

**Architectural/Historic
Intensive-Level Survey of the
Weatherly Historic District**

Enid, Oklahoma

**Prepared for the City of Enid
by
Meacham & Associates
1999**

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Abstract

An Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of the Weatherly Historic District in Enid, Oklahoma, was conducted by Meacham & Associates in the spring of 1999. The study area, known as the Weatherly Historic District, is a residential neighborhood several blocks west of downtown Enid. The area is approximately fifteen blocks in size and was constructed between the early 1900's and the late 1940's. It is filled with small, medium, and large homes built in a wide variety of architectural styles. The period of significance begins in 1900, when the Second Weatherly Addition was platted, and ends in 1945, when the neighborhood was completely developed.

A total of 153 individual surveys were conducted and 121 properties (79 percent) were determined to contribute to the potential historic district. One property that was surveyed is located outside the study area. Thirty-two properties were determined to be noncontributing to the potential historic district, twelve due to age and twenty-one due to alterations. Eighty-seven percent of the properties surveyed were built between 1900 and 1929; 13 percent were built between 1940 and the present. It does not appear that any properties were constructed during the 1930's.

A variety of architectural styles are represented in the study area. Forty-nine percent of the properties are either Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, or National Folk; 22 percent of the properties are Bungalow/Craftsman; 10 percent are Prairie School/Four Squares; and 7 percent are Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival or Classical Revival residences. Each of these styles was popular during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The remaining 12 percent are a combination of styles including commercial and a few Minimal Traditional residential properties.

A map of the survey area was prepared which indicates the location of each property surveyed and the estimated date of construction.

A historic context of Enid, prepared for the 1992 survey by Dr. Danney Goble, is also included as part of this report. A wide variety of sources were used during the project, including libraries in Enid, vertical files from the City of Enid, Garfield County Courthouse, the University of Oklahoma libraries, and resources from the Oklahoma State Historical Society.

The Weatherly Historic District was identified during the survey conducted in 1985 and included in a second reconnaissance survey conducted in Enid in the spring of 1992. The second survey was

prepared by Meacham & Associates for the City of Enid. Using the 1985 and 1992 studies, the completed intensive survey, and the historic context, the study area was evaluated using both state and national guidelines for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This historic district was determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, it is possible that the final boundaries of the potential historic district may be enlarged one-half block west of the study area to include a few similar and adjacent properties.

Upon completion of additional surveys, it is recommended that the study area and similar adjacent properties be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Introduction

In accordance with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning Process and Historic Context Development, an Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of the Weatherly Historic District in Enid, Oklahoma was conducted by Meacham & Associates in July of 1999. The primary goal of the project was to survey each property located within the study area to assist in determining if the area is potentially eligible to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.

The approximate boundaries of the survey area are West Maine Street on the north, West Park and West Owen K. Garriott on the south, Jackson Avenue on the west, and Madison Avenue and Adams Avenues on the east.

The study area is a residential neighborhood. It contains fifteen blocks and approximately 153 primary properties. There are an estimated 100 secondary properties that include garages, garage apartments, and backyard storage buildings and workshops.

The period of significance of the area spans the years from 1900, when the Second Weatherly Addition was platted, through 1945, when residential construction ended. The history of Enid's city development began on September 16, 1893, the date selected by Congress and President Grover Cleveland to open the area, which now contains Enid, Oklahoma, with a land run. The period of significance for the study area begins seven years after the land run and spans a 45-year period. The study area - the Weatherly Historic District - represents the architecture of Enid's early days. Almost half of the residences are either Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, or National Folk, mainly constructed before 1910. The remaining styles represent other styles popular during the 1910s, the 1920s and later, during the 1940s.

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of Interiors Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation, and the guidelines established by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.

Research was conducted to establish the dates the additions were platted, the dates of construction of properties in the area, and the history of Enid. Records from the Garfield County Court House, the University of Oklahoma Western History Collection, the Enid Public Library, and local museums were used during the research.

Two architectural/historic surveys of the Weatherly Historic District were conducted as part of larger projects in 1985 and 1992. In 1985, Debbie Randolph conducted a survey and prepared the Historic Architecture Survey of Enid. This study identified the Weatherly Historic District as a potentially significant residential area. A second survey, Architectural/Historic Survey of Certain Parts of the City of Enid, conducted by Meacham & Associates in 1992, reviewed the Weatherly Historic District and expanded the boundaries.

The Architectural/Historic Survey of Portions of the Weatherly Historic District, prepared in 1999, was conducted by Meacham & Associates, Norman, Oklahoma. Maryjo Meacham received a Master of Architecture in Urban Design and Historic Preservation from the University of Oklahoma in 1984. Ms. Meacham has been conducting surveys and working in the area of historic preservation for fifteen years.

Research Design and Methodology

An Intensive-Level Survey of the Weatherly Historic District in Enid, Oklahoma, was conducted in accordance to the guidelines set forth by the federal government and by the State Historic Preservation Office. All forms used in the survey are approved by the SHPO. The information on these forms has been submitted as requested by Enid.

Each of the individual properties surveyed is identified by address and is described on a survey form approved by the SHPO. Two photographs of each property were taken. These photographs are 5" x 7" 35 mm, glossy, black and white and are included within each file. The original forms, photographs, files and research materials have been deposited with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office at the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City. Copies of the survey forms, photographs, and the report have been deposited with Enid.

During the project, the research team of Meacham & Associates took the following steps:

1. Archival research was conducted to establish the dates the additions were platted, the dates of construction of properties in the area and the history of Enid. Research was conducted in Enid at local libraries, museums, and the Garfield County Courthouse. Additional research was conducted at the Oklahoma Historical Society and the Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma.

The methodology used for obtaining information concerning the survey included a combination of archival research and field surveys. The following procedures were followed:

1. Plat maps and land use maps were obtained.
2. Existing materials at the local and state level were reviewed, including:
 - a. Previous architectural/historic surveys of Enid (1985 and 1992)
 - b. Vertical files at the Oklahoma Historical Society
 - c. Vertical files at the Enid Public Library
 - d. Vertical files of the Enid Planning Department
 - e. Records from the Garfield County Courthouse
 - f. Sanborn maps from the Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma

3. An Intensive-level survey of the area was conducted.
4. Minimum-level documentation was completed on 153 properties within the survey boundaries.
5. A map of the surveyed area depicting the location of individual properties is also included.

The following types of properties were looked for during the historical/architectural survey of Enid:

1. Residences
2. Commercial

The survey concluded that single family, multi-family residences, and small commercial buildings are included in the study area. These properties were evaluated for their architectural and historical significance. The architectural significance of the study area was determined by a visual and comparative survey of Enid. The potential historical significance of the study area was evaluated from archival information.

To determine if properties within the study area would be contributing or noncontributing to a historic district, criteria for contributing properties were established. A visual survey of the study area determined that many properties were covered with a variety of siding materials. The visual impact of this alteration has not significantly altered the general appearance of the study area. As part of the criteria, siding - similar in size and design to the original sheathing (frequently wood clapboards) was considered NOT to significantly alter the appearance of the property. Only those properties that had been significantly altered due to exterior sheathing dissimilar to the original, and properties with filled in porches, large additions, or other major alterations were considered noncontributing. All properties less than 50 years old were also considered noncontributing.

Project Objectives

The survey focused on the following objectives:

- To determine if the study area - the Weatherly Historic District - is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.
- To minimally document each individual property within the Weatherly Historic District to determine eligibility for inclusion in a historic district and to be determined contributing or noncontributing to the historic district.
- To identify the boundaries of the potential historic district by conducting the intensive level survey and by conducting minimal research in adjacent and surrounding areas.
- To identify and annotate reference material necessary for completing a National Register nomination of the historic district.

