

Architectural/Historic Survey of Certain Parts of the City of Enid

Final Report

May 1, 1992

The firm of Meacham & Associates is pleased to present the City of Enid a report concerning the Reconnaissance Survey of Certain Portions of Enid which was conducted in the spring of 1992. This report is intended to provide guidance for the City and citizens who are interested in preserving the architectural heritage of Enid. This report was commissioned by the Enid Community Development Office and was partially funded by the Oklahoma State Preservation Office as part of the Certified Local Governments program.

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Acknowledgment of Support

The activity that is the subject of this publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the content and opinions do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the Department of the Interior, or does the mention of tradenames or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior.

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ABSTRACT

This report for the Architectural/Historical Survey of Certain Parts of Enid contains the objectives of the project, descriptions of the survey area and the research design and methodology employed during the project, lists of the types of properties identified, and properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. An overview of the history of Enid, a brief history and description of each of the historic districts, and a summary and recommendations are also included.

The scope of work included delineating boundaries for five historic districts determined to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places and determining the contributing and noncontributing properties within each of those districts. The five (5) districts include the McKinley Historic District, the Waverly Historic District, the Weatherly Historic District, the Kenwood Historic District, and the East Hill Historic District. Two other potentially eligible historic districts were identified as a result of the windshield survey; the Enid Downtown Historic District and the Phillips University District.

In addition, 1,150 properties surveyed in 1985 were entered into a data base to be used by the City of Enid and by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. The 1985 survey divided the city into five sections and covered a large portion of the city's older neighborhoods and the Enid downtown. Partially funded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the focus of the 1985 survey was to document the historic resources of the City of Enid.

During the windshield survey and the data entering process, twenty-nine (29) properties were identified which are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to the individually eligible properties, three distinct groups of buildings were identified and include 1) buildings related to education, 2) buildings related to transportation (depots and related structures), and 3) grain elevators. In addition to these three thematic groups, two specific groups related to architecture were also identified and include turn-of-the-century, brick Victorian cottages and ornamental concrete block residences.

The survey area specifically included the five previously identified potential historic districts, however, in order to clarify those boundaries a windshield survey of the area was conducted. The area covered by the windshield survey is roughly bounded by Owen K. Garriott on the south,

Thirtieth Street on the east, Willow Road on the north, and the Burlington Northern Railway (between West Walnut and Taylor to Arthur and Owen K. Garriott) on the west.

Six maps accompany this report and include a map of the survey area, which identifies each of the seven (7) historic districts, and five (5) individual maps of the previously identified districts. The five (5) historic districts maps note the status, contributing or noncontributing, of each property.

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning Process, an Architectural/Historic Survey of Certain Parts of Enid was conducted by Meacham & Associates. The primary goal of the project was to determine the boundaries of five previously identified potential historic districts in order to provide information useful for making management decisions about properties and districts potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

These districts include the McKinley Historic District, a twenty-eight (28) block residential neighborhood developed between 1906 and 1930 and bounded by Broadway Avenue, Owen K. Garriont Road, Garfield Street, and Buchanan Street; the Waverly Historic District, a twenty-four (24) block residential neighborhood developed between 1906 and 1920 and bounded Broadway Avenue, Oklahoma Avenue, Buchanan Street, and Harrison Street; and the Weatherly Historic District, a thirteen (13) block residential neighborhood developed between 1900 and 1920 and bounded by Cherokee Avenue, Park Avenue, Jefferson Street, and Jackson Street. The remaining two districts are the Kenwood Historic District, a twenty-four block (24) block residential neighborhood developed between 1895 and 1920 and bounded by Walnut Avenue, Maple Avenue, Washington Street, and Jackson Street; and the East Hill Historic District, thirty-two (32) block residential neighborhood developed between 1895 and 1930 and bounded by the Southeast Railroad Avenue on the east, Walnut, Elm and Maple avenues on the north, Eighteenth Street on the west, and Broadway Avenue on the south.

The boundaries of each of the five historic districts were expanded and approximately forty (40) additional blocks were added. The East Hill and Kenwood historic districts were almost doubled in size. In addition to increasing the size of the districts, a windshield survey of the surrounding neighborhoods was conducted in order to insure that the final boundaries were correct. This survey indicated that two additional districts should be included; the Enid Downtown Historic District and the Phillips University Historic Districts. The boundaries for each of these districts should be considered preliminary determinations.

The 1985 survey was updated and the information obtained from each of the surveys was entered into a data base compatible to those of the City of Enid and the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office. Individual files were

prepared for each of the 1,150 surveys and the original 1985 survey, the photographs from the 1985 survey, and copy of a computer-generated 1992 update survey, is included in each. Approximately 150 photographs were missing from the 1985 file. Each of these properties was re-photographed and included with the new survey.

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Planning, Identification, Evaluation, and Registration." Furthermore, the survey complied with the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process and the Guidelines for Subgrantees.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project focused on the following objectives:

- 1 Delineating boundaries for one or more historic districts that meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.
- 2 Designating which buildings contribute and which do not contribute to the delineated historic districts.
- 3 Preparing a list of buildings included in a 1985 Historic Architectural Survey that do not fall within any of the designated districts.
- 4 Preparing a list of the buildings that do not fall within designated historic districts, but warrant further study to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places as individual properties.
- 5 Transferring data recorded in 1985 to the format specified in the solicitation from the City of Enid.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

- 1 **McKinley District.** The area is bounded by Hayes, Broadway, Oklahoma, and Buchanan. It is approximately a fourteen (14) block area.
- 2 **Waverly District.** The area is bounded by Fillmore, Randolph, James, Harrison, Cherokee, and Oklahoma. It is approximately a fourteen (14) block area.
- 3 **Weatherly District.** The area is bounded by Maine, Jackson, Oklahoma, and Adams. It is approximately a twelve (12) block area.
- 4 **Kenwood District.** The area is bounded by Madison, Walnut, Washington, and Maple. It is approximately a twelve (12) block area.
- 5 **East Hill District.** The area is bounded by Sixth Street, Maple, Tenth Street, and Maine. It is approximately a fifteen (15) block area.

Alterations and Additions to the Survey Area

After the initial project began, several additional blocks were added to the McKinley, Waverly, and Weatherly districts. These blocks are now included within the final boundaries of the districts. In addition, the Kenwood Historic District was doubled from twelve (12) to twenty-four (24) blocks and the East Hill Historic District was increased from fifteen (15) to thirty-two (32) blocks.

In order to determine the boundaries of each of the five historic districts, an overall study area was chosen based on similar dates of construction and architectural styles and a windshield survey was conducted to insure that these boundaries were justified. During the windshield survey the boundaries of two additional districts were established to clarify the location of the downtown area and the neighborhood associated with Phillips University. The establishment of these two districts is also helpful in justifying the boundaries for the original five districts.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research

The research was conducted by Maryjo Meacham and Brenda Peck. Local archives, including the city library, the county courthouse, the Western History Collection at the University of Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma State Library were investigated for information concerning the areas to be surveyed. Information related to the historic properties was used to evaluate the districts and individual properties. The local information was combined with other state-wide resources to develop a proper background for evaluating the historic resources of Enid. The information provided by the 1985 report was used as the basis for the historical information and was incorporated into the final report.

