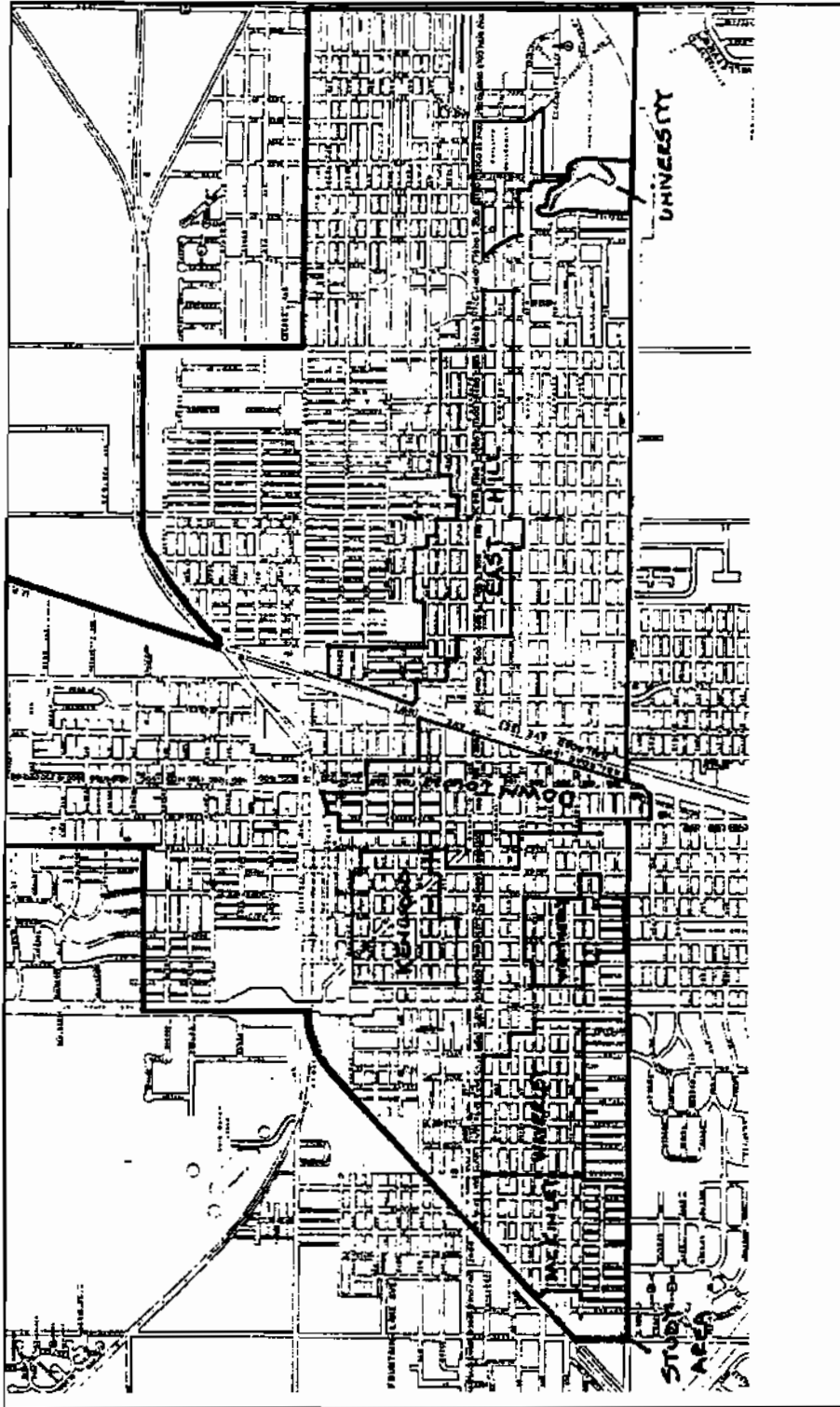


Figure 1. Detail of Enid City Map Showing East Hill Historic District

AREA SURVEYED

The East Hill Historic District, Part I, (Figure 2) contains one historic residential neighborhood platted from the original Townsite of Enid (Figure 10) and from additions (Figures 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16), to the City of Enid. The boundaries of the East Hill Historic District conform closely to the combined boundaries of small parts of the original Enid and Jonesville townsites, the three S.R. Marshall and C.E. Gannon additions platted between 1905 and 1909 in the East Hill area, and the adjacent, contemporaneous McQuilkin (1906) and Hays (1906) additions. Historically the additions are closely associated with Enid's late-19th century expansion beyond its eastern borders as a successful county seat of the newly opened territory and its continued suburban growth in the early 20th century as Oklahoma became a state and acquired a university on the east side. The district takes its name from the slight hill that rises above Government Springs park but in reality encompasses very little of the historic neighborhood, much of which has been lost to redevelopment or demolition.

The project area encompasses approximately 33 city blocks or half-blocks platted between 1893 and 1909. Significant development occurred within the target area between 1900 and 1925. The East Hill project area, Part I, is generally bounded by N. Fourth Street and/or Eastern Railroad and N. Tenth Street, on the east and west, and E. Walnut, dropping south to E. Elm Avenue, and E. Broadway on the north and south. After analyzing survey data and consulting with staff of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, HHM staff concluded that properties along both sides of the 900 block of E. Elm Avenue, terminating at N. Tenth Street, and Blocks 33 and 34, at the far western end of the survey area should be included in the historic district. In addition, the two historic neighborhood parks should be included in the historic district. They were not included in the survey because the armory, situated on Gore

Park, is already listed in the National Register, and the baseball park, formerly the Tourist Park or Camp, has no apparent historic buildings associated with it. Historically, however, both parks were integral parts of the additions or townsites that contributed to the area's development.

The current boundaries of the East Hill Historic District, Part I conform closely to the Marshall-Gannon First, Second and Third additions, as well as the Hays addition, the McQuilkin addition, and portions of the Jonesville Townsite, and the original townsite of Enid. 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. Historic non-residential uses include the Down Town Tourist Cottages and Billy's Grape Nectar bottling plant.

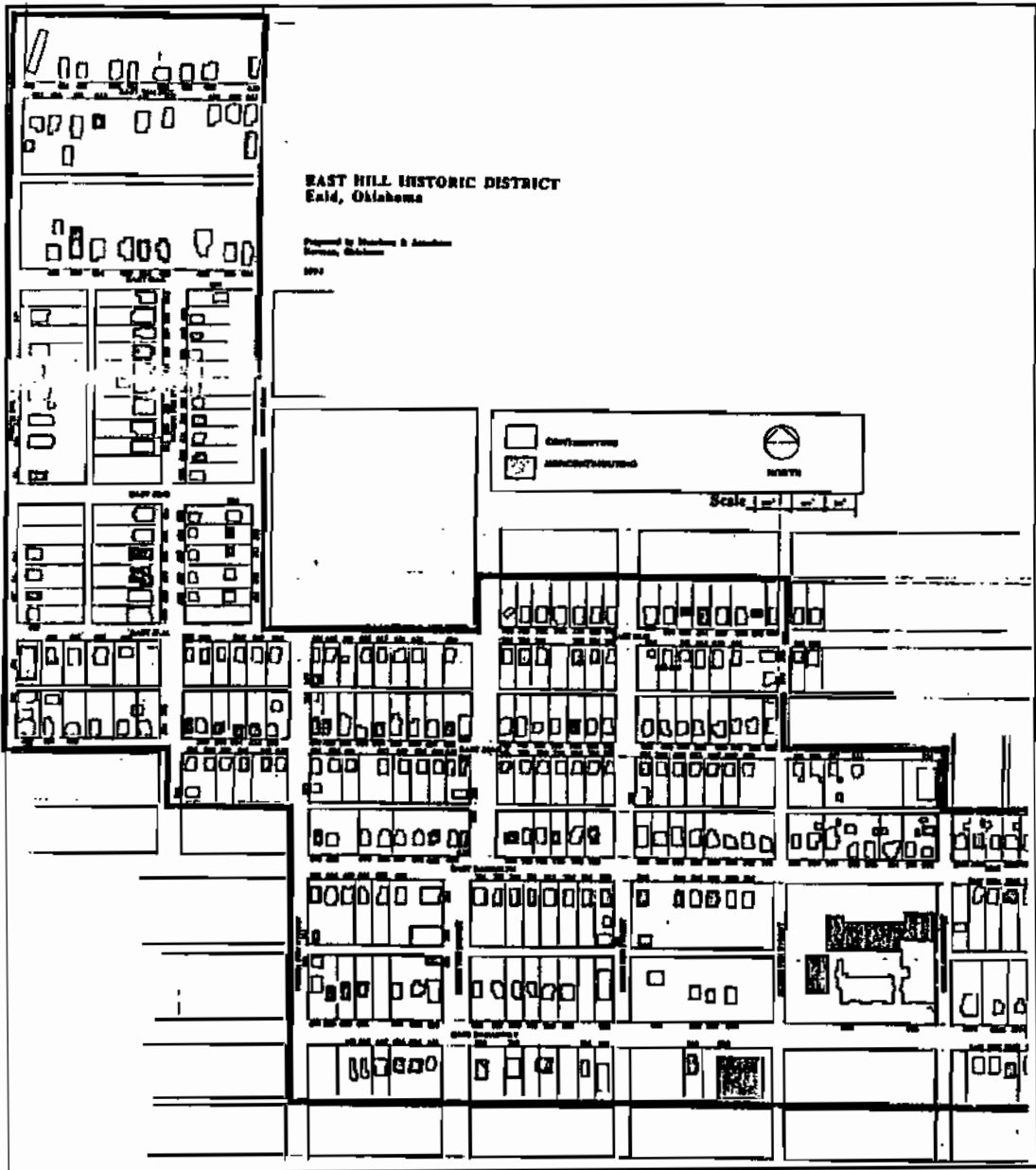


Figure 2. East Hill Historic District, Part I, Project Area

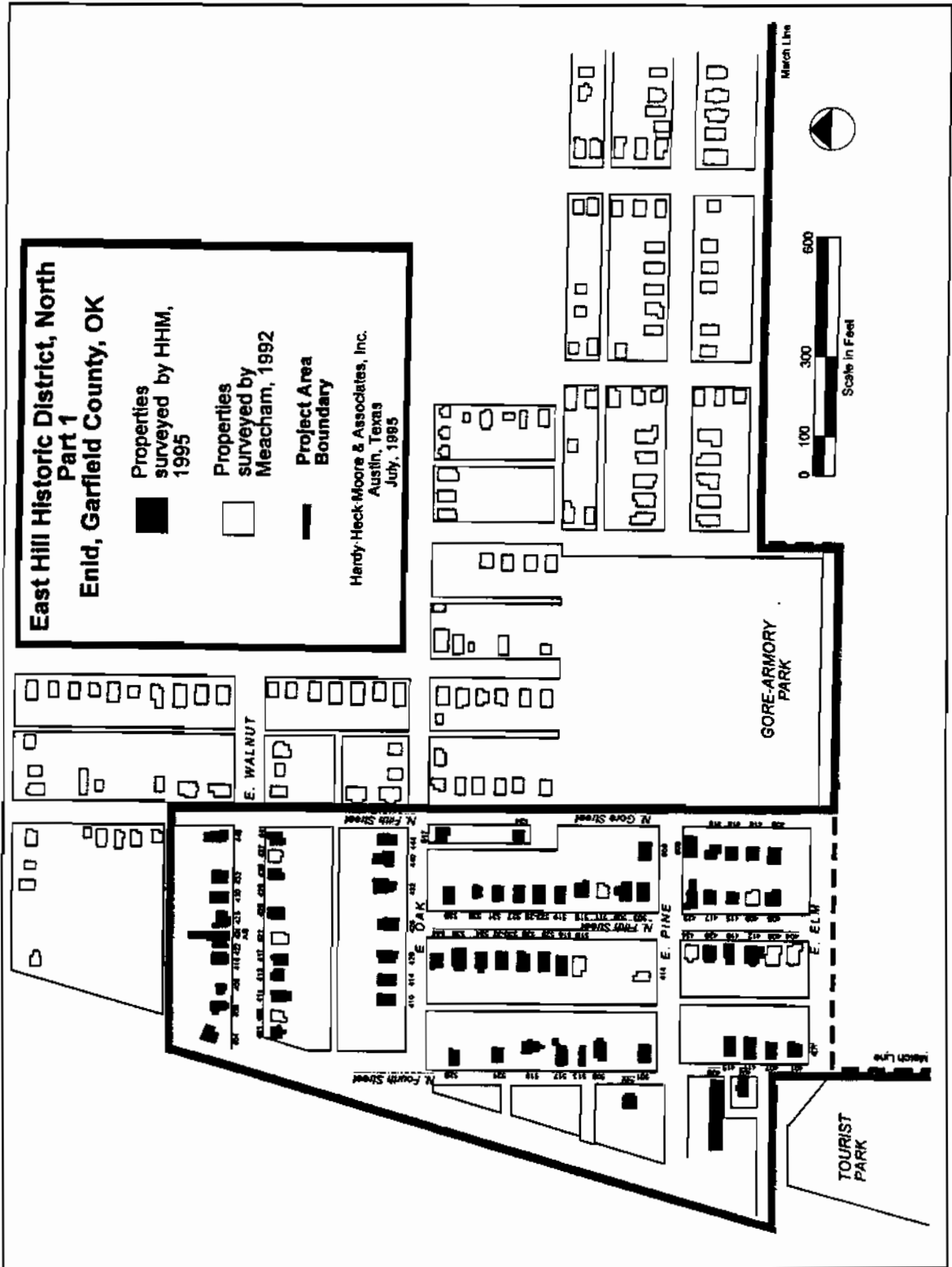


Figure 3. Properties Identified by HHM in Northern Half

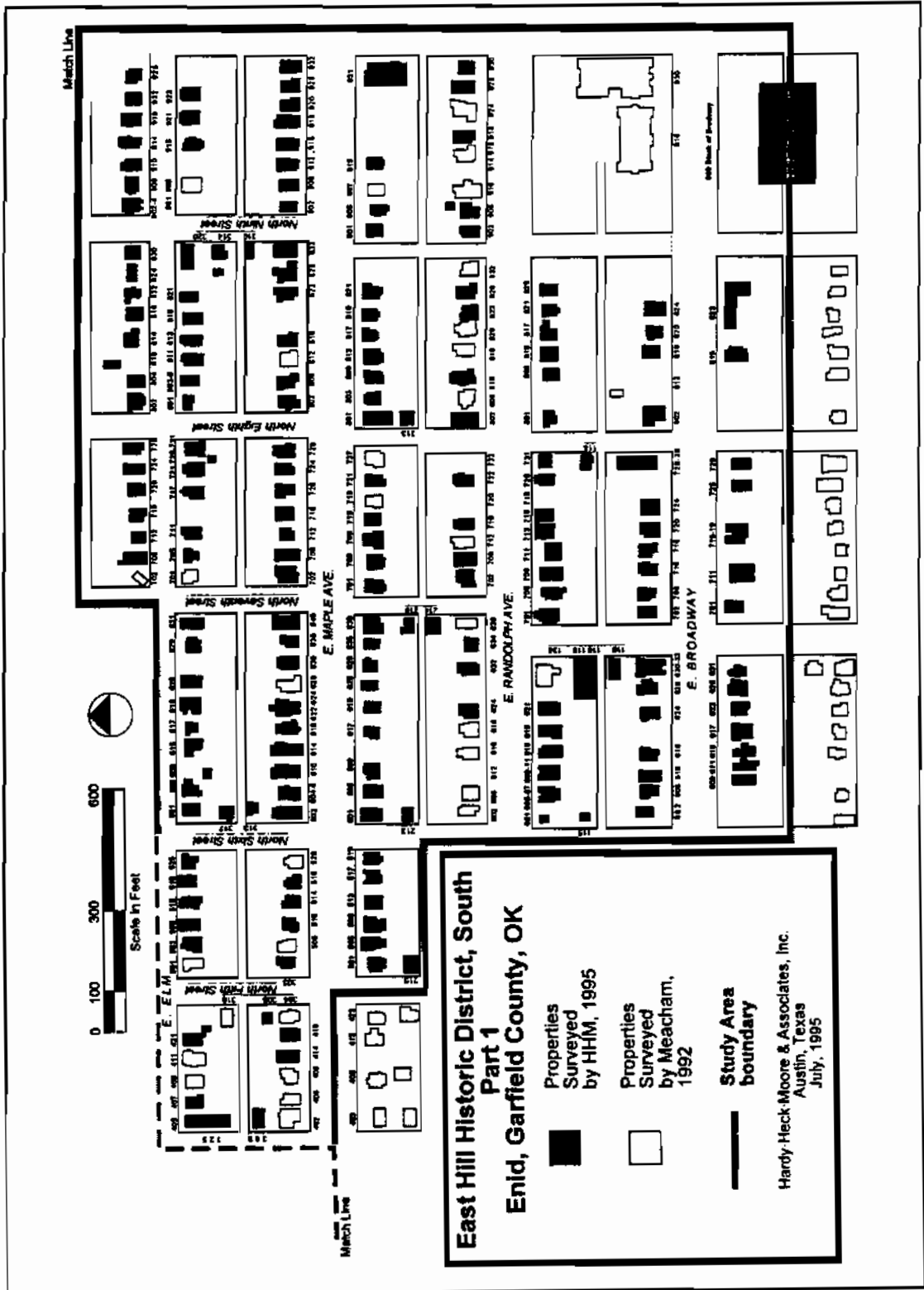


Figure 4. Properties identified by HHM in Southern Half

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, Angel 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. Because neither historic nor architectural boundary justifications were readily apparent, according to criteria set forth by the Secretary of the Interior, additional properties in the blocks immediately beyond the boundaries were scheduled for survey as well.