Description of the Survey Area

The study area is a residential neighborhood located several blocks west of downtown Enid. Enid is located in northwest Oklahoma in Garfield County. The city is approximately ten square miles in size and has a population of 45,309.

The district contains approximately 15 blocks and over 150 primary structures that are predominantly single family. Two duplexes are located in the study area and one apartment/commercial building. Most of the houses in the district line the east-west streets, Cherokee and Oklahoma streets, and the north-south streets, Monroe and Madison avenues. The topography of the area is slightly hilly, sloping to the south. Large trees line each of the streets in the neighborhood.

The south side of Maine Street is the northern boundary of the Weatherly Historic District. Included on Maine, between Jefferson and Jackson, a few large Queen Anne houses remain standing. Owen K. Garriott serves as the south boundary of the area. Owen K. Garriott runs east-west and is also U.S. 412. The west boundary of the area is Jackson and Monroe streets. A few additional properties are recommended for inclusion in the district and are located between Jackson and Van Buren between Maine Street and Park Avenue.

Weatherly's Second through Sixth Additions make up the Weatherly Historic District. Edmond B. Weatherly platted the Second Addition in 1900; Weatherly's Third in 1901; Weatherly's fourth in 1902; Weatherly's Fifth in 1903; and Weatherly's Sixth in 1906.

Architectural Styles

The architectural styles represented in the Weatherly Historic District are typical of styles built throughout Enid during the same period and identical to styles used across the state and nation between 1900 and 1945. Almost half of the district was built prior to 1910 and early residential styles included the Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and National Folk styles. The Queen Anne style was very popular with families that brought wealth or acquired wealth during these early days. These houses were often located on major thoroughfares, close to downtown, and few have survived intact.

The simple lines of the National Folk style remain clearly visible throughout the neighborhood and it is possible that many Folk Victorian homes have had some of their applied spindlework removed. Few examples of the plain and simple National Folk style homes remain in Oklahoma towns. These homes were most often demolished or altered as the downtown expanded into early adjacent neighborhoods. The Folk Victorian houses also became victims of demolition or Victorian detailing was removed or covered in attempts to "modernize."

Generally stick-built and covered with tongue and groove wood siding, most turn of the century homes built in the territory were fairly plain and simple. However, as the city grew lumber yards and hardware stores began to carry the wood embellishments that defined these early architectural styles. These embellishments articulated the popular turn of the century Queen Anne style, and also the Folk Victorian style. These styles, the National Style, Folk Victorian, and the Queen Anne style are represented by almost 50 percent of the houses in the Weatherly Historic District.

Also popular during the first quarter of the century were the Prairie School or American Four Square and the Bungalow/Craftsman styles. The American Four Square was particularly popular in the Midwest, both in the city and on the farm. The frame, two-story American Four Square with a hipped roof can be characterized as a large National Folk style residence with a Prairie Style porch. This style is prevalent in the district. Common throughout the Weatherly Historic District, and throughout neighborhoods in every city and town in Oklahoma, is the one-story Bungalow. This style, which began in popularity shortly after the turn of the century, is always a mainstay in middle class suburban areas.

All of the styles included in the Weatherly Historic District are common throughout Enid and Oklahoma; however, the large number of National Folk, Victorian Folk, and Queen Anne set this neighborhood apart from others.

National Style

The National Style refers to housing that is simply designed with few, if any, architectural details. Popular between 1850 and 1890, this style of residence was often the first built in Oklahoma towns. The most common type of National style, which is often illustrated in early photographs in towns and cities, is the Pyramidal style. This style was defined by a hipped roof - similar to a pyramid. The hipped roof required more complex framing than gable roofs, but needed fewer long-spanning rafters. Two-story versions of this style are sometimes referred to as American Four Squares and are often embellished with architectural details from other styles, including the

Prairie Style and the Italianate Style. The gable-front and wing was also a popular subtype of the National Style and is common in the Weatherly Historic District. This style was constructed in both a one-story and a two-story version.

National Folk style houses were standard fare in cities and towns across the nation as the railroad spread and offered limitless opportunities for the distribution of construction materials. During the early development of Oklahoma, between 1890 and before statehood in 1907, this style continued in popularity.

The Weatherly Historic Neighborhood has a number of examples of the National style of architecture. Some houses in the district considered "National" may have originally been examples of the Folk Victorian style. When there are no Victorian details, the house is designated an example of the National style.

Folk Victorian Style

The Folk Victorian style was popular between 1880 and 1910, the same period as the Queen Anne style. Similar to the National Folk style, the materials available for construction came by the railroad. The form of the folk style house is less complicated than the Queen Anne style. Folk houses are generally simple boxes with Queen Anne detailing added for decoration. The form of the house is identified by the roof form and includes the front-gabled roof, the gable front and wing, the side-gabled roof, and the pyramid roof. Some smaller hipped roof houses with lower cross gables in the Weatherly Historic District have been identified as Folk Victorian examples.

There are many examples of Folk Victorian houses in the Weatherly Historic District. Over time many original details have been removed or covered. In cases where all of the original Victorian detailing has been removed, the house is considered an example of the National style.

Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style of architecture was popular between 1880 and 1910. This style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof, lower cross gables, dormers, and patterned shingles. Towers and turrets were common on large homes. The exterior of the home was generally sheathed with clapboards. Spindlework detailing was common and added to the gables, porches, dormers and bay windows.

Examples of the Queen Anne style in the Weatherly Historic District include a few large homes, with towers and elaborate detailing and smaller homes with similar roof lines and fewer details. Although many original porch posts, corner brackets, frieze work, and gable ornaments have been removed or covered, the general massing, dormers, porch configurations, and window details and stained glass remain.

Prairie School Style/American Four Square

The Prairie School Style of architecture was very popular in Oklahoma and there are many high style and vernacular examples throughout the state. The vernacular form is often referred to as a "Four Square" or "American Four Square."¹ While this style was interpreted in a variety of sizes and exterior materials, generally it can be described as a two-story residence with a hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves and a large, full-facade porch. Often a front-facing gable or hipped dormer adorns the front facade to illuminate the large open attics under the hipped roof. Additional dormers to the sides and rear were also added if it was expected that the third floor would be used for additional sleeping rooms.

Elaborate examples where the size of the floor plan was expanded, wrap around porches and porte cocheres were common. Often the exterior was sheathed in dark red Oklahoma brick with cast concrete window sills and cast stone caps used on massive brick porch piers. These Prairie Style residences generally had more elaborately designed eaves, often with intricate Italianate-style brackets added with red clay tile roofs capping the entire structure. Located behind many of these houses were two-story garage apartments where Model-Ts resided downstairs and housemaids or cooks resided upstairs. The more elaborate examples are often referred to as Prairie Style, while simple wood-sided examples may be better identified as Four Squares.

It is the American Four Square style which was most often used for farm houses and frame town houses. These homes were often simply detailed with clapboard exteriors, overhanging eaves with beaded ceiling undersides, and large porches designed to catch the evening breeze. Typically the floor plan identifies the style, with four rooms downstairs and four rooms upstairs. This style was popular both in the city and in the country. It can be identified by a low-pitched hip roof and a

¹ McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

square body. The front porch is often as wide as the facade and will have heavy piers of brick or stone and will be topped with square, round or tapered wood columns.