Survey and Field Work

The survey work was conducted under the direct supervision of Ms. Meacham. The field work was completed by February 1, 1992. Using a combination of archival information and a windshield survey of the study area, the final boundaries of the five (5) historic districts were determined. The survey team combined walking through the districts and a drive-by survey to determine the boundaries. Once the boundaries were determined, using the same methods, the survey team evaluated the properties within the boundaries and determined them either contributing or noncontributing to the district. Demolished properties and infill buildings were recorded on the maps.

The survey information was incorporated into a computer data base. Using the information obtained from the survey, maps were prepared of each of the historic districts.

Report

The final report summarizes the updated 1985 survey and can be used by the City of Enid and the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office for evaluating properties within the designated districts. Each area was carefully evaluated to determine the exact boundaries which include properties eligible for listing, as a district, in the National Register of Historic Places. Each property within the boundary of that district was

mapped and noted on a map if contributing or noncontributing to the district.

From the computer data base a list of each of the properties surveyed in 1985 was generated. Included on the list is 1) the approximate date of construction and 2) if the property is located within a historic district, 3) if the property is contributing or noncontributing, 4) if the property is not located within a historic district, 5) if the property is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, 6) if the property has been demolished.

RESULTS

Summary

The boundaries of the McKinley, Waverly, Weatherly, Kenwood, and East Hill historic districts have been determined and in each district the boundaries were expanded to include properties which were similar in architectural style and related historically to those already included within the initial boundaries.

The McKinley Historic District and the Waverly Historic District are located west of the downtown and share Buchanan Street as a boundary. Buchanan Street serves as the east boundary of the McKinley History District, and for the Waverly Historic District it serves as the west boundary. These two districts share similarities, however, the Waverly Historic District is closer to downtown Enid and the properties located within its boundaries are slightly older than those in the McKinley Historic District.

The boundaries of these districts are fairly distinctive. The McKinley district is bounded by the Burlington Northern railroad tracks on the west and Owen K. Garriott Road, a four-lane boulevard on the south. The Waverly district is bounded by Van Buren Street on the east, also a busy, four-lane boulevard. Both districts share Broadway Avenue as a northern boundary. The districts are divided by Buchanan Street. This street is a natural division between the two additions which make up McKinley district (Garland and Highland Park) and the multiple Waverly additions of the Waverly district. Oklahoma Avenue, serves as the southern boundary of the Waverly Historic District. Although the area south of Oklahoma Avenue was platted at the same time as the rest of the additions in the Waverly district, the land along Boggy remained undeveloped until much later.

The Weatherly Historic District boundaries remain similar to those previously established, however, the properties which face Park Avenue on the south and the properties along the south 500 blocks of Monroe, Madison, and Jefferson streets were added because of their architectural similarities to those in the already established area. This district is almost adjacent to the Enid downtown area.

The Kenwood Historic District was doubled in size. Distinguished by Kenwood Boulevard, a diagonal street platted in 1894, and lies northwest of the downtown. This district encompasses those properties which were built between 1895 and approximately 1915 and represents the early high-style residential architecture of Enid. It is bounded on the east by the downtown; Randolph Avenue, a busy four-lane street on the south; and Van Buren Street, also a busy four lane street. The northern boundary is established by the Santa Fe railroad tracks.

The boundaries of the East Hill Historic District are distinguished by the change in style of the surrounding architecture. It is located on the east side of the downtown on the east side of the Union Pacific Railway tracks. The western boundary is shared somewhat by the railroad tracks, however, it is not distinct. Randolph Avenue serves as the strongest link through the district, with properties fanning out from both sides, both to the north and to the south. The east end of the district stretches to Eighteenth Street.

In each of these districts, a windshield survey was conducted to determine the contributing and noncontributing properties which lie within these boundaries.

Historic District	Total Number of Properties	Contributing Properties	Noncontributing Properties	% Surveyed	Total Surveyed
McKinley	297	265	32	41%	123
Waverly	274	258	16	67%	183
Weatherly	155	127	28	42%	66
Kenwood	286	253	53	35%	100
East Hill	609	500	109	17%	106
Enid Downtown*					87
University District*					16

* This district has not been mapped.

In order to determine the boundaries of the five districts, it was necessary to conduct a windshield survey of a much greater area. The boundary of this area includes the majority of properties constructed in Enid prior to 1945, however, it does not include those properties constructed during the same time period which are located south of Owen K. Garriott. The boundaries of the windshield survey are roughly Owen K. Garriott on the south and the Burlington North Railway tracks, Van Buren Street (north 900 block - north 1500 block, and Washington Street (north 1550 block - north 2300 block) on the west. On the north the boundary is also the Burlington Northern Railway tracks, Spruce Avenue (west 900 blocks - west 300 block), Willow Road (west 200 block - east 400 block), and the Santa Fe Railway tracks (east 300 block - east 1500 block), and Chestnut Avenue (east 1600 - east 3000 block). The east boundary is marked by Thirtieth Street from the south 500 block to the north 900 block (see map).

Two additional survey areas were determined as a result of the windshield survey; the Enid Downtown Historic District and the University Historic District. The downtown district is bounded by Walnut Avenue on the north, State Avenue on the south, Adams Street on the west, and the Union Pacific Railway tracks on the east. The Phillips University district includes the campus and a few residential blocks located adjacent to the west side of the campus. The large dormitory (vacant), which is located on Lakeview Drive, should also be included in the University district. Delineating the boundaries of these districts was helpful in finalizing the boundaries of the five original districts. However, the boundaries for the downtown and the university area should be considered preliminary determinations.

The 1985 survey, which included approximately 1,150 properties, was updated and entered into a computer data base. The current survey form, approved by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, was used (See Appendix for Sample Form). Additions to the survey included the following:

Name of the Historic District;

If the Property is contributing or noncontributing to the district;

If the Property is Individually Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places;

If the Property has been demolished (between 1985 and 1992);

If the Property is included in one of the five themes (education, agriculture, transportation, brick Victorian cottages, or early 19th Century Ornamental Concrete Residences;

A brief description of the property;

The architectural style; and

The date of construction.

TYPES OF PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

The following is a description of the property types surveyed and identified in the 1985 survey. Eighty-four percent of the buildings were located within the study area which was established during this project. Property types included in the survey are domestic dwellings, churches, schools, commercial buildings, government buildings, transportation facilities, and industrial-agricultural buildings

Domestic Buildings

Almost 970 domestic buildings were surveyed during the 1985 project. Approximately 76 percent of the residences were built between 1900 and 1930. Thirteen percent of the buildings were located south of Owen K. Garriott between Cleveland and Tenth streets in the area recommended for a reconnaissance survey. Almost every architectural style popular between 1890 and 1930 is represented and includes Bungalow/Craftsman (25 percent), Colonial Revival (17 percent), Prairie (15 percent), Queen Anne (10 percent), Tudor Revival (10 percent), Folk Victorian (10 percent), National Folk (5 percent), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (3 percent), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (3 percent), and shotgun residences (less than 1 percent). Styles which are represented by only a few examples include Renaissance, Art Deco, International Style, and Italianate.

Twenty four of the 970 dwellings were originally multiple family and include duplexes, four-plexes, and apartment houses.

Two specific architectural themes were identified during the update of the 1985 survey and are included because some of the examples are not located within the boundaries of the historic districts. The two themes are 1) brick, Victorian cottages and 2) houses constructed of ornamental concrete blocks. Both of these themes are well-represented in Enid and are rarely found in the state.

Nine brick Victorian cottages were found. Characteristics of this property type include features typical of the Queen Anne style and the Folk Victorian style of architecture. Generally the roof is hipped with intercepting gables. The body of the cottages are brick and many of the windows and doors have segmental arches. The trim is Victorian and includes finials, gable ornamentation, corner brackets, delicate spindlework porch supports, lace-like brackets, spindlework friezes, and roof cresting.

The seven houses which were identified as being constructed of ornamental concrete blocks are not limited to one style, however, the American Foursquare is the most common.

Brick Victorian Cottages

1920 E. Cyprus
218 W. Elm
520 Kenwood Boulevard*
1914 E. Oak
616 W. Oak
1702 W. Oklahoma*
305 W. Wabash
413 W. Walnut*
408 N. Fifth

Ornamental Concrete Houses

2017 E. Broadway
1207 W. Broadway
1111 W. Cherokee*
1220 W. Cherokee*
110 W. Hackberry
200 W. Hackberry*
2601 W. Randolph

**Located in a historic district*

Churches

Included in the 1985 survey were eight (8) churches, two (2) parsonages, and one (1) Catholic school. The churches included St. Pauls' Lutheran Church (1632 E. Broadway), Church of the Brethren (1714 W. Broadway), St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church (110 N. Madison), the First Presbyterian Church (502 W. Maine), St. Matthews Episcopal church (524 W. Randolph), Church of God in Christ (501 E. York), and the Westminster Presbyterian church (702 N. 7th). An unnamed church at 120 W. Wabash was also surveyed. The Lutheran Parsonage (1602 E. Broadway) and a second parsonage (1224 W. Main) were also surveyed in 1985. The Memorial High School (102 N. Madison), a Catholic school, is also included.

Schools

A total of twenty-two educational buildings were surveyed in 1985 and include schools from the Enid Public School system and Phillips University. Built between ca. 1906 and 1949, the following Enid Schools were surveyed:

Name	Address	Date of Construction
Lincoln School	601 W. Elm	Ca. 1906
Enid High School	611 W. Wabash	1911
Adams School	2200 E. Randolph	Ca. 1914
Emerson Jr. High	600 W. Elm	Ca. 1919
Booker T. Washington High School	800 W. 5th	Ca. 1920
Harrison School	212 W. Birch	Ca. 1920
Longfellow School	930 E. Broadway	1922
Roosevelt Elementary	827 E. Oklahoma (demolished)	1925
Jefferson School	226 W. Owen K. Garriott	Ca. 1927
Jackson	411 E. Illinois	1936
Wilson School	700 N. 10th	1937
Enid Memorial High School	102 N. Madison	1949
Enid Administration	Grand and Owen K. Garriott	Unknown
Taft School	1002 Sequoyah Drive	Unknown

Enid High School (1911), Adams School (ca. 1914), Garfield (1919), Longfellow (1922), Roosevelt (1925), and Jackson (1936) were designed by Roy Shaw.

Commercial Buildings

Eighty-one (81) commercial buildings were surveyed in 1985. The majority of these are included in the area designated Enid Downtown Historic District and were built between the turn of the century and the late 1920s.

Government Buildings

Four government buildings were surveyed in 1985. These include two fire stations (121 N. 16th and 815 N. Independence), the Garfield County Courthouse (114 W. Broadway), and the Enid Post Office and Federal Building (118 W. Maine). Each of these buildings are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Transportation Facilities

Five buildings related to transportation were included in the survey:

Rock Island Depot	115 E. Owen K. Garriott
Santa Fe Depot	710 N. Independence
Santa Fe Freight Building	716 N. Washington
Ted's Texaco	202 W. Wabash
WWII Memorial Bridge Bridge at Phillips University	

Industrial Buildings

During the 1985 survey a number of structures which illustrate the importance of Enid to the grain trade were surveyed. In addition to this survey, a second survey was conducted by W. David Baird in 1990. The theme of the Baird survey was grain elevators located in western Oklahoma. Those structures included in the two surveys are as follows:

Name of Property		Date
Feuquay Grain Terminal Elevator	1700 N. 10th Street	1926
Union Equity Coop Exchange, Elevator A	1801 N. 10th Street	1931
Union Equity Coop Exchange, Elevator B	1801 N. 10th Street	1946
Pillsbury Flour Mill and Elevator	515 E. Birch	1928
Enid Terminal Elevator Corporation Elevator	1015 N. Van Buren	1926
Old Enid Elevator Company	State and S. Second Street	1917
Palecek Mill and Elevator	130 E. Park Street	1898
W. B. Johnston Grain co. Elevator	415 W. Chestnut	1937
Continental Grain Company Elevator	1801 N. 16th Street	1930
General Mills Terminal Elevator	1702 N. 10th Street	1929

Buildings Demolished Since 1985

The following buildings were demolished between the 1985 survey and the 1992 update project. This list includes every building which was demolished which would have been included in a historic district, however, all buildings located outside the districts which have been demolished may not be included. A total of twenty-eight (28) have been determined to be demolished since 1985.

Kenwood Historic District

313 N. Adams
303 W. Oak

Weatherly Historic District

521 W. Cherokee
724 W. Cherokee
321 S. Madison
409 W. Oklahoma
410 W. Oklahoma

Waverly Historic District

1123 W. Maine
1423 W. Maine

McKinley Historic District

1710 W. Main
1711 W. Oklahoma

East Hill Historic District

612 E. Randolph
732 E. Randolph
213 N. 9th

Outside district boundaries

1110 W. Broadway
302 Owen K. Garriott
306 Owen K. Garriott
118 S. Madison
324 W. Oklahoma
901 W. Pine
905 W. Pine
1102 W. Randolph
1111 W. Randolph
1303 W. Randolph
1417 N. Washington
Enid Drive In - Oxford and
N. Grand
NW corner of Harrison and
Garriott
827 E. Oklahoma (Roosevelt
Elementary School)

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICTS

A Historical Overview of Enid

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 President 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 1830s 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 Beaver, 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-1880s railroad construction 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 begin 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; 15,000 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. The schools of the early Enid 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 at 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 of the 'Great Strip Country' 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 a large majority of homes being constructed from plans out of a book, 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 constructing the first brick schoolhouse in Enid for \$10,000.

Another important business in the construction of Enid's growing residential districts was the Frantz Brothers brickhouse. The pressed brick plant cost over \$10,000 to build and paid over \$400.00 per week to employees with Pete Cheney 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 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 during this time it was estimated that at least one permit per day was issued for the construction of a new building. The approximate cost of an 1928 Enid home was \$6,000 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 significant building constructed during this time, however, 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. To the east of the downtown is one of Enid's earliest popular residential neighborhoods, today recognized as the East Hill Historic District. Northwest of the downtown is the Kenwood Historic District, Enid's early day location for many of its more prominent citizens. Southwest of the downtown is the Weatherly Historic District, and to the west are the Waverly and McKinley Historic Districts. Each of these districts has been chosen for its concentration of properties which are linked together by their history and architectural styles.

Kenwood Historic District

The Kenwood area started in a claim dispute between Maurice A. Wogan and N. E. Sisson. Eventually Sisson withdrew his claim and Wogan was the official owner of Kenwood. After the controversy was settled, the 160-acre Kenwood addition was the first plat to the City of Enid in May of 1894. Wogan was only briefly the owner of the addition, for it was sold in 1895 to the Kenwood Land and Development Company, Harrison Lee and W. O. Cromwell, owners. Originally known as Wogan Block, the Kenwood neighborhood is distinguished by a diagonal street which runs from the southeast corner of the area to the northwest. This street is now known as Kenwood Boulevard.

Immediately, the Kenwood addition was known as a wealthy neighborhood and was quickly covered with large residences owned by prestigious businessmen. In the days following the run until the early 1900s, Kenwood was the wealthiest section of the town. Among others, important Enid businessmen that lived in the Kenwood district were John Murphy, the President of the First National Bank, A. A. Crowell, architect, and the Frantz Brothers.

The district continued to prosper and in 1908, street cars were planned to adjoin the Kenwood addition with the new Oklahoma Christian University on the east side of town.

Outstanding houses located in the Kenwood Historic District include the George Southard House at 518 West Pine, the N. A. McGill House at 505 West Elm, the Lulu Whitson House at 412 West Elm, and the Edmund and Grace Frantz House at 408 West Elm. The house located at 408 West Elm was designed in 1906 by A. A. Crowell and is an excellent example of the Neoclassical style. Other houses in the district which are noteworthy include the John and Althea Murphy House at 402 West Elm, the A. A. Crowell House at 401 West Elm, the F. B. Hodgeden House at 324 West Elm, and the Presbyterian Manse at 318-330 West Elm. Located on West Pine at 401 is the Montgomery Frantz House, designed by R. W. Shaw in 1910 and at 424 West Pine is the Letson House, built in 1906. At 401 and 418 West Oak are the George and Dora Belle Gensman House and the W. B. Johnston House.

The majority of the houses in the Kenwood Historic District were built between 1895 and 1915. The architectural styles include a wide variety of popular styles from the turn of the century, however, large, American Foursquares seem to dominate the neighborhood. While Victorian influences are evident, there are few truly Victorian residences.

The Kenwood Historic District has a high degree of historical and architectural integrity.

East Hill Historic District

This East Hill Historic District is located east of the Enid Downtown Historic District. This neighborhood was the first residential section of the new city, its' popularity due in part to the view of Government Springs Park which could be seen from East Hill. The East Hill Historic District claims to have one of the two hills in Enid, hence the name, East Hill, also known as Capital Hill.

Part of the East Hill Historic District encompasses a small northeast corner section of the Original Townsite. The area in the Original Townsite was designated as the East Hill School, later to be known as Garfield School.

In the beginning, East Hill was a prestigious area. Many prominent people choose the East Hill area because of the abundance of water and trees, not to mention the spectacular view. In later days the wealthy moved to the west side of town.

The largest additions that make up the East Hill Historic District are the Marshall-Gannon additions. S. R. Marshall and C. E. Gannon platted their additions from 1905 to 1909. The main development of this area, which was located close to the central business district, was between 1905 and 1907.

Located in the East Hill Historic District is Garfield School, built in 1920, and Longfellow Jr. High, built in 1923. Both were designed by local architect R. W. Shaw. Residences included in the neighborhood include a wide variety of architectural styles, however, early Victorian cottages are well represented. The additions include Jonesville (1898), Hayes (1906), Marshall-Gannon (1905), Marshall-Gannon 2 and 3 (1907, 1909), and part of the Original Townsite (1894).

Weatherly Historic District

Edmond B. Weatherly is listed as the tenth person to file a claim at the Land Office on September 16, 1893. Because his claim was contested by Captain Todd, the first platting of this area came about in 1899 and continued with subsequent additions through 1906. The area which Weatherly claimed and developed adjoined the Original Townsite to the west.

Because of Weatherly's additions on the west side, the people who live in this area were known as west siders and it was said that they were only were seen on the east side when they had to visit the springs to get fresh water.

Mr. Weatherly was a good businessman. He offered two lots to prominent businessmen in return for their promise of building a large house on the lots. This in turn produced a building boom in the additions. Many large houses were being constructed in Weatherly or Kenwood at the turn of the century, with the east side slowly becoming less popular for new house construction. The east siders, who remained in districts such as East Hill, criticized the west side as "being flat as a pancake with no water or view."

Advertising that the Weatherly's fourth addition, 1902, was only five blocks from the square, sixteen of the lots sold in the first day. Most people were building new homes in the area, but a few existing ones were moved in. The lots on Broadway and Maine Streets were the most sought after for the larger homes and most of the construction on these residences taking place in the summer of 1902.

The entire Weatherly additions developed at a rapid and substantial rate in comparison to other additions in Enid and retain their historical and architectural integrity. Weatherlys' 2nd (1900), 3rd (1901), 4th (1902), 5th (1903), and 6th (1906) additions are included within the boundaries of the district.

McKinley Historic District

The McKinley Historic District originally was part of the Luther and William Braden 160-acre homestead farm west of the Weatherly additions. Luther Braden sold the Highland section of the farm to C. E. Gannon in 1905 and the Garland section to G. M. Henson that same year. The Highland Park area in turn was sold to the Highland Townsite Company and platted in 1906. The Garland area was sold to S. R. Marshall, C. E. Gannon, A. F. Goulding and platted in 1907.

The first house in the McKinley Historic District was the C. E. Gannon farmhouse built in 1907 and located at 1702 West Oklahoma. The majority of homes which were built in the district were constructed at later dates and include a number of architectural styles which were popular during the 1920s. Located at 2001 West Cherokee is the Collins House, designed by R. W. Shaw. This house is one of the best examples of the Tudor Revival style in Enid. Previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places is the H. L. Kaufman House at 1708 W. Maine. This house was designed by George Blumenauer and is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture.

The McKinley Historic District encompasses an array of architectural styles and retains a high degree of historical and architectural integrity. The homes in this area were primarily built between 1906 and the early 1930s.

Waverly Historic District

The Waverly Historic District was also part of the Braden farm. Charles West bought the area that was later known as the Waverly additions and the Braden addition. West sold the land the same day he purchased it to an investment company.

The company which was formed to buy the land from West was the Waverly Investment Company. West was president of this company. Waverly, Waverly's Second, and the Braden addition were platted in 1902-1903. The following two Waverly additions were platted 1906-1907.

The total amount of money that the Bradens received for their farm lands was \$15,000. They kept no land but had one addition named in honor of them.

The houses found within the Waverly Historic District include a variety of styles which were popular during the years preceding statehood in 1907. However, the American Foursquare seems to dominate the neighborhood. The Waverly Historic District retains its historical and architectural integrity.

Downtown Historic District

The history of the downtown district is an interesting one. This district includes part of the Original Townsite, platted on September 14, 1893, and part of the Jonesville Addition. Although businesses and homes were being erected as early as September 16, 1893, in Jonesville, the actual incorporation of the addition to Enid did not occur until 1898. The reason behind the delay of Jonesville's incorporation to the town dates back to the day of the run. The problem was that a young cowpuncher from the Chickasaw Nation named Walter Cook rightfully claimed a 160-acre homestead on the land adjoining the north side of the Original Townsite. Because these lands were of such great value, squatters immediately divided the claimed lands in this area into town lots. This controversial area became known as Jonesville. Although Cook followed all homesteading rules and constructed a house on the land, he was forced to leave the area for financial reasons and partook in such activities as becoming a Roosevelt Roughrider in Cuba. When Cook returned to Enid, with money in hand to pay enormous legal fees in defending his homestead, the squatters had declared his abandonment of the land and destroyed his house.

The core of the central business district was the courthouse square. This square was located between Independence and Grand, and Randolph and Maine. The center of the square was the location of three different courthouses. In the summer of 1894, the square was noted as "a grand and sweet smelling public corral." with the lawn functioning as a social place. The east, west, and south side of the square was surrounded by the Original Townsite and on the north side of the square was in Jonesville Addition. In order to create a distinction, many names and dates were put on the buildings around the square. One important commercial business in the square was the Frantz Brothers hardware store, which was located on the west side of the square. The Frantz Brothers are credited with the construction of wooden sidewalks across the square.

Two warehouse districts also are adjacent to the downtown historic area. The first, with the smaller warehouses, is south of the downtown and is located at Second Street and Market, now Owen K. Garriott. The second, filled with the larger warehouses, is located east of the downtown between Elm and Maple, and Second Street and Third Street. A sample of warehouses on the areas bricked streets in the latter district include the historic Alton Mercantile, Armour Grocery, and Enid Wholesale to name a few.

Another important area of the downtown district is the Southside Addition. This area is located to the south of the Original Townsite on the Rock Island Railroad line. The Spanish Mission style train depot is located here and was constructed in 1928, several years after the railroad was ordered to stop in the town. The first depot agent, R. A. Ogden, is credited with building the first residence in the addition and planted fruit trees and shrubs on his property.

The buildings in the Enid business district represent the full history of the city and span the years between the mid 1890s through the present. Early buildings include the Masonic Temple, built in 1900; the Wade Building, built in 1908; and the Pioneer Telephone Company Building, built in 1906. During the 1920s a number of large buildings were constructed and include the American Standard Life North Building, Alonzo Gentry, consulting architect and D. C. Bass and Sons, contractor; the Knox Building, originally used as the Enid Masonic Temple, and the American National Bank Building, built in 1922. The Convention Hall, designed by Layton, Smith and Forsythe, is also located downtown and was built as a World War I memorial. At one time this building contained the city offices. Built in 1931 is the Broadway Tower, an Art Deco building designed by Layton, Hicks and Forsythe. Public buildings include the Garfield County Courthouse, built in 1934 and designed by Hawk and Park and the U. S. Post Office, built in 1940 and designed by Louis A. Simon.

The downtown historic district is important for its historical and architectural integrity.

University Historic District

The University Historic District encompasses the area surrounding Phillips University. The university was first known as Oklahoma Christian University and was established in 1907. The lands surrounding the university were the homestead of Hamlin W. Sawyer, a newspaper man from El Reno, who claimed the land a good distance east of the Original Townsite.

In 1907, forty acres of land was offered for the University, equaling a monetary value of \$3500, the same amount that Shawnee offered. Enid was selected as the site of the university when Enid added a president's house to the offer.

Sawyer platted the area into a number of Sawyer's University Places in 1908 and sold the lots for \$95.00 to \$150.00 each.

The Enid Daily Eagle advertised on March 15, 1909 that the "Enid University Investment and Development Company will place on sale 100 lots, no more, no less, in University Place Addition at a great reduction." The sale was to pay the liens for material and labor against the "magnificent" buildings of the Oklahoma Christian University. The lots were approximately \$450 to \$500 dollars each and every Enid booster was encouraged to buy two or more of these lots. They were advertised as near the street car line, near the University, and on the way to the Stock Pavilion and Fair grounds. Another selling point was their location near a "beautiful" lake. New houses were already being constructed in this addition. The lots were also predicted to double in value within the year. Although paved city streets and city water were not available at the time of the sale, they were advertised to be extended to the campus area in the near future.

While some of the early houses remain, this neighborhood was struck by the worst tornado on record in Enid which hit March 31, 1914. There is a wide variety of architectural styles and time periods represented in this neighborhood. However, many buildings and residences in this district reflect the development of the university and retain their historical and architectural history.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1922 update project revealed that of the 1,621 properties which are located in the five historic districts determined in 1985 that 36 percent of those properties have been surveyed. The following recommendations are based on the findings of the update project.

A reconnaissance survey of the area south of Owen K. Garriott, north of Rupe Avenue, east of Cleveland Street, and west of Sixteenth Street should be conducted. Parts of the area between Van Buren Street and Sixteenth Street was developed shortly after the turn of the century and include housing from the early 19th century through the 1930s. A number of these properties were surveyed in the 1985 project.

The neighborhood which is bounded by Owen K. Garriott, Rupe Avenue, Van Buren Street, and Cleveland Street was platted in the late 1920s and developed between 1925 and 1945. Two additions, Buena Vista and Kisner Heights, make up most of the district. Although residents in the area have not expressed an interest in being included in a historic district, as part of an overall comprehensive historic preservation plan for the City of Enid, the area should have at a minimum boundaries designated. One hundred surveys were completed in this area during the 1985 project.

The neighborhood south of Owen K. Garriott Road, north of Rupe Avenue, east of Van Buren Street, and west of Sixteenth Street should also have a reconnaissance survey conducted to determine any potential historic districts.

An intensive survey of each of the five districts five districts, McKinley, Waverly, Weatherly, Kenwood, and East Hill, should be conducted. However, it should be taken into consideration that some of these properties were surveyed in the 1985 survey and it is possible that these surveys could be incorporated into a final survey. The districts which should be considered first for intensive surveys should be the two that have been almost doubled in size - the Kenwood Historic District and the East Hill Historic District. Districts which are chosen for intensive survey should be the neighborhoods where the most activity is taking place, such as demolition and alterations.

The boundaries for the Enid Downtown Historic District and the University District should also be determined. The boundaries included in this report are inconclusive.

It is also recommended that Design Guidelines for the residential districts be prepared. These guidelines should offer property owners information on the history of the district, the history of the significant structures in the district, information pertaining to the National Register of Historic Places, tax incentives for buildings listed in the National Register, rehabilitation guidelines tailored to the needs of the district, and a list of rehabilitation resources.

Preparation and submittal of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the historic districts determined in Enid should also be considered. This allows for the areas to be properly documented. It is possible that by listing certain districts that the recognition will encourage preservation of the area. Nominations must be submitted to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office approximately 45-50 days before the review day. Nominations are reviewed quarterly, in January, April, July, and October, on the third Thursday of the month.

It is further recommended that the City of Enid continue to survey their historic resources. Research indicates that there are residential and industrial properties in Enid that may be eligible for listing in the National Register which are located outside the current study area. Recognition of historic resources is an excellent way to encourage rehabilitation and preservation of historic properties.

In conclusion, an effort should be made to develop an educational program to educate all levels of the community about the city's historic resources.

SUMMARY

The Architectural/Historic Intensive Level Survey of Certain Parts of the City Enid identifies the boundaries of five previously determined historic districts and the preliminary boundaries of two additional historic districts. Each of the historic districts are described and brief histories of each are included. These districts include the McKinley Historic District, the Waverly Historic District, the Weatherly Historic District, the Kenwood Historic District, and the East Hill Historic District. The downtown area was also identified as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as well as the campus of Phillips University and some of the surrounding residential area around the campus.

The 1,150 surveys which were conducted in 1985 were updated and entered into a computer data base. Copies of these surveys are included in individual file folders for each of the original 1,150 surveys. The folders also include the original 1985 survey and the photograph (if available).

During the project a large study area was established in order to properly determine the final boundaries and the areas which lie outside the districts. The exception to this would be properties which are individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the only properties which appear to be individually eligible were surveyed in 1985 and are designated as such on the updated survey forms.

The final project includes maps of each of the five historic districts with each property designated as contributing or noncontributing. Although these determinations were made by conducting a combining walking and windshield survey of the districts, they should provide guidance for both the City of Enid and the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office for future decision-making.

A number of recommendations were made as a result of the project and include reconnaissance surveys of areas which have not been previously studied, intensive surveys of districts which are most likely to be impacted by change in the near future, preparation of design guidelines for residential rehabilitation, preparation of nominations for districts which are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and an ongoing heritage educational program.

In conclusion, the City of Enid has a great number of historic resources that should be recognized, preserved, and rehabilitated or restored. Special

consideration should be given when undertaking changes that involve historic buildings and neighborhoods. It is important to the future planning efforts of the city to protect these resources in order to maintain a tangible link between the past and the future.

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Names and Dates of Additions
Located Within the Boundaries of Enid's Historic Districts

Name of Addition	Date Platted
Arlington	Ca. 1917
Bromeley	Between 1917 and 1925
Buena Vista	Between 1925 and 1930
Bullock Addition	1908
Cullison	Ca. 1917
Cullison's 2nd Addition	Ca. 1917
Davis Park 3rd Addition	Between 1917 and 1925
Douthitt's Addition	Ca. 1917
Douthitt's 2nd	Ca. 1917
Douthitt's 3rd	Ca. 1917
Douthitt-Whittington	Ca. 1917
Dunbarton	Ca. 1917
East Park	Between 1917 and 1925
Ferguson	Ca. 1917
Frieson's Addition	Between 1917 and 1925
Frieson's 2nd Addition	Between 1917 and 1925
Garland Addition	1907
Glenwood	Between 1925 and 1930
Goddard	Between 1917 and 1925
Hays	Between 1917 and 1925
Highland Park	1906
Hudkins-Lee	1907
Jacobs Addition	1902
Jones Addition	1898
Johnstons's Addition Between 1917 and 1925	
Kennedy's	Ca. 1917
Kisner Heights	1927
Kenwood Addition	1894
Marshall-Gannon Addition	1905
Marshall-Gannon 2nd Addition	1907
Marshall-Gannon 3rd Addition	1909
Mills Addition	1907
Murphy's	Ca. 1917
McCarthy's 2nd Addition	Between 1917 and 1925
McCutchen	Between 1917 and 1925
McKenzie	Ca. 1917
McQuilkin's	Ca. 1917

McClelland Addition	1922
Original Townsite of Enid	1894
Parker's	Ca. 1917
Queen City	Between 1917 and 1925
Reed Hill Addition	1902
Reed's Addition	1902
Reed's 2nd Addition	1903
Roger's	Ca. 1917
Rosedale Addition	1905
Sawyer's University Place	Ca. 1917
Sear's Addition	Between 1917 and 1925
Southern Heights	Between 1917 and 1925
Southside	Ca. 1917
Steel Plant	Between 1917 and 1925
Underhoffer	Between 1917 and 1925
University Place	Ca. 1917
Walker's	Ca. 1917
Waverly Addition	1902
Waverly's 2nd Addition	1905
Waverly's 3rd Addition	1906
Waverly's 4th Addition	1907
Weatherly's Addition	1899
Weatherly's 2nd Addition	1900
Weatherly's 3rd Addition	1901
Weatherly's 4th Addition	1902
Weatherly's 5th Addition	1903
Weatherly's 6th Addition	1906
Webster Park	Ca. 1917
William's Addition	Between 1925 and 1930
William's 2nd	Between 1925 and 1930
Young's	Ca. 1917

**PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AS POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL LISTING IN THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

<u>NAME OF PROPERTY</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>YEAR BUILT</u>
HARRISON SCHOOL	212 W. BIRCH	CA. 1920
ST. PAUL'S LUTHERN	1632 E. BROADWAY	1926 (CORNERSTONE)
	2017 E. BROADWAY	CA. 1927 (POSSIBLY EARLIER - CA.
	1207 W. BROADWAY	CA. 1909
	218 W. ELM	CA. 1906
EDMUND FRANTZ HOUSE	408 W. ELM	CA. 1906
EMERSON JR. HIGH SCHOOL	600 W. ELM	CA. 1919
LINCOLN SCHOOL	601 W. ELM	CA. 1906
	908 W. ELM	CA. 1914
	2112 N. INDEPENDENCE	1928
	120 MCKINLEY	
	1914 E. OAK	CA. 1900
	616 W. OAK	CA. 1909
	316 W. OKLAHOMA	1893
ROCK ISLAND DEPOT	115 E. OWEN K. GARRIOTT	CA. 1902
JEFFERSON SCHOOL	226 W. OWEN K. GARRIOTT	CA. 1927
	324 W. PARK	CA. 1900
A. H. RAY GROCERY	2122 E. RANDOLPH	CA. 1927
ADAMS SCHOOL	2200 E. RANDOLPH	CA. 1914
	2601 W. RANDOLPH	NOM
TAFT SCHOOL	1002 SEQUOYAH DRIVE	CA. 1940
CHAMPLIN MANSION	612 S. TYLER	1938-1939
CHURCH	120 W. WABASH	CA. 1906
	305 W. WABASH	CA. 1919
ENID HIGH SCHOOL	611 W. WABASH	1911, DATEPLATE
	128 E. WALNUT	CA. 1914

**PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AS POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL LISTING IN THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

<u>NAME OF PROPERTY</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>YEAR BUILT</u>
SANTA FE FREIGHT DEPOT	716 N. WASHINGTON	CA. 1927
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON	800 S. FIFTH	CA. 1925 (EXACT DATE UNKNOWN)
WILSON SCHOOL	700 N. TENTH	1937
FIRE STATION	121 N. SIXTEENTH	CA. 1927
BOLENE HOUSE	1912 E. RANDOLPH	CA. 1915
FIRE STATION NO. 2	815 N. INDEPENDENCE	CA. 1930
ST. MATHEW'S CHURCH	800 LEONA MITCHELL	CA. 1902
	621 E. YORK	CA. 1920
CONTINENTAL GRAIN	1801 N. SIXTEENTH	1930
EDUCATIONAL BUILDING	500 S. INDEPENDENCE	1927, ADDITION IN 1967
SANTA FE DEPOT	710 N. INDEPENDENCE	CA. 1917
	WALNUT NEAR LINCOLN	CA. 1900

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

TYPE ALL ENTRIES:

1. PROPERTY NAME: _____
 2. RESOURCE NAME: _____
 3. ADDRESS: _____
 4. CITY: ENID
 5. VICINITY: N/A
 6. COUNTY: GARFIELD
 7. COUNTY CODE: 047
 8. LOT: _____
 9. BLOCK _____
 10. PLAT NAME: _____
 11. SECTION: _____
 12. TOWNSHIP _____
 13. RANGE: _____
-
14. RESOURCE TYPE: _____
 15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: _____
 16. CURRENT FUNCTION: _____
 17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: _____
 18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: _____
 19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: _____

 20. DOCUMENTATION OF SOURCES: _____

21. NAME OF PREPARER: MEACHAM & ASSOCIATES, NORMAN OKLA
 22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: N/A
 23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 1985, PROJECT NAME: _____
 24. PHOTOGRAPHS: YES YEAR: 1985

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN
26. YEAR BUILT: _____
27. ORIGINAL SITE? YES DATE MOVED: _____
FROM WHERE? _____
28. ACCESSIBLE? YES
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: _____
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: _____
31. ROOF TYPE: _____
32. ROOF MATERIAL: _____
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: _____
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____
35. WINDOW TYPE: _____
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: _____
37. DOOR TYPE: _____
38. DOOR MATERIAL: _____
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: _____
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: _____
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: _____
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present and Historic): _____

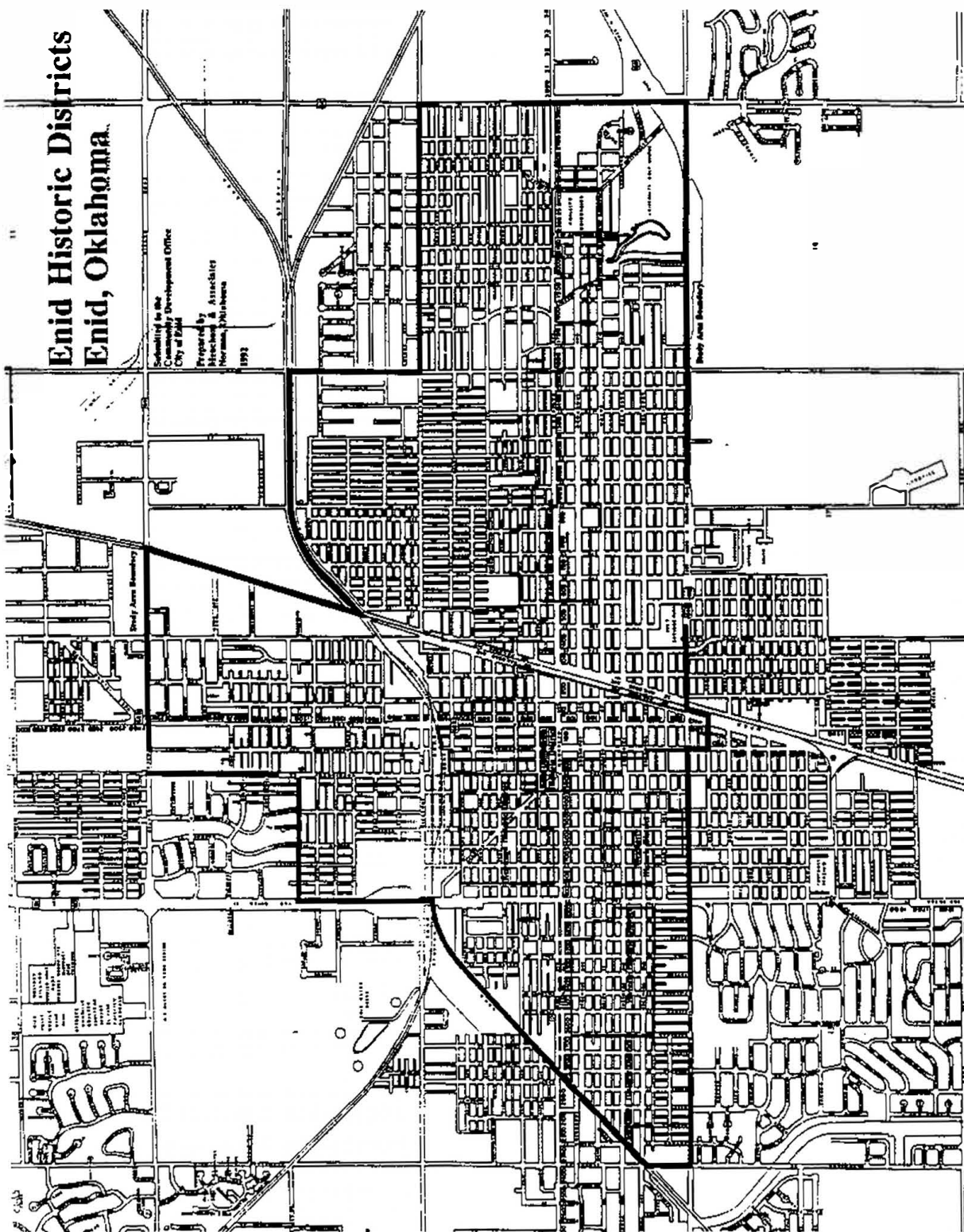
44. COMMENTS: _____
ORIGINALLY SURVEYED IN 1985, UPDATED IN 1992

45. PLACEMENT: _____

END

Enid Historic Districts Enid, Oklahoma

Submitted to the
Community Development Office
City of Enid
Prepared by
Hickman & Associates
Norman, Oklahoma
1992





WEATHERLY HISTORIC DISTRICT **Enid, Oklahoma**

Prepared by: Muehlen & Associates
 Inc., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
 1992

Scale 0 100' 200'



CONTRIBUTING
 NONCONTRIBUTING

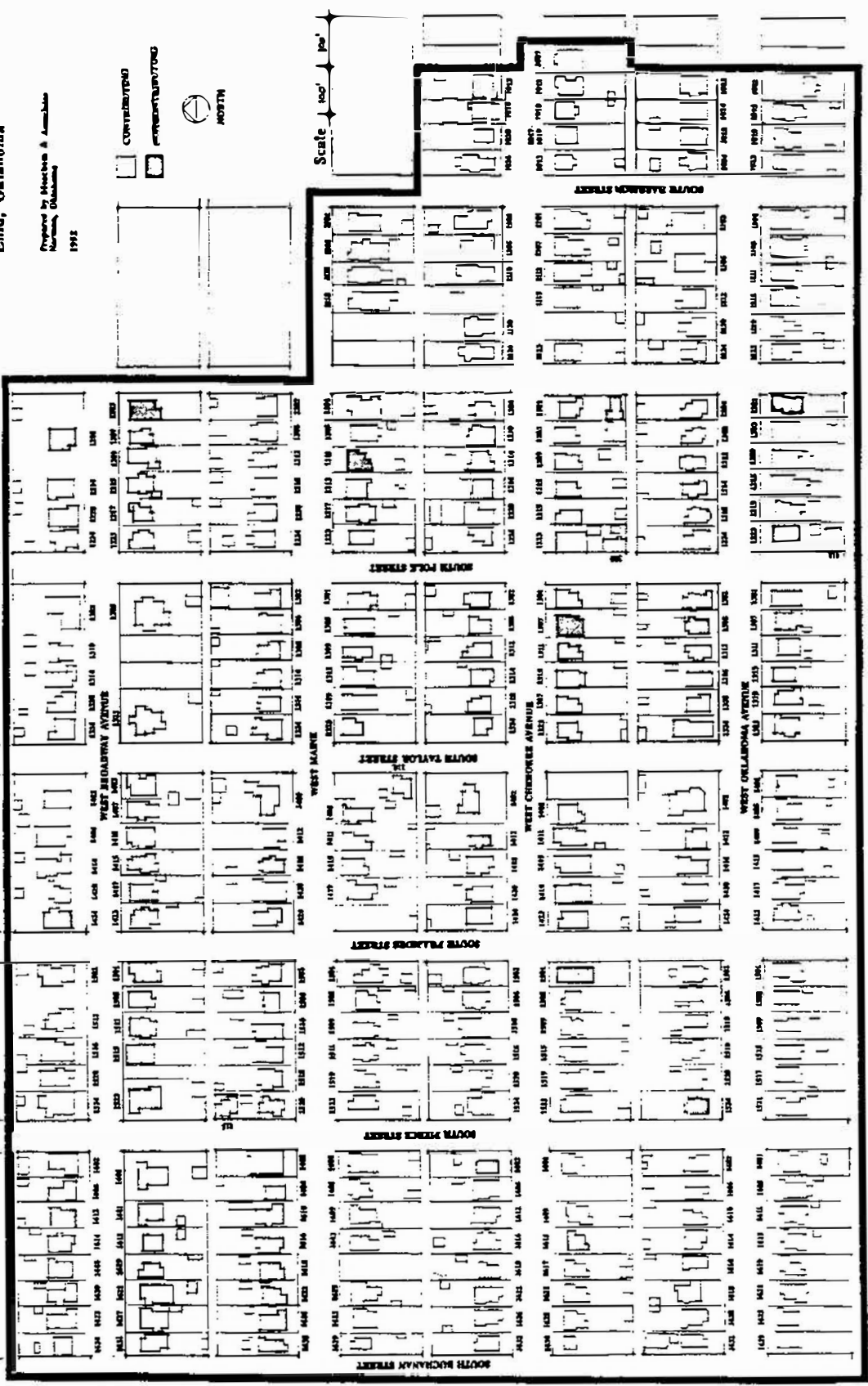
WAVERLY HISTORIC DISTRICT Enid, Oklahoma

Prepared by: *Shelton & Associates*
Enid, Oklahoma
1982

CONTRIBUTED
EXISTING



Scale 1" = 100'





KENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
East, Oklahoma

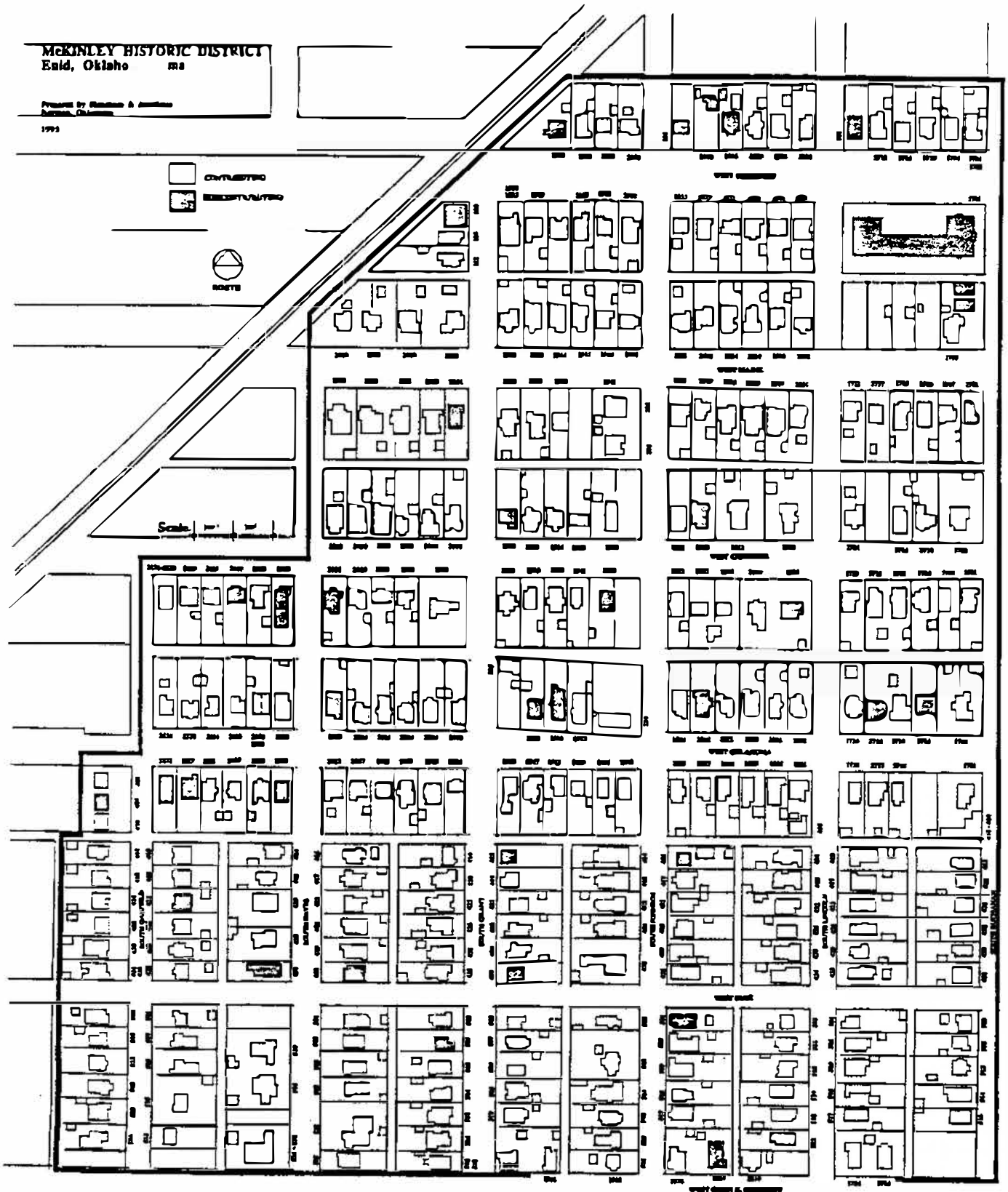
Scale: 1" = 50'

- ☐ Proposed
- ☐ Existing
- ☐ Water

1993



Scale



EAST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Zoning, Ordinance

Approved By Planning & Development
2000