Work commenced on May 22, 1995 when Kip Wright traveled to Enid and conducted a windshield survey of the East Hill Historic District (Part I). 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 six 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 Officer. Initial field investigations for the intensive level survey was concluded on May 29, 1995, with the complete documentation of all the historic properties within the defined and expanded project area. Principal investigator Terri Myers and research assistant Angel Lighty traveled to Enid on

June 30, 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 Court House. The research team met and consulted with City of Enid staff, including Sheila Demetro. Susan Allen of the State Historic Preservation Office traveled to Enid to review Contributing and Noncontributing assessments and to assist in defining historic district boundaries. 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 I 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 July 7, 1995.

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. Only the 1936 construction date of the National Guard Armory, a property that exists outside the boundaries of the project, was known to the researchers from a plaque attached to the building's cornerstone. For the remainder 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 Inventory 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 Inventory 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 Historical Society. The following information was recorded:

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

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

Research

The research team consisted of principal investigator Terri Myers, surveyor/historian Kip Wright and research assistant Angel Lighty. The team divided the research assignments. HHM staff used the photographs and survey information to analyze the property types found in the district. Terri Myers and Angel 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 was to form a basis for constructing a historic context and for assessing the significance of individual properties and historic districts within the project area that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The historic context 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, and the Museum of the Cherokee Strip at Government Springs Park in Enid. 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 Museum of the Cherokee Strip archives the city's original tax appraisal volumes, which reveal the relative values of properties within the survey areas during their earliest periods of development.

To assist in the survey, the City of Enid provided the consultants with copies of previous survey reports, including Debbie Randolph's *The City of Enid, Oklahoma: Historic Architecture Survey* (1985) and Meacham & 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 McQuilkin, Hays, and three Marshall-Gannon additions, as well as an early plat of the original townsite which includes the school block and Government Springs park. 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, as many of the dates on record proved to be incorrect.

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

Of the numerous research materials investigated, city directories proved to be among the most valuable resources for dating buildings, locating original or early property owners, and tracking development trends in historic districts. The municipal library maintains an extensive collection of city directories. Although the earliest publications date to 1906, Enid's city directories did not list buildings by street addresses until 1923, making it difficult to accurately date properties or to identify early owners before that time. Nevertheless, 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. It was determined from the 1910 directory that the majority of the East Hill Historic District (Part I) was developed 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, which were published in 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1911, 1917, 1925, and 1930. The maps, which have now become an invaluable research tool, show building "footprints" that indicate exterior shapes, construction materials, the number of stories, and functions of the buildings. This information helped to

document each building's physical evolution and enabled the research team to more accurately estimate the dates of construction for the targeted properties.

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. 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.

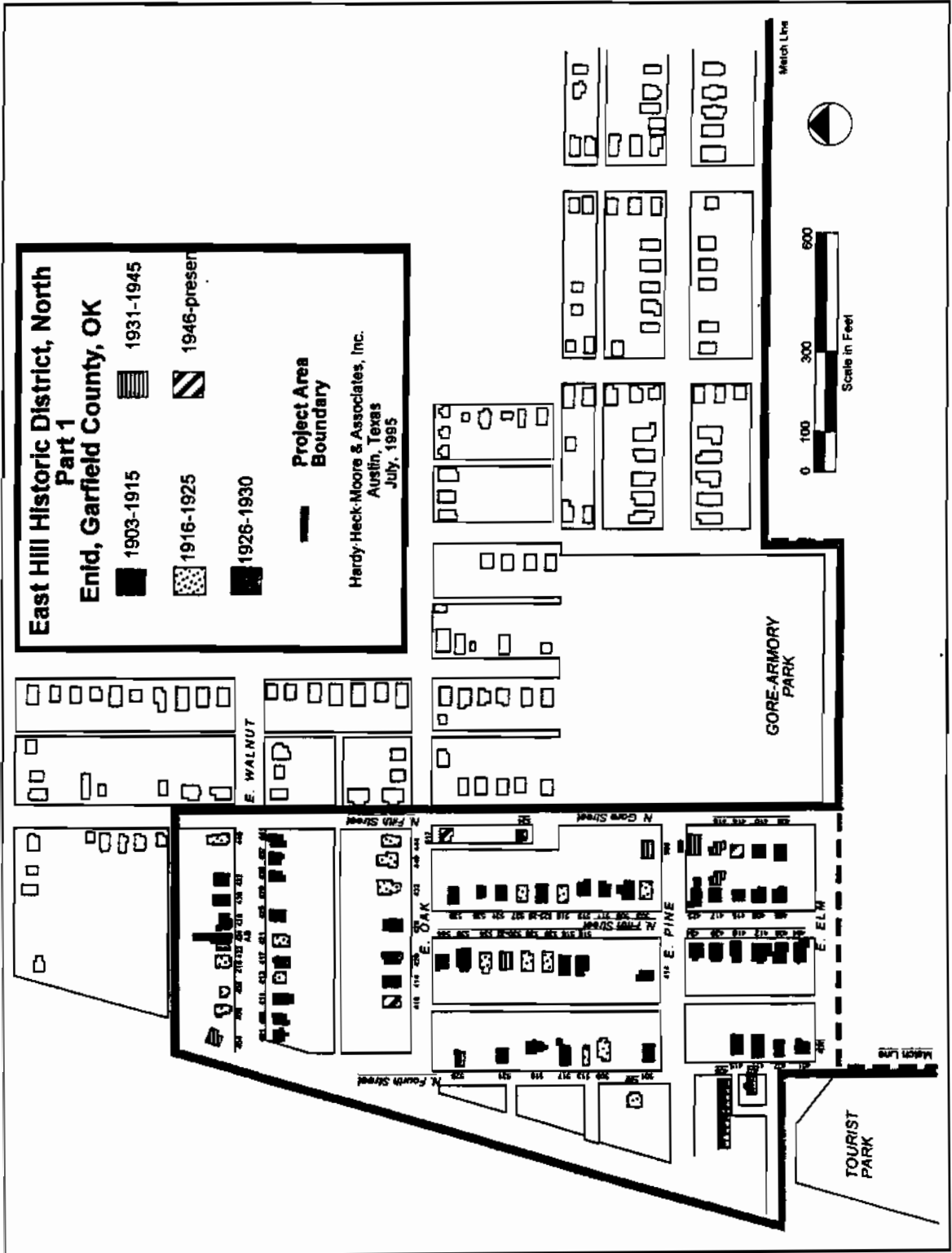


Figure 5. Construction Dates in Northern Half

RESULTS

The East Hill Historic District retains only a moderate degree of overall historic architectural integrity. Concentrations of Noncontributing properties are typically found in the area's older blocks, closest to the city, and along historic streetcar lines that extended eastward along E. Broadway and E. 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. Areas that developed after the original townsite and earliest additions to the city, primarily in Marshall-Gannon's Second (1907) and Third (1909) Additions, typically retain a greater degree of integrity than those along E. Broadway and parts of E. Randolph.

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, only a few of which are historically associated with the district. Typical of residential development, the district 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 project area. The original school burned down and was replaced by the current Garfield School about 1920. Longfellow Junior High was built on the same block a few years later. Although the school block contains several modern, non-contributing buildings in addition to the historic school buildings, the site is historically important within the historic district. The 1920 Garfield School and Longfellow Junior High School retain sufficient integrity to be considered Contributing elements within a historic district and may be individually eligible for listing in the National

Register of Historic Places under Criteria A. Several churches lie within the project area boundaries. Only one, the 1927 Bethany Evangelical Church, is considered to be a Contributing element in the district. The others may have historic congregations but their buildings are of modern construction. In addition to these public buildings, a 1936 Works Progress Administration Armory on the Gore Park grounds lies just beyond the periphery of north-central district boundary. The armory building is already listed in the National Register. It is the recommendation of this report that any historic district designation should include the park because it was historically dedicated as a park in the original Marshall-Gannon Addition plat. It was intended as an attraction to the neighborhood by the original developers and it remains an integral and important part of the community life. Likewise, the baseball park just west of N. Fourth Street was dedicated for a community park as early as 1917 in the Jonesville Addition map. Although originally intended for community recreation, it was selected by the city as a tourist park by 1925. Sanborn maps of that year show that the park included open shelters for group dining, cooking and washing facilities as well as a park store to serve the then-recent phenomenon of auto tourists. By 1930, the Downtown Tourist Cottages, now addressed at 408 N. Fourth Street, were added for less adventurous tourists. Although the tourist cabins are vacant and in poor condition, they are among the rare reminders of the early days of automobile tourism and may be eligible for National Register consideration. While the park lies outside the defined project area boundaries, its history is intertwined with that of the tourist cabins and should be included in a historic district if one is designated.

The HHM survey team documented a total of 274 previously unrecorded properties within the East Hill Historic District, Part I. 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. Six have subsequently been demolished leaving a total of 45 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 291 East Hill (Part I) area properties surveyed by HHM in Phase II, 278 lie within the revised boundaries. Of those, 166 are Contributing elements in the historic district, while 112 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 I) contains a total of 206 Contributing and 117 Noncontributing properties for a total of 323 properties (Figures 7 and 8).

Only three properties surveyed by HHM may be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. They are the ca. 1930 Downtown Tourist Cottages at 408 N. Fourth Street, the ca. 1917 Billy's Grape Nectar bottling plant at 118 N. Seventh Street and a ca. 1910 dwelling at 728 E. Maple Avenue. Several properties surveyed by Meacham & Associates may be NRHP eligible at the local level of significance including the ca. 1920 Garfield and ca. 1923 Longfellow schools designed by noted local architect Roy Shaw. The ca. 1936 Works Progress Administration (WPA) built armory in the 600 block of E. Elm Avenue is already listed in the National Register.

District boundaries for the NRHP eligible East Hill Historic District, Part I, include all of the Hays and three Marshall-Gannon additions, most of the McQuilkin Addition, and small parts of the original Enid and Jonesville townsites. HHM recommends that the district boundaries be

extended to include properties along the 900 block of E. Elm Avenue and in the blocks just west of N. Fourth street. Historically, these blocks were part of the Marshall-Gannon and Jonesville additions. Residential construction within the E. Elm Avenue block is architecturally compatible with other housing in the East Hill Historic District and the Jonesville Addition was part of the original Jonesville plat. Therefore, it is recommended that these properties, which have already been surveyed, be included within the boundaries of the East Hill Historic District. Maps included in this report reflect this recommendation. Because Gore Park and Tourist Park were both original to their respective additions, they should be considered for inclusion within the historic district boundaries as well. Maps included in this report do not reflect this recommendation, however.

In addition to the field investigations and archival research conducted for each individual property, a historic context was written to encompass the historic development of the East Hill Historic District. It refers to the earlier historic context written for the Phase II Kenwood, Waverley and McKinley Historic District surveys, and pays particular attention to the development of the Marshall-Gannon, McQuilkin and Hays additions, as well as the Enid and Jonesville townsite plats that comprise the East Hill Historic District. A discussion of Property Types found in the historic district precedes the Historic Context. Properties within the East Hill Historic District primarily date to the early 20th century and include large numbers of Folk Victorian, National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman designs.

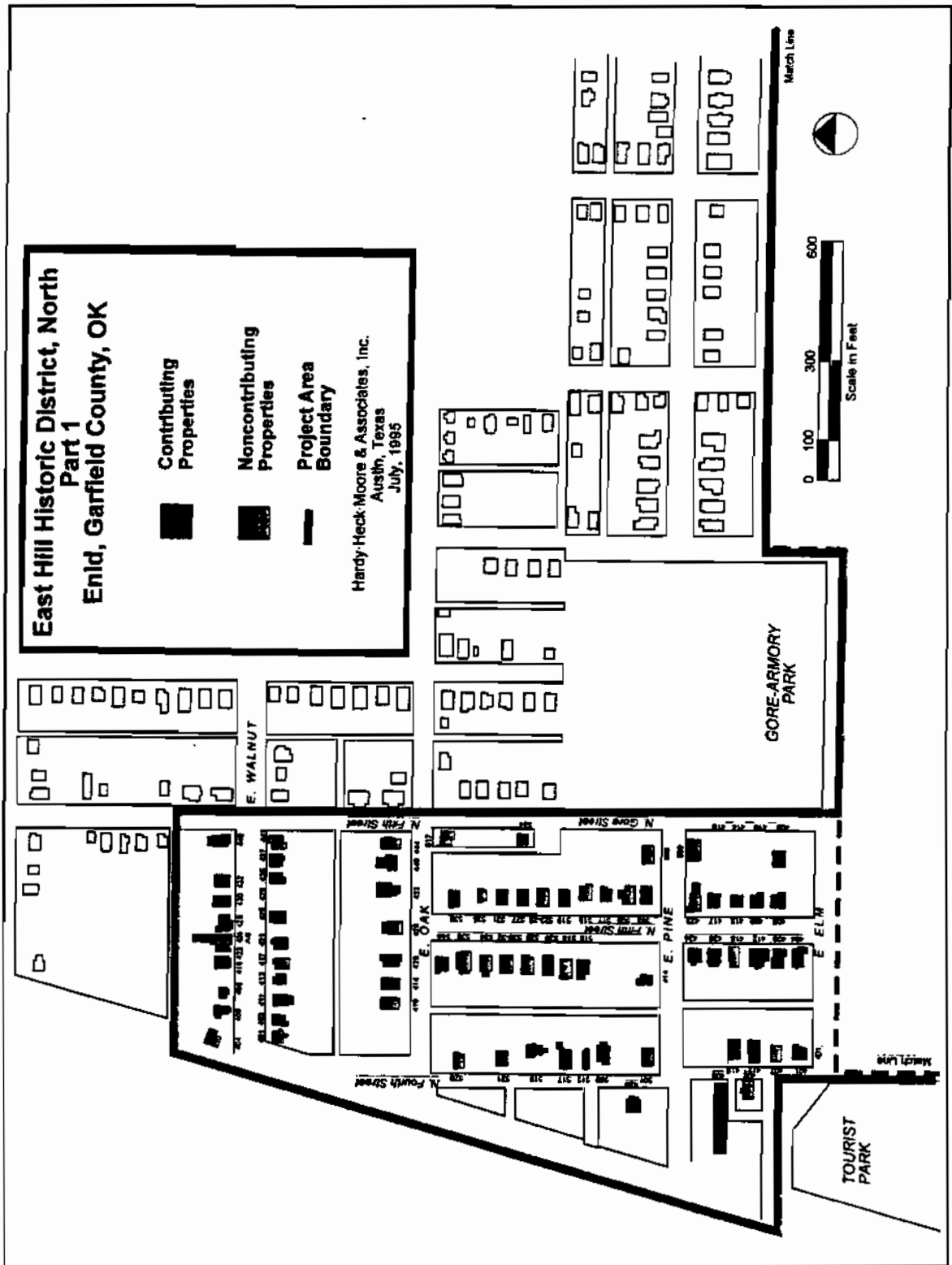


Figure 7. East Hill Historic District, Part I, Northern Half

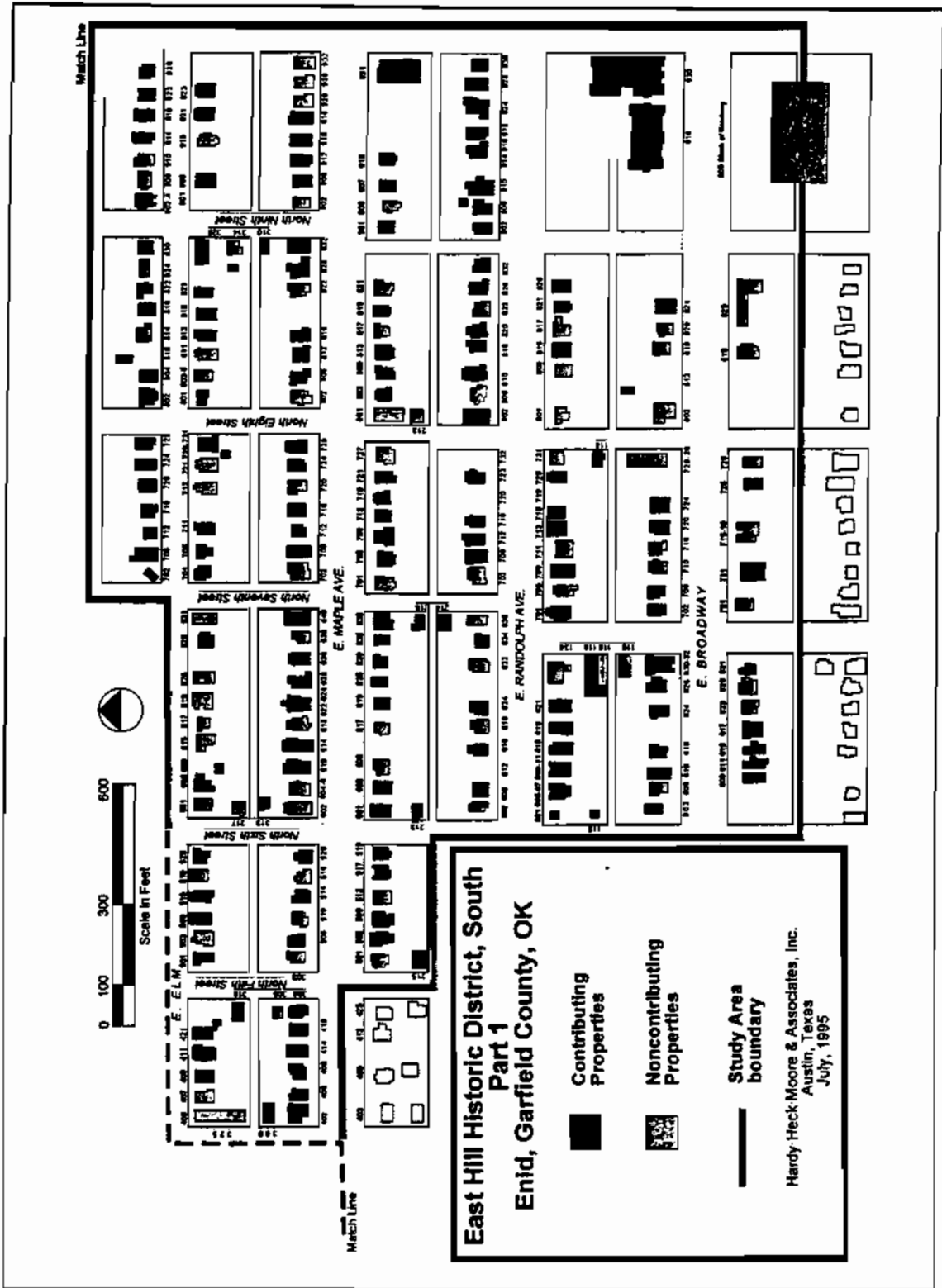


Figure 8. East Hill Historic District, Part I - Southern Half

PROPERTY TYPES

HHM documented 278 properties in the western half of the East Hill Historic District project area. Approximately 93 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, 15 commercial buildings and three churches. One educational complex, comprised of two historic sections and several non-historic buildings, was documented in 1992 by Meacham & Associates.