Early examples of the American Four Square and the Prairie Style are located in the Weatherly Historic District.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style

The Bungalow spread from California where it was made popular by Greene and Greene soon after the turn of the century. Soon rows of small, one-story Bungalows, and even neighborhoods filled with Bungalows, were found from coast to coast. Characteristically a small house for a middle-income family, the Bungalow was inexpensive to build. The Craftsman style (1905-1930), similar to the Bungalow with an emphasis on nature and craftsmanship; also played an important role in residential housing between 1905 and 1930. Each of the styles placed an emphasis on horizontality, low-pitched roofs, exposed structural members, the use of native and natural materials, open-floor plans, and simple lines. The identifying exterior feature is a large front porch with massive brick, stone, or stucco piers capped with tapered, wooden columns.

The majority of Bungalows in the Weatherly Historic District are one-story homes with low-pitched roofs articulated with rafter tails under the eaves and brackets under the gable ends. The exteriors are generally sheathed with clapboards. The porches usually have either brick, wood or decorative concrete block piers and columns, and the doors and windows have simple detailing. Porch styles included full facade porches either incorporated under the main front-facing gable end or dropped gable roofs. Most Bungalows are built on raised brick or decorative concrete block foundations.

Almost one-fourth of the residences in the Weatherly Historic District are Bungalows.

Eclectic Houses: Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival

Between 1880 and 1940 a number of "period" styles or "revival" styles developed based on architecture from Europe and their New World Colonies. Designed by architects for wealthy clients, the first "revival" homes were large and elaborate. Over time the shapes and details associated with these styles were simplified and used to articulate the homes of the middle class. Examples of the Colonial Revival, the Tudor Revival and the Classical Revival are present in the Weatherly Historic District.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style of architecture was popular in the United States from the late 1800's until the 1950's. The revival began prior to the turn of the century and became one of the most popular choices, particularly with two-story residences. Characteristics of this style include the side gabled roof and "Colonial" architectural features borrowed from earlier examples which were used to detail the entries and windows.

This style was interpreted with a variety of materials including the use of clapboards and brick for sheathing, ready made Classical wood columns and door surrounds with elaborate entablatures, and custom made details of the same nature. The focal point of the house is often an elaborately designed portico with a gabled pediment, a fanlight, massive wood panel doors with sidelights, engaged pilasters and wooden colonettes. Simply designed examples have a stoop with a pedimented frontispiece. These porticos or frontispieces were often sold as a set by local lumber companies who ordered these doors and windows from large manufacturing companies.

Other identifying features include end wall chimneys, one-story side porches or garden rooms, porte cocheres, and gabled dormers across the facade.

This style is represented by approximately five percent of the residences in the Weatherly Historic District.

Tudor Revival Style

The Tudor Revival style was popular during the 1920's. This style, generally sheathed with brick, was particularly popular in some areas of Oklahoma where brick was readily available. A steeply-pitched roof with multiple gables; a massive, front-facing chimney; arched doorways and windows; and narrow, multi-paned windows characterized this style. Changes in construction methods, particularly the advancement of masonry veneering techniques, allowed for this style to be easily constructed for any income level.

America's construction boom ended with the stock market crash in 1929 and during the first half of the 1930's most residential construction was suspended. The elaborately detailed design of the Tudor Revival style quickly fell from favor and the simplistic lines of the Colonial Revival style carried through the early 1930's.

The majority of the Weatherly Historic District was constructed prior to the popularity of this style and only two examples of the Tudor Revival style are located neighborhood.

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional style, popular between 1935 and 1950, was a response to the Great Depression and the decrease of spending. This style used simplified architectural features from the Eclectic Period of the first quarter of the twentieth century, including details from the Colonial Revival style and the Tudor Revival style. Cornices, dentils, and simple entablatures from the Colonial Revival style were used to define roof/wall junctions and entry ways. The arched door openings associated with the Tudor Revival style were incorporated, as well as the steep pitched roofs and front facing chimneys. However, the major defining feature is the absence of the overhanging eave that was commonly associated with the Bungalow or Craftsman style, the Colonial Revival style, and the Tudor Revival style.

There are few examples of this style in the Weatherly Historic District.

Results

One hundred and fifty two residential properties located within the boundaries of the designated survey area have been documented and photographed. One additional property was surveyed.

Date of Construction

Circa Built	Total	%
1900-1909	34	22
1910-1919	72	47
1920-1929	27	18
1930-1939	0	0
1940-1945	10	7
After 1945	9	6
Total	152	100

The dates of construction for individual properties were estimated by using Sanborn Insurance Maps for Enid, Oklahoma for the years 1901, 1904, 1908, 1911, 1917, 1925, 1930, and 1940. For properties that did not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map, dates of construction were determined by the architectural style of the residence.

Architectural Styles

Style	Total	%
Queen Anne	3	2
National Folk	44	29
Folk Victorian	28	18
Prairie/Four Square	15	10
Bungalow/Craftsman	34	22
Tudor/Colonial Revival	10	6
Minimal Traditional	5	3
No Distinctive Style	10	8
Commercial	2	2
Mixed	2	2
Total	153	100

The Field Guide for American Houses, by Lee and Virginia McAlester, was used as the primary reference to determine the architectural styles of the houses located in the Weatherly Historic District.

Types of Properties Identified

Property types sought in the survey area included:

1. Residences
 - Single Family
 - Multi Family
2. Commercial/Professional

The following types of properties were identified in the Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of the Weatherly Historic District:

Domestic Dwellings

Domestic Dwellings	Total	%
Single Family	144	95
Multi Family	4	3
Commercial/Professional	2	1
Vacant/Not In Use	1	1
Total	153	100

No other property types were located within the study area.

Historic District Eligibility

A number of factors are used to determine the eligibility of a historic district. These include the date the area was developed (additions and plats), the date of construction of the individual properties within the historic district, the architectural styles, the types of properties within the district (residential, commercial, etc.), and natural and man-made boundaries. The individual properties within the district must be evaluated to determine whether or not they contribute to the historic district. Several questions must be asked. Does the date of construction fall between the period of significance? Does the property retain its' original architectural integrity? In order to determine if properties within the study area would be contributing or noncontributing to a historic district, criteria for contributing properties must be established. This criteria was determined at the beginning of the project.

A visual survey of the study area determined that a large number of properties were covered with a variety of siding materials. It was also determined that the visual impact of this type of alteration had not significantly altered the overall appearance of the study area. As part of the criteria, siding - similar in size and design to the original sheathing (in most cases wood clapboards) was considered NOT to significantly alter the appearance of the property. Only those properties which had been significantly altered due to exterior sheathing dissimilar to the original, properties with

filled in porches, large additions, or other major alterations were considered noncontributing. All properties less than 50 years old were also considered noncontributing.

Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

Weatherly Historic District	Total	%
Contributing	121	79
Noncontributing	32	21
Total	153	100

Summary and Recommendations

The Intensive-Level survey of the Weatherly Historic District revealed that the properties located within the study area are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations

1. Conduct a follow-up survey of similar properties adjacent to the east and west boundaries of the study area. These would include all properties between Fourth and Ninth Streets which are south of South Avenue. There are approximately 10-15 additional properties. See map.
2. Upon completion of the follow-up survey, determine the final boundaries of the historic district.
3. Prepare a National Register nomination before July 2001. The survey information provided will be valid for approximately two years. Any photographs included in a National Register nomination must be less than two years old.

The Weatherly Historic District appears to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Other recommendations include pursuing a local historic district designation.

Historic Context

Historical Overview

The following historic context was prepared as part of the 1992 survey.²

The Cherokee Outlet, an area of land that extends its east-west boundary from the 96th meridian to the 100th meridian, a total of 240 miles, and its north-south boundary for approximately 57 miles, has had an eventful history. The area saw the first white man in June of 1541 and was surveyed by the Spanish explorer, Coronado, who claimed the area for his home country of Spain. Approximately one hundred and forty-one years later, French explorers claimed the same area for France. France and Spain disputed the territory, with the French first receiving it, then the Spanish regaining control. In 1803, the United States of America purchased present day Oklahoma, including the Cherokee Outlet, as part of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1812, the area was included with the territory of Missouri. Eighteen years later Present Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and the area became the hunting lands of the Native American Cherokee tribe. As of 1833, Enid has played an important part in the Cherokee Outlet.

The late 1830's were a time of surveying the Cherokee outlet. A cattle trail was laid out by the famous Scottish-Cherokee cattleman, Jesse Chisholm. He designated the same trail, which the Native American guide, Black Beavers, virtually had established. The Chisholm Trail, as it was to become known, was the popular route used by Texas cattlemen to drive their steers from Texas to Abilene, Kansas, in order to catch the railroad. These cattle drives up the trail, and through Enid, occurred roughly for ten years from 1866 - 1876. The Enid Daily Eagle wrote on March 15, 1909, "Previous to the year 1876, the Cherokee Outlet was inhabited only by Indians, buffaloes, wild horses, scattered bands of cowboys and their inseparable companions, the long horned Texas steer." This statement had much truth in it and these cattlemen were especially fond of the present day Enid area because of the natural spring which was located there. This spring, known as Government Springs, was used by early explorers, as well as many later generations,.

With the stimulation of interest that the cattle drives brought, the government began surveying the area into townships and sections. In the meantime, the Cherokees leased the Outlet to wealthy Texas cattlemen, who ranched in the area until 1890. During the mid-1880's railroad construction

² Meacham & Associates, "Architectural/Historic Survey of Certain Portions of Enid." Prepared for the City of Enid, 1992.

arrived in the region, beginning with the Santa Fe Railroad and the Rock Island Railroad. These early railroads generally followed the path of the Chisholm Trail.

In response to settlers desire for more lands, the federal government negotiated a deal with the Cherokees officially to sell their land to the United States government in 1892 for a compromising price of \$8,300,000.00.

The following March, legislation began the process of opening the Cherokee Outlet to the land hungry settlers. Many theories suggest the origin of Enid's name. However, a general consensus agrees with the author, George Shirk and his book, Oklahoma Names, that the name Enid came from the book Idylls of the King, by Tennyson. It is believed that a Rock Island railroad official wanted to honor Geraint's wife in the novel and thus, Enid was selected for the name of the new townsite in Garfield County.

The first step of opening the lands was the establishment of the Enid Post Office on August 19, 1893. The Land Office, located north of the Post Office, claimed to be the most important building in Enid. The Land Office building only measured 16 feet long by 32 feet wide.

President Grover Cleveland proclaimed the opening of the Cherokee Outlet would take place at noon on September 16, 1893. Over 100,000 settlers from all over the country, with a heavy concentration of people from Kansas, Texas, Missouri, Colorado and other Midwestern states, began the "biggest horserace for the biggest purse." As one might expect, the majority of people that participated in the run were poor, young men with a high degree of energy realizing there were over six and a half million acres at stake. The number of settlers stationed at each start post were as follows: 30,000 stationed at Arkansas City; 15, each at Orlando, Caldwell, and Hennessey; 10,000 each stationed at Hunnewell and Kiowa; and 7,000 at Stillwater. Included in this count was the Rock Island Railroad and its 42 cattle cars full of settlers.

The day of the Cherokee Outlet opening, September 16, 1893, was remembered as a sunny, hot, and windy day. Once the official yell was out, the only thing a person could see for miles was a cloud of dust. Realizing there were no roads or bridges, except for the established Chisholm Trail, the settlers anticipated the rough terrain. As might be expected, many people were going for the town lots or ones close by. The first claim filed at the Land Office on September 16 was at 1:45 p.m., with a grand total at the end of the day equaling 30.

The general rule followed by railroad surveyors was the platting of townsites once the railroad was established. This was no different for Enid. However, a problem began when the railroad established the townsite of Enid on Indian allotments and thus created the need to have the government move the townsite three miles south. The railroad already owned much of the land the first townsite was platted on, and believed the conflict would soon be resolved and the county seat would be located at their spot. The railroads were so sure they would get the seat, that they built a depot and water tanks and the area quickly became known as North Enid. On the other side, people who obeyed the regulations and settled in the second townsite, known as South Enid, were appalled the railroad would not recognize the town and stop in South Enid. Fed up with the situation, a local South Enid resident sawed the Boggy Creek railroad bridge in half and made the train stop in their town. The problem of the two towns was officially resolved in 1894 when a congressional bill was passed which required all trains to stop at county seats, and because Congress recognized South Enid as the county seat of Garfield County, the railroad had to oblige.

The settlers of South Enid, on their own recourse, held an election and unofficially elected the first city government. The people in power levied taxes on all people in the town excluding attorneys. Those refusing to pay the taxes were fined. November 10, 1893, official city elections were held and a city council was established. The first business for the city government was the establishment of a city jail in the square. This jail was well used considering by September 26, 1893, over 51 saloons were established in Enid. Other early occupations in Enid included approximately 174 lawyers, 10 doctors, 20 grocery stores, 6 newspapers, 10 hardware stores, 46 cafes, and 10 lumber yards.

Schools also played an important part of Enid's early history. On March 12, 1894, the first school opened in Enid. Early Enid schools included Central, later known as Roosevelt; East Hill, later known as Garfield; and Jefferson in Jonesville. Central was located in an area known as "Piety Hill" because of the nearby Baptist Church and East Hill was located on "Quality Hill" because of the nearby elite residential neighborhood.

The population of Enid rapidly increased once the Cherokee Outlet opened. The year after the run, Enid's population was at 4,410. In the year of Oklahoma's statehood, 1907, Enid's population increased to 10,087, three years later it was 13,799, and by 1920 the population increased to 16,576. A decade later, the population increased to 26,399 and in 1940 the population was at 28,081.

The settlers who poured into the Cherokee Outlet in September of 1893 encountered an array of hardships the first four years. Among the most devastating hardship was the drought that took place during this time not to mention the panic going on across the country showing interest rates at 60 percent.

Relief began in 1897 when rains came and a bumper crop was attained. During this time, four rooming houses were being constructed at a great pace across the town and an eight room house with two stories could be bought for a mere \$1200. With the increase of this residential construction, came the digging of wells and windmills to provide water to the houses.

With installation of electric lights in Enid by 1899, the towns builders were prospering by 1900. The west side of the square, known as the Empire Block, received water pipes encouraging the entire block to build up. During this time, an article in McMaster's magazine entitled "The Gem City" Stated "Enid has every promise of being one of the largest and most progressive cities on the 'Great Strip County' fully inviting the most thorough investigation of the seeker of home, where the warm climate of winter and the cool climate of summer make it a most enjoyable place for a home." This was quite a statement considering the average Enid home could not accommodate more than 20 guests when entertaining.

With the majority of homes being constructed from stock plan books, few architects were needed in the growing town. However, several architects did settle in Enid including A.A. Crowell, R. W. Shaw, and M. N. Wheeler. Each of these men are responsible for many of the residential, commercial, and public buildings which were built in enid in the later part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century. Even if a house could be designed without the use of an architect, a construction firm still was needed. The largest and most well known construction firm in Enid was the Bass Construction Company. The father of Henry B. Bass started the firm immediately after the run, and the business remained in Enid and the family for almost a century. The company estimated their construction price of a local residence in Enid by taking the number of rooms the structure was to have, and multiplying it by \$100.00. Among other accomplishments, including several churches, the Bass Firm claims the honor of construction the first brick school house in Enid for \$10,000.

Another important business in the construction of Enid's growing residential districts was the Frantz Brother's brickhouse. The pressed brick plant cost over \$10,000 to build and paid over \$400.00 per week to employees with Pete Chemey as manager. The unusual color of the Frantz

brick was a dark brown which made the brick an important building material in Enid and elsewhere around the state.

The year of 1909 saw the construction of over 648 buildings in enid costing approximately one million dollars. Seven years later, oil was discovered and another construction period was inspired. Refineries were built and production increased at an astounding rate. Many elaborate homes were constructed during this time to house the oil executives and their entourages.

Building also continued at a rapid pace in the twenties and it was estimated that at least one permit per day was issued for construction of a new building. The approximate cost of a 1928 Enid home was \$6000 and the occupancy rate was 85 percent.

With the crash of the stock market and the Great Depression that followed, construction dropped off quickly and only a few Workers Program Administration projects were completed in the 1930s. One of the only significant building constructed during this time was the Garfield County Courthouse.

A large number of Enid's early day buildings remain standing and, quite naturally, are concentrated areas which spread out from the downtown area.

History of the Weatherly Historic District

The Weatherly Historic District is a fifteen block residential neighborhood adjacent to the west side of downtown Enid. The area was originally part of the Edmond B. Weatherly homestead. Weatherly began dividing and platting his land in 1900. The entire neighborhood was platted by 1906 and 47 percent of the houses were constructed before 1920.

Edmond B. Weatherly is listed as the tenth person to file at the Land Office on September 16, 1893. His claim was contested by Captain Todd and the land was not platted until 1899. Subsequent additions were platted until 1906. The area which Weatherly claimed and developed adjoined the west side of the Original Townsite.

Mr. Weatherly offered two lots to prominent businessmen in return for their promise of building a large house on the lots. This precipitated a building boom in the Weatherly residential additions

and many of Enid's larger homes were constructed in this neighborhood and in the Kenwood addition at the turn of the century.

When Mr. Weatherly advertised lots for sale in his fourth addition in 1902, a location within five blocks of the city square, sixteen were sold the first day. The lots on Broadway and Maine Streets were the most sought after for the larger homes and most of the construction for this area took place in the summer of 1902.

The entire Weatherly additions developed at a rapid and substantial rate in comparison to other additions in Enid. Weatherly's Second (1900), Third (1901), Fourth (1902), Fifth (1903) and Sixth (1906) additions are included within the boundaries of the Weatherly Historic District.

History of the Weatherly Historic District

The Weatherly Historic District encompasses fifteen block residential neighborhood adjacent to the west side of downtown Enid. The area was originally part of the Edmond B. Weatherly homestead. Weatherly began dividing and platting his land in 1899. The entire neighborhood was platted by 1907 and 47 percent of the houses were constructed before 1920.

Edmond B. Weatherly is listed as the tenth person to file at the Land Office on September 16, 1893. His claim was contested by Captain Todd and the land was not platted until 1899. Subsequent additions were platted until 1907. The area that Weatherly claimed and developed adjoined the west side of the Original Townsite.

Edmond B. Weatherly was born on November 10, 1854 and died in Enid on September 5, 1942. He was married to Lucy Munger who was born in 1859 and died in Enid on November 23, 1953. The Weatherlys had six children; Ethel, Irene, Edna, Joseph and Jesse (twins), and Newton. Jesse, Joseph and Newton lived in Enid until their deaths. Weatherly's obituary in the Enid Morning News on September 6, 1942, stated he had "homesteaded a quarter section that now comprises the main portion of the western residential section of Enid. His home was at the corner of Washington and Maine streets." He had been a native of Spencer, Indiana and had migrated west with his parents as a young man. His obituary did not mention his involvement in businesses other than real estate and the 1906 Enid City Directory also lists Mr. Weatherly under the Real Estate section.

The first addition Weatherly filed was on February 24, 1899 and the plat was surveyed by E. C. Cook. This addition is located between Washington and Monroe streets along Broadway Avenue. Weatherly's First Addition is one-half block north of the Weatherly Historic District. During the early 1900s, the Enid Daily Wave reported several real estate transactions between E.B. Weatherly and his wife and future home owners in the district. Lots were sold in the Weatherly Addition in April of 1900 between \$150 and \$225.00. The Weatherlys also sold a lot to the first Catholic Church of Enid for \$400.00. Other additions, such as Cullison, were also selling during this time. The Cullison lots were selling for \$25.00 to \$50.00 and were located north of downtown Enid.

As part of his marketing strategy, Mr. Weatherly offered two lots to prominent business people in return for their promise of building a large house on the lots. This hastened the building boom in the Weatherly residential additions and many of Enid's larger homes were constructed in this neighborhood and in the Kenwood addition at the turn of the century.

The second addition filed by Weatherly was on March 31, 1900. This addition stretches from Washington Street to Van Buren Street and includes land on the north and south sides of Maine Avenue and along three blocks on Broadway. A few of the earliest Queen Anne houses built in the district remain on the south side of Maine Avenue in this addition. Shortly following the filing of this addition, Mary F. Havens purchased lot six in block ten of the Second Addition for \$200.00. Mrs. Havens was the wife of Senator Havens and was credited in the Enid Daily Wave as "patenting the most successful chicken hatch incubator on the American market." Her factory was located on West Maine and the incubators used hot water instead of coal oil.

Weatherly's Third Addition was filed on March 7, 1901 and encompasses the southeast section of the Weatherly Historic District. This addition is between Washington and Jefferson streets and Cherokee Avenue and West Owen K. Garriott Road. Blocks three and four of this addition are included in the historic district. Many National Folk and Folk Victorian residences are located in this area.

The fourth addition was filed on April 29, 1902 and includes both sides of Cherokee Avenue between Madison and Van Buren streets. On March 17, 1903, the fifth addition was filed and includes both sides of Oklahoma Avenue between Monroe and Van Buren streets. When Mr. Weatherly advertised lots for sale in his fourth addition in 1902, a location within five blocks of the city square, sixteen were sold the first day. The lots on Broadway and Maine Streets were the most sought after for the larger homes and most of the construction for this area took place in the summer of 1902.

Enid Events, a local newspaper, reported on April 21, 1904 that a petition had been filed to secure the right of way for a sewer line on Weatherly's land and to open streets through Weatherly's farm, just west of the Champlin residence. The petition also included installing sidewalks on Maine, Cherokee, Oklahoma, Park and Twelfth streets in the second ward.

The last Weatherly Addition was filed on May 13, 1907. This addition included approximately eleven blocks and was the largest addition platted. This addition was bisected by Boggs Creek that ran from the corner of Cherokee and Washington in a southwesterly course south of Park Avenue along Van Buren. Throughout the addition was a series of wooden bridges shown on several Sanborn Insurance maps. These bridges were at Adams between Cherokee and Maine; at Jefferson, slightly north of Cherokee Avenue; on Cherokee Avenue, just west of Jefferson; on

Madison, near the alley between Oklahoma and Park; and a final bridge on Monroe, near the alley between Oklahoma and Park. The land adjoining the creek remained undeveloped for many years. This portion of the district was developed over a long period and includes examples of architecture from the early part of the century through the 1940s.

Street Names in the Weatherly Historic District

1899	1901	Present
East-West Streets		
North Boundary Street	Monroe Avenue	Randolph Avenue
West E. Street	Broadway Avenue	Broadway Avenue
West D Street	Main Avenue	Maine Avenue
South Boundary Street	Market Avenue	Owen K. Garriott
North-South Streets		
West Boundary St.	Twelfth Street	Washington Avenue
First Street	Thirteenth Street	Adams Avenue
Second Street	Fourteenth Street	Jefferson Avenue
Third Street	Fifteenth Street	Madison Avenue
Fourth Street	Sixteenth Street	Monroe Avenue
	Seventeenth Street	Quincy Avenue
	Eighteenth Street	Jackson Avenue
	Nineteenth Street	Van Buren Avenue

Cherokee Avenue, Oklahoma Avenue, and South Park Avenue streets were named by 1900 and have retained the same name.

The entire Weatherly additions developed at a rapid and substantial rate in comparison to other additions in Enid. Weatherly's Second (1900), Third (1901), Fourth (1902), Fifth (1903) and Sixth (1906) additions are included within the boundaries of the Weatherly Historic District.

Appendix

Additions

Weatherly's Second Addition	1900
Weatherly's Third Addition	1901
Weatherly's Fourth Addition	1902
Weatherly's Fifth Addition	1903
Weatherly's Sixth Addition	1906

Properties Previously Identified in Other Studies and Projects

The following survey projects included properties within the boundaries of the Weatherly Historic District.

Randolph, Debbie. "Architectural Survey of Enid, Oklahoma." Prepared for the City of Enid. 1984.

Meacham & Associates. "Architectural/Historic Survey of Certain Portions of Enid." Meacham & Associates. Prepared for the City of Enid. 1992.

Appendix

Additions

Weatherly's Second Addition	1900
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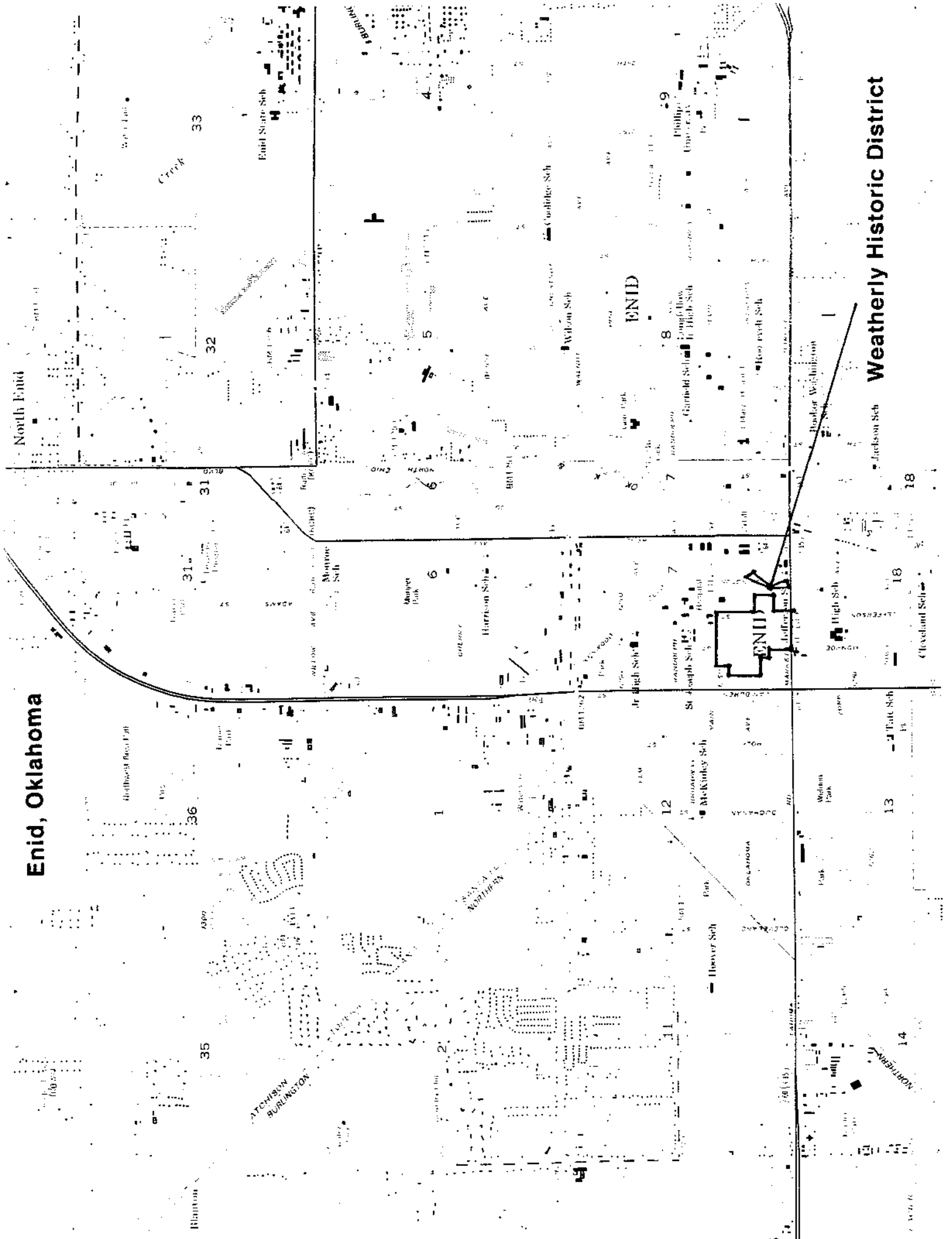
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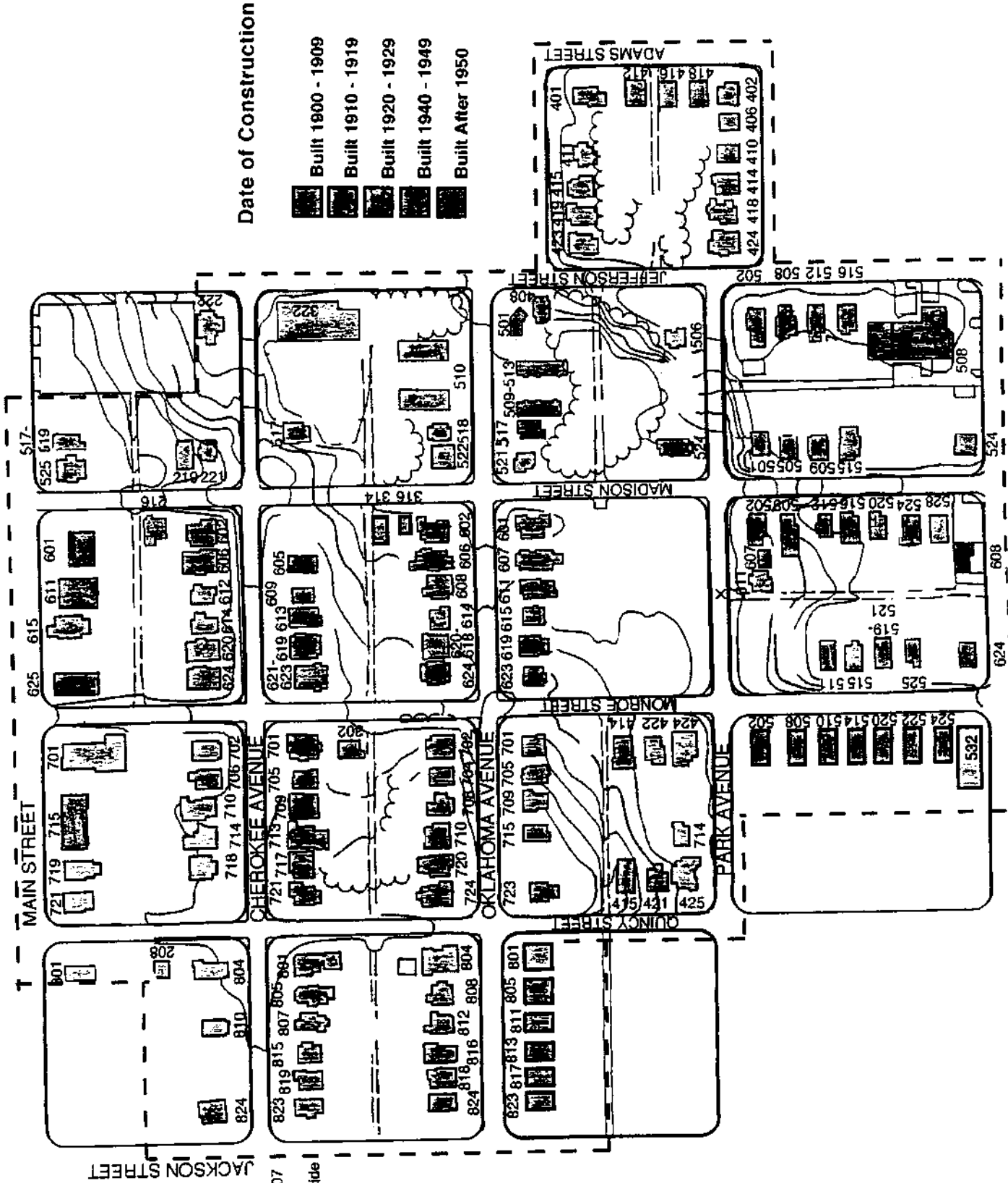
Enid, Oklahoma

North Enid



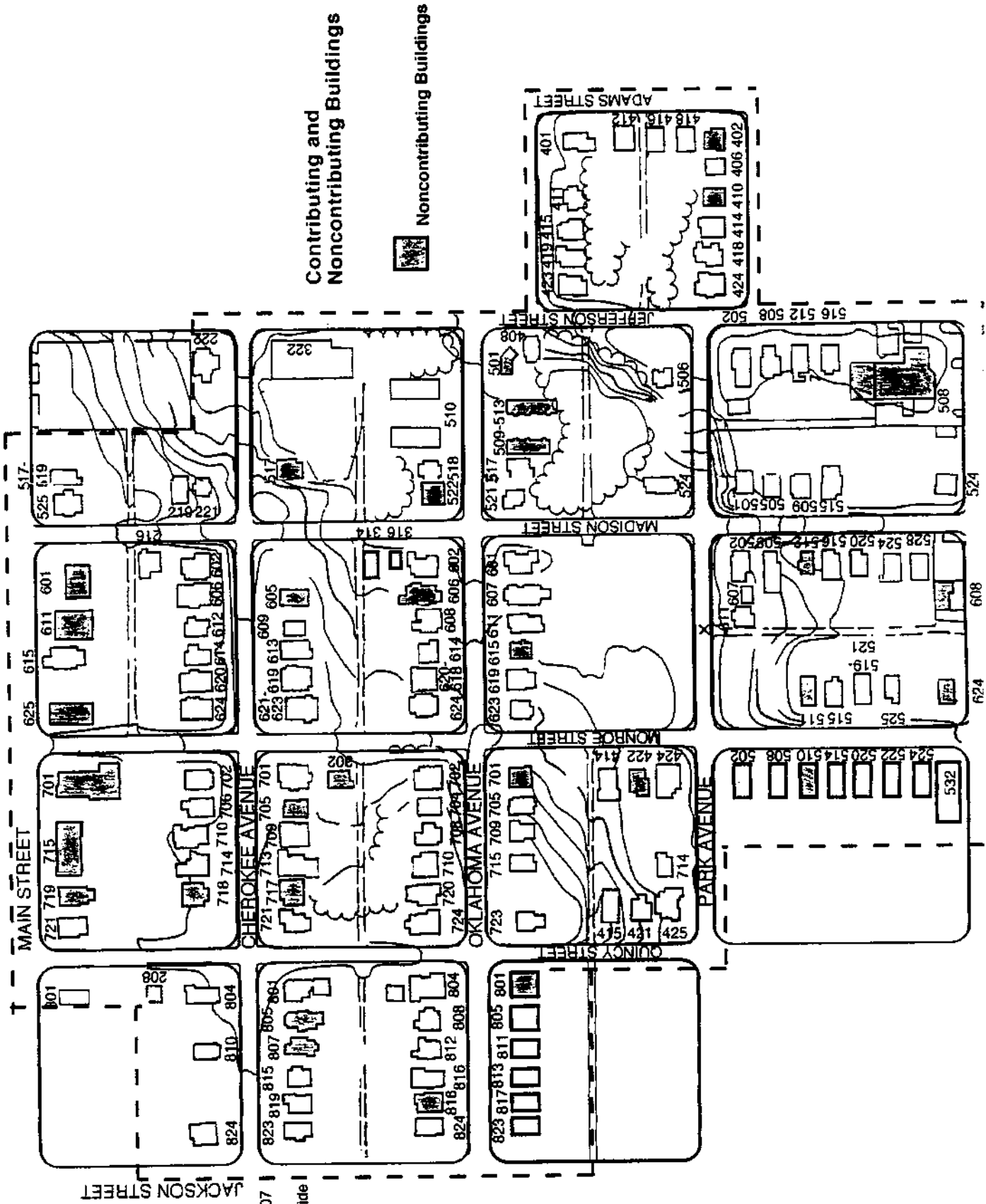
Weatherly Historic District

**Architectural/Historic
Intensive-Level Survey of the
Weatherly Historic District
Enid, Oklahoma
1999**

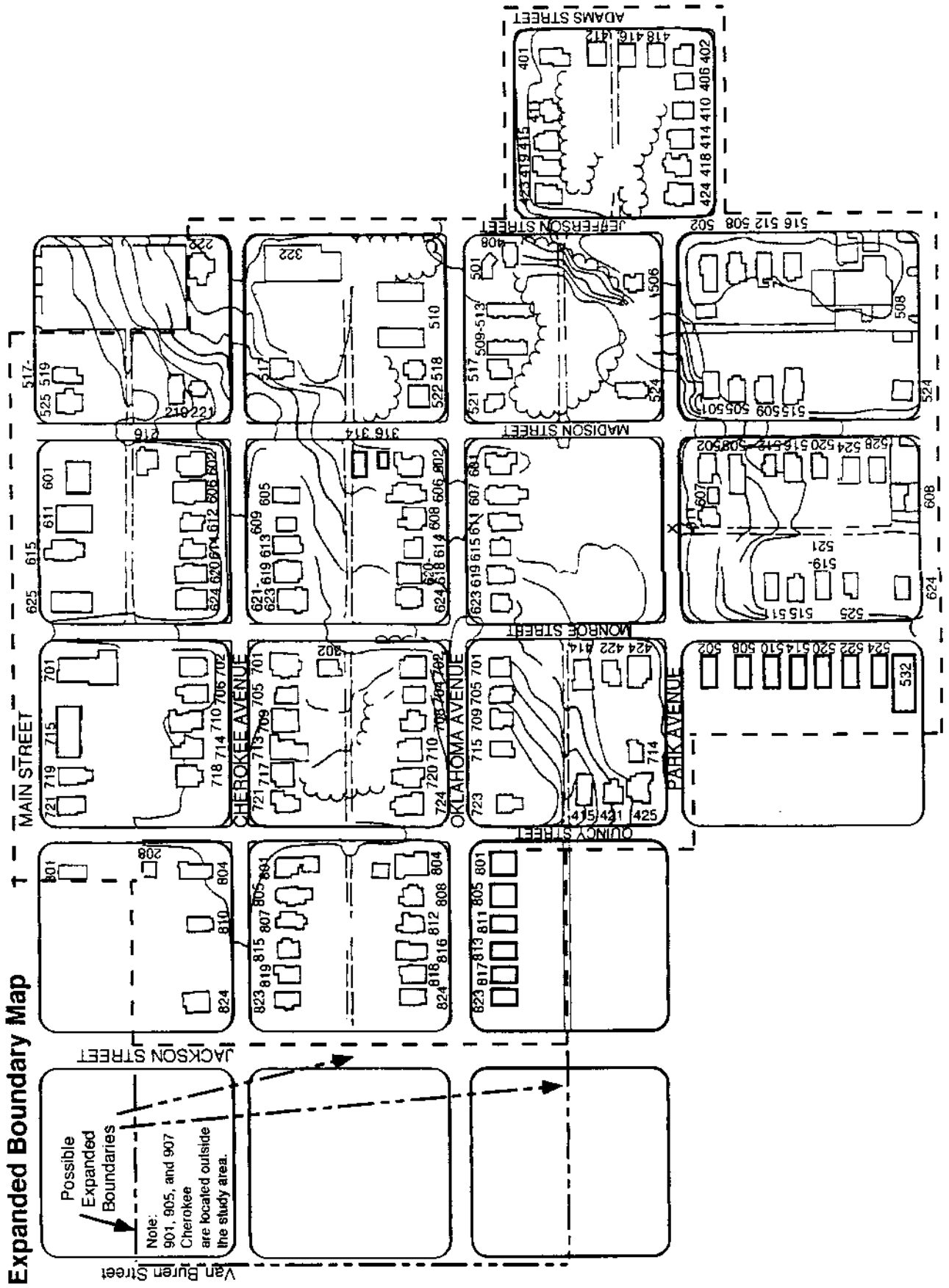


Note:
901, 905, and 907
Cherokee
are located outside
the study area.

**Architectural/Historic
Intensive-Level Survey of the
Weatherly Historic District
Enid, Oklahoma
1999**



Architectora/Historic
Intensive-Level Survey of the
Weatherly Historic District
Enid, Oklahoma
1999



Properties Located Within the Weatherly Historic District, Enid, Oklahoma

412	SOUTH ADAMS	CA. 1922	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
416	SOUTH ADAMS	CA. 1927	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
418	SOUTH ADAMS	CA. 1927	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
517	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1909	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
602	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1914	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
605	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1914	81 NATIONAL FOLK	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
606	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
609	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
612	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1906	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
613	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1916	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
614	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1906	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
619	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
620	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1909	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
621-6	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
624	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
701	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1914	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
702	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1906	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
705	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1914	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
706	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1910	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
709	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
710	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1906	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
713	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1916	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
714	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1906	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
717	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
718	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1906	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
721	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1914	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
801	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
804	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1906	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
805	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
807	WEST CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS

Properties Located Within the Weatherly Historic District, Enid, Oklahoma

810	WEST	CHEROKEE	CA. 1906	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
815	WEST	CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
819	WEST	CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
823	WEST	CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
824	WEST	CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
901	WEST	CHEROKEE	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	OUT OF SURVEY AREA, POTENTIALLY COULD BE INCLUDED
905	WEST	CHEROKEE	CA. 1922	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	OUT OF SURVEY AREA, POTENTIALLY COULD BE INCLUDED
907	WEST	CHEROKEE			OUT OF SURVEY AREA, POTENTIALLY COULD BE INCLUDED
222	SOUTH	JEFFERSON	CA. 1906	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
322	SOUTH	JEFFERSON	CA. 1950	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
408	SOUTH	JEFFERSON	CA. 1918	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
502	SOUTH	JEFFERSON	CA. 1917	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
508	SOUTH	JEFFERSON	CA. 1917	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
512	SOUTH	JEFFERSON	CA. 1917	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
516	SOUTH	JEFFERSON	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
216	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1945	80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
219	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1906	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
221	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1906	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
314	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1927	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
316	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1927	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
501	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
502	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
505	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
508	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
509	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
512	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1916	81 NATIONAL FOLK	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
515	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
516	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1916	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
520	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
524	SOUTH	MADISON	CA. 1916	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Properties Located Within the Weatherly Historic District, Enid, Oklahoma

528	SOUTH MADISON	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
517-5	WEST MAIN	CA. 1905	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
525	WEST MAIN	CA. 1905	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
601	WEST MAIN	CA. 1980	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE. 1980
611	WEST MAIN	CA. 1975	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE. CA. 1975
615	WEST MAIN	CA. 1909	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
625	WEST MAIN	CA. 1965	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE. CA. 1965
701	WEST MAIN	CA. 1902	45 QUEEN ANNE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS.
715	WEST MAIN	CA. 1985	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE. 1985
719	WEST MAIN	CA. 1902	81 NATIONAL FOLK	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
721	WEST MAIN	CA. 1902	52 CLASSICAL REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
801	WEST MAIN	CA. 1909	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
302	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1945	80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
414	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
422	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1925	90 MIXED	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
424	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1925	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
502	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
508	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1916	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
510	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1916	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
511	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
514	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
515	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1922	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
519-5	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1912	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
520	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1914	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
522	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1915	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
524-5	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1916	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
525	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
532	SOUTH MONROE	CA. 1928	62 COMMERCIAL STYLE	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
401	WEST OKLAHOMA	CA. 1906	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
411	WEST OKLAHOMA	CA. 1906	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Properties Located Within the Weatherly Historic District, Enid, Oklahoma

415	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1906	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
419	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1906	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
423	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1906	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
501	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1950	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
509-5	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1950	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
510	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1945	80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
517	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1945	80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
518	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1906	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
521	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1909	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
522	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1909	81 NATIONAL FOLK	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
601	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
602	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
606	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
607	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
608	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
611	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
614	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1945	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
615	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1945	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
619	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1916	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
620	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1927	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
623	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1918	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
624	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
701	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
702	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1925	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
704	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
705	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1920	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
708	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
709	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
710	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
715	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Properties Located Within the Weatherly Historic District, Enid, Oklahoma

720	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
723	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
724	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	45 QUEEN ANNE	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
801	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1920	81 NATIONAL FOLK	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
804	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1927	53 TUDOR REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
805	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
808	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
811	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1918	61 PRAIRIE SCHOOL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
812	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
813	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
816	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
817	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
818	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
823	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
824	WEST	OKLAHOMA	CA. 1912	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
508	WEST	OWEN K.	CA. 1985	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
524	WEST	OWEN K.	CA. 1920	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
608	WEST	OWEN K.	CA. 1975	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
624	WEST	OWEN K.	CA. 1965	01 NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO AGE
402	WEST	PARK	CA. 1906	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
406	WEST	PARK	CA. 1906	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
410	WEST	PARK	CA. 1922	90 MIXED (BUNGALOW/POST WWII)	NONCONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT DUE TO ALTERATIONS
414	WEST	PARK	CA. 1909	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
418	WEST	PARK	CA. 1906	83 FOLK VICTORIAN	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
424	WEST	PARK	CA. 1906	45 QUEEN ANNE	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
506	WEST	PARK	CA. 1906	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
524	WEST	PARK	CA. 1916	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
607	WEST	PARK	CA. 1945	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
611	WEST	PARK	CA. 1921	65 CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
714	WEST	PARK	CA. 1945	51 COLONIAL REVIVAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Properties Located Within the Weatherly Historic District, Enid, Oklahoma

208	SOUTH QUINCY	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
415	SOUTH QUINCY	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
421	SOUTH QUINCY	CA. 1912	81 NATIONAL FOLK	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT
425	SOUTH QUINCY	CA. 1945	80 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT