

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Kenwood Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Bounded on the north by Oak St., on the south by Maple, on the east by Washington, and on the west by Madison not for publication N/A  
city or town Enid vicinity N/A  
state Oklahoma code OK county Garfield code 047 zip code 73701

NATIONAL REGISTER  
LISTED

DEC 06 04

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide  locally. ( N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Bob Blashern  
Signature of certifying official

10-25-04  
Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:  
\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_ determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register  
\_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper      Date  
   of Action

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>79</u>	<u>16</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>79</u>	<u>16</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling  
Multiple Dwelling

FUNERARY Mortuary

RELIGION Religious Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling  
Multiple Dwelling

FUNERARY Mortuary

COMMERCE/TRADE Professional

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow Craftsman  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE  
roof ASPHALT  
walls WOOD: Weatherboard  
BRICK  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1895-1945

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

Significant Dates 1895

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Crowell, A. A.--Architect  
Shaw, R. W.--Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Public Library of Enid and Garfield County

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 33.5

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	14	<u>600320</u>	<u>4029020</u>	3	14	<u>600220</u>	<u>4028680</u>
2	14	<u>600330</u>	<u>4028700</u>	4	14	<u>600220</u>	<u>4028560</u>

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Jones, Owner

organization Jones' Historic Preservation date February 2004

street & number PO Box 5156 telephone (580) 231-0577

city or town Enid state OK zip code 73702-5156

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
Property Owner  
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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name More than 50...see enclosed table

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_



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Architectural Classification cont.

OTHER: National Folk

LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian

LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle Style

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival: Elizabethan Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival: Neo-Classical Revival

Materials cont.

foundation CONCRETE

roof TERRA COTTA

walls SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

### Summary

The Kenwood Historic District includes ninety-five buildings, most of which were built between 1895 and 1935. The majority of the buildings are single family dwellings with a few multiple family apartment buildings and one funeral home. Most of the buildings are wooden frame, wooden sided homes with a few brick residences scattered amongst them. The houses are all uniformly spaced with large sidewalks running along the streets. All of the east to west streets are wide enough for two cars to pass with another car parked along the side of the street. This is due to the streetcar system that once ran through the neighborhood. The predominant styles of the neighborhood are Craftsman Bungalows and Prairie School American Foursquares. The bungalows feature the hallmarks of the Craftsman style including full width porches with composite supports and exposed beam ends. The Foursquare homes feature several of the different porch substyles, and many have the flattened, pagoda-style eaves of the Prairie School. Several other styles are represented in the district through one or two examples. These styles included National Folk homes of the Gable and Front Wing subset; Folk Victorian homes; Shingle; Tudor Revival; and Neoclassical. Over seventy-five percent of the buildings included in the district contribute to the district. Many of these are largely, if not completely, unchanged from their original construction states.

### Description

The Kenwood District includes eleven blocks of residential homes just northwest of the downtown Enid area. A flat neighborhood with wide streets and wide sidewalks, it is highly pedestrian-friendly. The lots are evenly spaced with generous front lawns that for the most part feature some type of landscaping. The larger homes of the district line the east to west streets while the smaller, more vernacular styled homes are found on the north to south streets.

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The Kenwood District includes ninety-five buildings, most of which are residential in nature. Most of the properties were built between 1895 and 1935. The two most predominant styles in the neighborhood are Prairie School American Foursquares and Craftsman Bungalows. These homes feature most of the typical details of their individual schools. All have porches with composite posts. Most of the Prairie School homes feature flattened, pagoda-style eaves while all of the Craftsman homes feature exposed beam ends. Other styles included National Folk homes of the Gable and Front Wing subset, Folk Victorian, Shingle, Tudor Revival, and Neoclassical homes.

Nearly all of the homes in the Kenwood District are minimally, if not completely, unchanged from their original states. Of the ninety-five total buildings, seventy-four contribute to the district. The remaining twenty-one which do not contribute can be divided into two categories: those that were constructed after the dates of significance and those that have been remodeled to the point that they have lost their historical fabric.

The largest, wealthiest homes face the wide east-west streets. All of the lots in the Kenwood Addition are twenty-five feet wide giving the district a very even visual aspect. The wide sidewalks that run parallel to all of the district's streets tie each individual block into the unified whole.

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**List of Resources**

304 W. Oak, c. 1906, CONTRIBUTING- This two-story single family home is a gabled-el with some Transitional Victorian touches. The composite-shingled roof is cross gabled. The front gable has the fishscale shingles often found on Victorian era homes. The façade is symmetrical with divided light windows on both stories. The porch is full length with the composite supports and flattened roof edges of the Prairie School school. (Photo 207)

307 W. Oak- Gunning, James E., House, c. 1908, NONCONTRIBUTING- This small single family home is a National Folk of the Gable Front and Wing subset. The main portion of the home is clad in stone while the front gable is clad in white siding. The roof is done in composite shingles. The façade is balanced with the porch on the left which is supported by two square wooden posts. A one-over-one window is to the left of the centered front entrance. The porch roof is a dropped secondary roof. The façade of the front gable is balanced with a large one-over-one window covered with a metal awning. Above this, at the crown of the gable, is a small attic vent. Noncontributing due to non-historic siding and alterations. (Photo 209)

308 W. Oak- Unknown, c. 1906, CONTRIBUTING- This one-and-one-half-story home has a cross gabled roof with fishscale shingles on its front gable. The gable also features a small window in its center. There is a slope side chimney on the left side of this front gable also. The façade is symmetrical with a full length porch that wraps around the right side. The supports of the porch are rounded wooden columns with knee high railing in between. (Photo 207)

310 W. Oak- Unknown, c. 1906, CONTRIBUTING- This single family dwelling is of the vernacular Prairie School; however, its ornamentation reflects the influence of the earlier Shingle school. The roof is cross gabled with polygonal dormers on the front and right side of the home. A smaller hipped dormer is also on the far right of the main roof. The edges of these roofs display the slightly flattened effect often found in such homes. The full length porch wraps around to the right side of the home. The façade is asymmetrical with a large window on the left, a slightly off-center entrance, and small windows to the right. A rear addition was added after original construction. (Photo 203, 207)

311 W. Oak- Unknown, c. 1908, CONTRIBUTING- This single family home is of the Folk Victorian school and fits into the gable front and wing subset. It features wooden siding, turned wooden posts on the porch, and a wooden awning over the front window. An attic vent can be seen on the front gable. (Photo 205, 209)

315 W. Oak- Unknown, c. 1909, CONTRIBUTING- This Prairie School home has a cross hipped roof with a slope chimney. The porch has ringed columns, and roof edges feature the slightly flattened, pagoda-style effect found on such homes. Originally a single family dwelling, this has now become a multiple family dwelling. (Photo 205, 209)

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316 W. Oak- Priest, William & Estella, House, c. 1950, NONCONTRIBUTING- This is one of the few examples of the Ranch school in the Kenwood district. It has a low pitched front gable roof with an attic vent at its uppermost point. A large projecting wall dormer fills the right side of the home. The dropped flat roof of the porch is supported by metal scrollwork. The building is non-contributing due to its construction date. (Photo 203, 207)

320 W. Oak- Pitzer, Leander & Cora, House, c. 1950, NONCONTRIBUTING- This home is of the Minimal Traditional school. It is a side gabled home that is clad in a mix of brick and wood. The front gabled porch has turned wooden posts and gingerbread trim reminiscent of the Victorian era which draws attention to the asymmetrical façade. Sanborn maps suggest that the house may date to as early as 1906 but was extensively remodeled about 1950. (Photo 203, 207)

324 W. Oak- Free Methodist Church, c. 1940. CONTRIBUTING- This building is a sandstone colored brick structure that was once a church. It has a side tower and a vague Gothic Revival vocabulary.

401 W. Oak- Gensman, George & Dora Bell, House, c. 1899, CONTRIBUTING- This single family home is another example of the Prairie School American Foursquare. A two-story home, it has a cross hipped roof with hipped gables on the front and each side. The symmetrical façade has a centered entrance which is surrounded by sidelights. The porch is full length, wraps around, and features composite supports. It is possible that a later addition has been made to this home. (Photo 210)

402 W. Oak- Grove, N. Erwin, House, c. 1909, CONTRIBUTING- This is a one-story, side gabled, single family Prairie School cottage. The small home has a composite-shingled roof and wooden clapboard siding. The roof features a shed dormer with three three-over-three windows. The façade is asymmetrical with two large one-over-one windows on the left, an off-center entrance, and a one one-over-one window to the left. The full length porch has composite post characteristic of the school. (Photo 206, 212)

407 W. Oak- Barnes, Stacey & Mary, House, c. 1910/c. 1925, CONTRIBUTING- This single family home is one of the few examples of the T-plan to be found in this district. It has a cross gabled roof that extends in an inverted arc to cover the porch which is enclosed. An arched window and arched doorway provide access to both the porch and the front entrance. There is also a smaller side gable on the right side of the home which could be a possible addition. According to Sanborn maps, this home had a porch alteration c. 1925. (Photo 210)

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414 W. Oak- Taft, Harold & Nellie, House, c. 1950, NONCONTRIBUTING- This home is an example of Transitional Craftsman. The façade is balanced but rather unusual as it features an enclosed front gabled porch. On the left of this porch is a shuttered window while the right side is filled by a metal attic-type vent of the same size. There is a slope chimney on the roof. The eaves have the exposed beam ends of the Craftsman school; however, the home overall seems a transition of Craftsman to Ranch. The home is non-contributing due to construction date and the severe state of disrepair. Sanborn maps suggest; however, that the original home may date to 1917 but constructed without the front porch, added after 1947. (Photo 206, 212)

415 W. Oak, c. 1970, NONCONTRIBUTING- This is a multiple-family dwelling that is currently being used as apartments. Neo-Tudor in style, the building is clad in dark brick with dark trim that features timbering on the front of the gable. The windows of the building feature the diamond panes of glass often seen in the Tudor style. It has been determined to be non-contributing due to its construction date. (Photo 210)

416 W. Oak- Benjamin, Sarah A., House, c. 1911, CONTRIBUTING- This single family home is constructed in the T-plan. It has brick veneer walls. The entrance is surrounded by a porch whose roof is a sloped extension of the gable's roof. (Photo 206, 212)

418 W. Oak- Johnston, Willis B. & Olive, House, c. 1910, CONTRIBUTING- This two-story, single family home is a Prairie School American Foursquare. The composite-shingled hipped roof has a projecting wall, hipped roof dormer on the front and each side as well as a ridge chimney. Clad in wooden clapboard siding, the façade is highly symmetrical with balanced one-over-one windows surrounding a smaller oval window on the second story and a full-length porch on the first. The left side of the porch appears to have been enclosed at some date. The entrance is to the right of this enclosure on the right corner of the home. The remaining porch supports are composite and the front of the enclosure features four balanced one-over-one windows. (Photo 212)

423 W. Oak- Bull, Lavinia, House, c. 1904, CONTRIBUTING- Little ornamentation adorns this simple I-house. It has a side gabled roof and symmetrical façade with a small portico porch. It completely lacks any other adornment aside from the porch as is often common with vernacular versions of this school. The home is clad in yellow siding with white and red adornments on the porch and features one-over-one windows. The kitchen wing is single storied. (Photo 210)

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424 W. Oak- Gentry House, c. 1919, CONTRIBUTING- This one-story, single family home is a Craftsman bungalow with a hipped roof that features three projecting wall, hipped roof dormers. The dormers feature balanced facades with three three-over-three windows. The façade of the home is also balanced with a center entrance and a set of one large five-over-one window surrounded by two smaller three-over-one windows on both the right and the left. This home exhibits many of the characteristics of the Craftsman school including a full length porch with composite supports, exposed beam ends, and triangular brackets along the eaves. A small eave side chimney can be found next to the left dormer. A two story addition has been added in the rear. (Photo 212)

502 W. Oak- Harley, Arthur J., House, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING- This one-story single family Craftsman bungalow has yellow wooden clapboard siding with green trim and a composite-shingled, hipped roof. The roof has a dormer on the front and the right side. The roof of the full length porch extends from the main roof of the home and features the exposed beam ends and composite supports characteristic of the genre. The façade has balanced windows; however, the entrance is slightly to the left of center. (Photo 211)

506 W. Oak- Peterson, Arthur J., House, c. 1915/c. 1928, CONTRIBUTING- This is a two-story Prairie School American Foursquare with wooden clapboard siding and a composite-shingled, hipped roof. The front of the roof features an eyebrow dormer with a centered, small, attic vent surrounded by shutters. The façade of the second story is balanced with one eight-over-eight, shuttered window in the center. The first floor has a slightly asymmetrical façade with a trio of windows on the left and the entrance at the right. The full length porch wraps around to the right side of the home. The building itself appears to date to c. 1915; however, Sanborn maps do not place it at this site until 1930. City directories list a home at this address by 1928 which suggests that it may have been moved to this location at this time. (Photo 211, 217)

509 W. Oak- Cochrane, Ralph & Roxie, House, c. 1923, CONTRIBUTING- This single family home is another Craftsman Bungalow of front gable design. The gable features a small attic vent and an extended roof porch with composite supports. The centered entrance has two windows on each side. The home also displays the brackets and beam ends of the genre. (Photo 215, 216)

511 W. Oak- Brewer, Anna E., House, c. 1925, CONTRIBUTING- This is a small single family Craftsman Bungalow that its bright yellow in color. It has a front gabled roof with a full length porch. It also features the exposed beam ends and symmetrical façade characteristic of the genre. (Photo 215, 216)

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512 W. Oak- Unknown, c. 1902, CONTRIBUTING- This small single family home is a one-story, hipped roofed, Prairie School dwelling with wooden clapboard siding and a composite-shingled roof. The roof has two gables: one on the right side of the home and a second on the far right side of the front façade which covers a projecting room. This quasi-wing was possibly added after construction. The façade is balanced with two sets of one-over-one windows and an entrance along the side of the gable on the right side of the home. The porch crosses the full length of the front and continues around the right side of the home. The edges of the porch roof are slightly flattened as often found in the Prairie School. (Photo 211, 217)

515 W. Oak- Reynolds, Elijah & Scottie, House, c. 1918, CONTRIBUTING- This single family home is another Craftsman Bungalow with a front gabled roof. This home has a balance façade with a centered entrance surrounded by two sets of windows with two smaller windows centered in the gable. It also features the brackets and beam ends of the school, but this porch is slightly unique in that it is recessed. (Photo 215, 216)

516 W. Oak- Unknown, c. 1902, CONTRIBUTING- This one-and-one-half story, single family home is of front gable design and unknown style; however, its gable points have been clipped flat. There is a shed dormer in the middle of the front gable which is clad in staggered shingling. There are also gable dormers on both the right and left sides of the home. The full length porch is covered by an extension of the main roof. (Photo 211, 217)

518 W. Oak- Brain, C. C., House, c. 1908, CONTRIBUTING- This small one-story, single family home is of the Prairie School school. It has a classic hipped roof with an eyebrow gable at the front center and wooden clapboard siding. The façade is symmetrical with a center entrance balanced by a window on each side. The full length porch has a shed dormer type roof with four small turned wooden posts as supports. (Photo 211, 217)

519 W. Oak, c. 1927, CONTRIBUTING- The one-story, single family house has a cross gabled roof with composite shingles. It is clad in brick with white siding on the porch gable. The front gabled porch is asymmetrically arranged to the right of the façade. It features large, square brick supports. While the porch is skewed, the overall façade is symmetrical with a center entrance with a large eight-over-one window flanked by two six-over-one windows on the right and a front gabled addition with a set of six-over-one windows on the left. The roof also has an end chimney on the right side of the roof. (Photo 216)

524 W. Oak- Unknown, c. 1908, CONTRIBUTING- This small single family home is a National Folk of the Gable Front and Wing subtype. The top of the front gable has a trio of windows surrounded by curved pediment-type woodwork. The front gable walls mimic the polygonal lines of a bay window and have one-over-one windows on each side. The home is entered from this side of this front gabled portion while the porch continues to wrap around to the right side of the home. (Photo 211, 217)

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308 W. Pine- Waltrous, Eugene & Irene, House, c. 1940, CONTRIBUTING- This single family home is of the Tudor Revival school. It features a front gable, an offset dropped gable with a round arch entry, and a shouldered, brick chimney. There is a single 8/8 window offset on the front. The siding is asbestos shingle. This house was possibly moved to this site. (Photo 200)

309 W. Pine- Giles, L. W., House, c. 1910/c. 1946, CONTRIBUTING-This one-story single family home is a cross gabled, plain building with little stylistic ornamentation. Clad in asbestos shingle, it is balanced on the left by the porch and two front entrances. The porch is somewhat enclosed and is accessed through an arched doorway. The porch roof is a curved continuation of the roof of the right gable. The two front entrances show that it was converted into a duplex. A shed dormer-type addition can be found on the right wall of the home. (Photo 123)

313 W. Pine, c. 1905, CONTRIBUTING- This is another single family Prairie School American Foursquare of two-and-one-half stories. The hipped roof has hipped eyebrow dormers on the right side of the home and the right side of the front façade. They have small center windows which balance their individual facades. The porch is covered by an extension of the main roof of the home and has turned wooden supports. The home also features a chimney. (Photo 123)

314 W. Pine- Buzzard, Fred B., House, c. 1928, CONTRIBUTING-This one-story single family Craftsman bungalow has a composite-shingled, front gabled roof and wooden clapboard siding. The front gabled porch runs across much of the front façade and wraps around the right side of the home. The supports lack the usual composite posts as these are constructed of only brick. The front façade is balanced with a center entrance flanked by two seven-over-one windows. The gable of the porch has one small rectangular window. There is a small side gable on the left side of the home over a small addition. The home also features the triangular brackets and exposed beam ends typical of the genre. (Photo 200)

315 W. Pine- Nittler, Elizabeth, House, c. 1915, CONTRIBUTING- This home is of the Prairie School. It has a cross gabled roof with a clipped gable on the right. The right side roof slopes down to an engaged entry porch. The left side of the home features a full length porch, and the front façade is also balanced with a small porch above the main entrance. It has a partial second story with a partial half story above. (Photo 123)



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320 W. Pine- Nusbaum, Gail, House, c. 1928, CONTRIBUTING-This one-story single family home is also a Craftsman bungalow with a composite-shingled roof and wooden clapboard siding. The main roof is front gabled with an eave side brick chimney. The portico-style porch is asymmetrically situated on the centered façade. The center entrance is flanked by two five-over-one hung windows with shutter-like sidelights. The porch, which features the typical composite supports, wraps around to the right side of the home. The portion of the porch features its own side gable. Although the home still features the triangular brackets along the roof, the exposed beam ends have been covered with siding. (Photo 200)

323 W. Pine, c. 1960, NONCONTRIBUTING- This is a Ranch duplex with a front gabled roof. Each side features a garage with the residence tucked behind. The homes are entered from side entrances. It has been deemed non-contributing due to construction date. (Photo 123)

324 W. Pine, c. 1909, CONTRIBUTING- This home is a one and one-half story, single family National Folk house with a hipped roof with two offset, lower gables. The roof is composite-shingled and the home has clapboard siding. The edges of the roofs feature the flattened, pagoda-style of the genre. One gable covers an addition to the right front of the home. It features a small divided light window near the roof and a large window below which has a small sidelight with iron scrollwork on it. The entrance to the home is on the far left corner of the façade. The porch, with rounded Tuscan columns, wraps around the left side of the home. (Photo 200)

401 W. Pine- Frantz, Montgomery, House, c. 1909, CONTRIBUTING-This single family home is of Prairie School American Foursquare style. Designed by prominent local architect R. W. Shaw, it is a two-and-one-half story home with a wrap around porch and balanced façade. There are three hipped dormers on the roof and two smaller mansard dormers on the second story. The windows are one-over-one, and the front entrance has sidelights. (Photo 124)

402 W. Pine- Wiens, Rev. Henry, House, c.1940, CONTRIBUTING- This single family home is of the Tudor Revival school and features brick cladding. Its cross gabled roof has a gable side chimney. The porch is entered by way of an arched doorway that is roof by an extension of the homes main roof which makes an inverted arc shape. The façade is symmetrical with a gable on the left balanced by the porch structure on the right. (Photo 121)

406 W. Pine- Howell, Dewey, House, c. 1935, CONTRIBUTING-This two-story, single family home is an excellent example of Colonial Revival. The composite-shingled roof has a side gambrel shaped with a second-story that projects from the side of the main roof much like an extended shed dormer. The wooden clapboard home is white with burgundy wooden shutters. The façade is highly balanced with two sets of six-over-one windows on the right and left side of both stories. The centered entrance is flanked by a portico porch with a curved underside and four square wooden columns. Above this is a smaller version of the six-over-one windows. On the right side of the home is a secondary entrance with a traditional door with sidelights. (Photo 121)

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407 W. Pine, c. 1919, CONTRIBUTING- This single family example of the Prairie School American Foursquare school is one of the few in the district to feature a side entrance. In fact, it is a textbook example with brick cladding, one-over-one windows, and an eave side chimney. (Photo 124)

410 W. Pine- Bernard Apartments, c. 1925, NONCONTRIBUTING- This multiple-family dwelling is of the Prairie School American Foursquare school, but has features unique to the Enid area. Now a single family home, this two-story building has a low hipped roof with a low hipped dormer at its center. The centered entry has Colonial Revival décor which may have been added by the current homeowner during recent renovations. The unique feature is that the porch supports extend the entire height of the front façade. On the second story, these supports allow for balconies which extend from the rooms on either side. French doors on each story stand on each side of the center entrance. The building is noncontributing due to unsympathetic alterations, including replaced fenestration and wall cladding. (Photo 121)

411 W. Pine, c. 1909, CONTRIBUTING- This two-story, single family side-gable Colonial Revival has a composite-shingled roof and wooden clapboard siding. The side gabled roof has a projecting wall, hipped dormer with two eight-over-one windows. The almost full length porch also has a composite shingled roof. All of the roofs feature the flattened, pagoda-style edges common to the genre. The porch also features the typical composite supports. The façade is balanced around a central door flanked by sidelights. On each side of both the first- and second-story are shuttered eight-over-one hung windows. Over the entrance is a small divided light window. (Photo 120, 124)

412 W. Pine- Recknagel Apartments, c. 1928, CONTRIBUTING- This Prairie School American Foursquare was also originally a multiple family dwelling and has the same unique feature as 410 W. Pine. Now also a single family home, it has a hipped roof with an eyebrow dormer at its center. The façade is balance with the unique full height porch supports. The balconies of the second floor are accessed by doors surrounded by sidelights. The first floor has the original windows on the right; however, the left side has been enclosed to create another room. (Photo 121)

423 W. Pine- Cooper, B. F., House, c. 1911, NONCONTRIBUTING- This single family home is a Folk Victorian home of the pyramidal roof subtype. A front gable seems to have been added to the left side as part of a later addition which enclosed the back of the wrap around porch. This gabled addition features a trio of one-over-one windows arranged in a bay window-type shape. The porch is supported by rectangular iron scrollwork pieces. There are side gables on both the right and left sides of the main roof. The original portion of this home is clad in stone while the later additions are done in light green siding. It has been deemed non-contributing due to alteration. (Photo 120)

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424 W. Pine- Letson, F. H., House, c. 1906, CONTRIBUTING-This two-story brick, composite-singled home fits into the Prairie School school. The roof is hipped with side gables on each side and side gables on each corner of the front and three projecting wall, hipped dormers. The façade is symmetrical with a central entrance with side lights flanked by two one-over-one hung windows. The second story features matching windows on the sides with two smaller windows over the entrance. The full length porch has composite supports with stone bottoms and brick tops. The three dormers have centered windows. In 2003-2004, the interior of the home was completely renovated by the present owner. (Photo 121)

502 W. Pine- Kenwood Manor Nursing Home, c. 1965, NONCONTRIBUTING- This multiple-person dwelling houses a nursing home. Built in the front facing U of the Ranch school, it has been determined non-contributing due to construction date. (Photo 119)

518 W. Pine- Southard, George, House, c. 1909, CONTRIBUTING-This home is a side-gabled Colonial form that has elements of Tudor design as well. A two-story home, the roof is side gabled with a front gabled dormer. The first floor façade is balanced with a trio windows on the left which consist of one six-over-one window flanked on each side by a smaller four-over-one window. This is balanced on the right by a porch typical of this style. The second floor façade has six-over-one windows arranged in a bay window-type setting. The gabled dormer also has a small six light window and features Tudor-style timbering. Tudor-style timbering and exposed beam ends can also be found on the porch. (Photo 119)

302 W. Elm- Bass Apartment, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING-This two-story multi-family dwelling Craftsman has a composite-shingled, hipped roof and stucco walls. The façade is symmetrical with a centered entry flanked by large windows on each side. A smaller window above the entryway balances the center of the façade. The porch of this home is very original. The composite supports extend from the foundation to the roofline. The top two-thirds are square wooden posts with square brick bottoms. Waist high railing extends from the side supports to the center supports. However, unlike other examples, the porch is divided into two sections with a plain center. (Photo 100)

306 W. Elm, c. 1927, CONTRIBUTING-This multi-family dwelling structure is mixed in style with a similar divided porch as the previous home. The brick, flat-roofed structure combines features from the Prairie School, Mission, and Spanish Eclectic schools. The symmetrical façade has a central entrance with a curved pediment supported by wooden brackets and sidelights. The windows of the front are composite with divided light tops and single paned bottoms. The divided porch and balconies feature the Prairie school supports with multiple wooden columns on top and square brick bottoms with Mission-style tile roofing. The roof features a Mission-style roofline similar to the San Juan Capistrano examples with a Spanish Eclectic flat style. (Photo 100)

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310 W. Elm, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING—This two-story home features a front gabled, composite shingled roof and wood clapboard siding. A palladian window is centered in the gable. The full porch is supported with wooden Tuscan columns and has a flat roof which serves as the floor for the second floor balcony which extends the length of the symmetrical façade. The centered doors are both flanked by double sets of divided light windows. Metal railing runs along the edge of the balcony and between the porch supports. The front gable of the roof features a trio of windows with an arched center window that keystone in the center of its hood mold and two small vents on each side. This home was originally a multi-family dwelling but has now become a single family dwelling. (Photo 100, 104)

320 W. Elm- McClellan, Louis B., House-c. 1908, CONTRIBUTING—This two-story American Foursquare home has a composite-shingled, hipped roof, wood clapboard siding and a symmetrical façade. The entrance on the left-side of the home is balanced by a trio of large windows with single windows balancing each side of the second story. The almost full-length porch features composite supports with rounded wooden columns on top and square stone bottoms. The roof of the porch has the flattened, pagoda-style edges of the Prairie School school. (Photo 104)

324 W. Elm- Hodgenden, F. B., House, c. 1906, CONTRIBUTING—This two-story, single family dwelling Prairie School American Foursquare has a hipped, composite-shingled roof with two shed dormers and wood clapboard siding. The symmetrical façade has a central entrance flanked by two small windows and two larger windows. The second story has a trio of central windows flanked by single six-over-one windows. The portico porch has a low hipped roof and only extends over the central entrance. It is supported at each corner by full length square tapered wooden columns. A small bit of railing gives the look of a faux balcony at the top of the porch's roof. (Photo 104)

401 W. Elm- Crowell, A. A., House, c. 1909, CONTRIBUTING—This two story Prairie School was designed by A. A. Crowell, a prominent local architect, for his own family. The bottom floor is clad in brick with a wood clapboard second story. The house has a hipped roof that extends to the side over an engaged porch with a hipped dormer above. The main entry is recessed in a round arch alcove; a series of staggered arched windows mark the interior stair. It was originally a single family dwelling, but at some point, has become an institutional dwelling. (Photo 103)

402 W. Elm- Murphy, John & Althea, House, c. 1910, CONTRIBUTING—This two-story, single family gable front house features transitional Victorian touches. The composite-shingled, front gabled roof has a brick chimney on the right eave side. The eaves of the roof feature the faux exposed beams of the Victorian styles. The full length porch is Prairie School in style with the flattened roof edges and the square tapered wood column and brick supports. The second floor windows are one-over-one windows while the trio of windows on the gable front are four-over-one examples. The home was designed by A. A. Crowell, a prominent local architect. Murphy was the president of the First National Bank which became the Oklahoma State Bank. He and his wife were the parents of Grace Frantz, wife of Edmund Frantz of the prominent Frantz family of Enid. (Photo 105)

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406 W. Elm- Frantz, Edmund & Grace, House, c. 1906, CONTRIBUTING-This two-story, single family, Neoclassical home was designed by prominent local architect A. A. Crowell for the Frantz family. The exterior is red brick with white clapboard on the front gable of the porch. The hipped roof has chimneys on each side with a front gable over the porch. The symmetrical façade is dominated by four evenly-spaced, fluted, Ionic columns running from the foundation to the porch roof. Turned spindle railing edges the second floor balcony. The central entrance is flanked by sidelights in a textbook example of the style. Dentils run along the eaves of the front gable which has a trio of windows at its center. The arched center window has a hood mold divided by a center keystone and is surrounded by two small single panel windows. (Photo 105)

412 W. Elm- Whitson, Lulu Frantz, House-c. 1902, CONTRIBUTING-This single family home is a mix of Colonial Revival and Prairie School elements. The composite-shingled, cross gabled roof has several projecting wall, hipped roof gables. The porch, which covers the entire front and right side is supported by rounded wooden columns with waist high railing running between them. The eaves of the porch roof have dentils running along their entire length. The porch has a low slung roof with a small hipped gable above its asymmetrical entrance. The front of the gable features the fish scale shingles of the Victorian-era. The door is surrounded by sidelights with a single large window to its left and a trio of windows to its right. The eaves of the second story roof and the upper gable roofs have the faux exposed beam ends common of the early Colonial Revival. The front gables two windows are surrounded by double sets of small rounded wood columns. (Photo 105, 106)

416-418 W. Elm, c. 1927, CONTRIBUTING- This structure is one of the few multi-family dwellings in the Kenwood district. A one-story, brick structure with a composite-shingled hipped roof, this building is a good example of the more substantial forms of the Prairie School school. The façade has matching entrances on the right and left corners. Two sets of double windows between these entrances also provide symmetry. Each entrance has its own portico porch with typical Prairie School supports. Each door is nestled between large door-sized side lights. The center of the roof features a shed dormer with a symmetrical façade created by two equal size windows surrounding an equal sized vent. (Photo 105)

419-427 W. Elm, NONCONTRIBUTING- This building is another of the multi-family dwellings found in the district. A Ranch apartment building with hipped porches at each entrance, it was not constructed until c. 1965; therefore, its is non-contributing to the historical district. (Photo 103)

420 W. Elm- Unknown, c. 1940, NONCONTRIBUTING- Constructed just prior to World War II, this single story house is clad in aluminum siding. It has a hipped roof with a front gabled porch. The porch features the composite supports often found in such examples. The façade is balanced with a centered porch flanked by a single window on each side. All the windows on this home feature metal awnings. Noncontributing due to alteration. (Photo 106)

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505 W. Elm- McGill, N. A., House, c. 1914, CONTRIBUTING-This two-story Prairie School American Foursquare has composite-shingled roofs and is clad in red and black brick. The entrance, to the right side of the building is balanced on the left by a large door-sized window. The full length porch wraps around the left side of the home and features a hipped roof portion over the entrance. The supports are all square brick columns with Tuscan-style capitals that extend all the way to foundation level. The second floor façade has two balanced one-over-one windows with a centered hipped roof dormer over them. The dormer has three small windows across its front. Originally a single family dwelling, this home has become a multi-family dwelling known as the Enid Group Home, an institution for developmentally disabled people. (Photo 116)

517 W. Elm- Unknown, c. 1909, CONTRIBUTING- This two-story single family Prairie School American Foursquare has a hipped, composite-shingled roof and wood clapboard siding. The first story has a centered front entrance flanked by equal-sized one-over-one windows with metal casings. The full length porch wraps around the left side of the house. It is supported by wooden Tuscan columns with wood lattice running between them. The second story has balanced one-over-one windows with a projecting wall, hipped dormer above them. Both the house roof and the porch roof have the flattened, pagoda-style edges typical of the Prairie School school. (Photo 116)

523 W. Elm- McGuire, A. A. & Lucy, House, c. 1910, CONTRIBUTING-This two-story single family Prairie School American Foursquare features a Colonial Revival porch. The composite-shingled, hipped roof has one projected wall, hipped roof gable fronted by two windows. The wood clapboard siding is the only ornamentation on the house. The second floor is balanced by two one-over-one windows with metal sashes. The first floor has an asymmetrical entrance flanked by a Colonial Revival porch that features a plain gabled portico supported by rectangular metal scroll work. (Photo 116)

524 W. Elm- Unknown, c. 1909, CONTRIBUTING- This two-story single family Prairie School American Foursquare home also features Shingle & Colonial Revival touches. The composite-shingled, hipped roof has the flattened, pagoda-style edges of the Prairie School style with a central, shed dormer. The second floor of the home is clad in the wood shingles of the Shingle style. It features a symmetrical arrangement of two one-over-one windows on each side with a rounded window of the Shingle style in the center. The first story features wood clapboard siding with an asymmetrical entrance. The door is surrounded by a curved pediment supported by two square wooden columns. To the right of the door is a trio of one-over-one windows. (Photo 107)

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400 W. Maple- Brown-Cummings Funeral Home, c. 1905/c. 1925/ c. 1940, CONTRIBUTING- The Brown family has operated this funeral home since 1926. This property features the original house that, as the need arose, was added onto over the years. The first addition to the house is a small front gabled brick chapel which fronts Maple Avenue. A small tower stands to the left side. The main entrance is on the right side of the building. The front façade features a collection of beautiful stained glass windows. This chapel was constructed during the 1920s. The chapel has been joined to a large two-story home. This home is clad with wooden siding and has a composite-shingled, cross-gabled roof with a ridge chimney at its center. The entrance to the chapel can be seen to the left side. A hipped roof, projecting wall dormer stands at the center of the front gable. All of the windows, including the dormers, have awnings above them. The façade is asymmetrical with the entrance to the right corner of the building. A full-length porch has been enclosed to the left of the home. Its façade features several windows with awnings as well. The front entrance has along covered walkway approaching it. To the right of the home is a porte cochere.

418 W. Maple, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING- This home is a two-story Colonial Revival style building with a hipped roof that has flattened eaves. The façade is very balanced façade. The centered front entrance is surrounded by side lights. A shuttered window lies to each side of the entrance. The second story has a trio of windows in the center that is the same width as the entrance below. There is one window to each side of this center trio; however, these have metal awnings. There is a centered, hipped roof dormer with two three-over-three windows along its front. A brick chimney stands to the right of the home. (Photo 112)

506 W. Maple- Frantz, William D., House, c. 1904, CONTRIBUTING- This home is a 1 ½ story example of the Queen Anne cottage. It has a hipped roof with paired, hipped front dormers and a side dormer on the right side. The eaves are flattened. The façade is asymmetrical with an extended roof, wrap-around porch with square wooden posts and railing. The entrance is to the left side of the façade. The left side of the home has a front gable and then another clipped, side gabled wing to the left side. These two sections to the left appear to be two different expansions made to the home after original construction. (Photo 110)

512 W. Maple- Schneider, Carl, House, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING- This Craftsman Bungalow is a one-story, front gabled building with a portico porch. It is clad with wood clapboard and features the exposed rafter ends and composite porch supports that are the hallmark of the Craftsman style. Its façade is basically symmetrical with the entrance flanked by double sets of composite windows with multi-pane tops and single pane bottoms. The porch features the traditional composite supports with tops of tapered wood which meet a brick base that extends all the way to the foundation level. Waist-high railing extends between the supports with concrete stairs down to ground level. (Photo 110)

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514-524 W. Maple- Enid Group Home, c. 1975, NONCONTRIBUTING- This building features no distinctive style aside from its mansard-type roofing. Originally constructed as a group home for disabled individuals, it now appears to house offices. It has been declared non-contributing due to construction date and complete lack of defining style. (Photo 110)

410 N. Washington, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING- This is a multiple family dwelling of the Prairie School style. The triplex has a balanced façade and a full length porch which leads to each of the three front entrances. The second floor has an enclosed balcony done in white wood which contrast with the building's red brick cladding. There is a bracketed cornice. The porch supports are a dark brown wood. The roof is extremely low-pitched, possibly flat. (Photo 101)

418 N. Washington, c. 1980, NONCONTRIBUTING- This is a flat roofed, steel sided building of no distinctive style. It has an office area at the left side with two single car-width garage doors in the center and a double car-width door on the far right. It has been declared non-contributing due to its lack of style and construction date. (Photo 101)

502-510 N. Washington- Unknown, c. 1966, NONCONTRIBUTING- This building is a multiple-family dwelling of the Ranch school. It features brick cladding and a composite-shingled side gabled roof with individual hips above each entrance. The façade as a whole is balanced. It is non-contributing due to its construction date. (Photo 208)

514 N. Washington- Burchfield, W. C., House, c. 1905, NONCONTRIBUTING- This one-story Prairie School features wood clapboard siding and composite-shingling on its pyramid roof. The balanced façade has five-over-one shuttered windows with a slightly off-center entrance. The roof of the porch is a rectangular-shaped extension of the main roof of the home, much like a shed dormer. It is then supported by two small square wooden posts on each side of the steps. (Photo 208)

516 N. Washington- King, T. B., House, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING- This single family dwelling is of the Craftsman Bungalow school of architecture. Its composite-shingled roof is front gabled with a full length porch. The home is clad in yellow wooden clapboard siding with brown trim including the triangular brackets along the eaves that are commonly found on such homes. The porch features the hallmark composite posts, and while the windows are balanced, the entrance is slightly off-center. An eave side chimney can be found on the left side of the home. (Photo 208)

308 N. Adams- Harter, Christian & Mary, House, c. 1925, CONTRIBUTING- This one-story Craftsman Bungalow has a side gabled roof with a hipped portion on the right side shingled with composite shingles. The white siding is wood clapboard. The symmetrical façade features two shuttered, three over one windows. The portico porch features and small roof supported by wooden brackets instead of the larger supports. (Photo 102)



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312 N. Adams- Carson, N. H. & Vera, House, c.1921, CONTRIBUTING-This one-story Craftsman Bungalow has a hipped roof with a portico porch and wood clapboard siding. The symmetrical façade features a central entrance flanked by two shuttered windows. The porch has the composite supports with sloped wooden tops and square brick bottoms. (Photo 102)

316 N. Adams- Harter, Christian & Mary, House, c.1921, CONTRIBUTING-This two-story Colonial Revival home features wooden siding and a composite-shingled hipped roof. The very plain façade has an asymmetrical entrance with a small portico porch with a curved pediment and turned wooden supports. (Photo 102)

320 N. Adams, , CONTRIBUTING- This 1 ½ story Prairie School house combines several of the features found in this subset. The composite-shingled pyramidal roof has gambrel-shaped ends on each side with a centered, projecting wall dormer over the porch. The porch roof features the flattened, pagoda-style edges and tripled, wooden composite supports often found in this subset. These supports use multiple wooden columns above the traditional square brick bottoms. The symmetrical façade is balanced with a large window on the left and the entrance on the right with two windows on the gable front. (Photo 102)

509 N. Adams- Huntzinger, John, House, c.1910 / c.1940, CONTRIBUTING- This home is a tiny hall and parlor with a side gabled roof and balanced façade. The home is clad in wooden clapboard siding with a composite-shingled roof. The front façade has one-over-one windows on each side of a center entrance that is just slightly to the right of dead center. The entrance features a small portico roof that is supported by triangular brackets as opposed to full length posts. The eaves of both the porch roof and the main roof feature exposed beam ends. This small home also features an eave side chimney in the back. Moved to site c. 1940. (Photo 201, 202)

515 W. Adams- Hammond, Guy J., House, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING- This is a small Craftsman Bungalow with a front gabled roof. The siding is wooden clapboard while the roof is done in composite shingles. The portico-style porch is centered on the front façade. The remainder of the façade is asymmetrical with an entrance to the far right of the porch. A small three-over-one window fills the remainder of the façade to the right of the door. The left side features one three-over-one windows at far left of the porch leaving a large blank space on the remainder of the left façade. The eaves feature the exposed beam ends of the Craftsman school and a small shed-dormer type roof extends from the right wall of the home. Photo 201, 202)

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609 N. Adams, c. 1905, CONTRIBUTING- This small home is of the Prairie School school, and as such, features wooden clapboard siding and a composite-shingled roof. The pyramid roof has gables on each side as well as the front. The front gable has a small one-over-one window at its center. The full length porch is supported by three small square wooden posts. The roof edges of the porch are slightly flattened as often found in the Prairie School genre. The one-over-one windows are balanced on each side of the façade with an entrance that is skewed just slightly to the right. While a good example of the genre, this home has suffered from several years of neglect. (Photo 204)

310 N. Jefferson, CONTRIBUTING- This one story Craftsman bungalow features many of the hall marks of the architectural school. The bottom floor is clad in red and black brick while the upper half story is clad in the wooden shingles often found in this type of home. The front gable roof has an off center portico porch with a hipped roof and composite columns of brick and wood. The right side of the house has a brick chimney while the left side has a hipped gable. The windows and door of the façade are balanced even though the porch is asymmetrically situated to the right. The front gable of the home and the front gable of the porch have small divided light windows. The roof also has the brackets and exposed beam ends typical of the Craftsman school. (Photo 111)

311 N. Jefferson, c. 1910, CONTRIBUTING – A single story, pyramidal roof house featuring a shed dormer, shed-roof porch supported by three battered piers on concrete block bases. There is a central entry flanked by 1/1 windows. The house has clapboard siding. (Photo )

314 N. Jefferson- Evans, Homer E. & Vera, House, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING-This Craftsman bungalow is one story house with gray clapboard siding and white trim. The hipped roof has a hipped shed dormer. The façade is balanced with a center entrance flanked by two one-over-one hung windows. The porch has two composite supports at the corners consisting of square brick bottoms and tapered wooden tops. The middle supports also have square brick bottoms; however, these tops consist of a central metal pipe with two tapered metal scrollwork columns. The shed dormer has two small windows with a central attic vent. Both the shed dormer and the roof feature exposed beam ends. (Photo 111)

324 N. Jefferson- Kengle, Harry V. & Alice, House, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING-This one story Prairie School home has a composite shingled roof with wooden clapboard siding. The cross gabled roof features a front gable over the porch which is asymmetrically arranged to the right of the façade. The entrance is to the left of the porch with two one-over-one hung windows and a much smaller third window at the right corner. To the left of the entrance is a large one-over-one window with a white metal awning. The porch roof is supported by four tapered Tuscan columns. It is possible that the original portico porch was enclosed and a second porch built at some time. (Photo 111)

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416 N. Jefferson- Powell, Jessie O., House, c. 1901, CONTRIBUTING-This two story Prairie School American Foursquare has a hipped, composite shingled roof and wooden clapboard siding. The one-over-one hung windows have black shutters on each side. The façade is asymmetrical with the porch and entrance to the left side and a front gabled addition on the right side. The porch, which only extends halfway across the front, has two round columns on each side. It is highly possible that the right side of the home has been added to at some later date. (Photo 122)

420 N. Jefferson, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING- The home is a side gabled, one-story Bungalow with a very short shed dormer in the center of the composite shingled roof. The front of the dormer has three small, rectangular, attic vents. Above it is a small, brick, ridge chimney. The porch extends across the entire front of the home. The square columns have been stuccoed in white and the house has been sided in blue with larger white strips at the bottom. The entrance is in the center with two sets of iron scrollwork French doors on each side. (Photo 122)

424 N. Jefferson- Fleming, Edwin & Gertrude, House, c. 1908, CONTRIBUTING-This two-story, composite shingled Prairie School American Foursquare has white, wooden clapboard siding. The hipped roof has two shed dormers, one in the front and one on the left side with an eave walled chimney in the back. The façade is symmetrical with a full porch that features the composite supports of the school. The center entrance is flanked by two sets of windows. The second story has two sets of windows on each side with an addition with a deck roof. This was probably added after construction. The edges of the roofs feature the flattened edges of the school. (Photo 122)

514 N. Jefferson- Mahoney, Mary G., House, c. 1910, CONTRIBUTING-This Prairie School American Foursquare looks very much like the previously described home. The composite shingled, hipped roof has a hipped dormer on the front and the left side. Both gables have two rectangular attic vents. The symmetrical façade has a centered entrance with one-over-one hung windows on the first and second stories. The full porch has brick columns on each corner. The roof edges are slightly flattened as is often found in the Prairie School school. The roof also has two chimneys. (Photo 214)

515 N. Jefferson- Mayhew, Charles A. & Elva, House, c. 1915 CONTRIBUTING –A one story, Craftsman Bungalow, this house has a side gabled, composite shingled roof with a front gabled, portico porch. The porch, which is set to the left has a six-over-one window on the left and a door on the right. The columns have square brick bottoms and iron scrollwork tops. The right side of the façade has a matching six-over-one window. The eaves have triangle brackets evenly spaced along all sides. There has likely been very little alteration since construction.

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520 N. Jefferson- Cooper, Benjamin & Ella, House, c. 1925, CONTRIBUTING-This single-story home, with wooden clapboard siding and a composite shingled roof, is a textbook example of the Craftsman school. The façade has two balanced windows with an off-center entrance and a portico, front gabled porch that is set to the right. The corners of the porch have the composite columns of the school and the roof has the brackets and exposed beam ends often found in these homes. (Photo 214)

612 N. Jefferson, CONTRIBUTING- This one-story house side gabled, wooden clapboard home with an extended roof over the porch. This extended roof is a unique thing in this particular district. The roof, which is composite-shingled, has a centered, long, low shed dormer with a single window at its front. The façade is balanced with four square supports which are also unique in this district. The bottoms are square shaped and consist of vertical planks of wood. The tops consist of four square boards at the corner with smaller wooden fret work between them. The eaves feature triangle brackets and exposed beam ends common to the other Craftsman bungalows in the district. (Photo 213)

308 Kenwood- Joseph M. and Rebecca J. Cummings, c. 1986, NONCONTRIBUTING-This two story building is of the Neo-Victorian school of architecture. It is a gable front and wing building with a composite-shingled roof and turquoise blue siding. White fishscale shingling is found on the front gable as well as below each of the windows. There is a wrap around porch which features Queen Anne-type styling in its woodwork. The front gable section has a bay window while a smaller octagonal window can be found on the second floor. The roof of the front gable also features a weather vane tower much like those often found on Colonial homes. (Photo 115)

315 Kenwood- Allen, Richard W., House, c. 1920, CONTRIBUTING- This is a small, one-story Craftsman Bungalow. The symmetrical façade features a centered entrance surrounded on each side by a one-over-one window. There is a full-length, extended roof porch with square columns and railing. The front gabled roof is composite shingled, and a ribbon of three three-over-three windows runs along the façade of the front gable. (Photo 114)

404 Kenwood- Zacharias House built by the Warrick Family, c. 1910, CONTRIBUTING- This home is a two-story, single family dwelling of large size. The front façade is highly symmetrical with a common Prairie School style full-width porch. The porch supports are square, wooden sided imitations of the composite posts often found. The centered front entrance is surrounded by two sidelights. To the right of the home, the roof of the porch extends over a porte cochere that leads to a detached garage behind the home. The second story features a hipped roof, through-cornice dormer on the left and a slightly larger similar dormer to the right which tops a bay window arrangement. The roof of the porch and porte cochere below provide the floor for a full-length balcony with spindle railing. A similar porch/balcony combination stretches across along the back of the home as well. The roof looks to be a flattened pyramidal with several lower cross gables and dormers. A red brick chimney stands on the flattened top of the roof's pyramid. The eaves are flattened. (Photo 107)

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415 Kenwood- Leonard, C. & Hallie Boyd, House, c. 1908, CONTRIBUTING- This single family home is of mixed stylistic origins. It has a composite shingled, hipped roof with a clipped front gable. To the right, there is a lower front gable. To the left is an enclosed porch. On the back right side of the home is another smaller side gable. All of the windows in the home have metal awnings. The gable peaks have fishscale shingling while the home is clad in wood siding. A red brick chimney stands at the back of the home. (Photo 118)

315-317 N. Madison- Arthur and Hattie Tucker House, c. 1915, CONTRIBUTING- This is a two-story, multiple-family dwelling of the National Folk style. As McAlester and McAlester refer to on page 92 of their book, it is possible that this home originally began as a traditional one-story, hall-and-parlor plan home to which a one-story, gable-front wing was later added. This addition was made accessible by a secondary, porticoed entrance on the south side of the home. The addition was extended beyond the traditional gabled roofline by flattening the northern side and adding a shed dormer which faces north. (Photo 117)

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**Summary**

The Kenwood Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and Criterion C. The district is significant as the first completely residential neighborhood in Enid, OK, and as a largely unchanged example of many of the architectural schools popular during the early 1900s. Most of the buildings were constructed between 1895 and 1935 and are largely, if not completely, unchanged from their original appearance. The Kenwood Historic District provides a time capsule of sorts into an early 1900s neighborhood carved out of wild prairie.

**Historical Background**

After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the area that is now Oklahoma remained unsettled until the Indian Removal Act of 1830 moved many tribes and nations from their lands in the east to what became known as Indian Territory. These groups established individual settlements in the eastern areas of the territory while reserving the western portions for traditional hunting practices.

During the Civil War, several of these groups aided or fought with the Confederate States of America. As a result, during the Reconstruction Period, these tribes and nations were formed into official Nations by the federal government who imposed territorial boundaries for each group. Since the removal process had now turned to the Plains Indians, the federal government also punished these tribes by seizing the western hunting lands in order to resettle the Plains groups. Only the Cherokee Nation, which was considered the most assimilated and "civilized" of the groups, was able to keep its western lands which became known as the Cherokee Outlet or the Cherokee Strip.

In the area that later became Enid, five natural springs converged to form a natural watering hole. The Cherokee had decided it was much more lucrative to lease their hunting grounds to various cattlemen. This led to the great cattle drives of the 1860s and 1870s during which thousands of cattle traveled trails from Texas to the rail yards of Kansas and Missouri where they were shipped back east to places like Chicago. Perhaps the most famous of these trails, named for the cattleman, Jesse Chisolm, utilized the natural springs of the area now known as Enid.

As settlement drives continued, the government repossessed the Outlet from the Cherokee Nation. In 1893, the Cherokee Outlet was opened for settlement through the last of Oklahoma's land runs. Before these runs, the United States government would thoroughly survey all land involved laying out 160 acre plots and setting out town sites and county boundaries.

The convergence of these springs made for a perfect townsite; therefore, the seat of "O" County was platted around them. The original town site, which measured one mile wide from east to west and one half mile north to south, included tracts for schools, office buildings, a park around the springs, as well as homes and businesses. Following the September 16, 1893, run, the largest of the land runs, over 100,000 claimants lined up outside the Government Land Office located at the center of town to stake their claims. This wooden frame building was quickly

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Historical Background continued:

joined by a bevy of tents.

This angered the Rock Island Railroad who had placed their town site just three miles north on land they owned and planned to develop into a town. Despite their efforts, settlement focused around the government site to the south.

As a result, Rock Island formed "North" Enid as "South" Enid continued to form around the land office. In retaliation, railroad officials forbade their trains to stop in the southern site. Instead, the train would go straight through to the northern site. Angry "South" Enid residents, knowing that the railroad was the major component in the success of a town, fought back by sawing the supports of a wooden train bridge between the two sites. A twelve car freight train plunged from the bridge into the gully below leading to government intervention into the fight.

President Grover Cleveland solved the dispute by signing an act that required all railroad companies to stop in county seats. Since "South" Enid had been designated as the seat of "O" County, the Rock Island company had no choice but to stop in both places.

The decision caused a further boom in Enid as raw materials and construction supplies were readily available by freight train. Such goods became even more available as the Santa Fe and Frisco lines were now able to join Rock Island in the area. Business owners quickly created a central district of wooden frame buildings around the land office. Enid's first business was Enid Bottling Works which led to the opening of more businesses as well as the construction of permanent houses and a permanent courthouse.

Despite this initial success, a drought slowed development until 1897 brought a bumper crop of wheat, a plant well suited to the land and climate conditions. The railroad industry and the growing agricultural industry brought increasing wealth and settlement to Enid making it the third largest Oklahoma town by the 1890s. This growing industrial base brought many large sums of disposable income—income they used to construct permanent homes for their families.

### Community Development and Planning Significance

During the 1893 run, a 160 acre tract northwest of the central town site was claimed by two men—Maurice A. Wogan and N. E. Sisson. Originally intended to be another town site, the claim eventually became the first residential addition to Enid. After a battle lasting several years, Sisson gave up his claim though the eastern boundary of the tract became known as Sisson Street. With full claim, Wogan and civil engineer, George Nick, began surveying the land into the Kenwood plat which was filed on April 16, 1894. The area included streets, alleys, a school plot, public grounds, and parks. A diagonal boulevard marked the addition as unique. This street, originally known as Wogan Boulevard, now known as Kenwood Boulevard, bisected the neighborhood from the northwest corner to the southeast corner providing a direct route from the downtown business area to the Santa Fe rail yard.

This proximity to those important points made Kenwood ideal for residential development. Maurice Wogan gained his title to the land under the Homestead Act's "ten dollar act." This provision stated that, if the claimant

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would donate ten dollars per acre claimed to a school fund, then he or she could forgo the five-year residency requirement. Wogan chose this avenue gaining full title to Kenwood upon payment. This allowed him to sell the entire addition to the Kenwood Land & Development Company in 1895, a mere two years after the run.

The owners of this development company typified the caliber of people Kenwood would attract. Harrison Lee and his son-in-law Judge W. O. Cromwell both arrived just after the run. Coming from Nebraska in 1894, Lee and his wife Mary first lived in a small frame building near the courthouse. They quickly saved enough to purchase Wogan's land which they also planned to develop into a prime residential district. They began by constructing a home of their own at 514 W. Maple (since been demolished). Their daughter Louise, along with her husband, Cromwell, constructed a home next door at 518 W. Maple (demolished). The next step was to bring a church into the neighborhood. The Lees presented their home church, the First Presbyterian Church, with the lot at the corner of Kenwood Boulevard and Randolph upon which the church built its first permanent sanctuary. This began the influx of prominent people in Enid's development to the Kenwood neighborhood.

Cromwell was an attorney who became the last attorney general of Oklahoma Territory. As well as helping to establish Oklahoma as a state, he had also been part of the legal battle with the Rock Island Railroad that had made Enid the official townsite. Upon his death, one Enid paper stated, "He was associated with or acquainted with all the men or women who really founded, built, and developed Enid." (HHM, 50) Two such women, his mother-in-law, Mary Lee, and his wife, Louise Cromwell, established Enid's first public library which was built with the help of a grant from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation in 1919. The library had grown from the Enid Study Club which Lee had started. The Club had provided the first subscription library. Lee was also the founder of the Fine Arts Club, and she and her daughter were the primary forces behind Enid's growing cultural life.

Under the leadership of these two couples, Kenwood's twenty-five foot lots, priced at just twenty-five dollars a piece, sold quickly to other prominent citizens. The Frantz purchased several lots in the neighborhood. Edmund Frantz and his wife Grace built a home at 408 W. Elm. Frantz, president of Enid Vitrified Brick Company and owner of the Frantz Hotel, and his brothers owned several Enid business including a hardware store. Montgomery Frantz built a R. W. Shaw-designed home at 401 W. Pine. Lulu Frantz Whitson and Maria Frantz resided at 412 W. Elm. Frank C. Frantz had served under Theodore Roosevelt during the Battle of San Juan Hill. He later became Postmaster of Enid, Indian agent to the Osage Nation, and was the last territorial governor from January 6, 1906 until statehood the following year.

Other prominent citizens included A. A. Crowell who had designed Edmund and Grace Frantz' home. He designed his own family's showplace located at 401 W. Elm. Willis B. Johnston and his wife Olive built a home at 418 W. Oak. Johnston owned Johnston Grain Company, one of the town's first grain elevators which remains in operation today. F. H. Letson, vice-president of Enid National Bank, lived at 424 W. Pine while the home at 402 W. Elm housed John and Althea Murphy. Murphy was president of First National Bank which later became Enid State Guaranty. F. B. Hodgden, a travel and livestock agent, located at 324 W. Elm. Louis B. McClellan's home at 318-



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320 W. Elm later became the Presbyterian Manse. McClellan was the president of Enid Lumber. Fellow hardware man, George Gensman, owner of Gensman Brothers Farm Implement & Hardware Store, lived at 401 W. Oak with his wife Dora Belle. George Southard, president of Independence Gypsum, constructed his home at 518 W. Pine while N. A. McGill and his daughter May lived at 505 W. Elm. May McGill was the principal of the Kenwood School.

Due to residents such as these, Kenwood became the richest addition around the town site of Enid. Realizing this fact, its residents decided to incorporate into a separate town like the adjacent Jonesville plat had done. If they could successfully incorporate then the school fund established by Wogan in order to gain title to his claim would remain exclusively with the Kenwood School. A vote on incorporation was set to take place, but a few days before the election, the city of Enid, not wishing to lose access to the school fund or the wealthy residents, annexed the neighborhood into the growing city limits. As the Enid Eagle stated in 1902, Kenwood had become "one of the richest and most beautiful wards in the city" that was "thickly settled with enterprising people." (HHM, 50)

In 1917, oil was discovered in the nearby Garber-Covington oil field. This brought a golden era of wealth to the town of Enid during which several of its citizen amassed large fortunes. These newly rich men, thinking themselves on par with European aristocracy, decided to construct their palatial homes farther away from the increasingly busy downtown area. While a few built in Kenwood, the majority sought the newer neighborhoods such as the Waverly district which were farther from the central business district. A few prominent citizens built in Kenwood through the 1920s and into the 1930s, but Kenwood's prominence as a have for the wealthy and upwardly mobile had begun to wane by 1935.

The name "Kenwood Historic District" is used because it corresponds to the current name of the local historic district that is already in place in this neighborhood. The name is also the same as the original plat name of the neighborhood. Any legal documents regarding this neighborhood still refer to the plat name as Kenwood.

The period of significance (1895-1935) was chosen for several reasons. First, these years represent the period during which Kenwood reigned as the premier neighborhood for the upwardly mobile of Enid, OK. It also represents the period during which over ninety-five percent of the buildings included in the boundaries were constructed. Any construction that took place after those dates replaced the original buildings which were demolished for different reasons. The date 1895 is significant because this is the year in which the neighborhood was officially platted, the first construction began, and the sale of lots began.

The Kenwood District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under both Criterion A and C because of its settlement patterns and its architecture. The buildings are excellent examples of the homes constructed by the upwardly mobile residents who fueled the success of Enid as a town and viable economic marketplace.

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**Architectural Significance**

The Kenwood Historic District provides an invaluable picture of the architectural styles chosen by the wealthy and upper middle class families during the first half of the 1900s. The styles of the late 1890s to the early 1920s show the residents of Enid's desires to connect themselves with the industrial kings of New England and the propriety and respectability of the Victorian English Gentry. The styles of the 1920s show the rise of the conspicuous consumerism that is uniquely American. The country was emerging from the shadow of the First World War, the "war to end all wars," the stock market was high, industrialization booming, and the money flowing. The smaller homes of the 1930s showed the sobering effects of the Great Depression and the desire of the local oil barons to set themselves apart and insulate themselves against the world and the common man.

Prairie School

This is one of the two most predominant styles in the Kenwood Historic District. The majority of the Prairie School examples in the neighborhood are of the American Foursquare subset. All of the homes of this substyle in the district feature the flattened roof eaves of the style and most feature dormers usually of the hipped roof or shed type. They all include porches with composite supports. Most of the examples in the district are wood sided though there are a few brick examples. The premier examples of this style are found at 401 W. Oak, 418 W. Oak, 401 W. Pine, and 407 W. Pine

Craftsman Bungalow

All of the Craftsman homes in the Kenwood District feature the exposed beam ends and rafters that are the hallmark of the school. All of the homes except one are of the Bungalow subset. The one exception is a two-story apartment building that has Craftsman features located at 302 W. Elm. The remainder of the homes are wood clad with the common porch variants and usually have balanced facades. Examples can be found at 424 W. Oak, 314 W. Pine, 512 W. Maple, and 308, 312, & 320 N. Adams.

Colonial Revival

There are two examples of this school in Kenwood. Both are watered down versions of the school identifiable only by their side gabled roofs and porch treatments. Both have balanced façades, are clad in wood siding, and have composite shingled roofs. Each also has a small, porticoed porch as is often found in the style. These homes are located at 423 W. Oak and 406 W. Pine.

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Architectural Description continued

Shingle

There are also two examples of the Shingle school in Kenwood. One at 310 W. Elm is a two-story home which features a full length porch that creates a second floor balcony. It features several almost Victorian touches and embellishments such as turned iron railing and an arched window with a keystone in its center on the front gable. The second example at 405 W. Oak is almost the exact opposite in that it is a small one-story home with little ornamentation.

Neoclassical

There is one example of the Neoclassical School in Kenwood found at 408 W. Elm. This home was designed by a prominent local architect, A. A. Crowell; therefore, it is a textbook example of the school. A two-story brick home, its symmetrical façade is dominated by four fluted Ionic columns. The entrance has side lights, dentils run along the eaves, and the balcony has turned spindle railing.

Tudor Revival

There is one Tudor Revival home in the Kenwood neighborhood located at 402 W. Pine. This is a brick, one-story home with a cross gabled roof which extends down to create an arched doorway.

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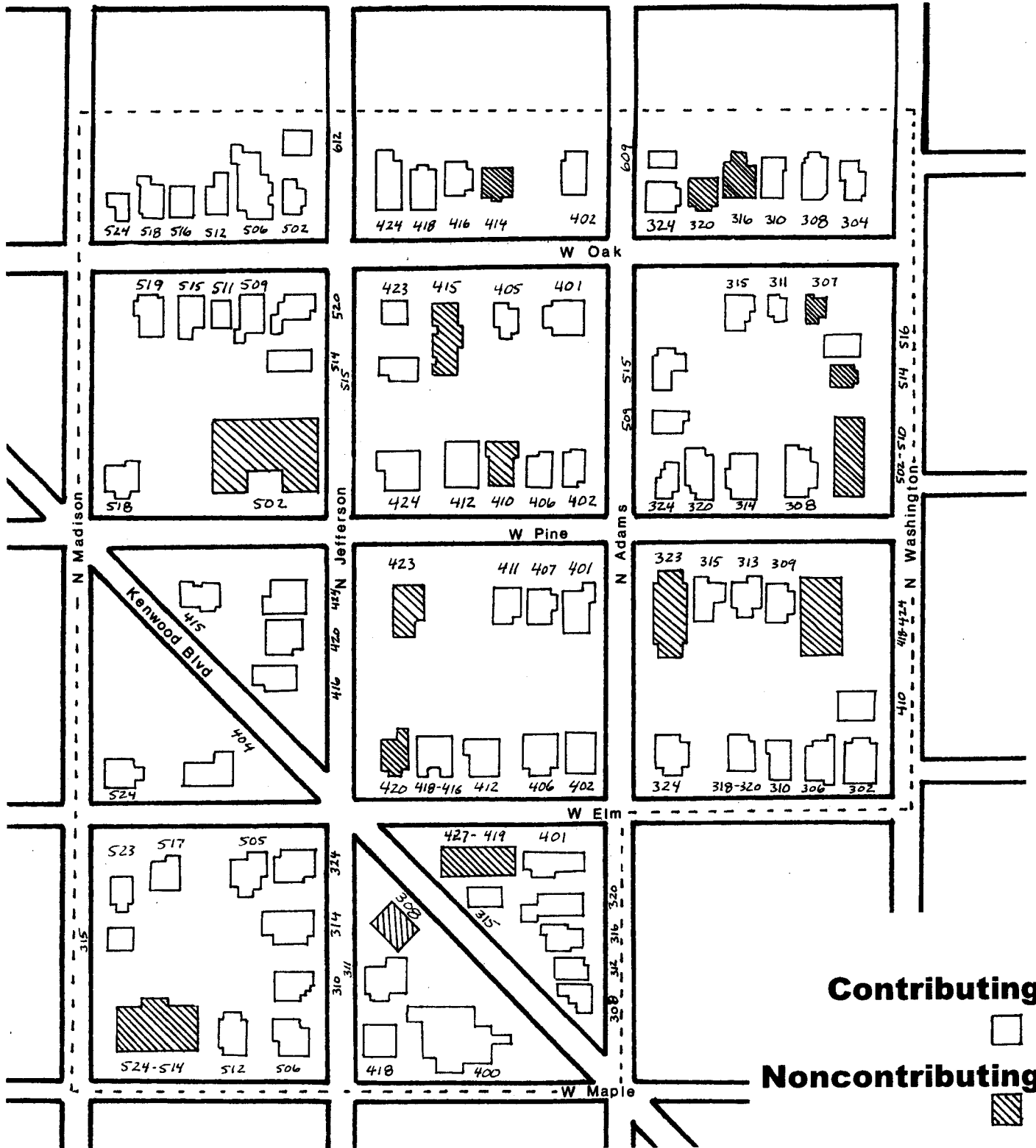
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5.	<u>14</u>	<u>599990</u>	<u>4028560</u>
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Boundary Description:

The northern boundary of the district is West Oak Avenue from the beginning of the 300 block west to the end of the 500 block. The southern boundary is formed in part by the 300 block of West Elm, in part by the even side of the 300 block of North Jefferson, and in part by the 400 and 500 block of West Maple. The eastern boundary is formed by North Washington Street from the 400 block north to the 500 block. The western boundary is formed by North Madison from the 300 block north to the 500 block.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the Kenwood Historic District contains the portion of the original Kenwood plat that retains significant historic integrity. Commercial development marks the east and south boundaries, while the areas to the north and west of the boundaries lacks the necessary degree of integrity. The boundaries chosen also closely match the local Historic Preservation zoning ordinance.



# Kenwood Historic District

Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma

Not to Scale





Kenwood Historic District





Kenwood Historic District