The East Hill Historic District (Part I) encompasses a small part of the original townsite of Enid, part of the Jonesville townsite, platted in 1893, and all or part of five early 20th century additions to the original city. The original townsite was platted in 1893, and the first addition relevant to the East Hill Historic District (Part I) was the first Marshall-Gannon Addition recorded in 1905.

The East Hill Historic District (Part I) was the first residential district in the city of Enid, and thus, was almost completely developed by the early 1920s. As the city grew, other additions were platted in the East Hill Historic District, Part I, and the neighborhood greatly expanded. The Hays and McQuilkin additions were platted in 1906, the Marshall-Gannon Second Addition in 1907 and the Marshall-Gannon Third Addition in 1909.

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 Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Classical Revival, Prairie, International, Neoelectic, Italian Renaissance, International, Modern, Spanish Eclectic and Tudor influenced

designs. A previous survey conducted by Meacham & Associates documented 51 other properties in the East Hill Historic District, Part I, six of which have been demolished, replaced 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 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 I

Category		Properties
Resource Type	Buildings	278
Historic Use	Domestic: Single	244
	Domestic: Multiple	16
	Commerce/Trade	15
	Religious Structure	3
Architectural Style	Classical Revival	2
	Commercial	1
	Craftsman/Bungalow	115
	Contemporary Folk	1
	Colonial Revival	5
	Folk Victorian	18
	International	2
	Late Victorian	1
	Minimal Traditional	4
	Mixed	1
	Modern	1
	National Folk	27
	Neoelectic	1
	Prairie	2
	Queen Anne	30
	Ranch	1
	Romanesque Revival	1
Shotgun	6	
Spanish Eclectic	2	
Tudor Revival	5	
No Distinctive Style		52

Domestic Buildings

Although the East Hill Historic District (Part I) contains a rich and seemingly diverse collection of historic residential properties, buildings used for domestic purposes share many common physical attributes. Most of the historic dwellings are one- or two-story single family wood-frame buildings with gabled or hipped roofs; 16 multi-family dwellings were documented. Five of these remain multi-family dwellings, two have been converted into single family dwellings, and the others are now used for commercial purposes. Three historic single family dwellings are now used as multiple family dwellings while three more single family dwellings have been converted to serve commercial uses. Two historic commercial buildings are now single family dwellings, while a historic dwelling/store now serves a multiple family use.

Few of the buildings remain unaltered. The most common alteration is the application of asbestos, vinyl or aluminum siding over the original weatherboard siding, but other typical changes include the construction of additional rooms onto rear or side elevations, the removal 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 I) 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.

Folk Houses

Modest in size and typically without significant exterior architectural ornamentation, Folk Houses are divided by McAlester into three groups based on plan, massing and materials. Built from pre-historic times until about 1930, Folk Houses include dwellings built by various Native American groups, those built by early European-American and African-American settlers in the pre-railroad era, and those belonging to the most recent group of domestic folk buildings, the 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.

National Folk House

McAlester identifies six subtypes of the National Folk House. In the HHM survey area, the most common folk subtypes were the pyramidal type and the gable front type. HHM found twenty-seven examples of National Folk houses in the western half of the East Hill Historic District. Thirteen examples in the pyramidal roof subtype were 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, which have a square floor plan, require pyramidal roofs, which require more complex framing, but fewer long-spanning rafters. Thus they 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 nearly-unchanged example of a pyramidal roof folk house is located at 415 N. Fourth.

Another common type of folk house in the East Hill Historic District (Part I) 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. A related one-story form of the gable-front folk house is the shotgun, a linear plan house that is one room wide and several rooms deep. The shotgun is called by this name because in theory, a bullet shot into the front of the house would pass through each room before exiting out the back door. The East Hill Historic District (Part I) includes six examples of shotgun houses, including three in a row at 609, 611 and 615 E. Broadway.

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 a single example of the Late Victorian category were identified by HHM at 639 E. Maple.

Folk Victorian

A popular house style in the East Hill Historic District is the Folk Victorian, which Virginia and Lee McAlester define in their book *A Field Guide to American Houses*. 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. The book divides this category into five subgroupings, and HHM surveyors documented 18 Folk Victorian dwellings of four different types. The four types of Folk Victorian dwellings found in the East Hill Historic District, Part I, 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 jigsawed 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 I). An interesting example of a two-story side gabled Folk Victorian dwelling is located at 420 N. Fourth Street.

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. In the East Hill Historic District (Part I) 30 examples of Queen Anne dwellings were documented. All of these houses were built prior to 1917, with the majority built by 1910.

The majority of Queen Anne style dwellings documented in the East Hill Historic District (Part I) are classified as cross-gabled, which means the structure has two or more gables that cross, without a central, hipped unit, or hipped-roof-with-lower-cross-gables, which is

where the cross gables run below a central, steeply hipped roof. Five of the documented Queen Anne dwellings were of the front-gabled subtype, which is a house with a full-width front gable dominating the front facade.

A decorative subtype of Queen Anne houses noted in the East Hill Historic District (Part I) is that known as Free Classic. According to McAlester and McAlester, about 35 percent of Queen Anne houses use classical columns as porch supports, as well as paladian window and cornice-line dentils. These elements differentiate the Free Classic Queen Anne subtype from the more typical Queen Anne design which employs delicate, turned posts and spindle-work ornamentation. A good example of a Free Classic Queen Anne house is at 713 N. Randolph. Built in 1907, it is one of the oldest houses in the district.

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 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 style 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 style 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 style 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 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, Colonial, Classical 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 I) belong to the Eclectic classification, including 129 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, Spanish Eclectic and Romanesque Revival were documented. Although the majority of the examples documented by HHM are modestly scaled and embellished, larger, more articulated examples of these and other revival styles typically designed by architects also are found in the district. The high-style examples of Classical Revival, Prairie and Colonial Revival 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. Five Tudor Revival houses were identified by HHM in the East Hill Historic District (Part I). An excellent example of a wood frame Tudor Revival style house is at 712 E. Elm. An outstanding brick example is located at 701 E. Randolph.

Colonial Revival

The East Hill Historic District (Part I) contains five 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. Three of the examples in the East Hill Historic District (Part I) with this type of detailing are two-story frame dwellings with pyramidal roofs. Built in the 1910s and the early 1920s, these houses feature a cube-like form and typically have an off-center front door, extended eaves and a hipped attic dormer. A good example of this two story foursquare type is at 901 E. Maple.

The other two dwellings in the East Hill Historic District (Part I) with Colonial Revival detailing are smaller, side-gabled duplexes. 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 the Colonial Revival style is located at 630-632 E. Randolph.

Spanish Eclectic

Only one distinctive home in the East Hill Historic District (Part I) is of the Spanish Eclectic style, located at 124 N. Seventh. The G.W. Anderson house, built in 1918, displays many stylistic features of Spanish Eclectic style, such as a low-pitched roof finished with red tiles, as well as a tile-roofed chimney tower and a one-story covered porch with stuccoed piers. The house has been altered by the application of vinyl siding on the exterior walls. However it remains a noted property in the area. A second, less articulated example of this style is found at 711 E. Broadway.

Romanesque Revival

Romanesque Revival was a popular style used for Ecclesiastical buildings in the early 20th century. The Bethany Evangelical Church at 931 E. Maple is a modest example of this architectural style in the East Hill Historic District (Part I). This style is characterized by rounded arches, as seen on the tower of the church. The paired window patterns of the church are also a distinctive element of the Romanesque Revival style.

Prairie

Houses in the Prairie style attained a degree of popularity in Enid, though local examples do not exhibit the complex horizontality and interpenetration of interior and exterior spaces that were based on the domestic designs of Frank Lloyd Wright. The most distinctive 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 nine examples of the Prairie style in the East Hill area. The HHM survey in the East Hill Historic District (Part I) identified the Prairie style in two examples. 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. A good example is the house at 716 E. Randolph.

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 I) with 115 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 I), 98 examples of front-gabled bungalows were documented, seven hipped roof examples, six side gabled examples and four cross gabled examples. Good examples of this house form/style are the dwellings at 636 E. Maple, and 712 E. Maple.

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 as Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split-Level, Contemporary and Shed families. All 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 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 I) in four examples. One of these is the house at 717 E. Elm.

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 usual Minimal Traditional example. The East Hill Historic District (Part I) has four examples of this type.

Ranch

By the early 1950s, the Minimal Traditional style gave way to dwellings in the Ranch style. The Ranch style house was developed in California by several architects who were influenced by the plan and massing of the Spanish Colonial architecture of the American

southwest, and by Craftsman and Prairie style features. The Ranch style features a one-story mass with a very low pitched front-and-side-gable or hipped roof, horizontal massing and moderate or wide overhanging eaves. A minimal amount of decorative detailing was used and was typically confined to porch supports and window shutters. Larger than its Minimal Traditional cousin, the Ranch house frequently sprawled across a large suburban lot and incorporated a wide facade finished in wood, brick or stucco with an attached or integral garage. In warm climates, the Ranch house often was designed with an interior plan that incorporated large sliding glass doors which opened to a private rear or side patio. The transparent walls visually and functionally integrated interior and exterior living spaces that were private and faced away from the street. This arrangement contrasted with the late 19th and early 20th century emphasis on large front yards and ample front and side porches. There is one example of the Ranch style in the East Hill Historic District (Part I), located at 638 E. Maple.

Commercial Buildings

The property type Commercial Buildings includes properties erected to house businesses engaged primarily in commercial trade. The city's greatest concentration is obviously in the downtown area, although other isolated examples are scattered throughout the older neighborhoods, including the East Hill Historic District (Part I). HHM surveyed 15 commercial properties.

Two noteworthy historic commercial buildings are Billy's Grape Nectar Bottling Plant, located at 118 N. Seventh, and the Down Town Tourist Cottages, located at 408 N. Fourth. Billy's Grape Nectar Bottling Plant was built in 1917 by G.W. Anderson. By 1945 the building was still in use as a bottling plant, but was known as Billy's Pop Out. The building has no distinctive architectural style, but decorative molding over the first story bays and under the

second story windows links the building with the Spanish Eclectic style residence of G.W. Anderson next door. A one story extension was built after 1930.

Tourist cabins and motels evolved from free automobile oriented campgrounds which provided a place to park and community restrooms for weary long distance travelers. In Enid, just south of the East Hill Historic District (Part I), was the Tourist Park, a large grassy area with a dining hall, kitchen, laundry, and restroom facilities. It was shown on 1925 Sanborn Maps. The Down Town Tourist Cottages were built in 1930 and located directly north of Tourist Park, a typical arrangement for such properties in that era. These low-cost tourist cabins provided more comfort, convenience and privacy for tourists than did camping. The Down Town Tourist Cottages are of a bungaloid architectural form, with front gabled roofs, weatherboard siding and metal awnings. Each of the 10 cabins includes an integral single bay parking space.

The majority of other commercial buildings in the East Hill Historic District (Part I) were built after the era of historic significance. These buildings are of modern, International or Neoecclectic architectural styles.

International

International style architecture is identified by a flat roof, smooth white unornamented wall surfaces and an asymmetrical facade. It is identified in two examples in the East Hill Historic District (Part I). One example is the Suds Yer Duds laundromat located at 729 E. Broadway.

Modern

The flat-roofed modern 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 I) contains one example of Modern architecture, the Safeway grocery store, located on the 900 block of E. Broadway.

Neoelectic

Neoelectic designs gained popularity through the 1970s by the builders of modest buildings sensing a resurgent interest in traditional designs. The one Neoelectic example in the East Hill Historic District (Part I) is the Neoelectic Mansard design of the Lottaburger restaurant at 701 E. Broadway. The mansard roof was used to obtain a dramatic decorative effect at a low cost by constructing slightly sloping upper wall surfaces to be covered with shingles or other decorative roofing materials.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Enid, Oklahoma: City of the Cherokee Strip

The modern history of Enid, Oklahoma, began with the historic Cherokee Strip land run of 1893—the greatest land run in United States history—but its location, at the site of several springs, had been known to Native American hunters and cattlemen long before homesteaders raced to stake their claims. These springs had been an important watering hole to the nomads who ranged over the vast Cherokee territory in the latter half of the 19th century.

Although the Cherokee Outlet, better known as the Cherokee Strip, was originally intended to be used as hunting grounds by members of the Cherokee Nation, the tribe ultimately found it more practical to lease the land to cattlemen. In the 1860s and 1870s, Texas cattlemen drove thousands of long-horned steers across western Oklahoma to the railroads in Abilene, Kansas. The most renown of these cattle trails, the Chisholm Trail, passed by the oasis dubbed Government Springs in present Enid. Eventually, the springs became a regular stage stop for travelers crossing the outlet (Morris 1979:43).

By the last decades of the 19th century, the frontier was fast disappearing. Settlers continued to pour into the western territories in hopes of obtaining a homestead, however, they turned their attention to the lands reserved by law for Native Americans. Pressured by public demand, politicians eventually assumed control of the Cherokee Outlet for the last of the great Oklahoma land runs. In anticipation of the land run, government surveyors established county boundary lines and platted townsites. Enid was pre-surveyed and platted at the advantageous springs site. These natural springs, which had refreshed travelers for uncounted years, persuaded government officials to designate the townsite as the seat of "O" County (now Garfield County).

By August 1893, the government determined the boundaries of a 320-acre townsite and divided it into blocks and lots in anticipation of the Cherokee Outlet Land Run (Morris 1979:43). The government also dedicated certain tracts for schools, official buildings, and a park surrounding Government Springs, as they were now known. As originally defined, the town encompassed an area one mile wide (east-west,) and half a mile long (north-south) (Rockwell 1982:12). The Government Land Office, a small wood frame building, , was erected near the center of the townsite to process land claims. It was the first official building constructed in Enid and the only structure in sight when the first arrivals massed for the great land run (Morris 1979:44).

On September 16, 1893, thousands of hopeful land seekers raced across the prairie to claim homesteads. Among them were a number of land speculators and town promoters who laid claim—many of them conflicting—to lots in the pre-platted town of Enid and the surrounding parcels. When the dust settled, Enid emerged as a bustling tent city. Businesses were started in tents, shanties and wagon beds, but within a year they gave way to permanent frame buildings which defined a commercial district surrounding the public square.

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

Despite its good prospects as a rail and regional trading center, drought conditions made the years immediately following the land run difficult ones for Enid-area pioneers. As a result of failed crops and bad weather, Enid's trade suffered and its population actually

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

After suffering through several drought-plagued years, Enid-area farmers enjoyed a bumper crop in 1897. Wheat flourished in the surrounding prairie and farmers brought their crops to Enid for processing, storage and shipping. By the turn of the century, Enid had two flour mills and five grain elevators. A broom factory and ice plant complemented the city's agriculture-related industrial base. Products from such industries were shipped to market on one of the ten railroad lines that radiated from the city, making Enid one of the region's major railroad centers (Randolph 1985:2). In fact, within a few years of its founding, Enid was fast becoming the dominant urban center of a 100-mile trading radius. By 1900, with a population of 3,444, Enid was the third largest city in Oklahoma and boasted a complete phone system, three daily and five weekly newspapers, five churches, four public schools, five wholesale houses, five hotels and three banks. Dozens of brick buildings, including a courthouse and opera house, replaced the temporary and frame structures surrounding the city square. The enormous volume of construction projects supported three brick yards and six lumber yards in a city barely seven years old (Randolph 1985:2). Enid's population and importance further

increased as politicians and settlers began discussing statehood for Oklahoma and Indian territories.

Early Additions to Enid

Although many land run participants hoped to stake farm claims in the Cherokee Strip, the entrepreneurs among them sought to acquire town lots for residential and commercial development. Lots in Enid, the seat of county government and likely commercial hub of the region, were highly prized for their profit potential, as were tracts of land adjacent to the city that were likely candidates for future expansion. Two of the earliest additions, Jonesville to the north and Kenwood to the northwest, were platted as separate townsites but the City of Enid annexed both adjacent quarter-sections by 1895. The 160-acre Kenwood tract, claimed by both Maurice A. Wogan and N.E. Sisson in the run of 1893, became the city's first addition in 1894. Sisson eventually relinquished his claim to the land but for many years following the transaction, the eastern boundary of the tract, now Washington Street, was known as Sisson Street (Sanborn maps 1896). Jonesville enjoyed several years as a fully incorporated entity but when its residents applied for admission to the City of Enid in March, 1895, the city readily granted the request (*The Enid Eagle*, 1902: 11).

Initial residential development occurred primarily to the north of the original townsite and to the east and south within the townsite. Development to the west was hampered due to a land dispute between Edmond B. Weatherly and Captain Todd over the ownership of the 160-acre parcel of land directly west of Enid's public square. The unsettled claim delayed development to the west until after the turn of the century (Mrs. Edmund Frantz in Rockwell 1982:768). As a result, most of Enid's earliest residential growth was concentrated to the north,

in the Kenwood and Jonesville areas, to the south and to the east, in what became known as the East Hill neighborhood.

South of the courthouse square, the 80-acre Gilroy or South Side Addition became the manufacturing and milling region of the city. Its developers also built housing nearby and by 1901 several hundred factory workers and their families lived in the addition (*The Enid Eagle*, 1902: 12). Enid's professional and business-class families typically resided either in Kenwood or East Hill during the earliest period of the city's development. In fact, East Hill was probably the first stylish neighborhood in the original townsite of Enid.

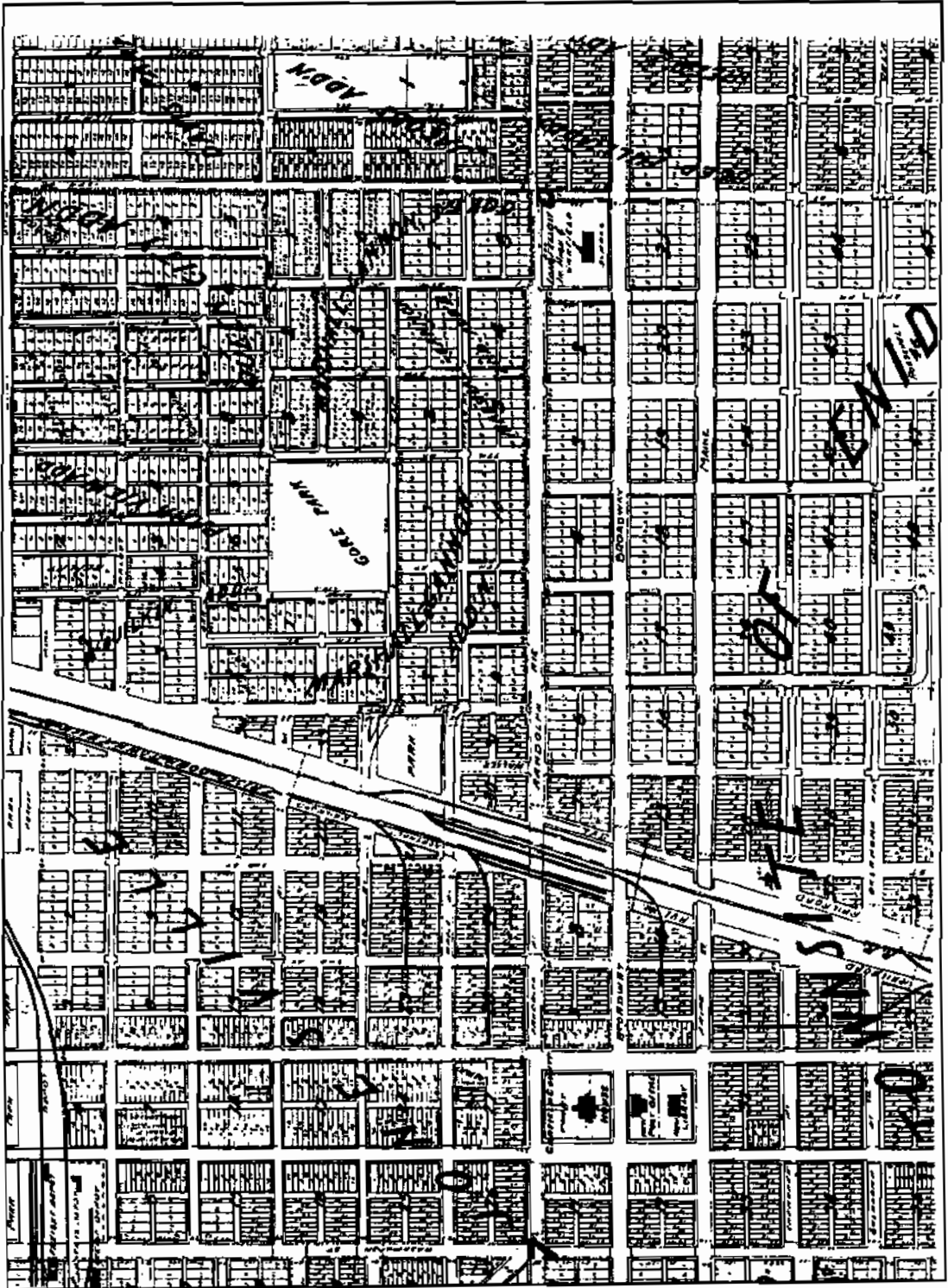


Figure 9. City of Enid Additions Map (detail)

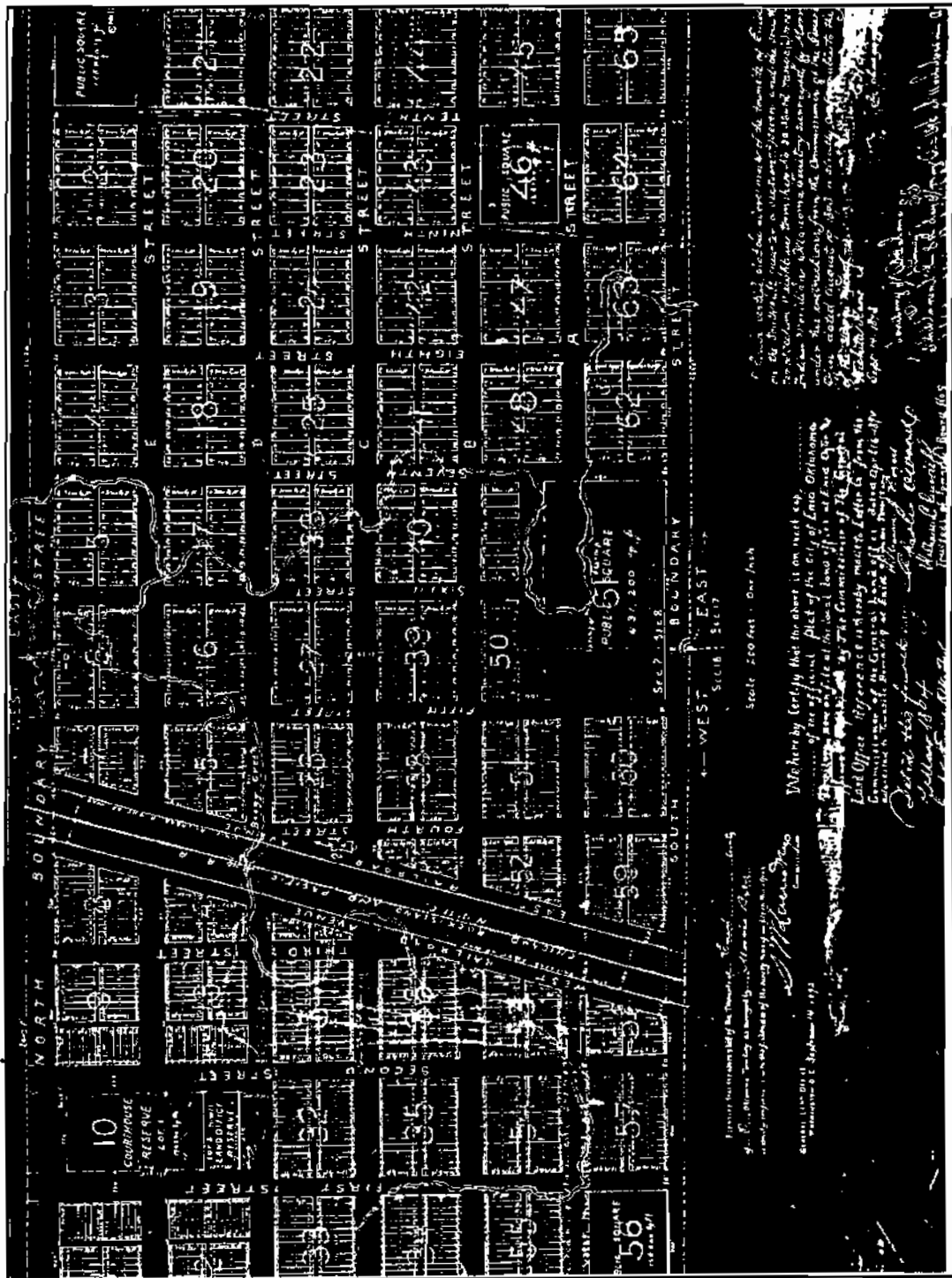


Figure 10. Enid Townsite Map (1894)

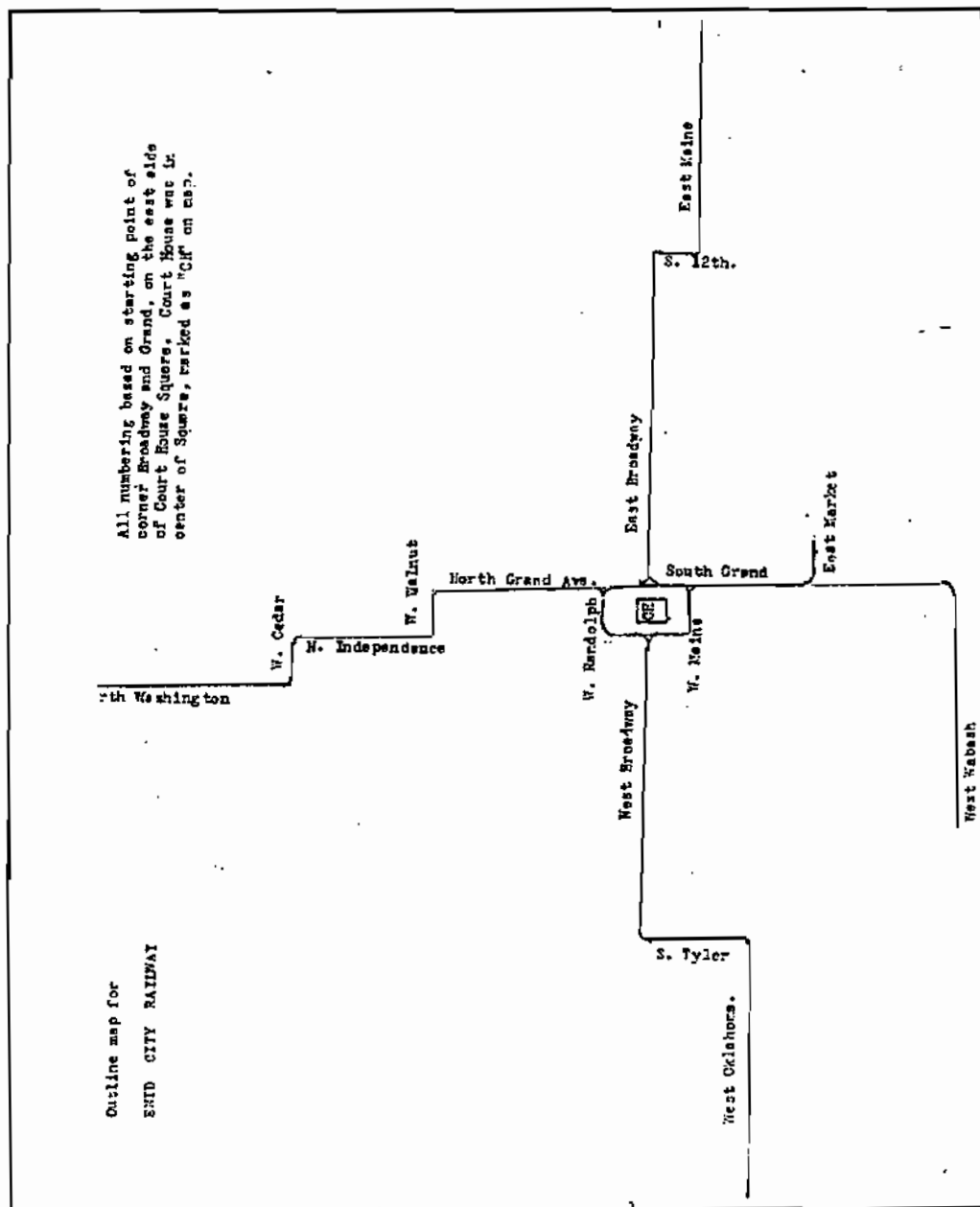


Figure 11. Enid City Street Railroad Route (1907-1929)

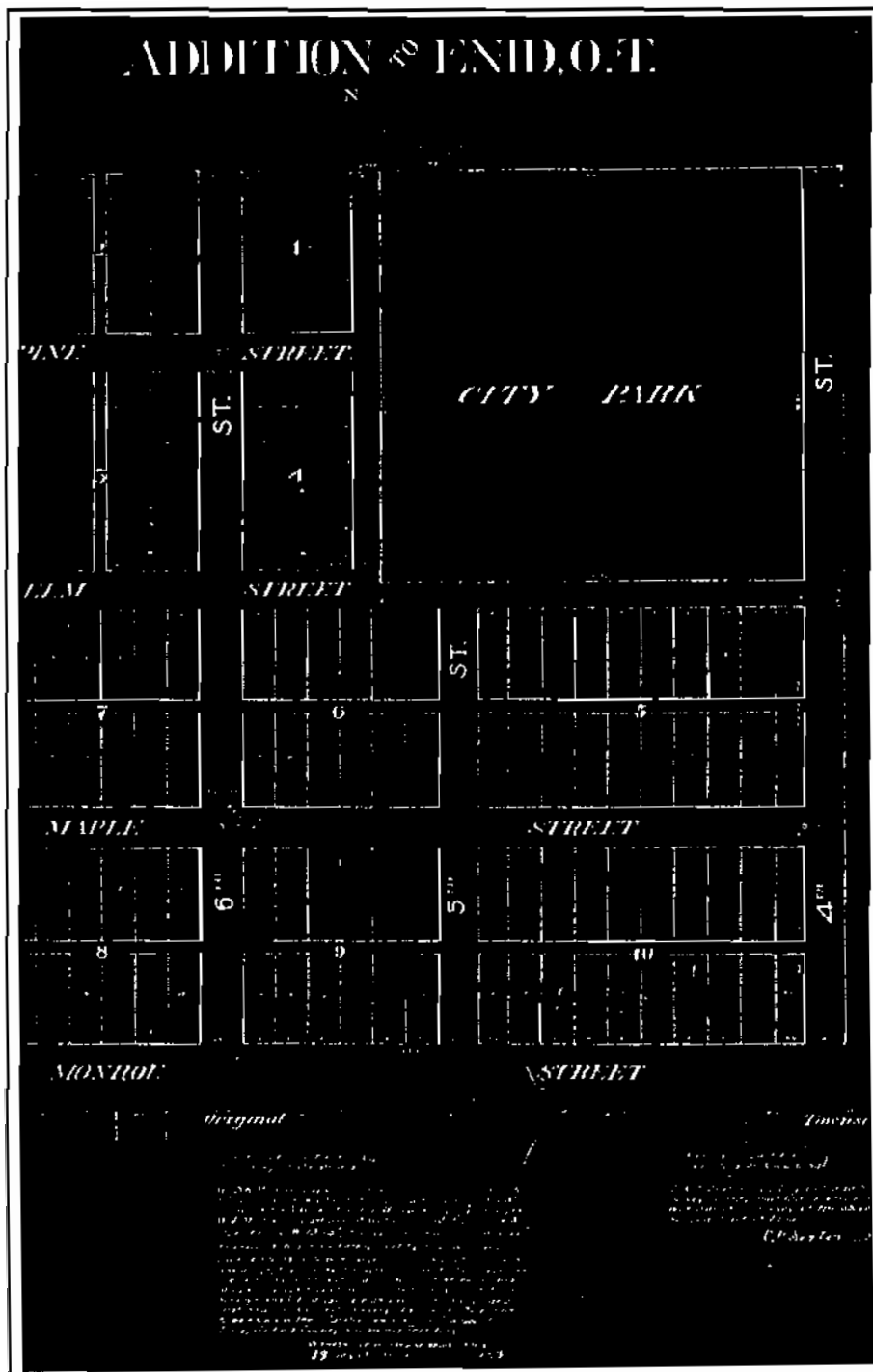


Figure 12. Marshall-Gannon Addition (1905)

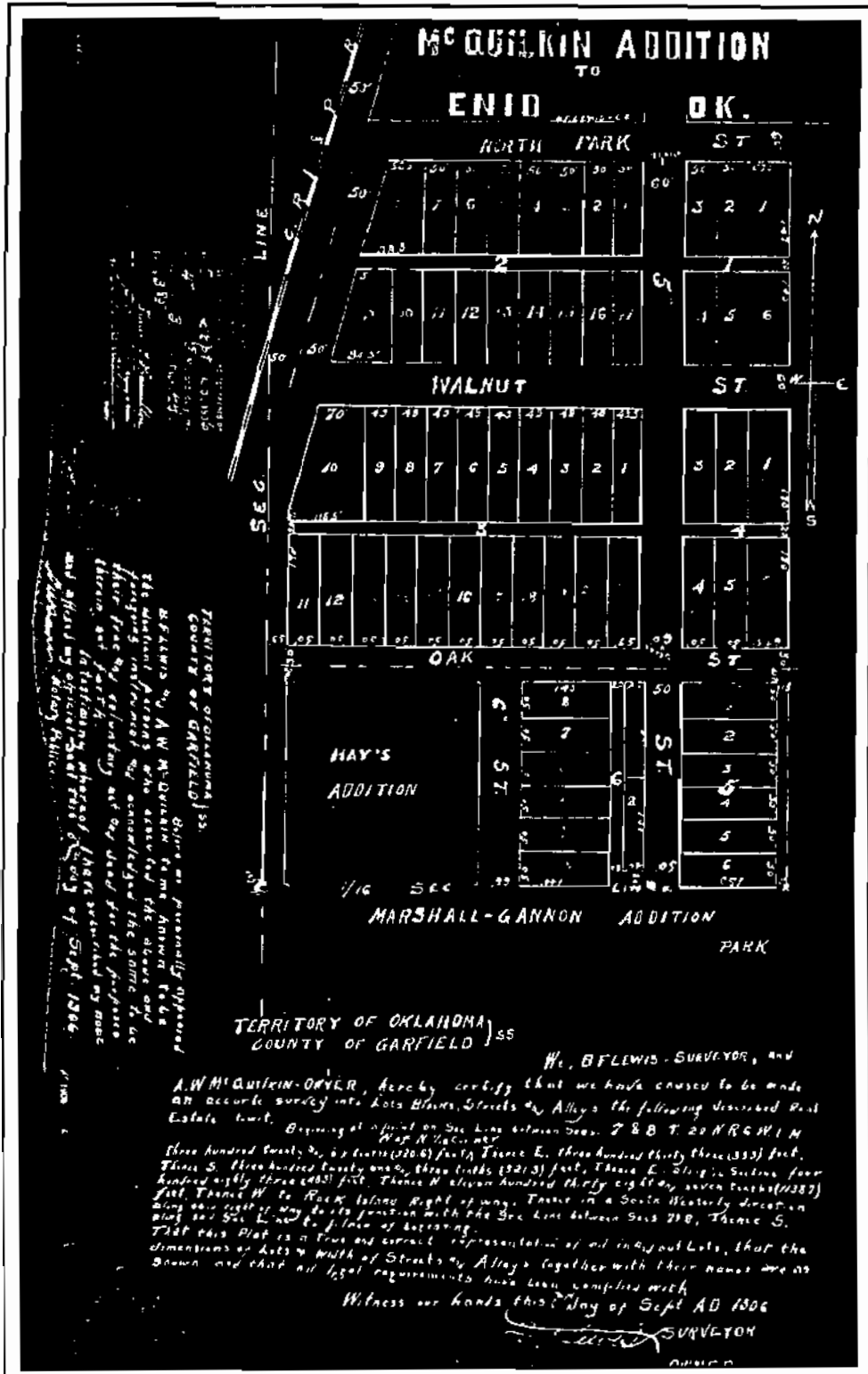


Figure 13. McQuilkin Addition (1906)

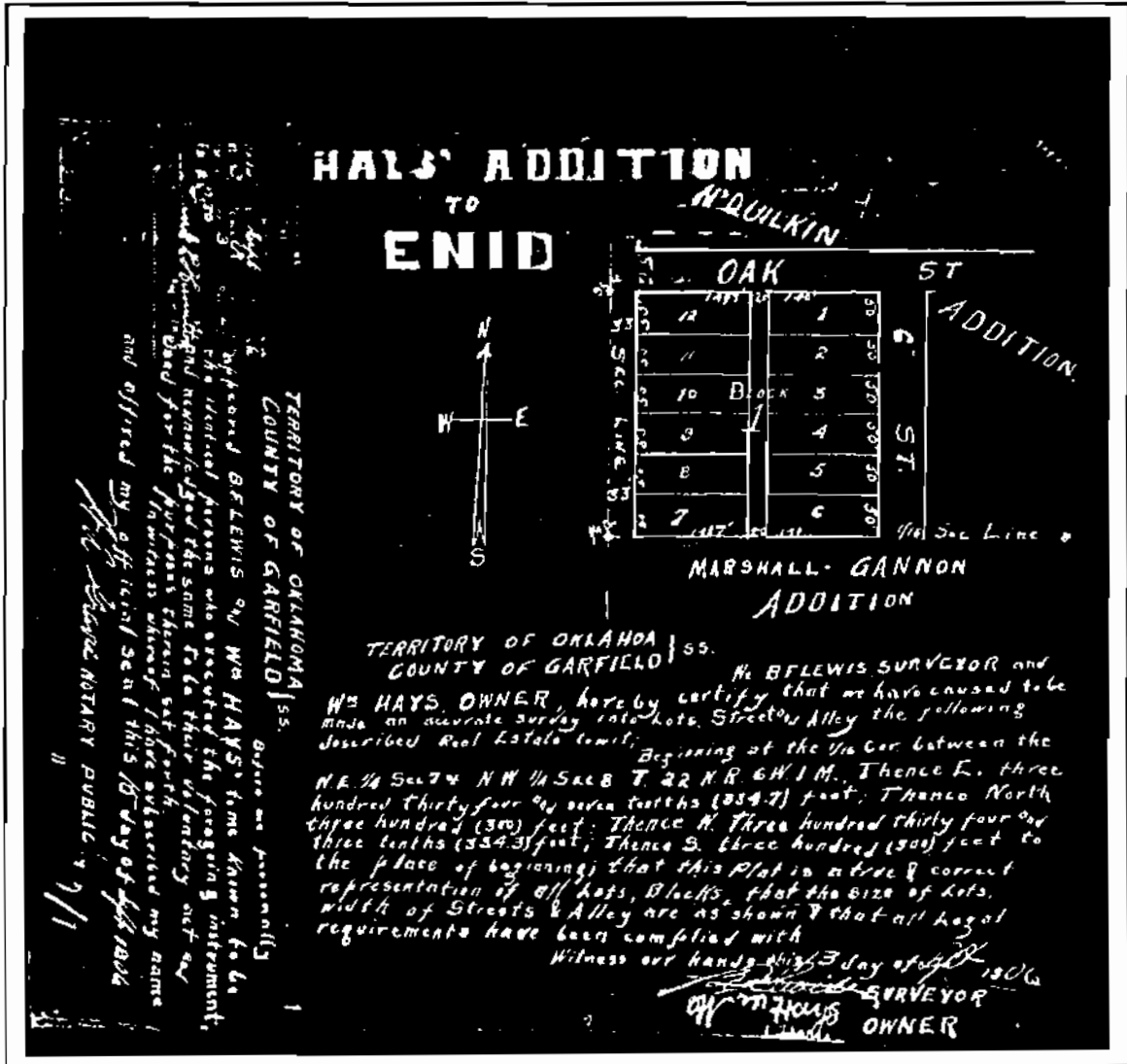


Figure 14. Hays Addition Map (1906)

of the
MARSHALL GANNON
SECOND ADDITION
ENID, OKLA.

I, C. B. Gannon, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the plat of the Marshall Gannon Second Addition, as shown to me by the engineer in charge of the same, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original plat of the same.
C. B. Gannon, Mayor

*City of Enid, Oklahoma,
 County of Garfield.*
Be it remembered, that on this day of 1907, the following described lots of land to wit: any and all parts of the said lots and addition west of center of street, and south of north 20 feet of the street of Enid, Oklahoma, 20 feet wide, east 20 feet, north 20 feet, south 20 feet, and 20 feet in the front of the same, containing 4000 sq. ft. each, were laid out in a plat and recorded in the public records of the County of Garfield, Oklahoma, and the same are hereby certified to be a true and correct copy of the original plat of the same, and that the same is to be taken as the Marshall Gannon Second Addition, in the City of Enid, Oklahoma.

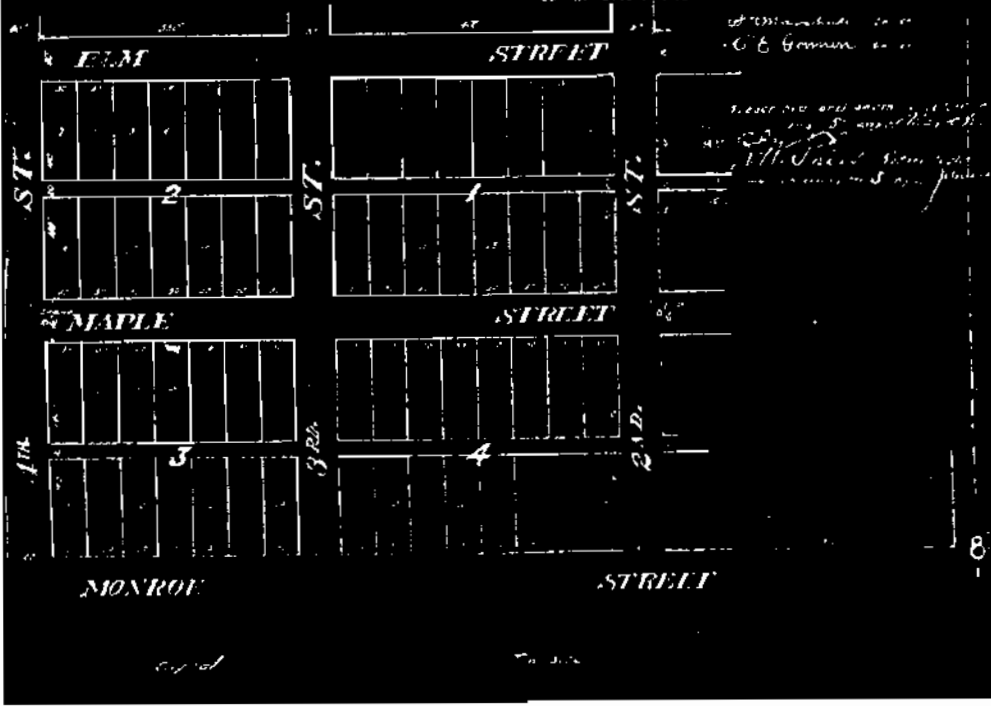


Figure 15. Marshall-Gannon Second Addition (1907)

MARSHALL-GANNON 3rd ADDITION ENID OKLA

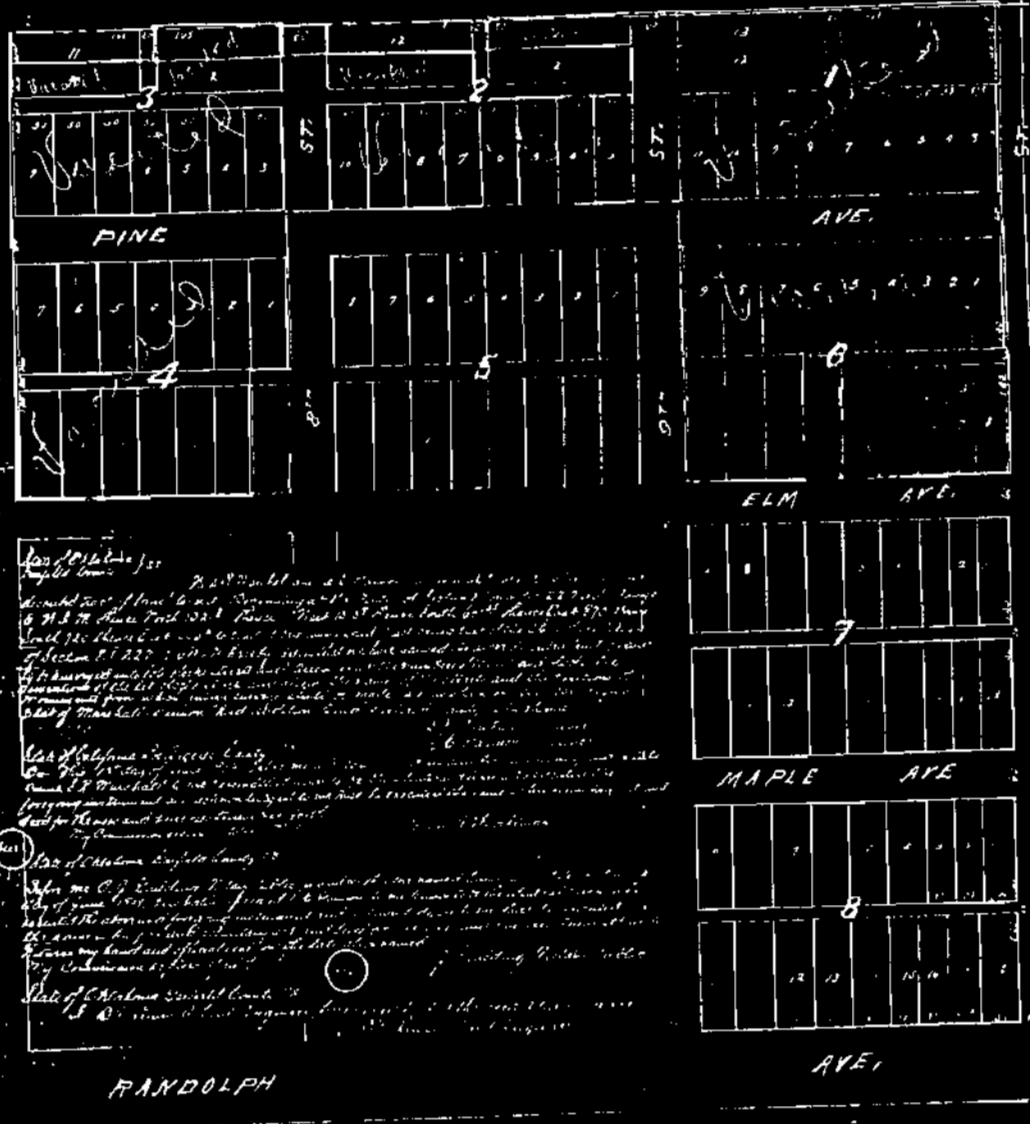


Figure 16. Marshall-Gannon Third Addition (1909)

East Hill: 1893-1902

Only the extreme northeastern section of the historic East Hill area, comprised of the 600 to 900 blocks of E. Broadway and the south side of the 600 to 900 blocks of E. Randolph, lie within the current East Hill Historic District project boundaries. The name East Hill was given to the northeast quadrant of the original townsite and included the 400 to 900 blocks of E. Maine, Broadway, and E. Randolph. It was named for the hill that overlooked Government Springs Park. When Enid was first laid out, the town was virtually barren except for the natural oasis surrounding the springs which was designated a public park by the town planners.

As early as December 13, 1893, only a few months after the land run, the first issue of the *Enid Daily Wave* noted "East Hill is fast building up with handsome cottages" (Rockwell, 1982: 765). Residential development may have been encouraged in this area of town due to the dedication of Block One, at the extreme northeast corner of the townsite, for the construction of a school. Within six months of the land run, three frame schools were erected in the blocks set aside for that purpose in the original townsite plat. Central School, in the 300 block of E. Cherokee, South School, in the 200 block of W. Market Street, and East Hill School, in the 900 block of E. Broadway (formerly E Street), all opened for classes on March 12, 1894. About the same time, a tent school for Black children was erected in the hollow just east of the town square. The original wood frame East Hill school was completed by 1893, and a brick building was finished in 1894. R.S. Shaw, one of Enid's most prolific early architects completed the current elementary school in 1920. The elementary school was a major attraction to that region of the city.

Only a handful of dwellings dating to this earliest period of construction in East Hill survive within the current project area boundaries. Although the 400 and 500 blocks of E. Broadway have suffered from successive redevelopment, the 600 block contains a variety of

representative residential types and styles from this period. They include the two-story Carter "homestead" House with modest Queen Anne detailing at 631 E. Broadway, the Jennie and James O'Connor House, an eclectic Queen Anne cottage at 617 E. Broadway, and several well-preserved Shotgun houses that have been minimally modified by small additions at 609, 611 and 615 E. Broadway. Early residents of the Shotgun houses include Morris Ross (609), Hugh and Jennie McKenzie (611), and Joseph and Margaret Jared (615). While these residences may predate 1900, records for the period are sketchy. Each dwelling was dated according to their style or type and their first definite appearance in Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and/or City Directories, in most cases these documented dates probably postdate the actual date of construction.

Turn of the century residents of East Hill included a few of Enid's most prominent families. Law partners George P. Rush (728 E. Broadway) and James W. Steen (710 E. Broadway) maintained homes in the project area for many years. The Rush House was replaced by a car wash business and the Steen House was replaced by a plain bungalow about 1917. Two of East Hill's most influential residents, *Enid Evening News* reporter Marquis James and State senator Richard Messall, called East Hill home, but their houses, at 602 E. Maine and 304 E. Broadway, lie outside the project area.

In fact, during 1902, less than a decade after Enid's establishment, a major demographic shift took place when the town's wealthiest and most influential families began moving to the west side of town. That year a special edition of the *Enid Eagle* highlighted the lives and accomplishments of its most prominent citizens. Only eight of 35 featured residents lived in the eastern half of the city. While East Hill had been the choice residential section during Enid's initial settlement, the majority of the new home construction for professional and business class families after 1902 occurred in the newly opened western additions. Construction continued

unabated in the East Hill area but after the turn of the century its preeminence as a stylish neighborhood was successfully challenged by the Weatherly and Waverley additions on the west side of town. East Hill had reached and passed its prime in less than a decade's time.

In addition to the East Hill area of the original townsite of Enid, part or all of six early additions to the city comprise the remainder of the East Hill Historic District (Part I), project area. One, the Jonesville Addition, is as old as the city of Enid, itself, having been claimed in the land run as a separate townsite.

Jonesville: 1893-1902

Like the Kenwood Addition, the history of the Jonesville Addition parallels the establishment and development of the original city of Enid and its East Hill neighborhood. Platted in 1893 as separate townsites adjacent to the city of Enid, both fledgling townsites relinquished their ambitions and were annexed as residential additions to the city of Enid within a few years of its founding. A tiny portion of the once-independent townsite of Jonesville lies within the westernmost section of the East Hill Historic District project boundaries. Blocks 32, 33 and 34, now occupied by a baseball park, the Down Town Tourist Cottages and several dwellings on the west side of N. Fourth Street, were cut off from the main expanse of the Jonesville Addition by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad tracks which define the northwestern boundary of the East Hill Historic District project area.

Although the Jonesville quarter developed simultaneously with the original townsite of Enid, most early construction in the addition occurred to the west of the railroad tracks, in blocks that bordered the Enid business district immediately to the south. The sliver of land in the eastern part of the addition was not immediately or systematically developed like other speculative residential additions of the period. Its proximity to the rail lines and the potential

for commercial or light industrial use may have rendered the frontage blocks unattractive for residential development. Also, the diagonal cut of the railroad tracks across the grid created irregular, triangular-shaped blocks whose configurations were not conducive to regular development. Except for three or four small, ca. 1900 one-story frame dwellings, of which none survive, the Jonesville section of the East Hill Historic District survey area lay largely vacant until the 1920s. Regardless, the blocks lie within the boundaries of one of Enid's oldest additions.

Early 20th-Century Additions to the City of Enid

The first decade of the 20th century appeared to be an auspicious time to develop residential additions in the city of Enid. Oklahoma's population had more than doubled in the decade following the turn of the century and statehood in 1907. Between 1900 and 1910, the state's total population grew from 790,391 to 1,657,155. In that same period, Oklahoma's urban population nearly tripled from 7.4 percent in 1900, to 19.2 in 1910 (Morris 1979: 8). As the agricultural and economic center of the Cherokee Strip, Enid was also affected by statehood. The town experienced phenomenal population and building growth during the same decade. In 1909 alone, 648 buildings valued at one million dollars were completed (Randolph 1985: 3). It is in this context that early 20th century suburban additions to the city of Enid were platted and promoted for development.

West Enid: Weatherly, Waverley Garland and Highland Park

Although East Hill had been one of Enid's choicest residential neighborhoods in the years immediately following the land run, it became so in part because of a lawsuit that prevented development west of the town square. Once the Weatherly-Todd dispute was settled

in Weatherly's favor in 1902, real estate developers moved quickly to purchase, plat and promote additions west of Enid's burgeoning downtown. Within a five-year period extending from 1902 to 1907, more than a dozen new additions were platted west of the original townsite. Because they were closest to the heart of the city, adjoining it on its western boundary, the six Weatherly additions were the first to be developed. They were followed in quick succession by the four Waverley additions, platted between 1902 and 1907, Rogers Addition (1902), McCarthy's Addition (1903), Highland Park (1906), Garland (1907) and Bon View (1907).

The organization and improvement of the Weatherly and Waverley additions was typical of Enid's early 20th century residential development projects, including that in the Garland and Highland Park additions. The projects were conceived and executed by a group of local investors who formed an investment company to purchase a piece of property in areas of predicted growth. A development company, generally composed of the original investors, organized to survey, plat, promote and sell lots in the new additions. They often financed the new houses in the additions through their investment companies, thereby reaping additional profits in the bargain. The Waverley additions followed this model. Charles West, a young attorney who later became Oklahoma's first attorney general, purchased a large part of the Braden 160-acre farm to the west of the Weatherly tract, from Luther Braden in 1902 (Rockwell 1982:808). West immediately transferred the property to the Waverley Investment Company of which he was president. His partner, P. J. Goulding, a partner in the Gannon and Goulding real estate and insurance business, acted as secretary (*The Enid Eagle* 1902:38; county plat records). West and Goulding subsequently platted and developed three more Waverley additions between 1902 and 1907 (county plat records).

The streets in the new additions were merely an extension of those established in the central city. They maintained the regular grid pattern of the townsite and contained blocks and

lots of uniform dimensions to maximize their profitability to the investor. Construction of new houses generally began in the lots closest to the developed portion of the city. Once the nearer blocks were completed, development extended outward as demand warranted. Since local boosters predicted unrestricted growth for Enid following statehood, speculators scrambled to buy farmland on the city's periphery in anticipation of that growth.

Additions platted and developed in and west of the Weatherly tract after the turn of the century were almost entirely residential in nature. Earlier additions like the Kenwood Addition (1893) and the Jonesville Addition (1895) were originally platted as separate townsites with blocks reserved for schools, parks and other public uses. The Waverley additions offered no such amenities, relying on the city to provide them. In the original townsite and its earliest additions, commercial and some industrial buildings and structures often occupied lots next to substantial and expensive homes. Such incongruous development detracted from the peaceful residential character sought by the homeowners and many fled the older neighborhoods for the fashionable, overwhelmingly residential west side additions as soon as they became available. Some of the new west side additions contained deed restrictions that actually prohibited non-residential use as well as the sale or transfer of property within the addition to people with "negro blood, or being a descendant from negro ancestors" (Garfield County deed records, November 22, 1907, Vol. 53: 570). The new additions also featured the latest domestic architectural designs, in contrast to the late-Victorian, classical box and simple "Homestead" houses that predominated in older neighborhoods like East Hill and Kenwood. Factors such as these made the new west side neighborhoods extremely attractive to the well-to-do and aspiring middle-class residents of Enid.

The Demise and Resurgence of East Hill

Possibly as a result of the west side's popularity, no new development occurred in east Enid 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 E. 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. Some of the larger lots were subdivided after their original owners moved and bungalows appeared on the smaller lots in the 1910s and 1920s.

Although the East Hill area declined in prestige, it continued to be an important residential neighborhood because of its proximity to jobs in the central business district and the rail yards. East Hill School and Government Springs Park remained attractive to families with children. With the rise of the more affluent west side neighborhoods, however, East Hill became identified as a predominantly middle- and working-class neighborhood after 1902.

By 1905, as Enid's growth continued unabated, real estate investors again looked to the city's east side for residential development potential. Parcels east of Jonesville and north of the East Hill area were closer to the central city than the Waverley additions to the west. Perennial developers S.R. Marshall and C.E. Gannon made the first systematic inroads into these previously underdeveloped areas when they filed their plat on April 19, 1905.

New Additions in the East Side: 1905-1910

Enid's Early Developers

The three Marshall-Gannon additions, platted and filed in 1905, 1907 and 1909, together represent the largest sustained development effort in the East Hill Historic District (Part I). S. R. Marshall and C. E. Gannon were partners in numerous early Enid subdivision and development schemes, including the Highland Park and Garland Additions in West Enid.

While Charles West and P.J. Goulding promoted and developed their Waverley Additions in West Enid, real estate developers and investors C.E. Gannon and S.R. Marshall laid ambitious plans to develop additions in both East and West Enid in 1905. They first negotiated with brothers Luther and William Braden to purchase part of their farmland which lay to the west of the Waverley additions. Early in 1905, Gannon finalized the sale of the Braden farm on which he, Herbert Kaufman and S.R. Marshall would plat the Highland Park Addition. Later that year, Braden sold the adjacent Garland section to G.M. Hensen. S.R. Marshall, C.E. Gannon and A.F. Goulding, P.J. Goulding's brother, subsequently acquired Hensen's property where they platted the Garland Addition in 1907 (Meacham, 1992: 28), the year Oklahoma gained statehood. Highland Park forms the northern half of the McKinley Historic District while the Garland Addition comprises the southern half of the district.

Marshall and Gannon, along with the Goulding brothers, were instrumental in the promotion and funding of numerous investment projects in Enid during the late-19th and early 20th centuries. Marshall and Gannon played particularly pivotal roles in the development of Enid's early residential additions including those comprising the McKinley Historic District as well as those entailing the great majority of the East Hill Historic District, Part I project area.

Both Marshall and Gannon participated in the Cherokee Strip land run on September 16, 1893, and settled in Enid where they were among the town's earliest businessmen. Marshall

began his life in Enid as the proprietor of a grocery store but he soon became involved in civic affairs and in 1895 was elected mayor of Enid (Rockwell, 1982: 795). Marshall moved into real estate development and in 1906 formed the Highland Townsite Company with Enid merchant, Herbert L. Kaufman, as secretary and himself as president. C.E. Gannon served as a trustee of the Highland Townsite Company (Replat of Highland Park Addition, November 16, 1926, Garfield County plat maps). Attorney and investment banker P.J. "Pat" Goulding was a partner in many of Enid's early land development projects including all of the Waverley additions. Goulding was also a director of the Garfield Exchange Bank (founded in 1901) (Rockwell, 1982: 822), which financed many of the original mortgages in the Garland and Highland Park additions. His brother, A. F. Goulding, was a partner in several of his endeavors including the Garland Addition.

The man most responsible for the development of the Garland and Highland Park additions, and the three Marshall-Gannon additions, however, was Chancey Ellsworth (C.E. or "Worth") Gannon. Gannon participated in three land runs before he settled permanently in Enid after the Cherokee Strip run in 1893. Gannon first made the 1889 Oklahoma land run and settled in Kingfisher where he opened a livery stable. There he met and married Melinda Catherine "Kate" Conner who had made the 1889 run with her brother and homesteaded a place east of Kingfisher. Shortly after his marriage, Gannon made the run into the Sac and Fox territory where he and Kate claimed a homestead. They moved once again to "O" County to make the Cherokee Strip run. Gannon started from the line at Hennessey and Kate followed in a buggy with their infant daughter. Gannon staked a town lot in Enid in the first block on East Broadway. It was here that Gannon, at the age of 30, started his real estate career. He subsequently developed or helped develop the Marshall-Gannon, Highland Park, Waverley and

Garland Additions. Gannon also built business buildings in the downtown area and promoted downtown development (John E. Lovell, in Rockwell, 1982: 221).

Soon after arriving in Enid, Gannon became involved in local civic and investment ventures. As a member of the Garfield County Investment Company, he worked with the core group of businessmen who contracted with the county commissioners on December 17, 1895 to build "a suitable building for a court house" and rent it to the county for \$1600 per year. The agreement stipulated that if the county occupied the building and paid rent for four successive years, it would become county property. Costing just under \$5,000, Garfield County's first court house was completed on April 1, 1896 (Rockwell, 1982: 517). Gannon also helped build the Masonic Temple and brought the B.E. & S. railroad line to Enid (*The Enid Eagle*, 1902: 38). In 1901, Gannon formed a partnership with R.S. Rogers and H.C. Henry and together they built one of the first substantial brick business blocks—the Rogers and Gannon Block—at the corner of Monroe and Grand avenues (Rockwell, 1982: 797). At the same time, about 1901, Gannon formed a real estate, insurance and loan company with P.J. Goulding. Gannon and Goulding built their own business building on the square as well.

Gannon, along with other early land promoters and businessmen like E.B. Weatherly, was one of the backers of the Enid National Bank, whose motto was "The bank that grew up with Enid." In 1907 it boasted \$100,000 in capital (Rockwell, 1982: 809). Not coincidentally, the Enid National Bank held a significant number of mortgages on homes purchased in the Weatherly, Waverley, Highland Park, Garland and Marshall-Gannon additions (Garfield County deed records, various).

By 1907, Gannon's development interests spanned the major residential sections of Enid, on both the east side and the west, but two events that year spurred his projects to even greater success. The first, statehood for Oklahoma, resulted in a population increase throughout

the former territory, including the city of Enid. The second event, the opening of a university more than twenty blocks east of central square, directly benefitted Gannon's development plans in the eastern part of Enid. It is not surprising that Gannon was a major promoter and supporter of the university.

The University and the Streetcar

In 1906, Gannon, along with several other Enid businessmen, formed the Enid Christian University Investment and Development Company, of which he served as vice-president. Within 24 hours they secured more than \$85,000 and acquired a 40-acre campus east of the city limits for the establishment of Oklahoma Christian University. It was later named Phillips University for one of its benefactors (Rockwell, 1982: 1042).

Like the earlier attraction of East Hill School, the university drew residents to its vicinity, prompting renewed development interest in east Enid. Within a few years of the school's opening, virtually all of the remaining lots in the eastern segment of the original townsite were filled with new construction and additions in adjacent parcels were platted for continued growth. In addition, a separate community of new houses, churches, and commercial buildings emerged in the area immediately surrounding the university. Although the university lay more than twenty blocks from the center of town, city fathers planned a streetcar system to link the university cluster with the town proper. The Enid City Railway and Oklahoma Christian University opened within a few months of one another, in 1907. Immediately the blocks along E. Broadway and E. Maine fronting the rail lines were filled with new residential and commercial buildings, including apartments and flats, to house students and faculty.

Enid Street Railway and Oklahoma Christian University

Local civic boosters were optimistic that Enid's growth would continue unabated and thus promoted projects likely to facilitate that growth. Predicting that Enid would be a city of 75,000 within five years, the editor of the *Enid Daily Wave* urged the city to authorize the construction of a street railway to serve and promote growth in the outlying additions—both to the east and to the west of the original townsite (*The Enid Daily Wave*, January 3, 1907 in Garfield County, 1982: 824). With the new university already planned far to the east of the city, streetcar access was essential if either the university or the city were to profit from the existence of the other. Of course for citizens who owned property lying between the city and the school, the development prospects were enticing.

Although the *Enid Daily Wave* editor was somewhat premature in his estimate, Enid did enjoy steady growth throughout the first three decades of the 20th century and it seemed likely to continue. In 1907, the county was engaged in building a new courthouse and several substantial brick business buildings were under construction around the courthouse square. It was an opportune time for Tulsa streetcar developer C.H. Bosler to approach the city council with a plan to build a street railroad. In January 1907, the city council awarded Bosler the franchise over two other developers and he followed their requirements to establish a street railway system that served the university, all three railway depots, and all sides of the square. Service began on June 3, 1907 (Rockwell, 1982: 824).

The east-west line of the Enid City Railway began on Cleveland Street (west of the McKinley Historic District) and ran south to Oklahoma Avenue where it continued east, past the car barns at the western edge of the Garland Addition. The line extended across Oklahoma Avenue, traversing the entire width of the McKinley Historic District, to Tyler Street (Figure 11). At Tyler, the streetcar turned north to Broadway where it continued in an easterly

direction. The streetcar circled the town square before heading east on Broadway and then on Maine Street to the new university beyond the eastern boundary of the city (Rockwell, 1982: 824). Thus, the street railway linked the city's far-western residents of the newly opened Garland and Highland Park additions with the new university at its far-eastern limits. En route, passengers passed through Marshall and Gannon's newly opened first addition, as well as their soon-to-be-platted second and third additions. The Marshall-Gannon additions proved attractive and affordable for families with students and college instructors.

By 1911, scores of new houses in the Marshall-Gannon additions were occupied by families with one or more children attending the university. Before the advent of the streetcar, the commute would have been too far to manage on a daily basis but after 1907, it was a short ride either to campus or downtown. The role of the streetcar to the success of Enid's early suburban development may have been overlooked in the past possibly due to its relative short period of operation but its arrival in 1907 was perfectly timed to coincide with residential development.

Use of the street railway reached its zenith in 1913, with 14 cars running during peak hours. By 1918 the number of cars decreased to 10 because six cars could handle the schedule. The increase in the number and popularity of private automobiles in the 1920s reduced the need for streetcars. In fact, streetcars and automobiles competed for road space by the early 1920s and in 1929, the city council outlawed the entire streetcar system. Although short-lived, the street railway greatly facilitated suburban development in the years before automobiles made distance from the city center a moot issue for builders and residents alike. In particular, streetcar access contributed to the early success of Oklahoma Christian College and to the suburban additions platted along its route leading to the college. It was such an important factor in the development of the east side, in fact, that it drew potential residents away from the newly

popular west side additions until the ascendancy of the automobile as the dominant mode of transportation during the 1920s. By that time, virtually all of the east side additions contributing to the East Hill Historic District project area had been fully developed. In contrast, only Oklahoma and Cherokee avenues, the streets with greatest streetcar access, were fully developed within the Garland and Highland Park additions in the McKinley Historic district.

Streetcar-related development in the east side was not limited to single-family residential construction. Redevelopment, in the form of apartment buildings and commercial enterprises, replaced older houses along the streetcar lines whose owners had moved to the more exclusively residential west side. Some of the large frame houses built along E. Broadway and Randolph avenues by Enid's founding citizens were transformed into boarding houses catering to Oklahoma Christian University students and faculty members. As early as 1910, only a few years after the school's opening, scores of boarding houses and apartment buildings had appeared along the university route.

The east side enjoyed its share of new construction, primarily in the undeveloped or sparsely developed areas beyond the original townsite. New construction joined older farm houses in the more remote blocks beyond the original Tenth Street (platted as First Street) boundary. Former farmland to the north and northeast of the townsite, and within walking distance of the trolley, became ripe for additional suburban development. As the promise of statehood and general prosperity brought new residents to Enid, the opening of the university and access to the streetcar line enticed many new citizens to the newly opened east side additions.

The First Marshall-Gannon Addition: 1905

It is not known whether Marshall and Gannon helped select the university site to bring potential buyers to their new additions, or if they purchased their addition tracts in anticipation of the deal. Certainly, they were deeply involved in Enid's economic and civic development, as well as the financing and planning of the university. Whatever the case, the proximity of the new university and the convenience of streetcar access to both the school and the central business district, contributed to the success of the three Marshall-Gannon additions. The smaller McQuilkin and Hays additions, platted on the heels of the first Marshall-Gannon Addition, benefitted similarly and, in fact, were fully developed somewhat earlier due to their smaller size and proximity to downtown Enid.

Civil engineer C.H. Sexton, who surveyed many of Enid's early 20th century additions, certified that the survey of the Marshall-Gannon Addition was a true representation of the property (Plat of Marshall Gannon Addition, April 19, 1905, Garfield County plat maps). The addition is bounded by the northern line of the original townsite, now Randolph Avenue, on the south (shown as Monroe Street on the map). Its western boundary was noted as Jonesville Avenue on the plat map because the road formed the eastern boundary of the original townsite of Jonesville. On the east, the boundary was Seventh Street (shown as 4th Street on the map). The northern boundary line runs through the center of two blocks between N. Fourth Street and what is now Gore Street, about midway between Pine and Oak avenues and along the northern boundary of Gore Park (now Armory Park). The park was included in the original plat, dedicated as a "City Park," doubtless as an attraction to draw potential residents in the several years before the college and streetcar were opened (Plat of Marshall Gannon Addition, September 13, 1905, Garfield County plat maps).

Blocks 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9 each contain 12 lots measuring 50' x 140'. Blocks 1, 2, and 4, clustered near the northwestern corner of the addition are of unequal sizes to accommodate the city park and the adjoining McQuilkin Addition to the north. Block 1 contains only five lots, while Block 2 has 10 and Block 4 has six. All contain the same approximate dimensions as Blocks 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Two remaining blocks, Blocks 5 and 10, lying between what are now Sixth and Seventh Streets and below the park, each contain 20 lots of between 45' and 50' in width by 140' in length. Lots in Blocks 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 face north and south onto Elm, Maple and Randolph avenues running east and west. This configuration is typical for lots throughout the original townsite as well as in most of the East Hill Historic District. Lots in Blocks 1, 2, 3, and 4 face east and west along N. Fourth, N. Fifth and Gore streets. In all, the first Marshall-Gannon Addition contained 121 residential lots and a city park.

McQuilkin Addition: September 8, 1906

The McQuilkin Addition is another early addition in the East Hill Historic District Project Area. Platted on September 8, 1906, by surveyor B.F. Lewis and landowner A. W. McQuilkin, the McQuilkin Addition is an irregularly-shaped parcel of land bounded by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad tracks, on the west, and North Park Street on the north. In the southwestern region of the addition, Oak Avenue marks the southern boundary from the section line forming the Jonesville Addition on the west to E. Fifth Street (shown as 6th Street on the plat map) on the east. At E. Fifth Street, the boundary line turns south 300 feet to the northern boundary of the Marshall-Gannon Addition, where it travels east to what is now Gore Street. The addition originally included approximately 150 feet of frontage on the east side of Gore Street, from Gore Park (later known as Armory Park) at its extreme southeast

corner, north to North Park Avenue. Today, the portion of the McQuilkin Addition within the East Hill project area lies entirely to the west of Gore Street.

The McQuilkin Addition contained six blocks of unequal sizes. Blocks 1, 4, and 6 contain six lots apiece, while Block 2 has 17 and Block 3 has 21 lots. Block 6 contains eight lots, two of which are wide, shallow lots facing east while the remaining six lie on standard sized lots facing west. Most lots within the addition are 50' x 140' but quadrangular lots adjoining the railroad tracks range from 50 to 70 feet on the north side and 92 to 115 feet on the south. These large, irregular lots fronting the railroad tracks were unsuitable for residential use and typically housed lumber yards and storage facilities. In all, the McQuilkin Addition contained 64 lots of varying sizes. In both appearance and use, it is the most atypical addition in the project area.

Numerous members of the McQuilkin family, for whom the addition is named, built houses and lived in the area for many years. Most likely, theirs were among the oldest houses in the addition. Original landowners Abner W. and Eliza McQuilkin lived with their children Ray, Fred and Daniel at 428 E. Oak Street in the McQuilkin Addition. Another relative, W. Arthur McQuilkin of McQuilkin Electric Co. resided with his wife Della at 601 E. Oak, also within the addition but outside the survey area. Along with his partners, James A. Bullock, Lawrence F. Messman, and Charles P. Fillebrown, Abner W. McQuilkin formed the Central Real Estate & Investment Co. to promote and sell lots in the addition named for him. Of the partners, only McQuilkin lived in the addition. The Abner and Eliza McQuilkin House is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, dwelling in the addition. Most of the McQuilkin's remaining extant houses date to the earliest years of the 20th century and are primarily of very modest frame construction and styling. Pyramidal roof bungalows, minimally detailed Craftsman bungalows

and a few modest Queen Anne dwellings make up the majority of historic housing styles. Many have been modified and several lots within the addition lay vacant.

Historically, McQuilkin's Addition was a mixed-use commercial and residential neighborhood, in contrast to its contemporaries in the survey area which were overwhelmingly residential in character. In this aspect, McQuilkin's Addition followed Enid's earliest development practices in which commercial and even light industrial buildings and structures were constructed alongside residential properties. As early as 1908, the Newman Lumber Company occupied the lots in the 400 block of E. Walnut Street (402-412 E. Walnut) which faced the railroad lines. Industrial and commercial use continued on these lots through 1945, with a baled hay storage operation at 402 E. Walnut, the Shroeder Oil Company at 404 E. Walnut, and Southern Products Glue Manufacturers at 406 E. Walnut. The Johndrow Store at 424 E. Walnut has been a fixture in the community since 1911. The property at 404 E. Walnut remains a garage although the building has been greatly modified or replaced. The hay storage and glue manufacturing companies are both gone and the remainder of E. Walnut Street, within the project area, is predominantly residential with the exception of several backyard garages some of which appear to be used for commercial purposes. Traditionally, the McQuilkin Addition included a greater percentage of non-residential properties than the remainder of the survey area but the majority have been removed or converted to residential use.

Most of the early inhabitants of the McQuilkin Addition were middle- and working-class families, some of whom owned or worked at the commercial and industrial enterprises in or near the addition. Examples include grocer E. A. Johndrow, who lived at 417 E. Walnut and operated a store across the street at 424 E. Walnut. and Roy A. Thurman who lived at 430 E. Walnut and worked at the Enid Sash and Door Co., across the railroad tracks at 312 E. Pine.

Several railroad workers including engineers, brakemen and laborers also lived in the addition, which was within walking distance of the railroad lines.

Hays Addition

Immediately after McQuilkin filed his plat, William Hays hired B. F. Lewis to survey and plat his adjoining property into the Hays Addition, filed on September 13, 1906. The Hays Addition is the smallest addition in the East Hill Historic District project area, consisting of only 12 lots in single half block in the northwest quadrant of the East Hill Historic District survey area. It is bounded by E. Oak Avenue on the north, N. Fourth Street (formerly N. Enid Boulevard) on the west, and N. Fifth Street on the east. The southern half of the block consists of Block 2 of the first Marshall Gannon Addition, platted more than a year earlier in 1905. That block consists of 10 lots with E. Pine Avenue as the southern boundary.

Although it is the smallest addition in the project area, the Hays Addition contains some of the oldest extant properties in the district. Exclusively residential, construction in the addition first occurred along N. Fourth Street which was closest to the city and adjacent to the easternmost section of the old Jonesville townsite. All of the houses in the Hays Addition portion of N. Fourth Street, including that of original property owners William and Nancy Hays, at 519 N. Fourth Street, were built by 1910. Two of the four extant houses in the Marshall-Gannon portion of the block were built by that date, as well. All of these ca. 1910 houses are examples of National Folk or Folk Victorian styles except 529 N. Fourth, which was modified to look more like a bungalow about 1917. Along the same block of N. Fifth Street, there are three Folk Victorian and one National Folk houses dating between 1910 and 1917 - two are in the Marshall-Gannon section and two are in the Hays section. The remaining historic dwellings in the block, facing N. Fifth Street, are modest Craftsman-influenced bungalows.

Like the McQuilkin Addition and the three Marshall-Gannon additions the Hays Addition was platted in response to Enid's continued growth and renewed interest in developing the east side for middle- and working-class families as more prominent families moved to the fashionable west side additions starting in 1902. Nothing further is known about Hays but other 1910 residents of the block included Corwin A. and Mary Gibbs (544 N. Fifth), laborer Elgie Miller and his wife Hattie (536 N. Fifth) and meat cutters Ewald Jochims and Edmond W. Kendrick and their wives Blanche and Jessie (505 N. Fifth - razed). In 1910, a number of carpenters lived in the 500 block of N. Fifth, in the Hays Addition, including John Davis and his wife Fannie (518 N. Fifth) and Eli H. Goslin and his wife Lou (508 N. Fifth - razed). Carpenter Charles Hope and his wife Lucy (503 N. Fifth) lived across the street in the McQuilkin Addition.

Marshall-Gannon Second Addition: 1907

When Enid real estate developers Marshall, Gannon, McQuilkin and Hays platted their additions in 1905 and 1906, they gambled that the possibility of statehood and a university in the area would guarantee success for their ventures. By 1907, with statehood and the university a reality, success for Marshall and Gannon's second addition was virtually assured. A total of 500 new residences, including many in the new east side additions, were completed by the close of 1908.

Much smaller than their original addition, the second Marshall-Gannon Addition consisted of only four blocks facing the south side of E. Elm, both sides of E. Maple and the north side of E. Randolph (shown as Monroe on the plat) avenues, between N. Seventh and Ninth streets. Blocks 2 and 3 each contained fourteen lots 50' x 140' each, while Blocks 1 and 4 were slightly longer, containing sixteen 50' x 140' lots, for a total of 60 lots. The second

addition essentially continued the pattern established by the first. All lots were oriented north and south, facing the avenues. No parks, schools or other amenities were offered with the lots. None were required. Within two years, nearly all the lots in the Marshall-Gannon Second Addition were sold or under contract and the developers were making plans for a third addition.

Unlike the McQuilkin Addition, Marshall-Gannon's Second Addition was almost exclusively purchased for residential construction. Houses were built on more than one-third of the lots by 1910. A sampling of the neighborhood that year reveals that most of the residents were of moderate means. Elisha Cook, a conductor for the Enid City Railway lived at 701 E. Maple with his mother, Hattie. Wells Fargo Express cashier, Arthur McKenzie, and his wife Anna, lived next door at 705 E. Maple. Oklahoma Christian University students, Lloyd and Harry Allen, lived at home with their parents at 727 E. Maple. Numerous carpenters including Edgar Smith (809 E. Maple), Alfred Concannon (802 E. Maple), Charles Wallace (821 E. Elm) and Edward and Lester Atkinson (702 E. Randolph), lived in the addition that year. Residents of Marshall-Gannon's Second Addition ranged from farmers Cyrus and Pearl Hoover (728 E. Maple), to business owners Jessie and Walter Faulds (722 E. Randolph), but the majority were tradesmen in 1910 (Enid city directory, 1910).

Marshall-Gannon Third Addition: 1909

Banking on continued success in their east Enid development enterprise, Marshall and Gannon filed a third addition plat on June 1, 1909. While the original addition consisted of eight platted blocks, only two full blocks (Blocks 7 and 8), and three half-blocks (the south sides of Blocks 4, 5 and 6), are included in the East Hill Historic District survey area. Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 were later denoted as "vacated" and were subsequently replatted. None of the lots in the two "vacated" half-blocks of the survey area contain properties built before 1923, and

most are bungalows that date to the late-1920s. Despite their more recent construction, properties in these half-blocks fronting E. Elm Street maintain visual, architectural, and historic associations with the remainder of the Marshall-Gannon Third Addition and should be considered an integral part of the area's historic fabric. In fact, the majority of dwellings in the Marshall-Gannon Third Addition are bungalows built between 1916 and 1925 with only six dating to 1910.

The entire addition contained eight blocks with a total of 122 lots. Blocks 7 and 8, which lie fully within the survey area boundaries, contain 18 lots apiece, ranging in width from 35 to 55 feet, by 140 feet deep. In the half-blocks fronting E. Elm Street within the survey area, Block 4 contains seven lots, Block 5 contains eight, and Block 6 contains nine. Altogether, 60 lots of the Marshall-Gannon Third Addition are within the project area boundaries. All of the lots face north and south and address the south side of E. Elm, both sides of E. Maple, and the north side of E. Randolph avenues which is a continuation of the pattern throughout the western section of the project area. Numbered streets which run north and south are primarily secondary arterials until Elm and Maple avenues terminate at 10th Street.

After a few years, the frenzied pace of statehood and university-related development relaxed somewhat. By mid-1909, when Marshall and Gannon platted their third east side addition, there were fewer prospective buyers than for their previous additions. In fact, of 60 Third Addition lots within the survey area, possibly only three, at 810 and 905 E. Elm (ca. 1910) and at 907 E. Maple (ca. 1909), were occupied by 1910. No further construction occurred in the Marshall Gannon Third Addition section of the project area until after 1915. The second major development period for Enid's east side had finally come to a plateau.

Oil

After a brief construction respite, the Garber-Covington oil strike of 1916, precipitated a population and building boom in Enid that quickly filled vacant lots in the older sections of town including the Marshall-Gannon additions. The oil boom drew a variety of newcomers to Enid. Most of the managerial and professional families were attracted to the western section of town. Previously underdeveloped suburban areas in far-western Enid, like Marshall and Gannon's Garland and Highland Park additions, exploded in new housing starts once oil and the automobile provided the impetus and convenient transportation. New construction in these neighborhoods displayed the latest architectural styles of the period, which only increased their prestige.

Hundreds of oil field and refinery workers also arrived in the Enid area and they, too, required housing. During this period, new bungalows filled in the remaining lots in Marshall-Gannon's second and third additions. Exactly two-thirds of the extant houses within the Marshall-Gannon Third Addition portion of the survey area, were built between 1916 and 1925. Nearly half of the historic houses in Marshall-Gannon's Second Addition were built during this period, as well.

By 1925, residential construction filled nearly all the lots throughout the western portion of the East Hill Historic District project area. Subsequent historic period construction consisted primarily of redevelopment along major arterials, including Broadway which carried the streetcar through that section of town. Periodically, a new house replaced one destroyed by fire or neglect. In general, however, the project area was intact by 1925, as the Sanborn maps of that year clearly show. In contrast, whole blocks in the Garland Addition of west Enid, did not develop until after 1928.

The Great Depression

The Great Depression of the 1930s, brought an end to Enid's construction boom. Commercial construction and real estate investment and speculation were greatly curtailed but a few public projects were completed in the 1930s. The Garfield County Courthouse is probably the most noteworthy building of the decade (Meacham 1992:23). By that time, however, virtually all of the additions in the western portion of the East Hill Historic District survey area had been fully developed for a decade or more. The last major construction phase had been completed by 1925 in Marshall-Gannon's second and third additions in the easternmost blocks of the area. Earlier segments of the larger district that had matured in the 1910s had already undergone redevelopment. Since nearly all available lots were occupied by 1925, the only new construction in the area was to replace an existing building. For example, in 1927, Bethany Evangelical Church, at 931 E. Maple was erected on two of the last available lots in the district. A quarter of a century later, the expansion of the church to include a separate educational building, required the demolition of three small frame houses in the 900 block of E. Maple Street.

An occasional Tudor Revival or ranch style house appears in the district. In most cases, they replaced older houses. In one instance, a ca. 1970 mobile home replaced a ca. 1914 Craftsman bungalow. For the most part, with the exception of large parts of E. Broadway and some areas of E. Randolph, the historic housing stock survives. However, few have been maintained in their original condition and many have been altered beyond recognition.

Two construction projects undertaken during the Great Depression, neither of which were representative of the neighborhood, added to the building mix. In 1936, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed an armory as a civic project in Gore Park, beyond the boundaries of the current project area. Built as part of the nationwide Defense Preparedness

Program developed by the Roosevelt Administration in the mid- to late-1930s, such armories were initiated primarily to provide jobs for unemployed workers. Later, they were used to train reservists and recruit soldiers and sailors for duty in World War II. The armory was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. Its lasting legacy in the neighborhood has been the identification of the surrounding park as Armory Park.

The second project, the Down Town Tourist Cottages, was a commercial endeavor built to take advantage of the adjacent Tourist Camp on city parkland. Originally, both were part of the old Jonesville townsite on whose plat the park was dedicated as a public amenity. By the 1920s, as automobile tourism gained in popularity, tourist camps and tourist courts began to appear in towns across the United States to accommodate travelers. Many communities built or developed special camping facilities to attract tourist dollars to their businesses. By 1925, the city of Enid established the former Jonesville townsite city park Block 32 as a designated Tourist Camp. Facilities included an open-sided kitchen, a dining hall, pavilion, washrooms, and a small store on the grounds. A few years later, with the advent of the Great Depression, adventure-seeking travelers were replaced by desperate job-seekers at the camp. Enid city leaders designated the former Tourist Camp as a containment area for homeless families. Several relief efforts were established in the park (Rockwell 1982). Although the park lies outside the project area boundaries, its enduring historic associations as a neighborhood park and as a tourist camp, recommend that it be included in any historic district considerations.

About 1930, the eight-unit Down Town Tourist Cottages were built next to the camp to accommodate the less intrepid traveler. Unfortunately, the endeavor got off to an inauspicious start, coinciding as it did with the beginning of the Great Depression and for most of its existence the units have been used as low-rent housing. As recently as 1980, tenants occupied all of the units. Currently all are in poor condition although some are used for storage.

The East Hill Historic District

The East Hill Historic District is largely residential in character despite considerable nonhistoric commercial intrusion along E. Broadway. Several historic commercial buildings, including a grocery store on E. Walnut and a soft drink bottling company on N. Seventh Street, exist in the neighborhood as well. As is the case in many historic neighborhoods, the district contains a school complex with both historic elementary and junior high school buildings on the site. In addition, the district contains a historic masonry church, several garages, a 1930s tourist court and several multi-family apartment buildings that date to the 1920s and 1930s. The district offers a sampling of early 20th century domestic architectural styles but vernacular and folk types built around 1910 and bungalows built between 1910 and 1930 predominate. Few Revival style dwellings, including the brick Tudor Revival residences popular throughout Enid and Oklahoma during the late 1920s and 1930s, are found in this district primarily because the district was almost fully developed by the mid-1920s when the Tudor Revival was coming into vogue.

Modest Queen Anne detailing and other features of late-Victorian residences are found on some of the earliest and more elaborate houses in the district, most of which are within the original townsite or clustered nearby. Several well-preserved Shotgun houses along E. Broadway also display some Victorian period features such as turned porch posts and decorative brackets. Also found in the older part of the district are numerous modest ca. 1910 pyramidal roof bungalows, some of which display simple classical colonnades across deep-set porches. Scattered throughout the district, a number of one-and-a-half story, front gable "Homestead" houses featuring round Doric columns across the full-width front porch. Lacking the distinctive traits of either the late-Victorian period houses or the ubiquitous Craftsman bungalows of the 1910s and 1920, they nonetheless constitute an important transitional phase

between these two more distinguished residential types during the earliest decades of the 20th century.

In the later Marshall-Gannon additions, and in the more eastern areas of the district, Craftsman bungalows dominate the streetscapes of E. Maple and E. Elm avenues. They are also interspersed among the older houses in the western section of the project area where they filled in vacant blocks or replaced older houses. Unlike the Marshall and Gannon Garland and Highland Park additions which comprise the McKinley Historic District, only a few Tudor Revival or Tudor influenced bungalows exist in the district largely because these styles became popular after the district was almost completely filled. Spanish architectural influences are seen in two of the district's domestic buildings. Although greatly altered by the application of synthetic siding, the 1918 Anderson House at 124 N. Seventh Street, and the ca. 1930 apartment building at 711 E. Broadway both exhibit Spanish Eclectic traits.

In nearly all cases, the Revival Styles represented in the East Hill Historic District, Part I are much more modest than those seen in the more prestigious west side additions. The area encompassed within the survey boundaries lies beyond the historically fashionable section of East Hill and was developed after the area had past its prime. Housing styles and types reflect the more moderate incomes and social standings of their occupants, as a result.

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. Plat maps for the Marshall-Gannon First, Second and Third additions, as well as plat maps for the Hays and McQuilkin additions, and townsites for Enid and Jonesville, copied for this survey report, were obtained from originals on file with the County Clerk. Deed records showing the transfer of homesteads from the original owners to land investment companies and finally to individuals

for building lots, are also on file and proved valuable to researchers attempting to understand the pattern of construction within the districts.

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

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

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

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

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

Meacham & Associates' Phase I survey report included a brief but incisive historic context for the five residential neighborhoods, including the 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 Fire Insurance Company. *Maps of Enid, Oklahoma for the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1998, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1911, 1917, 1925, and 1930.*

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

SUMMARY

The East Hill Historic District (Part I) retains its early 20th century architectural fabric only to a moderate degree due, in part, to the extent of nonhistoric intrusion, such as fast food restaurants and car wash establishments, primarily along E. Broadway. Although the rest of the current project area retains a significant amount of its historic architectural fabric, especially in comparison with parts of downtown Enid and the Kenwood Historic District where more extensive redevelopment has occurred, substantial alterations have rendered many individual properties as Noncontributing to the historic district. In some blocks, so many properties have suffered such extensive modification little sense of the historic character of the neighborhood survives. Still, a majority of the properties were determined to be Contributing and the area may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district..

Predominantly residential, the East Hill Historic District (Part I) 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 buildings in the district lie along E. Broadway and the south side of E. Randolph, streets that were part of the original townsite platted in 1893. Although Sanborn maps did not include this area of the town until 1911, several houses on these streets are known to predate the turn-of-the-century including the house at 617 E. Broadway which was featured in a 1900 magazine article (Randolph, 1985: 5). Other dwellings that may date to 1900 or earlier include the trio of Shotgun houses at 609, 611 and 615 E. Broadway. The easternmost section of the Jonesville Addition, a contemporary of the original townsite, as well as the 1905 Marshall-Gannon and 1906 McQuilkin additions, contain numerous examples of ca. 1910 National Folk, Folk Victorian and modest Queen Anne dwellings which are among the earliest buildings in the district. More prevalent house types are the one-and-one-half story front gable

"Homestead" houses and one-story hipped or pyramidal roof, Bungalow/Craftsman houses that date from 1910 to 1930. Good examples of all these property types are found in the district with bungalows predominating in the more recent, eastern section of the district.

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 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 historic district (Part I). Major exceptions include Bethany Evangelical Church (1927), the Down Town Tourist Cottages (1930), and the Radcliffe Apartments (1930).

Today, the East Hill Historic District (Part I) has suffered from insensitive redevelopment and systematic alterations to its individual historic properties, a process that has occurred over the past three or four decades. Some vacant properties, like the Down Town Tourist Cottages, are in advanced states of deterioration and likely will be demolished rather than repaired. Also, the area includes a large number of properties that, while occupied, have endured decades of neglect and tenant-occupancy. Some of these will ultimately be

demolished, leaving gaps in the historic streetscape. Further, there appears to be little interest in preserving the neighborhood's remaining historic building stock. In the three years since Meacham and Associates completed its survey of 51 properties in this portion of the district, six historic dwellings have been demolished. One Contributing Craftsman bungalow was replaced on site with a single-wide mobile home.

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

While the neighborhood appears to be safe from redevelopment in the form of modern office buildings or upscale housing, neglected buildings along E. Broadway and scattered throughout the neighborhood could be targeted for demolition. Neglect and absentee ownership may prove to be more destructive to this part of the East Hill Historic District, however. Still, despite the intrusions and alterations that have already occurred, 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 323 buildings identified by Meacham and Associates and Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, more than 90 percent are historic period properties. Only 21 were built after 1946.

Despite its preponderance of historic buildings, the western half of the East Hill district has suffered greater integrity loss than some of Enid's other historic neighborhoods. For example, the McKinley Historic District contains 269 Contributing and only 59 Noncontributing elements in a district of 328 buildings. A little more than 82 percent of the properties Contribute to the McKinley Historic District. In comparison, the western half of the East Hill district, with 323 properties, contains nearly as many resources as the McKinley district, but only 206 Contribute to the district while 117 do not. These figures show that Contributing properties in the East Hill district account for less than two-thirds - about 63 percent - of the total count, while Noncontributing elements comprise more than one-third - about 36 percent - of the district total. While the district retains only a moderate degree of integrity, it meets the criteria established for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In fact, this portion of the East Hill district contains 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.

Findings of this survey have resulted in the following recommendations:

1) The Tourist Park, formerly denoted as a City Park on the Jonesville Townsite, should be included within the boundaries of the historic district due to its historic associations with the neighborhood and with the Down Town Tourist Cottages.

2) Gore Park (also known as Armory Park) should also be included within the boundaries of the historic district as an integral part of the Marshall-Gannon Addition and for its role in the development of the addition which is a vital part of the district.

3) The boundaries of the historic district should be expanded to include all of the 900 blocks of E. Elm and E. Maple avenues due to their inclusion in Marshall-Gannon's Third Addition and to the similarity of historic building stock. In consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, HHM has included those blocks in the current project area and all properties within them were surveyed as part of this effort.

4) Further, the name "East Hill" was historically associated with the northeast quadrant of the original townsite of Enid, only a small fraction of which is contained within the East Hill project area. Within the project area, the original East Hill neighborhood is represented only by the 600-900 blocks of E. Broadway and the south side of the 600-900 blocks of E. Randolph. In addition, successive redevelopment in these blocks has replaced much of the original late-19th and turn of the century building fabric associated with East Hill's prominence as a fashionable residential district. Some of the more intact blocks linked to the original ca. 1893-1902 East Hill development phase are found along E. Maine Avenue, outside the project area boundaries. It is the recommendation of this report that history would be better served if the western half of the area identified by Meacham and Associates as the East Hill Historic District, was renamed for the major additions they encompass, in the tradition of the Waverley and Weatherly historic districts. Because early Enid businessmen C.E. Gannon and S.R. Marshall platted the majority of the East Hill Historic District (Part I) project area into three large additions named for themselves, the Marshall-Gannon Historic District might be an appropriate name for much of the current survey area.

5) The south side of the 400 block of E. Maple and the 500 blocks of E. Randolph and E. Broadway should be further examined for inclusion within the boundaries of the historic district, despite the preponderance of Noncontributing elements within those blocks, because

they are historically associated with the development of the area (See Figure 17: Areas Recommended for Future Survey Efforts).

6) Blocks to the south of E. Broadway, particularly analogous blocks of E. Maine Avenue, should be surveyed and considered for inclusion in the East Hill Historic District. Historically, they were identified more with the East Hill area than much of the region in the current survey area denoted the East Hill Historic District (Part I). Blocks along E. Maine Avenue tend to retain a greater amount of intact historic building fabric than do the 500-900 blocks of E. Broadway. An East Hill Historic District composed of the south side of E. Randolph and both sides of E. Broadway and E. Maine avenues makes sense from a historic perspective, while the remainder of the survey area is more associated with the Marshall and Gannon enterprises (See Figure 17).

7) Blocks to the north of Gore Park and E. Elm Avenue should be examined for possible inclusion in future surveys, not necessarily as part of the East Hill Historic District, but for their own unique contributions to Enid's middle-class growth and development in the years following the Garber-Covington oil strike of 1916 (See Figure 17).

8) Educational efforts should be made to inform Enid citizens of the extent of this area as a historic representation of middle- and working class contributions to Enid's development and incentives for restoration and revitalization should be pursued to enhance such efforts.

In conclusion, the East Hill Historic District contains a good concentration of historic residential architecture that reflects Enid's early 20th century suburban development efforts. Although much of the area's historic architectural integrity has been lost or obscured, the potential to recapture at least a portion of it exists. If such efforts are made and sustained, the East Hill Historic District, defined in the current survey effort as Part I, has the potential to visually convey an important chapter in Enid's suburban history.

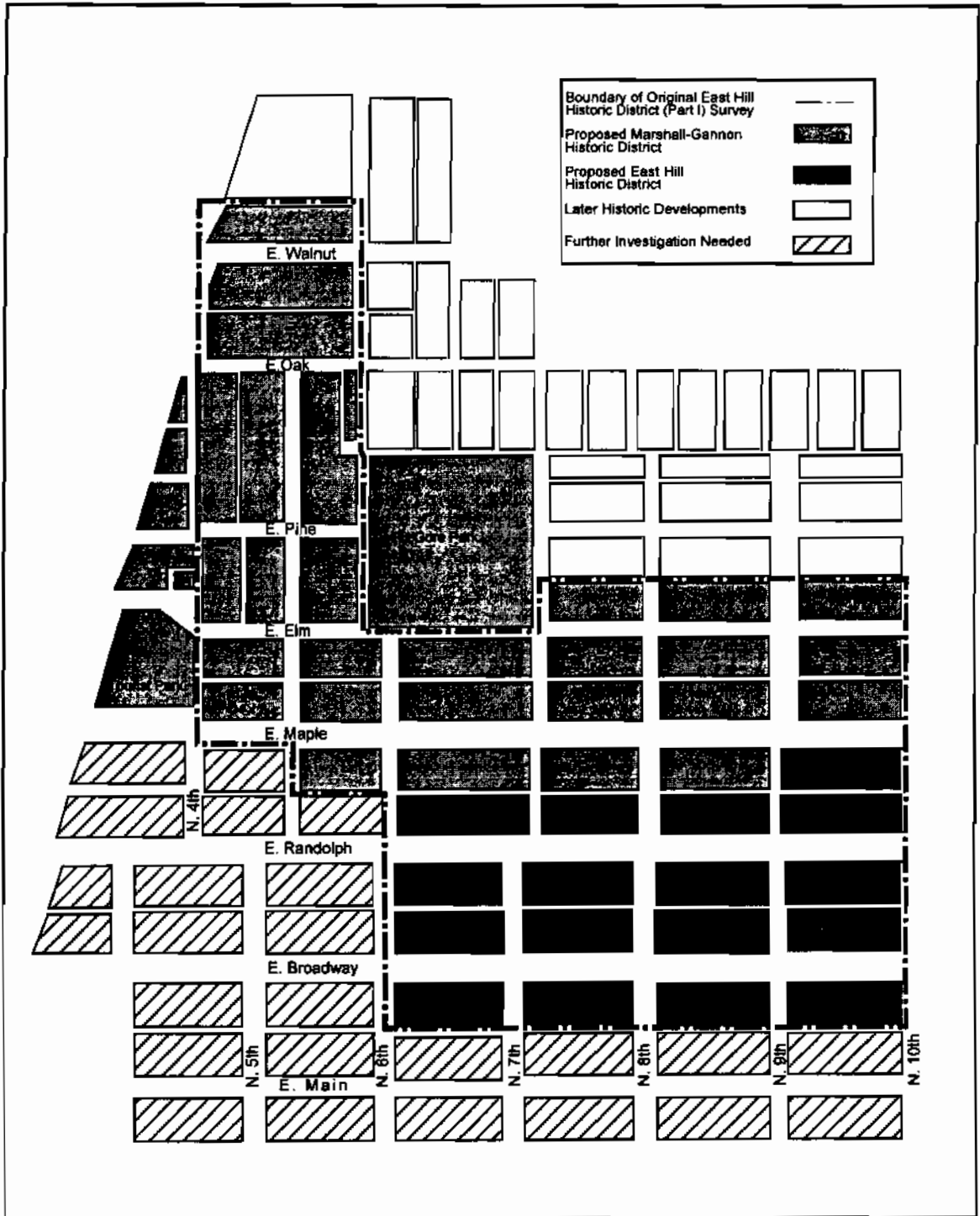


Figure 17. Proposed Historic Districts

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
309 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
325 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1935	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
402 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
407 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
408 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
411 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
415 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
420 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
501 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
509 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
513 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	82 SHOTGUN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
517 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
519 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
521 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
529 N. 4TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
215 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
303 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
308 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1928	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
405 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
412 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
415 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
416 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
417 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
420 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
423 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
503 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
505 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
515 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
518 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
519 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
520 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
523-525 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
527 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
528 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
530-532 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1945	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE AND ALTERATIONS
531 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
534 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1917	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
535 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
536 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
544 N. 5TH STREET	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
115 N. 6TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
213 N. 6TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
313 N. 6TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
317 N. 6TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1935	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
110 N. 7TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
116 N. 7TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1940	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
118 N. 7TH STREET	B BUILDING	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
124 N. 7TH STREET	B BUILDING	80 OTHER, SPANISH ECLECTIC	CA. 1918	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
214 N. 7TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
216 N. 7TH STREET	B BUILDING	82 SHOTGUN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
118 N. 8TH STREET	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
213 N. 8TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
310 N. 9TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
314 N. 9TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
314B N. 9TH STREET	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
320 N. 9TH STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
602 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1980	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
606 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
609 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	82 SHOTGUN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
610 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
611 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	82 SHOTGUN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
615 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	82 SHOTGUN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
616 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
617 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
623 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1935	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
624 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
625 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1906	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
628 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
630-632 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
631 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
701 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER, NEOECCLECTIC	CA. 1975	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
702 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
706 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
710 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
711 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER, SPANISH ECLECTIC	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
715-719 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
716 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
720 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
724 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
725 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
728-730 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1975	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
729 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	72 INTERNATIONAL	CA. 1970	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
802 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	72 INTERNATIONAL STYLE	CA. 1960	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
812 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
815 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
816 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
820 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
823 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1970	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
824 E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
900 BLOCK E. BROADWAY AVENUE	B BUILDING	70 MODERN MOVEMENT	CA. 1965	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
401 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
407 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
421 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
503 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
509 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
515 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
519 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
525 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
601 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
605 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
609 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
615 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
617 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
619 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
830 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
902-904 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
906 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1945	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
910 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
914 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
915 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
918 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
921 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
922 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
923 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
928 E. ELM AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
414 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
418 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
501 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1940	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
505 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
509 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
510 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
513 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1955	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
514 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1905	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
516 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
517 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
519 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
601 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
602 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOM/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
604-606 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
605 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
609 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL	CA. 1917	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
610 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
614 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1935	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
617 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
618 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1945	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
619 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
622-624 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
625 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
629 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
635 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
636 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
638 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER, RANCH	CA. 1965	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
639 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	40 LATE VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
640 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
701 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
702 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	80 OTHER, MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
705 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
706 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
709 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
712 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
715 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
716 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
719 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
720 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
721 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
724 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
728 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
801 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1970	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
802 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
803 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
806 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
809 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
813 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
816 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
817 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
819 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE (FREE CLASSIC)	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
821 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1917	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
822 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
828 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
832 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
901 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
902 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1940	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
905 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1915	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
906 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
912 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
915 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
916 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
918 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
920 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	90 MIXED	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
928 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
931 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	47 ROMANESQUE	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
932 E. MAPLE AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
410 E. OAK AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1960	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
414 E. OAK AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-NECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
420 E. OAK AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
428 E. OAK AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
432 E. OAK AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
440 E. OAK AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
444 E. OAK AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
517 E. OAK AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1950	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
508 E. PINE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1940	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
509 E. PINE AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1945	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
601 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1965	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
605-607 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
609-611 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1927	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
615 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
619 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
621 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
624 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE (FREE CLASSIC)	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
632 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE (FREE CLASSIC)	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
634 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
701 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
702 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
705 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
708 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1926	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
709 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1932	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
711 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
713 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE (FREE CLASSIC)	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
715 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
716 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
722 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE (FREE CLASSIC)	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
725 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
731 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
801 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
802 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
809 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1945	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
810 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
815 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
817 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1921	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
821 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1917	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
822 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
825 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
828 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
902 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
906 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
906B E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
918 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
928 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
930 E. RANDOLPH AVENUE	B BUILDING	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
401 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1908	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
404 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1945	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
406 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
408 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1920	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
411 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1908	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
413 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1923	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
416 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1925	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
417 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
422 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	82 SHOTGUN	CA. 1928	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE WESTERN PART OF EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT - 1995

HARDY-HECK-MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ADDRESS	RESOURCE TYPE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	DATE	COMMENTS
424 A-B E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
425 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
428 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
430 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
432 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	45 QUEEN ANNE	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
435 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CA. 1910	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
440 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1922	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
441 E. WALNUT AVENUE	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1910	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
408 N. GORE STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
410 N. GORE STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1915	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
414 N. GORE STREET	B BUILDING	80 OTHER, MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CA. 1960	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
418 N. GORE STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1940	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
524 N. GORE STREET	B BUILDING	65 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	CA. 1930	CONTRIBUTES TO THE EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT