

Historic Resources of **WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS**



**A Comprehensive Survey
and National Register of Historic Places Nomination**

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A Comprehensive Survey
and National Register of Historic Places Nomination
for the City of Waxahachie

An Inventory by HARDY • HECK • MOORE, INC.
Preservation Consultants, Austin, Texas

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David Moore
Project Director

Introduction

Waxahachie boasts one of the state's richest and most cohesive collections of turn-of-the-century residential and commercial architecture. To drive through the old parts of town, with its surprisingly small number of post World War II structures, is like taking a step back in time. Indeed, the city's historic ambience has attracted numerous filmmakers to Waxahachie in recent years, and this trend shows no signs of slowing. All the more remarkable is the fact that Waxahachie lies thirty miles south of one of the nation's fastest growing metropolitan areas.

This survey has been an exhaustive study of the town's extant historic resources with photographic documentation, architectural analysis and research. The thousands of photographs taken as part of this project have helped to capture the present visual character of Waxahachie and will attain even greater significance with time as, unavoidably, some historic buildings will be destroyed in the name of progress. The photographs, as well as the knowledge gained while canvassing all streets and carefully examining the historic structures within the community, have enabled the surveyors to identify, categorize and evaluate the different kinds of extant historic resources. The relative significance of an individual structure can thus be determined to see if it is a good, typical or rare example of a particular plan, type or style. With this information readily available for all surveyed properties, steps can be taken now to ensure the preservation of the city's more significant resources.

In addition, the survey has identified areas with substantial concentrations of resources that, as a whole, are of even greater importance. The Ellis County Courthouse Historic District is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and this study recommends three residential historic districts to be considered for similar status. While the aforementioned areas are presently eligible for such distinction, other neighborhoods with large numbers of historic resources could be considered for National Register designation with time and with continued revitalization efforts.

It is hoped that the results of this survey will aid Historic Waxahachie, Inc. in establishing priorities for future preservation activities and will arouse even more interest among citizens of Waxahachie in the town's rich history and architectural resources. Rather than an end, the survey represents the beginning of a coordinated and well-planned effort to preserve the town's irreplaceable historic resources.

"THE SURVEY OR INVENTORY IS...THE
SINE QUA NON OF PRESERVATION PLANNING
...BEFORE ANY COUNTRY CAN DEVELOP A
COMPREHENSIVE POLICY FOR THE CARE OF
ITS ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC HERITAGE, IT
MUST BE ABLE TO QUANTIFY, IDENTIFY, AND
CLASSIFY THE ARTIFACTS IN QUESTION."

-James Marston Fitch

Survey

Physical reminders of the city's past are everywhere present in Waxahachie. These remnants — streets lined with Victorian dwellings, a remarkable county courthouse, the Chautauqua Auditorium — have defined the character of the city. Waxahachie residents have demonstrated their commitment to maintaining the historical character of the community through their ongoing support of preservation issues. Recognizing that valid preservation planning is contingent upon a thorough inventory of the city's historic resources, Historic Waxahachie, Inc. contracted with the firm of HARDY HECK MOORE to provide a comprehensive account of the architecturally and historically significant properties located in the community.

Overview

The comprehensive survey of the city's historic resources was initiated with an overview of Waxahachie. In order that all structures erected prior to 1935 might be identified, each city street was canvassed by the survey teams. Regardless of its architectural integrity, every resource which evidenced a pre-1935 construction date was included in the survey, and its location and building type recorded with the aid of city street maps. Photographic documentation and brief written evaluations of the property's physical appearance supplemented this information. The

construction materials, number of stories, plan type and stylistic details, as well as a preliminary assessment of each property's relative significance were recorded, thereby helping to establish priorities for subsequent research and detailed photographic documentation. All data resulting from the overview was used to generate a historic resources inventory that functioned as the basis for ensuing fieldwork and archival research.

Fieldwork

The survey identified 1,988 structures or sites of architectural or historical import. Each was documented by a combination of both black-and-white and color-slide photography. All resources were photographed at least once. Additional black-and-white detail shots and color slides expanded documentation of those resources with architectural or historical significance. Detailed descriptions and an architectural analysis of the more important sites were recorded on Texas Historic Sites Inventory Forms.

Research

Additional documentation of the resources was effected by the project historian in the research phase of the survey. Synthesizing data from such primary sources as tax rolls, mechanic's liens, Sanborn maps, cemetery records and city directories yielded a framework with which to evaluate the resources. Although the destruction of the county tax records prior to 1918 hampered research, valuable information was garnered from public records at the Ellis County Tax Office and the Ellis County Records Building in Waxahachie. In addition, the genealogical collection, vertical files and newspaper microfilm

collection at the Sims Library proved invaluable aids to research. The historic photograph collection and the vertical files at the Ellis County Museum afforded additional opportunities to document resources. In Austin, the facilities of the State Library, the Research Department of the Texas Historical Commission and the Barker Texas History Center at the University of Texas provided substantive information. Further insights into the historical development of Waxahachie were gained from the master's thesis written by Margaret Felty. Questionnaires mailed to owners of the more significant properties further expanded knowledge of individual sites. The information gathered in this phase was recorded on Research Data Sheets which have been presented to Historic Waxahachie, Inc.

Criteria for Evaluation

When all fieldwork and research phases were completed, each survey property was assigned a HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW preservation priority rating. Based on its architectural integrity and historical association, documented sites were evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

HIGH PRIORITY - Contributes significantly to local history or broader historical patterns; is an outstanding or unique example of architecture, engineering or crafted design; retains a significant portion of its original character and contextual integrity; meets, in some cases, criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or is eligible for a Texas Historical Marker.

MEDIUM PRIORITY - Contributes significantly to local history

or broader historical patterns, but alterations have diminished the resource's integrity; is a significant example of architecture, engineering or crafted design; is an outstanding example of a common local building form, architectural style or type; is a modern or recent landmark not old enough to be judged in a historical context.

LOW PRIORITY - Typifies a common local building form, architectural style or type, with no identified historical associations; is a moderate to severely altered resource with reversible modifications that exemplifies a distinctive building type or architectural style, or that has only minor historical significance.

Survey Materials

The results of this comprehensive, evaluated inventory are organized into a multivolume set that includes SURVEY FORMS, BLACK AND WHITE CONTACTS, COLOR SLIDES and RESEARCH DATA. Requisite information for each surveyed site including the preservation priority, address, resource type, construction date, photo reference codes and map reference numbers is found in the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A). This list is arranged alphabetically by street name, then numerically, by street number.

All fieldwork information and a synopsis of historical documentation are recorded on a Texas Historical Commission Historic Sites Inventory form. The Texas Historical Commission retains possession of the original forms, and Historic Waxahachie, Inc. maintains duplicate copies which

are arranged alphabetically by address in the SURVEY FORMS binder.

The black and white contact sheets are stored in binders labeled BLACK AND WHITE CONTACTS. Photo index forms filed opposite each contact print clearly identify the thirty-five frames on each contact sheet.

Color slides are arranged alphabetically by address in archivally stable slide file pages and are stored in a volume marked COLOR SLIDES.

The majority of surveyed sites are plotted on a drafted survey base map (see Appendix B). Sites on the survey base map are represented as HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW priority, corresponding to their assigned preservation ratings. All sites are identified with a unique number. The outline of the survey base map boundaries and the surveyed sites that fell outside of the base map parameters are indicated on a United States Geological Survey map which is filed at the Texas Historical Commission in Austin.

Observations

waxahachie is one of those rare places which visitors find so compelling that they often mistake the quiet pride of the residents for complacency. The strong sense of place and rich architectural heritage which characterize the community, however, belie such casual interpretations. Many of the buildings identified in this survey of historic resources have long and continuous records of usefulness. Perhaps it is this attitude which has provided the impetus for successful preservation efforts in the city. While Texas cities of comparable provenance have succumbed to the destructive impulses of progress, Waxahachie has maintained its historic fabric. Thus, in spite of methodical growth, a healthy economy and proximity to a major

metropolitan area, the city remains exemplary of the context in which communities developed in Texas around the turn of the century.

After a year of investigating Waxahachie's built landscape, the surveyors find it difficult to provide a brief summary and general assessment of the city's historic resources, for the area is so rich in the quality and quantity of historic structures. The architect, historian and architectural historian involved in this survey studied the historic cityscape thoroughly and offer the following observations.

Six historic sections are clearly distinguished in Waxahachie, each of which is linked by common building types, architectural styles and forms, historic growth and development, ethnic and cultural patterns, and natural and man-made features. The six zones are the central business district, the West End, the Trinity University neighborhood, the Marvin School neighborhood, the east side and Bullard's Addition. The central business district (CBD) is roughly bounded by Waxahachie Creek, Monroe Street, the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and Flat Street. An impressive assemblage of historic commercial and residential architecture remains in the city's core. Much of Waxahachie's downtown is remarkably unchanged from the early part of this century. The special character created by imaginatively designed and executed, small-scale commercial buildings has been not only preserved, but improved with the influence of the Waxahachie Main Street Project and caring property owners. The eclectic collection of building styles range from the lone local example of Greek Revival architecture at 206 E. Main to more substantial late nineteenth-century masonry buildings with Italianate, Romanesque or other Victorian embellishments. The

nineteenth-century architecture is complimented by buildings constructed in the early twentieth century that feature classical and other contemporary stylistic references. Of course, the dominant element of the downtown and of the city's skyline is the Ellis County Courthouse, a magnificent design of architect J. Reily Gordon. Other major downtown landmarks are the old jail on N. Rogers, the present county jail, the Waxahachie City Hall (Old Post Office), the Rogers Hotel and the three railroad depots. All contribute to the remarkable historic ambience of the area. The few obvious gaps downtown are those created by the loss of buildings, most notably in key positions around the courthouse square.

The West End is loosely defined by Jefferson Street, Grand Avenue, W. Marvin Street, and Ferris Avenue. West Waxahachie is the location of the city's largest number of substantial turn-of-the-century historic dwellings. Many of these homes are distinguished by their generous lot size, building setbacks and well-manicured yards. This neighborhood has long been an area where many of the city's leading citizens built extravagant Queen Anne style homes in the late 1800s and in later years constructed significant bungalows, Neoclassical Revival and assorted revival styles houses. One of the city's oldest extant dwellings stands at 209 S. Hawkins. A concentration of multi-family dwellings, which contrasts to the spacious single-family dwellings on W. Main and Marvin streets, is found along the 400 block of W. Franklin, which provides a view of early twentieth-century apartment offerings.

Prominent leaders brought to the West End of Waxahachie substantial facilities for social, educational and religious use including the old

First Presbyterian Church, the old Masonic Lodge and the Sims Library, all within close proximity of one another on W. Main. Several public parks are located in this section of the city, and many were developed around the turn of the century. Getzendaner Park, home of the renowned Chautauqua Auditorium, is the city's largest public recreational area. Nearby, the esplanade park in the 1300 block of W. Main is the thoughtful product of the developers for the West End Addition. A few other small neighborhood parks and the City Cemetery provide additional open space in this low-density residential section. Vestiges of Waxahachie's early mainstay, the cotton industry, co-exist with the palatial houses in the West End. The old Waxahachie Cotton Textile Mill remains an imposing landmark in the center of a small cluster of altered company workers' houses on W. Water and Circle streets.

The old Main Building of Trinity University, now the Southwest Bible College, serves as the prominent landmark of northwest Waxahachie, as early neighborhoods north of W. Marvin and west of Ferris developed as a result of the relocation of that institution to Waxahachie. Other educational facilities serve as area landmarks, namely old Waxahachie High School on Second Street and the Old Ferris (Fourth Ward) School on Gibson Street. The University neighborhood is composed of developers' houses in the vernacular tradition, embellished with Victorian, classical or bungalow elements. These dwellings are supplemented by more recently constructed twentieth-century tract houses. The neatly organized streetscape reflects the intended plan of the neighborhood as comfortable, stylish and affordable housing for members of the University community. Sycamore Street, leading to the campus from the east, is lined with substantial, architect-designed houses from the

1920s-1950s.

The Marvin School neighborhood in north Waxahachie is the area east of Ferris and north of Kaufman and E. Marvin streets. This wedge-shaped district grew as a neighborhood around Marvin College, which stood on the site now occupied by Marvin Elementary School on E. Marvin. This neighborhood contains a diversity of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century architectural styles and types. A layering effect from slow steady growth outward is evident. A few homes along Kaufman Street are among the oldest remaining in the city, while rows of developers' houses line the streets of the outlying areas. Newer dwellings fill the voids in all sections of this zone, while commercial development appears to be imminent along N. Rogers, N. College, and N. Jackson streets. A substantial number of the city's elite built fine houses along N. College, N. Rogers, Oldham and E. Marvin streets. Queen Anne style dwellings and other high Victorian houses are numerous in the entire area, but are especially concentrated on Oldham Avenue and E. Marvin Street. As in most of the city, a variety of smaller house types were built in subdivided parcels of land between the large mansions.

The most densely developed portion of the city lies in east Waxahachie, where modest vernacular and bungalow dwellings abound. The city's black community has historically been centered in the east part of Waxahachie where contextural changes have been few. This area, bounded by E. Marvin, downtown and the Burlington Northern Railroad right-of-way, contains numerous variations of vernacular house forms. The most typical are L-plans, two-room and shotgun houses, which have often been remodeled or altered. The old Oaklawn School, the frame structure

in Penn Park and the old Masonic Building on E. Main are area historic landmarks. The Joshua Chapel A.M.E. Church in the heart of east Waxahachie is perhaps the most significant architectural, historic and social landmark in this section of the city. At the western edge of this area, vestiges of Waxahachie's black commercial district remain on E. Main near Wyatt Street.

South Waxahachie, comprised mostly of Bullard's Addition, has a distinct character apart from the city proper. The architectural styles executed here run the gamut from outstanding shotgun, two-room and T-plan houses to modest bungalows to a grand Victorian dwelling. Generally, the houses in the Bullard Addition are vernacular structures of the late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century vintage. Very little new construction has occurred in the old portion of south Waxahachie since the 1940s. The old South Ward School, atop a hill overlooking the countryside, remains a neighborhood social nucleus, serving as a senior citizens center.

The area between south Waxahachie and downtown contains several significant industrial and engineering structures, most notably the Rogers Street Bridge and the Elm Street Viaduct, both carrying traffic over the Waxahachie Creek, and the viaduct over the railyard.

The wonderfully intact built environment of Waxahachie has been recognized in part by the listing of the downtown district in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 (Ellis County Courthouse Historic District). The district contains most of the CBD, including the courthouse, concentrations of commercial buildings, the remaining railroad depots and the two traffic conveyors over the creek. Many

areas in the city boast extraordinary collections of historic architecture in significant concentrations. The most clearly defined residential sections with distinct historical development patterns or intact historic fabric are W. Main and W. Jefferson streets from the edge of downtown to Grand Avenue, W. Marvin Street between Ferris and University, N. Rogers Street north of McMillan, E. Marvin Street east of Brown Street, Oldham Avenue, Kaufman Street and Wyatt Street.

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"YOU CANNOT NOT KNOW HISTORY."

-Philip Johnson

Recommendations

This multivolume set of survey materials chronicles the historical and architectural heritage of Waxahachie and is intended to inform preservation policy in the community. The process of collecting this data afforded the surveyors unique insights into the city's development and the remaining historical fabric. The information in this survey should prove an invaluable preservation tool both now and in the future. It provides planners a data base with which to monitor community development. Also, the basis for legal and financial tools to protect historic resources is to be found in the data. Using survey criteria, an agenda for conservation and restoration in the community may be established. Moreover, by increasing public awareness of the built environment and the irreplaceable landmarks of the past, the survey promotes community involvement in preservation issues. The following recommendations outline positive and effective methods to realize these goals.

SURVEY MATERIAL

Critique

Historic Waxahachie, Inc. should ensure that all survey materials are available to city and county officials, the city planning department, local historians, architects and cultural organizations for a critical

reading. The suggestions, corrections and additional information could be used to prepare a revised report. To make optimum use of the survey data, the materials should be subject to a periodic updating. Changes in status, condition or preservation priority would be recorded at this time.

Access and Maintenance

As a comprehensive chronicle of Waxahachie's physical growth, social development and architectural history, the survey documents are extremely valuable. They will be of interest and service to a wide range of local citizens and scholars and as such, should be readily available to historians, educators, researchers, public officials and other interested parties. However, to ensure the proper use and protection of these documents, a policy governing access must developed. This would include, but not be limited to, borrowing or copying privileges, replication of information and photographs in other publications, and the storage of materials in appropriate facilities and under archivally stable conditions. The Ellis County Museum seems the logical repository to meet these conditions.

Promotion

The availability and potential uses of this study should be actively publicized. All local public officials, city personnel and civic leaders should be apprised of the survey report. Furnishing copies to county, state and national officials, especially those involved with planning or historic preservation programs, will prove beneficial to local preservation efforts. The research materials will be of interest and benefit to many because of the scale and scope of the historic

resources survey. Presenting copies of the report to local and regional libraries, museums and historical societies will enhance the knowledge and appreciation of Waxahachie's heritage. Further interest may be aroused through promotion of the survey findings and related preservation activities in television, radio and the print media. Mining the survey documents will uncover material to serve as the basis for audio-visual presentations, lectures and photographic exhibits. Presenting these exhibits to area schools and civic and cultural organizations will provide promotional and educational opportunities to discuss preservation issues. Narrated slide programs, illustrated brochures, posters and stationery could also be used to foster interest in these issues.

UTILIZATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

Continued Research Efforts

While complete documentation of each surveyed property was not within the scope of this project, many of Waxahachie's historic resources are sufficiently important to warrant further investigation. In particular, the history of the town's black community is often overlooked and much remains to be learned of this significant part of Waxahachie's development. Research seminars, history conferences and oral history programs can be designed and sponsored through the auspices of local historians, area schools and the Main Street Program. All data gathered from such forums should be entered into the permanent files.

Protection of Historic Resources

The master inventory list, which records the preservation priority

rating, address, estimated construction date and photographic references for all surveyed properties, has been computerized. Stored on a floppy disk, the data can be easily updated, retrieved and manipulated. Cross-referencing this information with other computerized city records, such as property lists, tax records, and building and demolition permit lists, will provide ready identification of important structures. Knowledge of the location and relative significance of structures, especially those recognized as HIGH or MEDIUM PRIORITY, can help protect the town's irreplaceable historic resources.

Historic Designations: Local, State and National

The assumption that underlies this survey is that the documentation generated from the fieldwork and historical research will provide the foundation for all future preservation activities in Waxahachie. A preservation priority rating (see Criteria for Evaluation) has been assigned to each surveyed property. This rating is recorded on the Historic Sites Inventory list found in Appendix A. This designation reflects the surveyor's assessment of each property's architectural significance and integrity as well as its association with important historical persons or events. The rating evaluates the relative significance of each property and provides direction for future preservation efforts, but should not be viewed as a final assessment of a building or site's importance. If the property is altered or restored, or if additional information is uncovered about its history, the property should be evaluated for possible reclassification. A primary goal of this survey effort has been to identify sites and important concentrations of resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Already the Ellis County

Courthouse Historic District and four individual properties, Rosemont, the Williams-Erwin House, the Chautauqua Auditorium and the Strickland-Sawyer House, are listed in the National Register. Copies of these nominations are filed in the RESEARCH DATA volume. As part of this project, the surveyors judged the following properties to meet National Register criteria and are included in the Preliminary National Register Multiple-Resource Submission (see Appendix G). A total of eight-four individual properties and three historic districts are being recommended for listing in the National Register. Final determination will be made by the State Review Board and the National Park Service in Washington, D.C.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR NOMINATION

<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Site No.</u>
110 Aiken	Joshua Chapel Church	1907
111 Brown	House	1493
204 Brown	Witten House	1510
400 N. College	Central Presby. Church	1542
418 N. College	House	1539
508 N. College	Crosby House	1537
701 S. College	House	1564
703 S. College	Flowers House	1565
800 S. College	Paillet House	1530
103 East University	House	1069
116 East University	Ralston House	1087
123 East University	Dillon House	1064
200 East University	Williams House	1085
201 East University	Berry House	1063

205 East University	Connally House	1062
321 East University	Rockett House	1055
201 Egger	New Mt. Zion Church	1896
411 Gibson	Old Ferris Ward School	1231
203 Grand	Templeton House	968
209 Grand	Trippet-Shive House	967
501 Grand	House	963
512 Grand	House	970
523 Highland	House	986
1100 block J. Arden Rd.	House	2
104 Kaufman	House	1798
123 Kaufman	Jones/Waxahachie Lbr. Co.	1756
124 Kaufman	Hines House	1793
312 Kaufman	House	1786
409 Kaufman	Koger House	1742
804 Kaufman	House	1767
441 E. Main	Knights of Pythias Hall	562
502 E. Main	Commercial Building	560
1408 W. Main	Sims House	502
1500 W. Main	Alderdice House	500
1502 W. Main	House	499
206 E. Marvin	Reinmiller House	218
309 E. Marvin	Cole-Hipp House	157
317 E. Marvin	House	160
401 E. Marvin	Eastham House	163
712 E. Marvin	House	233
912 E. Marvin	Moore House	242

1104 E. Marvin	Vickery House	249
1201 E. Marvin	Lewis House	184
1208 E. Marvin	Langsford House	251
1219 E. Marvin	Coleman-Cole House	185
1301 E. Marvin	House	186
411 W. Marvin	C. L. Penn House	212
414 W. Marvin	Erwin House	153
415 W. Marvin	L. Penn House	211
603 W. Marvin	McCartney House	210
902 W. Marvin	Phillips House	148
909 W. Marvin	Graham House	201
910 W. Marvin	Odom House	147
625 Maypearl Road	House	1382
803 Maypearl Road	House	1384
816 Maypearl Road	House	1374
901 Maypearl Road	House	1389
308 N. Monroe	St. Paul's Church	1311
401 N. Monroe	Ray House	1303
221 Patrick	Bullard House	1094
233 Patrick	Patrick House	1093
509 N. Rogers	House	1406
521 N. Rogers	House	1402
603 N. Rogers	Durham House	1401
607 N. Rogers	Newton House	1400
619 N. Rogers	Wyatt House	1397
612 S. Rogers	Plumhoff House	1425
700 S. Rogers	House	1426

113 E. Ross	House	74
500 Royal	Forrest House	338
617 Solon Road	Solon House	1963
501 Sycamore	Cohn House	35
601 Sycamore	Kirven House	34
1100 block Sycamore	Old Trinity U. Gym	14
1100 block Sycamore	Old Trinity U. Main Bldg.	13
1200 block Sycamore	Old Drane Hall	12
1423 Sycamore	House	20
301 Turner	House	936
309 University	Adamson Houe	1027
604 W. Water	A. Trippet House	470
816 W. Water	House	460
106 Will	House	1728
111 Williams	House	1666
219 Williams	House	1656

HISTORIC DISTRICTS RECOMMENDED FOR NOMINATION

West End Historic District - includes an area roughly bounded by W. Main, S. Grand, W. Jefferson and S. Monroe streets; the exact boundaries are indicated on the map in Appendix C.

Oldham Avenue Historic District - extends along either side of the 200 to 500 blocks of Oldham Avenue; see Appendix D.

Wyatt Street Shotgun Houses Historic District - includes a row of vernacular dwellings in the 300 block of Wyatt; see Appendix E.

Preservation Planning

In the process of developing a strategy for the protection and enhancement of Waxahachie's historic resources, the survey has fulfilled two essential missions. It has identified all significant properties, and by assigning a preservation priority rating to each property, it provides an evaluation of the relative historic and architectural value of the surveyed resources. The final step in the development of a preservation strategy is the formulation and implementation of a preservation plan. Few would deny that the more that is known of Waxahachie's architectural heritage, the better informed policy decisions will be concerning preservation issues. Architectural tours, historical publications and neighborhood organizations all promote interest in and heighten awareness of Waxahachie's resources, but the provisions of a strong preservation plan that is integrated into the city's master plan remains the strongest tool for the long-term protection of the resources. The components of a city preservation plan would include, but not be limited to:

- An evaluation of demographic and developmental patterns
- An evaluation of existing historic designation programs, with particular attention to the development of designation programs for individual structures and historic districts, easement policies and design review boards
- A review and/or implementation of local taxation policies and building codes applicable to historic structures
- A review of the corpus of preservation statutes and court decisions which can be adapted for local ordinances
- Appointment of a city preservation officer which could be achieved by expanding the role and duties of the Main Street Project Director
- Identification of public and private sources of preservation funding
- Implementation of technical assistance programs

- An examination of the role of the private sector in local preservation efforts
- Implementation of legal tools for historic preservation, including tax incentives for rehabilitation and restoration activities
- Development of a design manual to promote awareness of appropriate restoration techniques
- Enumeration of specific recommendations for local preservation efforts based on the above

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Glossary

CERTIFIED HISTORIC STRUCTURE. Any structure, subject to depreciation as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, that is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, or located in a Registered Historic District and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historic significance.

CERTIFIED REHABILITATION. Any rehabilitation of a Certified Historic Structure that the Secretary of the Interior has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury as being consistent with the historic character of such structure and, where applicable, with the historic district in which such structure is located.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT OF 1981. Legislation providing varying tax incentives for the substantial rehabilitation of structures at least 30 years old and used for income-producing activities. Allows a 25% Investment Tax Credit (ITC) for the rehabilitation of a Certified Historic Structure and an 18-year cost-recovery period for the adjusted basis of such structure. Allows a 15% ITC for a non-certified historic structure that is 30 to 39 years old and a 20% ITC for a non-certified historic structure over 40 years old. (Note: The 15% and 20% ITC are not available for a Certified Historic Structure).

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593. Directed federal agencies to inventory and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places the cultural properties under their jurisdiction that appear to qualify.

HISTORIC RESOURCE. A building, structure or object that is at least 50 years old and that is associated with events or persons of significance, or embodies the characteristics of an important architectural style, method of construction or plan type, or that may potentially yield cultural and archaeological information.

MULTIPLE RESOURCE. A type of National Register nomination that includes all historic or prehistoric properties and groups of such properties that are eligible for nomination within a given geographical area such as a city.

NATIONAL PRESERVATION ACT. The legislative act that calls for the preservation of cultural properties of local, state, and national significance. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the National Register of Historic Places as a list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. The official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register makes property owners eligible to be considered for federal grants-in-aid; provides protection by requiring comment from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the effect of federally assisted projects on these resources; makes owners who rehabilitate certified historic properties eligible for federal tax benefits.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. The agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for administering all National Historic Sites and national parks.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION. Created by an act of Congress to encourage public participation in historic preservation, to receive and manage significant sites, and to manage financial donations for the advancement of preservation programs.

PRESERVATION. The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure.

RECONSTRUCTION. The act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure or object, or part thereof, as it appeared at a specified period of time.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK. Designation awarded to historic structures on consideration of architecture, association with significant persons or events, and age (50 years or older). Landmark structures must not be subjected to appreciable changes in their exterior appearance without first giving a 60-day notice to the Texas Historical Commission, which may require an additional 30-day waiting period.

REGISTERED HISTORIC DISTRICT. Any district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or any district that is designated under a state or local statute that has been certified by the Secretary of the Interior as containing criteria that will substantially achieve the purpose of preserving and rehabilitating buildings of significance to the district, and that is certified by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting substantially all of the requirements for the listing of districts in the National Register.

REHABILITATION. The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration that makes possible an efficient, contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property that are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values.

RESTORATION. The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

STABILIZATION. The act or process of reestablishing a weather resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO). The supervisor of the National Register program in the state. In Texas, this position is held by the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission.

SUBJECT MARKER. Commemorates institutions, persons, and events of historical importance. For marking an institution, must have been in existence at least two-thirds at the present state of habitation in the community with which it is associated or must be at least 100 years old, whichever is the smaller figure. For commemorating a person, must have been deceased for at least 30 years. For marking an event, must have taken place at least 30 years ago.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION. The state agency responsible for historic preservation activities, state medallion and marker programs, museum services, archeological programs, and cultural resources management.

TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM. Program administered by the Research Department of the Texas Historical Commission. Includes both Subject Markers and Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. Independent of and completely separate from the National Register program.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. The principle federal preservation agency. Administers national parks, national historic sites and other public lands and major federal preservation programs.

Appendix A

Historic Resources Inventory

HARDY · HECK · MOORE

Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	
			AIKEN					
X	X		102	Dwelling	c. 1895	32:11A		1909
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:10A		1908
	X		109	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:12A		1915
		X	110	Instit. Bldg.	1917	32:9A, 95:25-36, 104:23-24, 106:34-36	4	1907
	X		112	Dwelling	c. 1915	32:8A		1906
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1920	32:13A	1	1914
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:7A		1905
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:14A		1913
X			116	Dwelling	c. 1890	32:6A, 95:24	1	1904
X			117	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:15A		1912
X			118	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:5A		1903
X			120	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:4A		1902
X			122	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:3A		1901
X			123	Dwelling	c. 1935	32:16A		1911
X			124	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:2A		1900
	X		127	Dwelling	c. 1925	32:17A		1910
X			128	Dwelling	c. 1905	31:36		1899
			ALDRIDGE					
X			207	Dwelling	c. 1930	14:19		142
	X		209	Dwelling	c. 1905	14:18		143
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1935	14:5		144
			ANDERSON					
	X		106	Dwelling	c. 1925	14:10		1815
			AVENUE C					
X			100	Dwelling	c. 1925	42:19		942
	X		102	Dwelling	c. 1925	42:20, 103:2		943
			BATEMAN					
	X		103	Dwelling	c. 1915	30:24, 106:15	1	1887
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:25		1888
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1925	30:31		1892
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:26		1889
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1935	30:27		1890
X			116	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:30		1893
X			118	Dwelling	c. 1935	30:29		1894
	X		119	Dwelling	c. 1920	30:28, 106:16		1891

Historic Resources Inventory

HARDY • HECK • MOORE

Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	
			BAUDER					
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1920	42:31		1964
			BEN					
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1915	52:11		1923
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1920	52:10		1924
X			206	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1930	52:9		1925
X			211	Dwelling	c. 1920	52:8		1919
X			213	Dwelling	c. 1920	52:7		1920
X			215	Dwelling	c. 1910	52:6		1921
X			217	Dwelling	c. 1910	52:5		1922
			BETHEL					
X			206	Dwelling	c. 1915	51:32		1701
	X		207	Dwelling	c. 1895	4:36A, 97:31-32	1	1695
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1890	51:31		1700
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1920	51:30		1699
X			218	Dwelling	c. 1900	51:29		1698
	X		300	Dwelling	c. 1915	51:28, 99:25-26		1697
	X		302	Dwelling	c. 1915	51:27, 99:23-24		1696
			BOZE					
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1920	27:34		1578
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1920	27:33		1577
			BRADSHAW					
X			116	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:6		259
			BRADY					
X			302	Dwelling	c. 1935	42:17		941
X			308	Dwelling	c. 1910	42:18		940
			BRIGGS					
	X		200	Dwelling	c. 1900	28:10, 103:12		1610
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1920	28:9, 103:13		1609
	X		208	Dwelling	c. 1900	28:8, 103:14-15	2	1608
	X		214	Dwelling	c. 1900	28:7, 103:16-17	1	1607
		X	300	Dwelling	c. 1900	28:6, 103:18-20	3	1606
	X		304	Dwelling	c. 1900	28:5, 103:21-22	1	1605
		X	400	Dwelling	c. 1900	28:4, 103:23-25	2	1604

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides		
			BRIGGS cont.						
X			402	Dwelling	c. 1935	28:3		1603	
X			405	Dwelling	c. 1905	6:8		1599	
		X	406	Dwelling	c. 1900	28:2, 103:26-27	2	1602	
		X	409	Dwelling	c. 1900	6:7, 84:1-3	3	1598	
	X		410	Dwelling	c. 1900	27:36, 103:28-29	1	1601	
X			412	Dwelling	c. 1900	27:35, 103:30		1600	
			BROADHEAD						
X				Barn		37:27		1948	
X				Dwelling	c. 1915	37:26		1948	
X				Dwelling	c. 1930	37:25		1947	
X				Barn		37:24		1947	
			BROWN						
		X	105	Dwelling	c. 1890	11:6		1495	
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1915	11:5		1494	
		X	111	Dwelling	c. 1895	11:4, 78:26A-28A	3	1493	
		X	204	Dwelling	1910	27:19, 86:33-36, 87:1	4	1510	
		X	207	Dwelling	c. 1890	11:3, 78:25A	1	1492	
X			209	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:2, 78:24A	1	1491	
X			211	Dwelling	c. 1935	10:36		1490	
X			300	Dwelling	c. 1935	27:20		1509	
X			301	Dwelling	c. 1935	10:35		1489	
X			303	Dwelling	c. 1935	10:34		1488	
X			304	Dwelling	c. 1935	27:21		1508	
	X		306	Dwelling	c. 1900	27:22		1507	
	X		307	Dwelling	c. 1895	10:33, 78:23A	1	1487	
	X		310	Dwelling	c. 1910	27:23, 87:2-3	1	1506	
	X		311	Dwelling	c. 1900	10:32, 78:22A	1	1486	
X			312	Dwelling	c. 1915	27:24		1505	
X			315	Dwelling	c. 1910	10:31, 78:21A	1	1485	
	X		401	Dwelling	c. 1905	10:30		1484	
X			405	Dwelling	c. 1920	10:29		1483	
X			406	Dwelling	c. 1925	27:25		1504	
		X	407	Dwelling	c. 1900	10:28, 78:18A-20A	4	1482	
		X	412	Dwelling	c. 1895	27:26, 87:4-6	2	1503	
		X	415	Dwelling	c. 1900	10:27, 78:13A-17A	5	1481	
		X	501	Dwelling	c. 1915	10:26, 78:10A-12A	2	1480	
	X		505	Dwelling	c. 1925	10:25		1479	
X			506	Dwelling	c. 1915	27:27, 87:7		1502	
	X		510	Dwelling	c. 1905	27:28, 87:8-9	1	1501	
	X		511	Dwelling	c. 1915	10:24, 78:9A	1	1478	
	X		521	Dwelling	c. 1900	10:23, 78:7A-8A	3	1477	
X			608	Dwelling	c. 1935	27:29		1500	
X			609	Dwelling	c. 1915	10:22, 78:6A	1	1476	
X			610	Dwelling	c. 1930	27:30		1499	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			BROWN cont.					
	X		615	Dwelling	c. 1925	10:21, 78:5A	1	1475
X			617	Dwelling	c. 1905	10:20, 78:3A-4A	1	1474
	X		618	Dwelling	c. 1915	27:31, 87:10-11	2	1498
X			703	Dwelling	c. 1925	10:19		1473
X			704	Dwelling	c. 1905	27:32		1497
X			707	Dwelling	c. 1925	10:18		1472
	X		709	Dwelling	c. 1925	10:17, 78:2A	1	1471
	X		711	Dwelling	c. 1925	10:16, 78:1A	1	1470
X			713	Dwelling	c. 1925	10:15		1469
	X		715	Dwelling	c. 1915	10:14, 77:34	1	1468
			BRYSON					
X			90	Dwelling	c. 1890	50:8		1270
	X		101	Dwelling	c. 1920	22:19, 74:21-22	1	1266
	X		103	Dwelling	c. 1920	22:20	2	1265
	X		105	Dwelling	c. 1895	22:21, 74:25-26	3	1264
	X		106	Dwelling	c. 1920	26:27, 77:21	1	1269
X			806	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:28		1268
		X	900	Dwelling	c. 1885	26:29, 77:16-20	6	1267
			BUENA VISTA					
	X		RT.3	Barn	c. 1900	53:27		1380
			BULLARD					
X			1422	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	54:17		933
			BURNETT					
	X		100	Dwelling	c. 1910	30:3, 104:13-14	1	1863
X			104	Dwelling	c. 1920	30:2		1864
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:29		1857
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1935	29:36		1865
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1925	29:30		1858
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:35		1866
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:31		1859
X			117	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:32		1860
	X		121	Dwelling	c. 1925	29:33, 106:19	1	1861
X			125	Dwelling	c. 1935	29:34		1862
			CANTRELL					
	X		114	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	54:14, 100:10-12	2	1370
X			114	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	54:13-14, 100:10-12	2	1370

Historic Resources Inventory

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Site Number
			N CENTRAL					
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:27		983
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1905	49:28		982
			CHURCH					
X			102	Dwelling	c. 1925	52:19		1934
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1930	52:22		1936
X			104	Dwelling	c. 1900	52:20		1935
			CIRCLE					
	X		813	Dwelling	c. 1895	40:18A, 59:10		424
	X		815	Dwelling	c. 1895	40:17A, 59:11		423
	X		817	Dwelling	c. 1895	40:16A, 59:12		422
	X		819	Dwelling	c. 1895	40:15A, 59:13		421
	X		821	Dwelling	c. 1895	40:14A, 59:14		420
	X		825	Dwelling	c. 1895	40:13A, 59:15	2	419
			CITY CEMETERY			1850		
		X				47:19		1258
			S CLIFT					
	X		200	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	58:28		1637
X			200 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1920	58:29		1638
			COATS					
X			100 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1925	18:35		1838
X			100 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1920	18:34		1837
X			101	Dwelling	c. 1920	31:16		1836
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1920	31:15, 95:11-12	1	1835
	X		111	Dwelling	c. 1920	31:14, 95:13-14	1	1834
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1915	31:13		1833
X			117	Dwelling	c. 1910	31:12		1832
X			121	Dwelling	c. 1905	31:11		1831
			COLEMAN					
X			320	Dwelling	c. 1915	14:11, 99:35		51
	X		416	Dwelling	c. 1900	14:12, 99:33-34	1	50

Historic Resources Inventory

HARDY • HECK • MOORE

Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			N COLLEGE					
	X		109	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	55:33	1	1524
		X	111	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	55:34	1	1523
X			112	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	58:11		1551
		X	113	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	55:35	1	1522
X			114	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	58:12	1	1550
		X	115	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	55:36	3	1521
X			116	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	58:13	1	1549
	X		200	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1895	58:14	2	1548
			200 BLK	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	58:19	1	1543
	X		204	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1895	58:15		1547
X			206-08	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1890	58:16	1	1546
X			210	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	58:17		1545
X			214-16	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	58:18		1544
	X		301	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	56:1	1	1520
		X	400	Instit. Bldg.	1917	51:1, 84:29-35	5	1542
X			407	Dwelling	c. 1890	48:18, 83:26-27		1519
	X		410	Dwelling	c. 1910	51:2, 84:26-30	1	1541
		X	414	Dwelling	c. 1885	51:3, 84:24-25	2	1540
		X	418	Dwelling	1872	51:4-5, 84:19-23	4	1539
X			431	Dwelling	c. 1940	48:19		1518
	X		501	Dwelling	c. 1890	48:20, 83:28-29	3	1517
	X		503-05	Dwelling	c. 1935	48:21, 83:30		1515
X			504-06	Dwelling	c. 1900	51:6, 84:18		1538
X			507	Dwelling	c. 1925	48:22, 83:31		1516
		X	508	Dwelling	c. 1910	51:7, 84:14-17	4	1537
	X		509-511	Dwelling	c. 1935	48:23, 83:32		1514
	X		512	Dwelling	c. 1880	51:8, 84:10-13		1536
		X	513	Dwelling	c. 1905	48:24, 83:33-34	3	1513
	X		515	Dwelling	c. 1905	48:25, 83:35	1	1512
	X		516	Dwelling	c. 1920	51:9, 84:7-9	4	1535
X			517	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:26		1511
	X		520	Dwelling	c. 1905	51:10, 84:4-6	3	1534
			S COLLEGE					
		X	101-03	Comm. Bldg.	1912	58:10	4	1552
	X		105	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	58:9	1	1553
	X		107	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	58:8	1	1554
	X		109	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	58:7	1	1555
	X		111	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1890	58:6	1	1556
		X	201-03	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1889	58:5	6	1557
		X	205-07	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1890	58:4	4	1558
		X	209-15	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1895	58:2-3	5	1559
	X		306	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	55:31	1	1526
	X		312	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	55:30	2	1527
		X	422	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	55:29	5	1528
		X	423	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1890	57:36	3	1560
X			441	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	57:35	2	1561
X			621	Dwelling	c. 1925	43:32A		1562
X			625	Dwelling	c. 1900	43:33A		1563

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
DUNLAP cont.								
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:7		318
	X		111	Dwelling	c. 1900	31:8, 95:17-18	1	319
X			200	Dwelling	c. 1930	15:18		327
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1935	31:9		320
X			206	Dwelling	c. 1900	15:19		328
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1900	15:20		329
X			214	Dwelling	c. 1905	15:21		330
X			220	Dwelling	c. 1915	15:22		331
X			222	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:23		332
X			224	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:24		333
X			228	Dwelling	c. 1905	15:25		334
X			234	Dwelling	c. 1900	15:26		335
X			244	Dwelling	c. 1920	15:27		336
DUNN								
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1930	27:18		1360
	X		200	Dwelling	c. 1905	27:17, 86:15		1359
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1905	27:16		1358
X			206	Dwelling	c. 1905	27:15		1357
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1930	27:14		1356
X			214	Dwelling	c. 1905	27:13, 86:13-14		1355
X			300	Dwelling	c. 1895	27:12, 86:12		1354
X			304	Dwelling	c. 1920	27:11		1351
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1905	27:10		1352
	X		309	Dwelling	c. 1900	11:7, 78:29A-32A	4	1336
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1900	27:9		1351
	X		314	Dwelling	c. 1935	27:8, 86:11	1	1350
	X		315	Dwelling	c. 1900	11:8, 78:33A-34A	1	1335
	X		316	Dwelling	c. 1935	27:7, 86:10	1	1349
X			400	Dwelling	c. 1935	27:6, 86:9		1348
	X		401	Dwelling	c. 1900	11:9, 78:35A	1	1334
	X		409	Dwelling	c. 1915	11:10, 79:1	1	1333
X			413	Dwelling	c. 1930	11:11		1332
X			415	Dwelling	c. 1895	11:12, 79:2-3	1	1331
		X	501	Dwelling	c. 1900	11:13, 79:4-9	5	1330
X			505	Dwelling	c. 1935	11:14	5	1329
X			510	Dwelling	c. 1910	27:5, 86:8		1347
X			600	Dwelling	c. 1920	27:4, 86:7		1346
X			601	Dwelling	c. 1935	11:15		1328
		X	602	Dwelling	c. 1920	27:3, 86:4-6	2	1345
		X	605	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:16		1327
		X	607	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:17		1326
X			612	Dwelling	c. 1925	27:2		1344
X			614	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:36		1343
X			615	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:18		1325
X			616	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:35		1342
X			617	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:19		1324
X			619	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:20		1323
X			621	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:21		1322

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	
			DUNN cont.					
X			622	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:34		1341
X			623	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:22		1321
X			624	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:33	1	1340
X			625	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:23		1320
X			626	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:32		1339
X			628	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:31		1338
X			629	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:24		1319
	X		630	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:30, 86:3		1337
X			631	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:25		1318
X			701	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:26		1317
X			703	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:27		1316
X			803	Dwelling	c. 1930	11:28		1315
			EAST UNIVERSITY					
		X	103	Dwelling	c. 1905	20:13, 71:14-19	5	1069
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:20		1090
	X		109	Dwelling	c. 1915	20:14, 71:20	1	1068
	X		110	Dwelling	c. 1915	24:19, 73:14-15	2	1089
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:15		1067
	X		114	Dwelling	c. 1915	24:18, 73:12-13	1	1088
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:16		1066
		X	116	Dwelling	c. 1924	24:17, 73:11	1	1087
X			119	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:17, 71:21	1	1065
X			122	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:16		1086
		X	123	Dwelling	c. 1915	20:18, 71:22-24	2	1064
		X	200	Dwelling	c. 1920	24:15, 73:5-10	4	1085
		X	201	Dwelling	c. 1900	20:19, 71:25-28	3	1063
	X		204	Dwelling	c. 1920	24:14, 73:4	1	1084
		X	205	Dwelling	c. 1915	20:20, 71:29-30	3	1062
	X		208	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:13		1083
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:12, 82:5	1	1082
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:11		1081
X			213	Dwelling	c. 1915	20:21		1061
	X		214	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:10, 82:6	1	1080
X			218	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:9		1079
	X		219	Dwelling	c. 1915	20:22, 71:31-32	3	1060
	X		300	Dwelling	c. 1915	24:8, 73:2-3	1	1078
		X	301	Dwelling	c. 1900	20:23, 71:33-34	3	1059
X			304	Dwelling	c. 1920	24:7, 73:1	1	1077
X			305	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:24		1058
X			308	Dwelling	c. 1920	24:6, 72:35	1	1076
	X		309	Dwelling	c. 1895	20:25, 71:35-36	3	1057
		X	312	Dwelling	c. 1920	24:4, 72:33-34	1	1075
	X		314	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:3, 72:32	1	1074
	X		317	Dwelling	c. 1910	20:26, 72:1-5	3	1056
	X		318	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:2, 72:31	1	1073
		X	321	Dwelling	c. 1910	20:27, 72:6-10	4	1055
X			324	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:5		1072
	X		327	Dwelling	c. 1920	20:29, 82:7	1	1053

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides		
			EAST UNIVERSITY cont.						
X			32	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:36		1071	
	X		330	Dwelling	c. 1900	23:35, 72:30	1	1070	
X			331	Dwelling	c. 1935	20:30		1052	
X			323-25	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:28		1054	
			EGGER						
	X		201	Instit. Bldg.	1927	30:34, 104:8-11	3	1896	
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:32		1897	
	X		205	Dwelling	c. 1915	30:33, 104:12	1	1895	
			ELDER						
X			117	Dwelling	c. 1925	37:13		46	
X			119	Dwelling	c. 1925	37:12		47	
X			121	Dwelling	c. 1925	37:14		48	
X			123	Dwelling	c. 1925	37:11		49	
	X		304	Dwelling	c. 1900	37:15, 106:29		45	
			N ELM						
X			109	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	55:24	1	493	
X			200 BLK	Comm. Bldg.		56:20		1361	
			S ELM						
	X		100 BLK	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	57:22	1	1366	
X			202	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	56:19	1	1362	
	X		204	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	56:18	1	1363	
X			306	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	56:17	1	1364	
X			307	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	57:21		1367	
	X		400 BLK	Viaduct	c. 1931	57:17	2	1368	
X			400BLK	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:18	3	1365	
			ENNIS						
	X		101	Dwelling	c. 1920	37:17		52	
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1925	37:18		53	
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1900	37:19		54	
	X		300 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1895	37:16, 104:25-28	2	55	
			FAIRVIEW						
X			102	Dwelling	c. 1935	36:6		815	
	X		103	Dwelling	c. 1900	36:7		808	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides	Number	
			FAIRVIEW cont.						
		X	105	Dwelling	c. 1900	36:8, 106:20-22	3	809	
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1935	36:9		810	
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:5		816	
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1935	36:10		811	
	X		110	Dwelling	c. 1925	36:4		817	
	X		111	Dwelling	c. 1920	36:11, 106:23		812	
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1925	36:12		813	
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1925	36:3		818	
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:13		814	
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1920	35:35		819	
			FARLEY						
	X		108	Dwelling	c. 1920	8:5		1727	
	X		110	Dwelling	c. 1900	8:6		1726	
X			200	Dwelling	c. 1895	8:7		1725	
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:8		1724	
X			203	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:34A		1712	
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:9		1723	
X			206	Dwelling	c. 1915	8:10		1722	
X			207	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:33A		1711	
X			300	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:10A		1721	
	X		301	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:32A, 104:29		1710	
	X	X	302	Dwelling	c. 1920	8:11A		1720	
X			303	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:31A, 104:30	1	1709	
	X		305	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:30A, 104:31		1708	
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1910	8:12A		1719	
X			401	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:29A		1707	
	X		402	Dwelling	c. 1920	8:13A		1718	
X			404	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:14A		1717	
X			405	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:28A		1706	
	X		500	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:15A		1716	
X			501	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:27A		1705	
	X		502	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:16A		1715	
X			503	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:26A		1704	
	X		504	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:17A		1714	
X			507	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:25A		1703	
X			508	Dwelling	c. 1900	8:18A		1713	
X			509	Dwelling	c. 1925	4:24A		1702	
			FERRIS						
		X	211	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	12:14, 104:5-7	2	1291	
X			307	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	12:13		1290	
	X		310	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:36, 104:3	1	1299	
	X		311	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:12, 104:4		1289	
X			411	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:11		1288	
	X		503	Dwelling	c. 1910	12:10, 75:32-35	1	1287	
	X		507	Dwelling	c. 1915	12:9, 75:30-31	1	1286	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
FERRIS cont.								
X			509	Dwelling	c. 1930	12:8		1285
X			511	Dwelling	c. 1930	12:7		1284
X			512	Dwelling	c. 1935	12:36A		1298
X			517	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:6		1283
		X	519	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:5, 75:28-29	1	1282
	X		609	Dwelling	c. 1915	12:4, 75:23-27	5	1281
	X		617	Dwelling	c. 1935	12:3		1280
X			702	Dwelling	c. 1935	13:2		1297
		X	714	Dwelling	c. 1905	13:3, 77:22-29	6	1296
X			715	Dwelling	c. 1905	11:36		1279
		X	801	Dwelling	c. 1895	11:35, 75:15-22	5	1278
	X		804	Dwelling	c. 1915	13:4, 77:30-31	1	1295
	X		913	Dwelling	c. 1915	11:34, 75:10-14	4	1277
	X		1002	Dwelling	c. 1915	13:5, 77:32-33	1	1294
		X	1007	Dwelling	c. 1920	11:33, 75:8-9	1	1276
X			1009	Dwelling	c. 1925	11:32		1275
		X	1015	Dwelling	c. 1915	11:31, 75:3-7	5	1274
X			1109	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	11:30		1273
X			1111	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	11:29		1272
X			1304	Dwelling	c. 1935	13:6		1293
N FLAT								
X			303	Dwelling	c. 1935	6:18		1620
X			311	Dwelling	c. 1935	6:17		1619
X			313	Dwelling	c. 1900	6:16		1618
X			407	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:15		1617
X			408	Dwelling	c. 1900	51:25		1622
X			409	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:14		1616
X			411	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:13		1615
X			413	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:12		1614
X			414	Dwelling	c. 1910	51:26		1621
X			415	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:11		1613
X			417	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:10		1612
X			419	Dwelling	c. 1900	6:9		1611
S FLAT								
			201	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	55:7		1623
			207	Dwelling	c. 1905	58:27		1624
	X		400 BLK	Bridge	c. 1890	54:20		1949
		X	503	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	58:25-26		1625
FLOYD								
X			206	Dwelling	c. 1930	53:1		5

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			E FRANKLIN					
	X		108	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1905	55:11	1	804
		X	109-11	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	57:6	3	789
X			112	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	55:10	1	805
X			115	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	57:5	1	790
		X	203	Instit. Bldg.	1929	55:9	2	806
X			205	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	55:8	1	807
X			209	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	57:4		791
	X		300 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1880	57:3	4	792
			W FRANKLIN					
		X	100 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	1894	57:7-9	2	788
	X		105-07	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1890	55:12	2	803
		X	109-11	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	55:13-14	2	802
	X		113	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	55:15-1		801
X			115-17	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1890	55:16		800
X			208	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:10		787
		X	209-15	Dwelling	1902	55:17-18	5	799
X			210	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:11		786
	X		216	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:12	1	785
			307	Comm. Bldg.		55:19	2	798
	X		409	Dwelling	c. 1910	38:23		797
	X		413	Dwelling	c. 1915	38:24		796
		X	414	Dwelling	c. 1905	44:15, 66:11-12		784
		X	415	Dwelling	c. 1915	38:25		795
X			416	Dwelling	c. 1920	44:16, 66:13		783
		X	417	Dwelling	c. 1915	38:26		794
X			418	Dwelling	c. 1925	44:17		782
		X	419	Dwelling	c. 1915	38:27		793
		X	420	Dwelling	c. 1915	44:18	3	780
		X	422	Dwelling	c. 1915	44:19, 66:14-19		781
			FRIERSON					
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1925	32:21A		427
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:3		434
	X		109	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:22A, 95:29		428
	X		110	Dwelling	c. 1910	33:2, 97:26-21, 104:19	1	435
X			112	Dwelling	c. 1935	32:36A		436
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1935	32:23A		429
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1925	32:35A		437
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1900	32:24A, 95:28		430
X			118	Dwelling	c. 1900	32:34A		438
X			119	Dwelling	c. 1910	32:25A		431
X			120	Dwelling	c. 1925	32:33A		439
	X		122	Dwelling	c. 1915	32:32A, 97:27	1	440
X			200 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1920	32:28A		443
X			203	Dwelling	c. 1925	32:26A		432

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			FRIERSON cont.					
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1910	32:30A, 97:28	1	441
X			211	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:31A		442
X			224	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:27A		433
	X		310	Dwelling	c. 1920	32:29A, 104:22	1	444
			GARDNER					
X			122	Dwelling	c. 1925	32:18A		1917
X			205	Dwelling	c. 1930	32:20A		1916
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1935	32:19A		1918
			N GETZENDANER					
X			100	Dwelling	c. 1920	35:10		775
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1925	35:11		776
		X	400	BLK Instit. Bldg.	c. 1925	35:12, 106:30-33	3	777
X			401	Dwelling	c. 1925	35:33		762
X			407	Dwelling	c. 1935	35:32		763
X			503	Dwelling	c. 1930	35:31		764
X			507	Dwelling	c. 1910	35:30		765
X			511	Dwelling	c. 1935	35:29		766
X			513	Dwelling	c. 1925	35:28		767
X			601	Dwelling	c. 1920	35:27		768
X			607	Dwelling	c. 1930	35:26		769
X			611	Dwelling	c. 1935	35:25		770
X			703	Dwelling	c. 1930	35:24		771
X			705	Dwelling	c. 1930	35:23		772
X			707	Dwelling	c. 1910	35:22		773
			S GETZENDANER					
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1920	35:34, 92:17	1	774
X			300	BLK Dwelling	c. 1930	52:12		761
			GETZENDANER PARK					
		X		Park	c. 1914	47:4, 62:1-6	4	980
		X		Instit. Bldg.	1902	47:2		981
			GIBSON					
	X		202	Dwelling	c. 1900	47:17, 74:27-31	4	1233
X			206	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:18		1234
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1900	50:3, 77:15	1	1241
X			404	Dwelling	c. 1925	50:4		1240
X			406	Dwelling	c. 1920	50:5		1239

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Site Number	
			GIBSON cont.						
X			408	Dwelling	c. 1925	50:6		1238	
X			411	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1925	47:16		1232	
		X	411	Instit. Bldg.	1911	47:15, 74:32-36A	5	1231	
	X		501	Dwelling	c. 1915	47:14, 75:1-2	2	1230	
X			700 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1930	22:18		1229	
X			732	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:26		1237	
X			734	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:25		1236	
X			735	Dwelling	c. 1925	22:17		1228	
	X		738	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:24		1235	
			GIVENS						
X			701	Dwelling	c. 1905	42:33		1944	
X			713	Dwelling	c. 1925	43:5A		1945	
X			801	Dwelling	c. 1925	43:4A		1946	
	X		802	Dwelling	c. 1895	42:34		1940	
	X		804	Dwelling	c. 1895	42:35, 101:16		1941	
	X		806	Dwelling	c. 1895	43:1A, 101:15	1	1942	
X			810	Dwelling	c. 1895	43:2A, 101:14		1943	
			GRAHAM						
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1900	52:26		778	
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1900	52:27		779	
			N GRAND						
	X		202	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:23, 80:34-35	1	976	
		X	203	Dwelling	1903	47:5, 69:21-28	4	968	
	X		206	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:22, 80:32-33	1	975	
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:21		974	
		X	209	Dwelling	1895	47:6, 69:29-35, 70:2-4	8	967	
	X		212	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:20, 80:30-31	1	973	
X			300	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:19		972	
X			421	Dwelling	c. 1935	19:3		966	
	X		425	Dwelling	c. 1935	19:2, 70:5	1	965	
X			429	Dwelling	c. 1935	19:4		964	
		X	501	Dwelling	1895	19:5, 70:6-10	2	963	
	X		508	Dwelling	c. 1895	23:6, 72:11-12	3	971	
		X	512	Dwelling	c. 1895	23:5, 72:13-16	4	970	
	X		513	Dwelling	c. 1890	19:6, 70:11-12		962	
		X	521	Dwelling	c. 1895	19:7, 70:13-14	1	961	
X			601	Dwelling	c. 1915	19:8		960	
X			603	Dwelling	c. 1935	19:9		959	
	X		605	Dwelling	c. 1925	19:10		958	
X			607	Dwelling	c. 1935	19:11		957	
X			608	Dwelling	c. 1895	23:4		969	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			N GRAND cont.					
X			611	Dwelling	c. 1935	19:12		956
	X		613	Dwelling	c. 1920	19:13		955
X			615	Dwelling	c. 1935	19:14		954
			S GRAND					
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:24		977
	X		111	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:25		978
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:26		979
			GRAVEL					
		X	305	Dwelling	c. 1900	52:21		932
			GRIFFIN					
X			101	Dwelling	c. 1925	30:4		1867
X			102	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:13		1874
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1925	30:5		1868
	X		105	Dwelling	c. 1910	30:6, 106:17-18	1	1869
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:7		1870
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:8		1871
X			116	Dwelling	c. 1920	30:12		1875
X			122	Dwelling	c. 1935	30:11		1876
X			123	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:9		1872
X			125	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:10		1873
			HACKBERRY					
		X	200	Dwelling	c. 1900	37:10, 106:26-28	2	43
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1925	37:9		42
			HARBIN					
		X	104	Dwelling	c. 1920	26:9, 77:14	1	1227
		X	201	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:11, 74:19-20	1	1212
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:10		1226
X			209	Dwelling	c. 1925	22:12		1211
X			300	Dwelling	c. 1935	26:11		1225
		X	302	Dwelling	c. 1935	26:12		1224
		X	304	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:13		1223
X			305	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:13		1210
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1935	26:14		1222
X			309	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:14		1209
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1935	26:15		1221
		X	312	Dwelling	c. 1935	26:16		1220

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides		
			HARBIN cont.						
X			313	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:15		1208	
X			314	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:17		1219	
X			315	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:16		1207	
X			316	Dwelling	c. 1930	26:18		1218	
X			322	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:19		1217	
X			324	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:20		1216	
X			326	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:21		1215	
X			328	Dwelling	c. 1930	26:22		1214	
	X		330	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:23, 77:12-13	1	1213	
			N HAWKINS						
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1930	50:10		1260	
	X		213	Dwelling	c. 1900	47:29, 81:28-29	1	1248	
	X		214	Dwelling	c. 1890	50:9, 81:30-29	2	1259	
		X	215	Dwelling	c. 1910	47:30	1	1247	
X			217	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:31		1246	
	X		219	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:32		1245	
	X		221	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:33		1244	
X			305	Dwelling	c. 1925	47:35		1243	
X			307	Dwelling	c. 1925	47:34		1242	
			S HAWKINS						
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:28		1249	
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:27		1250	
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:26	7	1251	
		X	200	Dwelling	c. 1880	47:25, 81:1-7	6	1252	
		X	207	Dwelling	c. 1885	50:11, 80:16-19	7	1261	
		X	206	Dwelling	c. 1890	47:24, 81:8-13	2	1253	
		X	209	Dwelling	1857	50:12, 80:20-27	5	1262	
		X	210	Dwelling	1887	47:23, 81:14-21	7	1254	
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1930	47:22		1255	
X			214	Dwelling	c. 1925	47:21, 81:26		1256	
	X		215	Dwelling	c. 1900	50:13		1263	
X			216	Dwelling	c. 1925	47:20, 81:27		1257	
			HENDERSON						
X			200 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:23		1839	
			HENRIETTA						
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1910	52:13		923	
X			221	Dwelling	c. 1925	52:18		922	
X			226	Dwelling	c. 1910	52:14-15		924	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			HENRIETTA cont.					
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1925	52:16		925
X			400	Dwelling	c. 1900	52:17		926
			HENRY					
		X	106	Dwelling	c. 1925	36:22, 104:19		396
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:23		397
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1925	37:7		417
X			203	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:24		398
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1925	37:6		416
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1920	37:5, 106:24-25	1	415
		X	209	Dwelling	c. 1900	36:25, 104:17-18	1	399
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1925	37:4		414
		X	300	Dwelling	c. 1900	37:3, 104:16	1	413
X			301	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:26		400
		X	302	Dwelling	c. 1915	37:2		412
X			303	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:27		401
X			305	Dwelling	c. 1925	36:28		402
		X	306	Dwelling	c. 1925	36:36A		411
X			307	Dwelling	c. 1935	36:29		403
X			308	Dwelling	c. 1910	36:36		410
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:35		409
X			312	Dwelling	c. 1925	36:34		408
X			313	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:30		404
		X	317	Dwelling	c. 1880	36:31, 104:15	1	405
X			318	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:33		407
X			319	Dwelling	c. 1900	36:32		406
			HIGHLAND					
		X	206	Dwelling	c. 1910	49:36		998
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1910	49:35		997
X			216	Dwelling	c. 1900	49:34		996
X			224	Dwelling	c. 1895	49:33		995
X			225	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:7		989
X			300	Dwelling	c. 1900	49:31, 80:16	1	994
		X	302	Dwelling	c. 1910	49:32, 80:15	1	993
X			309	Dwelling	c. 1930	47:8		988
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1930	49:30		992
		X	511	Dwelling	c. 1910	19:18, 70:21		987
		X	523	Dwelling	1902	19:17, 70:17-20	3	986
		X	603	Dwelling	c. 1900	19:16, 70:15-16	2	985
X			610	Dwelling	c. 1930	23:7		991
X			613	Dwelling	c. 1935	19:15		984
X			616	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:8		990

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides		
			HILL						
X			102	Dwelling	c. 1915	52:2		1968	
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1900	51:35		1969	
X			112	Dwelling	c. 1900	52:3		1970	
			HILLTOP						
	X		102	Dwelling	c. 1905	42:22, 103:3		946	
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1920	42:21		945	
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1925	42:23		947	
			HOWARD RD.						
	X			Dwelling	c. 1905	37:36		1957	
			ITALY RD.						
X				Dwelling	c. 1930	54:18		1951	
			N JACKSON						
X			103	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	55:25	1	1580	
X			106	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	58:22		1595	
X			200 BLK	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	58:20		1593	
	X		200 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1885	58:21		1594	
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1890	51:20, 103:10	1	1592	
X			400	Dwelling	c. 1910	51:19		1591	
X			402	Dwelling	c. 1910	51:18		1590	
X			404	Dwelling	c. 1915	51:17		1589	
X			406	Dwelling	c. 1890	51:16		1588	
X			408	Dwelling	c. 1925	51:15		1587	
X			504	Dwelling	c. 1910	51:14		1586	
	X		512	Dwelling	c. 1920	51:13, 103:11	0	1585	
X			514	Dwelling	c. 1890	51:12		1584	
X			519	Dwelling	c. 1900	48:27		1579	
X			602	Dwelling	c. 1900	51:11		1583	
			S JACKSON						
X			102	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	55:26	1	1581	
X			109-15	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	58:23		1596	
X			202	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	55:27		1582	
X			300 BLK	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	58:24		1597	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides		
			S COLLEGE cont.						
		X	701	Dwelling	c. 1895	43:34A	1	1564	
		X	703	Dwelling	c. 1895	43:35A	1	1565	
		X	705	Dwelling	c. 1895	44:2, 102:16-18	2	1566	
X			707	Dwelling	c. 1895	44:3		1567	
	X		709	Dwelling	c. 1895	44:4, 102:19-20	2	1568	
		X	800	Dwelling	c. 1895	43:31A, 102:21-23	3	1530	
X			801	Dwelling	c. 1895	44:5		1569	
X			802	Dwelling	c. 1935	43:30A		1531	
X			803	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:6		1570	
	X		810	Dwelling	c. 1915	43:29A, 102:24	1	1532	
	X		811	Dwelling	c. 1900	44:7, 102:25	1	1571	
		X	814	Dwelling	c. 1895	43:28A, 102:26-29	3	1533	
	X		815	Dwelling	c. 1900	44:8, 102:30		1572	
X			823	Dwelling	c. 1920	44:9		1573	
X			917	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:10		1574	
			COOK						
X			100	Dwelling	c. 1900	29:14		1842	
X			101	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:22		1847	
X			102	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:15		1843	
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1900	29:21		1848	
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1935	29:20		1849	
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:16		1844	
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1925	29:17		1845	
X			112	Dwelling	c. 1925	29:18		1846	
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:19		1850	
			CRIDDLE						
	X		109	Dwelling	c. 1905	6:6, 99:10	1	37	
X			111	Dwelling	c. 1930	6:5		38	
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1930	6:4		39	
	X		227	Dwelling	c. 1900	6:3, 99:8-9	2	40	
X			305	Dwelling	c. 1930	6:2		41	
			CYNISCA						
	X		107	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:17, 74:3-4	1	1120	
X			111	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:16		1119	
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:21		1135	
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:15		1118	
X			116	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:22		1134	
	X		119	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:14		1117	
X			121	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:13		1116	
X			122	Dwelling	c. 1935	24:23		1133	
X			124	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:24		1132	
X			126	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:25		1131	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides	Number	
			CYNISCA cont.						
X			200	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:26		1130	
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:12		1115	
X			205	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:11		1114	
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:27		1129	
X			216	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:28		1128	
	X		217	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:10, 82:4	1	1113	
X			218	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:29		1127	
X			301	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:9		1112	
X			303	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:8		1111	
X			304	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:30		1126	
X			311	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:7, 82:3		1110	
	X		313	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:6		1109	
X			316	Dwelling	c. 1930	24:31		1125	
X			317	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:5		1108	
X			318	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:32		1124	
X			320	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:33		1123	
X			322	Dwelling	c. 1925	24:34		1122	
	X		323	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:4		1107	
X			325	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:3		1106	
	X		327	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:2, 82:2	1	1105	
X			329	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:36A		1104	
X			330	Dwelling	c. 1930	24:35		1121	
X			331	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:36		1103	
X			405	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:35		1102	
X			411	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:34		1101	
X			413	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:33		1100	
	X		417	Dwelling	c. 1900	20:32		1099	
X			427	Dwelling	c. 1895	20:31		1098	
			DUNAWAY						
X			509	Dwelling	c. 1920	43:6A		1395	
		X	700	Dwelling	c. 1900	43:7A, 101:20-23	3	1390	
		X	716	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1910	43:8A, 101:17-19	2	1391	
X			800	Dwelling	c. 1920	43:9A		1392	
X			900	Dwelling	c. 1920	43:10A		1393	
X			901	Dwelling	c. 1920	43:12A		1396	
X			904	Dwelling	c. 1920	43:11A		1394	
			DUNLAP						
X			100	Dwelling	c. 1900	15:12		321	
X			100 1/2	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	15:13		322	
X			102	Dwelling	c. 1915	15:14		323	
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1925	31:5		316	
X			104	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:15		324	
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:6		317	
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:16		325	
	X		108	Dwelling	c. 1905	15:17		326	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	
JARRETT								
X			100	Dwelling	c. 1925	30:14		1883
X			101	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:15		1877
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1925	30:16		1878
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1935	30:23		1884
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1925	30:17		1879
X			111	Dwelling	c. 1925	30:18		1880
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:22		1885
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:19		1881
X			116	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:21		1886
X			117	Dwelling	c. 1930	30:20		1882
E JEFFERSON								
X			100-08	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	55:4		895
		X	109		c. 1900		3	843
X			200		c. 1940	55:5		896
X			202	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	55:6		897
	X		408	Dwelling	c. 1895	18:19, 97:25		898
		X	409	Dwelling	c. 1890	34:17, 95:30-31	3	844
X			410	Dwelling	c. 1905	18:18, 97:24		899
X			412	Dwelling	c. 1930	18:17		900
	X		419	Dwelling	c. 1895	34:18, 95:32	1	845
		X	421	Dwelling	c. 1895	34:19, 95:33-35	2	846
X			423	Dwelling	c. 1930	34:20		847
	X		427	Dwelling	c. 1895	34:21, 96:2	1	848
X			434	Dwelling	c. 1930	18:16		901
X			437	Dwelling	c. 1925	34:22, 96:3		849
X			500	Dwelling	c. 1930	18:15		902
X			501	Dwelling	c. 1935	34:23		850
X			503	Dwelling	c. 1930	34:24		851
	X		505	Dwelling	c. 1925	34:25, 96:4		852
X			506	Dwelling	c. 1915	18:14		903
X			602	Dwelling	c. 1920	18:13		904
	X		603	Dwelling	c. 1925	34:26, 96:5		853
		X	604	Dwelling	c. 1895	18:12, 97:22-23	1	905
		X	605	Dwelling	c. 1900	34:27, 96:6		854
X			608	Dwelling	c. 1920	18:11		906
X			611	Dwelling	c. 1920	34:28		855
X			613	Dwelling	c. 1920	34:29		856
X			614	Dwelling	c. 1920	18:10, 97:19-21	1	907
X			615	Dwelling	c. 1930	34:30		857
X			617	Dwelling	c. 1930	34:31		858
X			700	Dwelling	c. 1920	18:9, 97:18	1	909
X			701	Dwelling	c. 1935	34:32		859
X			702	Dwelling	c. 1920	18:8		910
X			707	Dwelling	c. 1930	34:33		860
X			709	Dwelling	c. 1930	34:34		861
	X		711	Dwelling	c. 1925	34:35, 96:7	1	862
X			712	Dwelling	c. 1900	18:7		911
X			713	Dwelling	c. 1920	34:36		863

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			E JEFFERSON cont.					
	X		715	Dwelling	c. 1905	35:2, 96:8-9	1	864
		X	716	Dwelling	c. 1890	18:6, 97:14-17	4	912
X			717	Dwelling	c. 1925	35:3		865
	X		721	Dwelling	c. 1925	35:4, 96:10	1	866
X			800	Dwelling	c. 1930	18:5	1	913
X			801	Dwelling	c. 1920	35:5		867
	X		802	Dwelling	c. 1930	18:4, 97:12-13	1	914
	X		804	Dwelling	c. 1900	18:3, 97:10-11	1	915
X			806	Dwelling	c. 1905	18:2		916
	X		900 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1935	17:36, 97:8-9		917
X			901	Dwelling	c. 1915	35:7		868
X			903	Dwelling	c. 1920	35:6		869
X			905	Dwelling	c. 1930	35:8		870
	X		1000 BLK	Instit. Bldg.		17:32		921
X			1004	Dwelling	c. 1925	17:35		918
X			1006	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:34		919
		X	1007	Dwelling	c. 1895	35:9, 96:11-13	3	871
X			1010	Dwelling	c. 1935	17:33		920
			W JEFFERSON					
		X	105	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1913	55:32	4	1525
X			112	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	55:3		894
		X	212	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:14	3	842
X			400	Dwelling	c. 1930	44:20		841
	X		404	Dwelling	c. 1895	44:21, 66:10		840
		X	406	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:22, 66:9		839
		X	407	Instit. Bldg.	1925	38:22, 63:2-6	4	893
		X	408	Dwelling	c. 1900	44:23, 66:8		838
	X		409	Dwelling	c. 1915	38:21		892
	X		412	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:24, 66:7		837
		X	413	Dwelling	c. 1890	38:20, 62:35	1	891
X			414	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:25		836
	X		415	Dwelling	c. 1885	38:19, 62:34		890
		X	417	Dwelling	1883	38:18, 62:26-33	4	889
	X		500 BLK	Park		38:13		884
	X		507	Dwelling	c. 1905	38:17		888
	X		509	Dwelling	c. 1905	38:16, 62:25		887
	X		510	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:26, 66:5-6	1	1987
		X	513	Dwelling	c. 1900	38:15, 62:22-24	3	886
X			514	Dwelling	c. 1920	44:27		835
	X		515	Dwelling	c. 1905	38:14, 62:21		885
		X	527	Dwelling	c. 1885	38:12, 62:18-20	2	883
		X	600	Dwelling	1889	44:28, 65:34-36, 66:1-4	4	834
		X	601	Dwelling	1886	38:11, 62:16-17	2	882
	X		604	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:29, 65:31-33	2	833
		X	607	Dwelling	c. 1910	38:10, 62:12-15	4	881
X			608	Dwelling	c. 1925	44:30		832
X			706	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:31		831

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
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			W JEFFERSON cont.						
	X		707	Dwelling	c. 1915	38:9		880	
X			708	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:32		830	
X			710	Dwelling	c. 1900	44:33		829	
X			714	Dwelling	c. 1900	44:34		828	
	X		715	Dwelling	c. 1915	38:8, 62:11		879	
	X		717	Dwelling	c. 1890	38:7, 62:9-10	1	878	
	X		719	Dwelling	c. 1900	38:6, 62:7-8		877	
X			803	Dwelling	c. 1930	38:5		876	
X			811	Dwelling	c. 1940	38:4		875	
X			813	Dwelling	c. 1930	38:3		874	
X			1100	Dwelling	c. 1900	44:35		827	
	X		1108	Dwelling	c. 1910	44:36, 65:29		826	
X			1110	Dwelling	c. 1910	45:3		825	
	X		1112	Dwelling	c. 1900	45:2, 65:27-28		824	
X			1117 1/2	Dwelling	c. 1920	38:2		873	
X			1124	Dwelling	c. 1900	45:4		823	
X			1204	Dwelling	c. 1900	45:5		822	
	X		1212	Dwelling	c. 1900	45:6, 65:26		821	
	X		1405	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1920	39:32		872	
	X		1405	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1920	47:3		872	
	X		1510	Dwelling	c. 1905	45:7, 65:24-25		820	
			JIM						
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1910	37:20		929	
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1910	37:21		930	
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1935	37:22		931	
			JOHN ARDEN						
X			501	Dwelling	c. 1935	53:2		3	
		X	1100 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1900	53:3-4, 107:17-24	6	2	
			JOSEPH						
X			101	Dwelling	c. 1925	6:21		120	
X			102	Dwelling	c. 1925	2:13		121	
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1930	2:12		122	
			KATY LAKE						
		X		Dwelling		108:7-11		1972	
			KAUFMAN						
X			103	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	3:20		1764	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
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			KAUFMAN cont.						
		X	104	Dwelling	1890	1:2, 93:9	2	1798	
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1930	3:21		1763	
		X	106	Dwelling	c. 1890	1:3, 93:10-12	4	1797	
		X	107	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:22, 97:33-34	1	1762	
X			107 1/2	Dwelling	c. 1930	3:23		1761	
	X		109	Dwelling	c. 1895	3:24, 97:35	1	1760	
	X		110	Dwelling	c. 1905	1:4, 93:13	1	1796	
	X		111	Dwelling	c. 1895	3:25		1759	
	X		112	Dwelling	c. 1915	1:5, 93:14-15	1	1795	
	X		113	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:26, 98:1	1	1758	
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1925	1:6		1794	
	X		115	Dwelling	c. 1895	3:27, 98:2-4	2	1757	
		X	123	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	3:28-30, 98:5-9	4	1756	
		X	124	Dwelling	c. 1895	1:7, 93:16-19	4	1793	
X			126	Dwelling	c. 1925	1:8		1792	
X			128	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	1:9		1791	
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1920	3:31		1755	
X			203	Dwelling	c. 1920	3:32		1754	
X			205	Dwelling	c. 1920	3:33		1753	
X			207	Dwelling	c. 1920	3:34		1752	
	X		208	Dwelling	c. 1895	1:10		1790	
	X		209	Dwelling	c. 1890	3:35, 98:10-11	1	1751	
	X		301	Dwelling	c. 1915	3:36, 98:12	1	1750	
X			303	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:3A		1749	
X			304	Dwelling	c. 1920	1:11		1789	
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1925	1:12		1788	
X			307	Dwelling	c. 1925	4:4A		1748	
X			308	Dwelling	c. 1925	1:13		1787	
		X	312	Dwelling	1904	1:14, 93:20-23	1	1786	
	X		313	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:5A, 98:13	1	1747	
X			314	Dwelling	c. 1935	1:15		1785	
	X		315	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:6A, 98:14	1	1746	
X			400	Dwelling	c. 1935	1:16		1784	
X			401	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:7A		1745	
X			402	Dwelling	c. 1935	1:17		1783	
X			403	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:8A		1744	
X			407	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:9A		1743	
		X	409	Dwelling	c. 1890	4:10A, 98:15-16	2	1742	
X			411	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:11A		1741	
X			500	Dwelling	c. 1895	1:18		1782	
X			504	Dwelling	c. 1895	1:19		1781	
X			505	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:12A		1740	
X			507	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:13A		1739	
	X		508	Dwelling	c. 1895	1:20, 93:24-25		1780	
	X		509	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:14A		1738	
X			512	Dwelling	c. 1910	1:21		1779	
X			514	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	1:22		1778	
X			600	Dwelling	c. 1925	1:23		1777	
		X	602	Dwelling	c. 1890	1:24, 93:26-27	3	1776	
	X		608	Dwelling	c. 1915	1:25, 96:28-30	2	1775	
	X		610	Dwelling	c. 1900	1:26		1774	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
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			KAUFMAN cont.						
		X	612	Dwelling	c. 1895	1:27, 96:25-27	3	1773	
	X		615	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:15A, 98:17-19	1	1737	
	X		622	Dwelling	c. 1895	1:28, 96:23-24	1	1772	
		X	626	Dwelling	c. 1910	1:29, 96:20-22	3	1771	
X			710	Dwelling	c. 1925	1:30		1770	
X			711	Dwelling	c. 1920	4:16A		1736	
X			712	Dwelling	c. 1930	1:31		1769	
	X		801	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:17A, 98:20	1	1735	
X			802	Dwelling	c. 1935	1:32		1768	
		X	804	Dwelling	c. 1900	1:33, 96:17-19	2	1767	
X			807	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:18A		1734	
X			811	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:19A		1733	
X			813	Dwelling	c. 1910	4:20A		1732	
X			815	Dwelling	c. 1930	4:21A		1731	
		X	817	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:22A, 98:21-23	3	1730	
X			908	Dwelling	c. 1930	1:34		1766	
X			910	Dwelling	c. 1935	1:35		1765	
X			911	Dwelling	c. 1925	4:23A		1729	
			KINCHUM						
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1925	35:17		1929	
X			111	Dwelling	c. 1900	35:18		1928	
			KIRVEN						
X			104	Dwelling	c. 1930	26:8		1205	
	X		106	Dwelling	c. 1930	26:7		1204	
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1930	26:6		1203	
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1925	22:10		1191	
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1925	22:9		1190	
		X	217	Dwelling	c. 1920	22:8, 74:18	1	1189	
X			218	Dwelling	c. 1930	26:5		1202	
X			219	Dwelling	c. 1920	22:7		1188	
X			301	Dwelling	c. 1925	22:6		1187	
		X	302	Dwelling	c. 1920	26:4, 77:10-11	1	1201	
		X	303	Dwelling	c. 1920	22:5, 74:16-17	1	1186	
		X	304	Dwelling	c. 1925	26:3		1200	
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1930	26:2		1199	
		X	308	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:36A		1198	
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:35A		1197	
X			312	Dwelling	c. 1930	25:34A		1196	
X			314	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:33A		1195	
		X	316	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:32A		1194	
X			317	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:4		1185	
		X	318	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:31A, 81:35	1	1193	
X			320	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:30A		1192	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site	
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			LAKE PARK						
	X		117	Dwelling	c. 1890	10:11, 92:8	1	1809	
	X	X	120	Dwelling	c. 1915	14:4, 106:13-14	2	1814	
	X		121	Dwelling	c. 1895	10:10		1808	
X			122	Dwelling	c. 1925	14:3		1813	
X			200		c. 1905	13:36		1812	
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1930	10:9		1807	
X			203	Dwelling	c. 1930	10:8		1806	
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1925	13:35		1811	
X			205	Dwelling	1930	10:7		1805	
	X		305	Dwelling	c. 1895	10:6		1804	
	X		401	Dwelling	c. 1920	10:5, 92:6-7		1803	
X			405	Dwelling	c. 1930	10:4		1802	
X			409	Dwelling	c. 1930	10:3	1	1801	
X			500 BLK	Barn	c. 1900	13:34		1799	
X			501	Dwelling	c. 1930	10:2		1800	
X			530	Dwelling	c. 1920	13:33		1810	
			LAKESHORE DR.						
X				Dwelling	c. 1900	54:19		1955	
			LAKEVIEW DR.						
X				Dwelling	c. 1920	37:31		1962	
			LAKEWOOD DR.						
X				Dwelling	c. 1910	37:33		1960	
	X			Dwelling	c. 1900	37:34		1959	
			LEATHERWOOD						
X			107	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1935	29:13		1841	
			LEWIS						
	X		101	Dwelling	c. 1925	9:12, 94:15		56	
			LIGHT						
X			200	Dwelling	c. 1900	42:14, 102:31-33	2	937	
		X	201	Dwelling	c. 1895	42:15		938	
X			315	Dwelling	c. 1910	42:16		939	

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			LOIS ST.					
X			101	Dwelling	c. 1925	42:32		1965
			LONZO					
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1910	35:20		1927
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1930	35:21		1926
			E MADISON					
		X	300	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	55:2	1	928
		X	300 BLK	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:13	1	927
			W MADISON					
		X	400 BLK	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	107:30-33	3	1966
			E MAIN					
		X	101	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1912	56:28	4	544
	X		110-14	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	55:22	2	645
X			201	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	56:29	1	545
	X		203	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	56:30		546
	X		205	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	56:31		547
		X	206	Dwelling	c. 1860	55:23	3	646
X			207	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	56:32		548
	X		209-11	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	56:33		549
X			213	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	56:34		550
	X		215-17	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	56:35		551
X			300 BLK	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	34:15		554
X			301	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	57:2	2	552
X			303	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	34:16		553
X			419	Dwelling	c. 1925	34:14		555
	X		420	Dwelling	c. 1900	16:31, 97:7	1	647
X			421	Dwelling	c. 1925	34:13		556
X			422	Dwelling	c. 1900	16:32		648
		X	423	Dwelling	c. 1900	34:12, 93:7-8		557
		X	425	Dwelling	c. 1920	34:11, 93:5-6	1	558
	X		428	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:33, 97:6		649
X			431	Dwelling	c. 1920	34:10		559
X			433	Dwelling	c. 1900	34:9		560
	X		439	Dwelling	c. 1900	34:8, 93:4	0	561
		X	441	Comm. Bldg.	1893	34:7, 93:1-3	2	562
X			501	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	34:6		563
		X	502	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	16:34, 97:4-5	2	560
X			504	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:35		651
	X		508	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1925	16:36, 97:1-3	2	652
	X		509	Dwelling	c. 1895	34:5, 92:34-35	1	564

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			E MAIN cont.						
X			510	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	17:2		653	
X			512	Dwelling	c. 1935	17:3		654	
	X		600	Dwelling	c. 1895	17:4, 96:35-36	1	655	
	X		601	Dwelling	c. 1925	34:4, 92:33		565	
X			603	Dwelling	c. 1930	34:3		566	
	X		604	Dwelling	c. 1920	17:5		656	
	X		605	Dwelling	c. 1900	34:2, 92:31-32		567	
X			606	Dwelling	c. 1920	17:6		657	
X			607	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:36, 92:30		568	
X			611	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:35		569	
X			612	Dwelling	c. 1905	17:7		658	
		X	613	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:34, 92:29		570	
X			614	Dwelling	c. 1925	17:8, 96:34		659	
X			615	Dwelling	c. 1930	33:33		571	
		X	616	Dwelling	c. 1920	17:9		660	
	X		617	Dwelling	c. 1900	33:32, 92:28	1	572	
	X		701	Dwelling	c. 1900	33:31		573	
X			703	Dwelling	c. 1900	33:30, 92:27		574	
		X	705	Dwelling	c. 1900	33:29, 92:26	1	575	
X			706	Dwelling	c. 1910	17:10		661	
		X	707	Dwelling	c. 1900	33:28, 92:24-25	2	576	
X			709	Dwelling	c. 1930	33:27		577	
X			711	Dwelling	c. 1930	33:26		578	
X			712	Dwelling	c. 1915	17:11		662	
X			714	Dwelling	c. 1925	17:12		663	
X			717	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:25		579	
X			718	Dwelling	c. 1925	17:13		664	
X			719	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:24		580	
		X	720	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1925	17:14		665	
X			800-A	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:15, 96:31-33		666	
		X	800-B	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:16, 96:32		667	
X			802	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:17		668	
X			803	Dwelling	c. 1915	33:23, 92:23		581	
X			806	Dwelling	c. 1920	17:18		669	
X			807	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:22		582	
X			810	Dwelling	c. 1925	17:19		670	
X			817	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1940	33:21		583	
X			900	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:20		671	
X			902	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:21		672	
		X	905	Dwelling	c. 1920	33:20, 92:22	2	584	
X			908	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:22		673	
X			909	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:19		585	
		X	911	Dwelling	c. 1920	33:18, 92:21		586	
		X	913	Dwelling	c. 1895	33:17, 92:20	1	587	
X			914	Dwelling	c. 1920	17:23		674	
X			917	Dwelling	c. 1900	33:16		588	
X			1001	Dwelling	c. 1930	33:15		589	
X			1002	Dwelling	c. 1925	17:24		675	
X			1003	Dwelling	c. 1930	33:14		590	
X			1004	Dwelling	c. 1925	17:25		676	
X			1100 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:26		677	

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			E MAIN cont.					
X			1103	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:13		591
X			1105	Dwelling	c. 1905	33:12		592
X			1204	Dwelling	c. 1935	17:27		678
	X		1205	Dwelling	c. 1925	33:11, 92:19		593
X			1206	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:28		679
X			1207	Dwelling	c. 1910	33:10		594
X			1301	Dwelling	c. 1930	33:9		595
X			1303	Dwelling	c. 1930	33:8		596
X			1304	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:29		680
X			1305	Dwelling	c. 1930	33:7		597
	X		1401	Dwelling	c. 1905	33:6, 92:18		598
X			1402	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:30		681
X			1406	Dwelling	c. 1930	17:31		682
X			1409	Dwelling	c. 1930	33:5		599
X			1413	Dwelling	c. 1920	33:4		600
			W MAIN					
		X	100	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	56:27	4	543
		X	108	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1905	56:26	3	542
		X	110	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	56:25	1	541
		X	112	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	56:24	1	540
		X	114	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1894	56:23	5	539
		X	208-10	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1895	56:22	3	538
	X		209	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	55:21	2	644
	X		300-06	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	56:21	2	537
		X	315	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	55:20	2	643
		X	404	Dwelling	c. 1895	46:13, 69:18-19	1	536
		X	410	Dwelling	c. 1910	46:12, 69:15-17	2	535
		X	411	Dwelling	c. 1895	38:28, 63:10-11	1	642
		X	414	Dwelling	c. 1895	46:11, 69:12-14	1	534
		X	417	Dwelling	c. 1890	38:29, 63:12-13	2	641
	X		500	Dwelling	c. 1900	46:10, 69:10-11	1	533
		X	501	Instit. Bldg.	1916	38:30, 63:14-17	3	640
	X		503	Dwelling	c. 1905	38:31		639
X			510	Dwelling	c. 1910	46:9	2	532
X			509	Dwelling	c. 1900	38:32		638
		X	511	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1925	38:33, 63:18-20		637
		X	512	Dwelling	1868	46:8, 69:6-9	8	531
		X	515	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1905	38:34, 63:21-27	6	636
		X	600	Dwelling	1904	46:7, 68:24-5	5	530
		X	605	Dwelling	c. 1895	38:35, 63:28-29	1	635
X			609	Dwelling	c. 1905	38:36		634
		X	700	Dwelling	c. 1910	46:6, 68:22-3	2	529
		X	701	Dwelling	c. 1915	39:2, 63:30-34		633
		X	705	Dwelling	c. 1910	39:3, 63:32-36	2	632
X			707	Dwelling	c. 1905	39:4		631
		X	708	Dwelling	c. 1915	46:5, 68:20-21	2	528

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Site Number	
			W MAIN cont.						
		X	711	Dwelling	c. 1905	39:5, 64:10-11	1	630	
	X		712	Dwelling	c. 1935	46:4, 68:18-19, 69:2	2	527	
		X	716	Dwelling	c. 1900	46:3, 68:15-17, 69:1	4	526	
		X	717	Dwelling	c. 1915	39:6, 64:2-9	6	629	
		X	808	Dwelling	1889	46:2, 68:12-35	2	525	
	X		809	Dwelling	c. 1880	39:7, 64:12-13	1	628	
		X	813	Dwelling	1892	39:8, 64:14-17, 65:30	4	627	
		X	814	Dwelling	c. 1915	45:36, 68:9-11	1	524	
X			817	Dwelling	c. 1890	39:9		626	
		X	818	Dwelling	c. 1925	45:35, 68:7-8	1	523	
	X		819	Dwelling	c. 1930	39:10		625	
		X	902	Dwelling	c. 1895	45:34, 68:2-34	5	522	
		X	903	Dwelling	1916	39:11, 64:18-22	3	624	
	X		905	Dwelling	c. 1895	39:12		623	
		X	906	Dwelling	c. 1905	45:33, 67:33-35, 68:1	4	521	
X			910	Dwelling	c. 1930	45:32		520	
		X	912	Dwelling	c. 1895	45:31, 67:30-32	2	519	
		X	1000	Dwelling	c. 1895	45:30, 67:27-32 68: 32	3	518	
		X	1001	Dwelling	c. 1900	39:13, 64:23-24	1	622	
	X		1005	Dwelling	c. 1900	39:14, 64:25-26	1	621	
		X	1008	Dwelling	1898	45:29, 67:24-26	3	517	
	X		1009	Dwelling	c. 1900	39:15, 64:27	1	620	
X			1012	Dwelling	c. 1910	45:28		516	
	X		1015	Dwelling	c. 1900	39:16, 64:28		619	
X			1016	Dwelling	c. 1895	45:27		515	
		X	1020	Dwelling	1891	45:26, 67:20-23	4	514	
		X	1021	Dwelling	c. 1920	39:17, 64:29		618	
		X	1022	Dwelling	1894	45:25, 67:15-19, 68:30-31	6	513	
X			1023	Dwelling	c. 1920	39:18		617	
X			1025	Dwelling	c. 1910	39:19		616	
		X	1026	Dwelling	1902	45:24, 67:12-14	3	512	
		X	1030	Dwelling	c. 1900	45:23, 67:10-11, 68:29	2	511	
	X		1034	Dwelling	c. 1900	45:22, 67:8-9, 68:28	1	510	
	X		1103	Dwelling	c. 1910	39:20, 64:30-31	1	615	
	X		1105	Dwelling	c. 1910	39:21		614	
	X		1107	Dwelling	c. 1915	39:22	1	613	
		X	1109	Dwelling	c. 1915	39:23, 64:32-33	1	612	
		X	1121	Dwelling	c. 1900	39:24, 64:34-36	2	611	
		X	1203	Dwelling	1891	39:25, 65:2-9	8	610	
X			1202	Dwelling	c. 1920	45:21		509	
		X	1206	Dwelling	c. 1915	45:20, 67:4-7	4	508	
		X	1209	Dwelling	c. 1915	39:26, 65:14-15	1	609	
	X		1210	Dwelling	c. 1915	45:19, 67:3		507	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
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			W MAIN cont.						
	X		1214	Dwelling	c. 1910	45:18, 67:1-2	1	506	
		X	1300 BLK	Park	c. 1889	45:17, 65:13		496	
		X	1303	Dwelling	c. 1895	39:27, 65:16-19		608	
		X	1307	Dwelling	c. 1915	39:28, 65:20-21		607	
	X		1314	Dwelling	c. 1915	45:16, 66:35		505	
	X		1316	Dwelling	c. 1915	45:15, 66:34		504	
	X		1406	Dwelling	c. 1900	45:14, 66:32-33	1	503	
		X	1408	Dwelling	1898	45:13, 66:29-31	4	502	
X			1410	Dwelling	c. 1910	45:12		501	
		X	1500	Dwelling	c. 1895	45:11, 66:23-28	4	500	
		X	1502	Dwelling	c. 1910	45:10, 66:21-22	2	499	
X			1503	Dwelling	c. 1910	39:29		606	
X			1505	Dwelling	c. 1920	39:30		605	
X			1506	Dwelling	c. 1900	45:9, 66:20		498	
		X	1507	Dwelling	c. 1905	39:31, 65:23	2	604	
		X	1518	Dwelling	c. 1910	45:8		497	
			MARTHA						
X			1208	Dwelling	c. 1935	25:28A		115	
X			1209	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:5		116	
		X	1210	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:29A		114	
			E MARVIN						
		X	100 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	1939	7:22-23, 99:15-16	3	155	
		X	206	Dwelling	c. 1895	2:20, 88:20-23, 93:28-31	5	218	
	X		300	Dwelling	c. 1890	2:21, 88:24-26, 93:32	4	219	
	X		301	Dwelling	c. 1935	7:24		156	
		X	304	Dwelling	c. 1890	2:22, 88:27-30	3	220	
	X		308	Dwelling	c. 1920	2:23		221	
		X	309	Dwelling	c. 1920	7:25, 90:19-20	2	157	
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1915	2:24, 88:31		222	
	X		311	Dwelling	c. 1935	7:26		158	
X			313	Dwelling	c. 1905	7:27, 90:21		159	
	X		314	Dwelling	c. 1930	2:25, 88:32	1	223	
		X	317	Dwelling	c. 1890	7:28, 90:22-24	2	160	
	X		319	Dwelling	c. 1905	7:29, 90:25-26	2	161	
	X		323	Dwelling	c. 1905	7:30, 90:27-33	1	162	
X			400	Dwelling	c. 1920	2:26		224	
		X	401	Dwelling	c. 1924	7:31, 90:29-32	3	163	
X			404	Dwelling	c. 1935	2:27		225	
	X		407	Dwelling	c. 1920	7:32, 90:34	1	164	
		X	411	Dwelling	c. 1900	7:33, 90:35	1	165	
	X		501	Dwelling	c. 1905	7:34, 91:1		166	
X			504	Dwelling	c. 1900	4:35A		226	
	X		512	Dwelling	c. 1920	2:28, 88:33	1	227	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number	
			E MARVIN cont.						
		X	603-05	Dwelling	c. 1900	7:35, 91:2-4	2	167	
	X		606	Dwelling	c. 1895	2:29, 88:34-35	1	228	
	X		610	Dwelling	c. 1890	2:30, 88:36-89:2	2	229	
	X		613	Dwelling	c. 1920	7:36, 91:5-7	2	168	
	X		614	Dwelling	c. 1900	2:31, 89:3-4	2	230	
X			616	Dwelling	c. 1920	2:32		231	
	X		617	Dwelling	c. 1900	8:3, 91:8	1	169	
		X	621	Dwelling	c. 1920	8:4, 91:9-10	2	170	
X			622	Dwelling	c. 1900	2:33		232	
	X		703	Dwelling	c. 1925	9:16, 91:11	1	171	
		X	712	Dwelling	c. 1890	13:7, 89:5-9	3	233	
		X	714	Dwelling	c. 1905	13:8, 89:10-12	2	234	
	X		717	Dwelling	c. 1895	9:17, 91:12	1	172	
	X		721	Dwelling	c. 1895	9:18, 91:13		173	
X			800	Dwelling	c. 1895	13:9		235	
X			805	Dwelling	c. 1905	9:19		174	
	X		806	Dwelling	c. 1895	13:10, 89:13-15	2	236	
	X		809	Dwelling	c. 1900	9:20, 91:14		175	
X			810	Dwelling	c. 1925	13:11		237	
	X		900	Dwelling	c. 1900	13:12, 89:16-18	1	238	
X			901	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	9:21		176	
X			902	Dwelling	c. 1920	13:13, 105:11		239	
	X		904	Dwelling	c. 1910	13:14, 105:12-14	2	240	
		X	906	Dwelling	c. 1895	13:15, 105:15-17	2	241	
	X		911	Dwelling	c. 1905	9:22, 91:15	1	177	
		X	912	Dwelling	c. 1895	13:16, 105:18-20	4	242	
	X		915	Dwelling	c. 1900	9:23, 91:16	1	178	
	X		919	Dwelling	c. 1900	9:24, 91:17		179	
	X		920	Dwelling	c. 1920	13:17		243	
X			921	Dwelling	c. 1915	9:25		180	
	X		922	Dwelling	c. 1900	13:18, 105:21-22	2	244	
	X		1002	Dwelling	c. 1895	13:19, 105:23-24	2	245	
	X		1006	Dwelling	c. 1895	13:20, 105:25-26	2	246	
X			1010	Dwelling	c. 1925	13:21		247	
	X		1012	Dwelling	c. 1910	13:22, 105:27	1	248	
		X	1104	Dwelling	1885	13:23, 105:28-35	8	249	
	X		1105	Dwelling	c. 1925	9:26, 91:20		181	
X			1106	Dwelling	c. 1925	13:24		250	
X			1107	Dwelling	c. 1925	9:27	1	182	
	X		1109	Dwelling	c. 1925	9:28, 91:21	1	183	
		X	1201	Dwelling	1888	9:29, 91:22-28	8	184	
		X	1208	Dwelling	1892	13:25, 106:2-4	3	251	
		X	1212	Dwelling	c. 1895	13:26, 106:5-7	2	252	
		X	1219	Dwelling	1904	9:30, 91:29-30	3	185	
X			1220	Dwelling	c. 1925	13:27		253	
		X	1301	Dwelling	c. 1905	9:31, 91:31-34	3	186	
		X	1303	Dwelling	c. 1875	9:32, 91:35-92:2	2	187	
X			1307	Dwelling	c. 1905	9:33		188	
X			1310	Dwelling	c. 1925	13:28		254	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
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			E MARVIN cont.					
X			1314	Dwelling	c. 1900	13:29		255
	X		1315	Dwelling	c. 1905	9:34, 92:2	1	189
X			1320	Dwelling	c. 1905	13:30, 106:8		256
X			1327	Dwelling	c. 1930	9:35	0	190
		X	1333	Dwelling	1893	9:36, 92:3-5	4	191
		X	1400	Dwelling	1892	13:31, 106:9-10	2	257
	X		1404	Dwelling	c. 1900	13:32, 106:11-12	1	258
X			1405	Dwelling	c. 1930	37:8		192
			W MARVIN					
	X		113	Dwelling	c. 1900	41:11, 93:33-34		217
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1900	41:12		216
	X		119	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	41:13, 93:35	1	215
	X		207	Dwelling	c. 1900	41:14, 94:1-2	2	214
	X		407	Dwelling	c. 1905	41:15, 76:2-7	2	213
		X	411	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:16, 76:3-8	4	212
		X	412	Dwelling	1893	42:10, 79:33-35, 80:1-2	7	154
		X	414	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:9, 79:28-32	4	153
		X	415	Dwelling	c. 1910	41:17, 76:9-15	6	211
	X		502	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:8		152
	X		514	Dwelling	c. 1905	42:7, 79:25-27	2	151
		X	603	Dwelling	1912	41:18, 76:16-21	7	210
X			607	Dwelling	c. 1930	41:19		209
	X		611	Dwelling	c. 1905	41:20, 76:22-25	4	208
		X	707	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:21, 76:26-28	3	207
	X		708	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:6, 79:23-24	1	150
X			803	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:22, 76:33-34	1	206
		X	807	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:23, 76:29-32	4	205
X			809	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:24		204
	X		900	BLK Object	c. 1910	42:5		149
	X		901	Dwelling	c. 1910	41:25	1	203
		X	902	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:4, 79:16-22	8	148
	X		905	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:27, 76:35-36	2	202
		X	909	Dwelling	c. 1910	41:28, 77:1-3	5	201
		X	910	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:3, 79:11-15	5	147
	X		913	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:29, 77:4-5	3	200
	X		1000	Dwelling	c. 1910	42:2, 79:10	1	146
X			1101	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:30		199
	X		1104	Dwelling	c. 1930	42:1	1	145
		X	1107	Dwelling	c. 1910	41:31, 77:6-7	1	198
X			1111	Dwelling	c. 1920	41:32		197
X			1115	Dwelling	c. 1920	41:33		196
	X		1119	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:34, 77:8	1	195
X			1201	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:35		194
	X		1203	Dwelling	c. 1915	41:36, 77:9	1	193

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Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
MAYPEARL RD.								
X			619	Dwelling	c. 1895	54:12		1379
	X		621	Dwelling	c. 1895	54:11, 101:12-13		1380
	X		623	Dwelling	c. 1895	54:10, 101:11		1381
		X	625	Dwelling	c. 1900	54:9, 101:7-10	4	1382
X			704	Dwelling	c. 1900	54:8, 100:13		1371
	X		708	Dwelling	c. 1900	54:7, 100:14		1372
X			710	Dwelling	c. 1935	54:6		1373
X			713	Dwelling	c. 1925	54:5		1383
		X	803	Dwelling	c. 1895	54:4, 101:3-6	2	1384
X			815	Dwelling	c. 1900	54:3		1385
		X	816	Dwelling	c. 1885	53:34, 100:15-22	5	1374
X			825	Dwelling	c. 1900	54:2, 101:2	1	1386
X			826	Dwelling	c. 1900	53:33		1375
X			828	Dwelling	c. 1930	53:32		1376
X			829	Dwelling	c. 1925	54:1		1387
	X		830	Dwelling	c. 1890	53:31, 100:23-24	1	1377
X			832	Dwelling	c. 1935	53:30		1378
X			835	Dwelling	c. 1900	53:35		1388
		X	901	Dwelling	c. 1890	53:28-29, 100:26-33	6	1389
MCCLAIN								
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1890	51:22		1633
	X		105	Dwelling	c. 1880	51:21		1634
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1900	5:8		1632
X			112	Dwelling	c. 1925	5:7		1631
	X		114	Dwelling	c. 1920	5:6		1630
X			114 1/2	Dwelling	c. 1920	5:5		1629
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1890	51:23		1635
X			116	Dwelling	c. 1920	5:4		1628
X			118	Dwelling	c. 1900	5:3		1627
X			119	Dwelling	c. 1915	51:24		1636
X			120	Dwelling	c. 1900	5:2		1626
MCKENZIE								
	X		107	Dwelling	c. 1900	7:21, 94:3	1	123
	X		111	Dwelling	c. 1915	7:20, 99:17	1	124
X			115	Dwelling	c. 1890	7:19		125
	X		117	Dwelling	c. 1920	7:18, 99:18		126
X			119	Dwelling	c. 1900	7:17		127
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1900	7:16		128
X			213	Dwelling	c. 1925	7:15		129
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1920	2:14		130
X			314	Dwelling	c. 1930	2:15		131
X			316	Dwelling	c. 1910	2:16		132

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			E MCMILLAN					
	X		206	Dwelling	c. 1905	49:9		386
			W MCMILLAN					
X			200 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1958	40:27A		395
X			301	Dwelling	c. 1920	40:26A		394
	X		305	Dwelling	c. 1920	40:25A, 103:35	1	393
	X		403	Dwelling	c. 1925	40:24A, 103:36		392
	X		405	Dwelling	c. 1925	40:23A		391
	X		407	Dwelling	c. 1925	40:22A		390
	X		415	Dwelling	c. 1925	40:21A, 104:2	2	389
	X		417	Dwelling	c. 1895	40:20A		388
X			503	Dwelling	c. 1895	40:19A		387
			MCQUEIN					
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1900	52:30		425
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1935	52:29		426
			N MONROE					
X			200	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:16		1313
	X		210	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	57:15	1	1312
		X	308	Instit. Bldg.	1887	50:14, 85:22-26	3	1311
X			400 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	1943	48:4		1300
		X	401	Dwelling	c. 1890	47:36, 85:27-30	3	1303
X			409	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:2		1302
X			410	Dwelling	c. 1890	50:15		1310
X			411	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:3		1301
X			414	Dwelling	c. 1910	50:16		1309
	X		418	Dwelling	c. 1905	50:17, 85:31-32	1	1308
X			422	Dwelling	c. 1910	50:18		1307
X			432	Dwelling	c. 1910	50:19		1306
	X		508	Dwelling	c. 1890	50:20, 85:33	1	1305
		X	510	Dwelling	c. 1895	50:21, 86:2-35	2	1304
			S MONROE					
		X		Barn	c. 1915			1314
			MONTGOMERY					
	X		108	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:19		371
	X		110	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:18		372
X			112	Dwelling	c. 1920	3:17		373

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			MONTGOMERY cont.					
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:16		374
			MUNCHUS					
X			101	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:23		1851
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1935	29:24		1852
X			104	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:28		1855
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:25		1853
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:27		1856
X			111	Dwelling	c. 1925	29:26		1854
			MURDOCK					
		X	200	Dwelling	c. 1900	31:35, 95:22-23		375
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1920	31:34		376
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:33		377
	X		206	Dwelling	c. 1900	31:32, 95:20-21		378
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1910	31:31		379
X			211	Dwelling	c. 1900	18:20		382
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:30		380
X			215	Dwelling	c. 1900	18:21		383
X			216	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:29		381
			MYERS					
X			104	Dwelling	c. 1930	35:16		1933
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1930	35:15		1932
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1930	35:14		1930
X			205	Dwelling	c. 1925	35:13		1931
			ODOM					
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1930	40:12A		260
			OLDHAM					
		X	201	Dwelling	c. 1895	12:35, 89:19-24	4	352
		X	202	Dwelling	c. 1890	3:7, 87:12-15, 89:5	3	362
		X	205	Dwelling	c. 1890	12:34, 89:26-28	2	353
		X	208	Dwelling	c. 1890	3:8, 87:16-19, 89:29	2	363
		X	304	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:9, 87:20-22	2	364
		X	305	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:33, 89:30-31	4	354
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1910	3:10, 87:23-25	2	365
X			307	Dwelling	c. 1900	12:32, 89:32-33	1	355

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Site Number	
			OLDHAM cont.						
	X		309	Dwelling	c. 1900	12:31, 89:34-35	1	356	
	X		400	Dwelling	c. 1925	3:11, 87:26-27, 89:36	2	366	
		X	401	Dwelling	1894	12:30, 90:2-6	3	357	
		X	402	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:12, 87:28-29 90:1	2	367	
X			404	Dwelling	c. 1925	3:13		368	
		X	407	Dwelling	c. 1890	12:29, 90:7-14	5	358	
		X	408	Dwelling	c. 1890	3:14, 87:30-35, 88:2	5	369	
X			501	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:28		359	
		X	502	Dwelling	c. 1888	3:15, 88:3-10	6	370	
X			505	Dwelling	c. 1920	12:27, 90:15		360	
	X		601	Dwelling	c. 1920	12:26, 90:16	1	361	
			OLIVE						
	X		311	Dwelling	c. 1935	51:34		1136	
			ONIDA						
X		X	101	Dwelling	c. 1895	52:25		1938	
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1900	52:24		1939	
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1920	52:23		1937	
			OPAL						
X			104	Dwelling	c. 1935	42:26		949	
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:25		948	
X			200	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:27		950	
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:28		951	
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:29		952	
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1915	42:30		953	
			OVERHILL						
		X	201	Dwelling	c. 1920	51:33, 103:31-34	1	1	
			E PARKS						
	X		201	Dwelling	c. 1900	12:15		270	
X			203	Dwelling	c. 1930	12:16		271	
X			205	Dwelling	c. 1930	12:17		272	
X			300	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:6, 88:12		294	
	X		301	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	12:18, 99:19	2	273	
X			302	Dwelling	c. 1930	3:5		295	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			E PARKS cont.					
X			304	Dwelling	c. 1930	3:4		296
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:3, 88:13		297
X			307	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	12:19		274
X			308	Dwelling	c. 1900	3:2		298
X			309	Dwelling	c. 1930	12:20		275
X			309 1/2	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:21		275
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1900	2:36, 88:14-15	1	299
		X	312	Dwelling	c. 1900	2:35, 88:16-17	1	300
		X	313	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:22, 90:17-18	1	277
X			315	Dwelling	c. 1925	12:23		278
X			506	Dwelling	c. 1900	2:34, 88:18-19	1	301
X			507	Dwelling	c. 1930	12:24		279
X			509	Dwelling	c. 1930	12:25		280
X			603	Dwelling	c. 1925	30:35		281
		X	605	Dwelling	c. 1900	30:36, 99:20	1	282
X			606	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:7		302
X			607	Dwelling	c. 1925	31:2		283
X			608	Dwelling	c. 1905	15:8		303
		X	609	Dwelling	c. 1900	31:3, 99:21-22		284
X			611	Dwelling	c. 1925	31:4		285
X			614	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:9		304
X			700	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:10		305
		X	702	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:11		306
			W PARKS					
X			203	Dwelling	c. 1920	41:10		293
X			405	Dwelling	c. 1920	41:9		292
		X	407	Dwelling	c. 1920	41:8, 59:24-25	1	291
		X	409	Dwelling	c. 1920	41:7, 59:23	1	290
X			410	Dwelling	c. 1920	49:2		269
X			412	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:36		268
X			414	Dwelling	c. 1930	48:35		267
		X	416	Dwelling	c. 1930	48:34		266
		X	501	Dwelling	c. 1920	41:6, 59:21-22	1	289
X			502	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:33, 61:10, 105:5	2	265
		X	504	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:32, 61:11, 105:6	1	264
X			506	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:31		263
X			508	Dwelling	c. 1930	48:30		262
X			512	Dwelling	c. 1925	48:29		261
		X	515	Dwelling	c. 1920	41:4, 59:20	2	288
X			517	Dwelling	c. 1910	41:3		287
		X	601	Dwelling	c. 1910	41:5		286
			PASLEY					
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1925	43:3A		944

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			PATRICK					
	X		219	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1930	47:13		1095
		X	221	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:12, 98:28-30	2	1094
		X	232	Dwelling	c. 1905	50:2, 80:12-13		1097
		X	233	Dwelling	1899	47:11, 98:31-35	3	1093
X			236	Dwelling	c. 1920	50:1		1096
		X	239	Dwelling	c. 1920	47:10, 99:1-2	1	1092
	X		243	Dwelling	c. 1925	47:9, 99:3-4	1	1091
			PECAN					
X			100	Dwelling	c. 1920	14:17, 91:18-19		64
X			209	Dwelling	c. 1910	9:13		67
		X	211	Dwelling	c. 1895	9:15, 94:17-18		66
		X	219	Dwelling	c. 1900	9:14, 94:16		65
X			220	Dwelling	c. 1900	14:16		63
X			302	Dwelling	c. 1930	14:15		62
X			304	Dwelling	c. 1920	14:14		61
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1915	14:13		60
			PENN					
		X	209	Dwelling	c. 1890	7:12, 99:11-12	1	117
		X	213	Dwelling	c. 1900	7:13, 99:13-14	1	118
X			215	Dwelling	c. 1925	7:14		119
			PENN RD.					
X				Dwelling	c. 1930	37:35		1958
			PERRY					
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:21		445
X			302	Dwelling	c. 1900	36:20		446
X			308	Dwelling	c. 1925	36:19		447
X			408	Dwelling	c. 1935	36:18		448
X			600	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:17		449
X			604	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:16		450
X			702	Dwelling	c. 1930	36:15		451
X			710	Dwelling	c. 1925	36:14		452
			PETERS					
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1900	31:26		57
X			200	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:27		58
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1910	31:28		59

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides		
			POPLAR						
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1925	49:16		385	
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1930	49:29		384	
			RICHMOND						
		X	100 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1895	28:11, 99:5-7	2	4	
			N ROGERS						
		X	101-103	Dwelling	c. 1905	56:6	6	1414	
	X		105	Dwelling	c. 1900	56:5	2	1413	
X			107	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1890	56:4	1	1412	
X			109	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	56:3	1	1411	
	X		114	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:28	2	1457	
X			116	Comm. Bldg.		57:27		1456	
		X	200	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1888	57:25-26	4	1455	
	X		200 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1974	57:24	1	1454	
			300	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:23	1	1453	
X			301	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	56:2	1	1410	
X			400	Dwelling	c. 1910	50:35		1452	
	X		402	Dwelling	c. 1910	50:34, 86:31-32	1	1451	
X			404	Dwelling	c. 1910	50:33		1450	
X			406	Dwelling	c. 1930	50:32		1449	
X			408	Dwelling	c. 1925	50:31		1448	
			500	Dwelling		86:29-30		1447	
	X		503	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:17, 83:24	1	1409	
		X	505	Dwelling	c. 1900	48:16, 83:22-23	3	1408	
		X	507	Dwelling	c. 1890	48:15, 83:19-21	4	1407	
		X	509	Dwelling	c. 1895	48:14, 83:15-18	4	1406	
		X	513	Dwelling	c. 1890	48:13, 83:13-14	2	1405	
		X	514	Dwelling	c. 1905	50:29, 86:26-28	2	1446	
	X		514	Dwelling	c. 1905	50:29	2	1446	
	X		515	Dwelling	c. 1890	48:12, 83:8-12	1	1404	
X			519	Dwelling	c. 1890	48:11, 83:6-7	1	1403	
		X	521	Dwelling	c. 1895	48:10, 82:36, 83:1-5	4	1402	
			600	Dwelling	c. 1925	50:28, 86:25		1445	
X			602	Dwelling	c. 1925	50:27		1444	
		X	603	Dwelling	c. 1915	48:9, 82:29-34	5	1401	
	X		604	Dwelling	c. 1905	50:26, 86:23-24	2	1443	
		X	607	Dwelling	c. 1905	48:8, 82:25-28	4	1400	
	X		608	Dwelling	c. 1920	50:25, 86:22	1	1442	
	X		610	Dwelling	c. 1920	50:24, 86:20-21	1	1441	
		X	611	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:7, 82:22-24	3	1399	
		X	614	Dwelling	c. 1885	50:23, 86:18-19	1	1440	
		X	615	Dwelling	c. 1890	48:6, 82:18-35	4	1398	
	X		616	Dwelling	c. 1900	50:22, 86:16-17	1	1439	
		X	619	Dwelling	c. 1920	48:5, 82:11-17	5	1397	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Site Number	
			S ROGERS						
		X	102	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	56:7	3	1415	
		X	104-112	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	56:8-9	3	1416	
		X	208-14	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1895	56:12	5	1419	
		X	114	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1905	56:10	4	1417	
		X	200-06	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	56:11	4	1418	
	X		217	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1890	57:29	2	1458	
	X		301	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	57:30	2	1459	
	X		307	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	57:31	1	1460	
X			308	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	56:13	1	1420	
X			309	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1900	57:32	1	1461	
		X	310-12	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	56:14	2	1421	
		X	311	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1905	57:33	4	1988	
		X	400 BLK	Bridge	c. 1884	54:16, 100:2-8	3	1463	
		X	401	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1914	57:34	4	1462	
X			410	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	56:16, 100:9		1423	
	X		418	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1925	56:15	2	1422	
		X	440	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1915	55:28	4	1529	
X			456	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	54:15		1369	
X			608	Dwelling	c. 1920	43:13A		1424	
		X	612	Dwelling	c. 1895	43:14A, 101:24-28	4	1425	
		X	700	Dwelling	1893	43:15A, 101:29-32	3	1426	
		X	707	Dwelling	c. 1895	44:14, 102:8-10		1465	
		X	701	Dwelling	1894	44:13, 101:33-36, 102:2-7 102:11-13	8	1464	
X			708	Dwelling	c. 1925	43:16A		1427	
X			712	Dwelling	c. 1925	43:17A		1428	
	X		900	Dwelling	c. 1910	43:18A, 102:14		1429	
X			901	Dwelling	c. 1930	44:12		1466	
X			904	Dwelling	c. 1920	43:19A		1430	
	X		906	Dwelling	c. 1920	43:20A, 102:15		1431	
X			914	Dwelling	c. 1915	43:21A		1432	
X			938	Dwelling	c. 1920	43:22A		1433	
	X		939	Dwelling	c. 1920	44:11		1467	
X			1014	Dwelling	c. 1930	43:23A		1434	
X			1026	Dwelling	c. 1930	43:24A		1435	
X			1100	Dwelling	c. 1925	43:25A		1436	
X			1106	Dwelling	c. 1935	43:26A		1437	
X			1108	Dwelling	c. 1930	43:27A		1438	
			ROSA						
	X		103	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:19, 94:4		111	
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1935	2:11, 94:5		113	
X			209	Dwelling	c. 1930	6:20		112	
			E ROSS						
X			100 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:24-25		94	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number	
			E ROSS cont.						
		X	107	Dwelling	c. 1900	7:11, 94:6-7	1	71	
	X		109	Dwelling	c. 1900	7:10		72	
	X		111	Dwelling	c. 1920	7:9	2	73	
	X		112	Dwelling	c. 1895	2:10, 94:8	1	108	
		X	113	Dwelling	c. 1895	7:8, 94:9-11	1	74	
	X		114	Dwelling	c. 1895	2:9		107	
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1925	7:7		75	
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1900	2:8		106	
	X		207	Dwelling	c. 1900	7:6		76	
	X		209	Dwelling	c. 1920	7:5, 94:12		77	
X			211	Dwelling	c. 1925	7:4		78	
X			308	Dwelling	c. 1920	2:7		105	
	X		313	Dwelling	1895	7:3, 94:13		79	
X			315	Dwelling	c. 1925	7:2		80	
X			401	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:35		81	
X			403	Dwelling	c. 1925	6:34		82	
	X		405	Dwelling	c. 1925	6:33		83	
	X		406	Dwelling	c. 1895	2:6		104	
X			408	Dwelling	c. 1925	2:5		103	
X			410	Dwelling	c. 1930	2:4		102	
	X		411	Dwelling	c. 1915	6:32, 94:14		84	
	X		501	Dwelling	c. 1900	6:31, 99:27-28	1	85	
	X		509	Dwelling	c. 1915	6:30, 99:29		86	
	X		510	Dwelling	c. 1935	2:3, 99:30-31		101	
X			512	Dwelling	c. 1935	2:2		100	
X			513	Dwelling	c. 1900	6:29		87	
X			514	Dwelling	c. 1935	1:36		99	
X			515	Dwelling	1915	6:28		88	
X			517	Dwelling	c. 1935	6:27		89	
X			519	Dwelling	c. 1935	6:26		90	
X			521	Dwelling	c. 1935	6:25		91	
X			609	Dwelling	c. 1900	14:6		92	
	X		709	Dwelling	c. 1905	14:7		93	
	X		808	Dwelling	c. 1880	14:9, 97:29-32, 99:32	2	109	
X			814	Dwelling	c. 1925	14:8		110	
			W ROSS						
X			303	Dwelling	c. 1920	15:3		98	
X			1207	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:2		97	
X			1208	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:36		70	
X			1210	Dwelling	c. 1935	23:2		69	
X			1211	Dwelling	c. 1925	14:37		96	
X			1420	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1935	23:3		68	
			ROUSSEAU						
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1930	2:19		139	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides		
			ROUSSEAU cont.						
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1925	6:24		136	
X			111	Dwelling	1930	6:23		137	
X			113	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:22		138	
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1925	2:18		140	
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1925	2:17		141	
			ROYAL						
		X	409	Dwelling	c. 1915	40:28A, 59:16-17	1	351	
X			411	Dwelling	c. 1920	40:29A		350	
X			413	Dwelling	c. 1920	40:30A		349	
	X		416	Dwelling	c. 1910	49:3, 105:3-4	1	337	
		X	500	Dwelling	c. 1915	49:4, 61:8-9 105:2	6	338	
X			501	Dwelling	c. 1925	40:31A		348	
	X		507	Dwelling	c. 1925	40:32A, 59:18-19	2	347	
X			509	Dwelling	c. 1925	40:33A		346	
X			600	Dwelling	c. 1905	49:5		339	
X			601	Dwelling	c. 1925	40:34A		345	
X			604	Dwelling	c. 1930	49:6		340	
X			605	Dwelling	c. 1920	40:35A		344	
X			606	Dwelling	c. 1920	49:7, 104:33-36	2	341	
	X		608	Dwelling	c. 1920	49:8, 104:32	1	342	
X			609	Dwelling	c. 1920	41:2		343	
			RYBURN						
		X	105	Dwelling	c. 1920	35:19		1971	
			SADLER						
X			303	Dwelling	c. 1920	31:10		1840	
			W. SECOND						
		X	500 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1917	80:6-11		134	
		X	500 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1917	48:28, 80:3-5	6	133	
X			513	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:4		135	
			SHOREWAY CIRCLE						
		X		Dwelling	c. 1920	37:32		1961	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	
			SOLON RD					
		X	617	Dwelling	1894	53:5, 107:2-9		1963
			STEPHENS					
X			124	Dwelling	c. 1930	18:26		311
X			127	Dwelling	c. 1935	31:20		307
X			128	Dwelling	c. 1935	18:25		312
X			200	Dwelling	c. 1930	18:24		313
	X		204	Dwelling	c. 1900	18:23, 95:19	1	314
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1930	18:22		315
X			211	Dwelling	c. 1905	31:19		308
X			213	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:18		309
X			215	Dwelling	c. 1925	31:17		310
			STROUD LUCAS					
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1935	53:26		1974
			SYCAMORE					
X			405	Dwelling	c. 1935	14:20		36
		X	501	Dwelling	c. 1935	14:21, 85:19-21	1	35
		X	504	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:35		19
	X		600	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:34	1	18
		X	601	Dwelling	c. 1935	14:22, 85:17	1	34
X			602	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:33		17
	X		605	Dwelling	c. 1935	14:23, 85:18	1	33
X			701	Dwelling	c. 1935	14:24		32
X			707	Dwelling	c. 1935	14:25		31
X			800	Dwelling	c. 1935	22:32		16
	X		902	Dwelling	c. 1920	22:31		15
		X	1100 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1930	22:30, 61:23-28	2	14
		X	1100 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	1902	22:29, 61:12-21	6	13
X			1123	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	14:26		30
	X		1133	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1920	14:27, 85:14-15	1	29
		X	1200 BLK	Instit. Bldg.	1911	22:28, 61:29-33	2	12
X			1207	Dwelling	c. 1925	14:28		28
	X		1209-11	Dwelling	c. 1920	14:29, 85:16	1	27
	X		1301	Dwelling	c. 1920	14:30, 85:13	1	26
X			1303-05	Dwelling	c. 1980	14:31		25
X			1306	Dwelling	c. 1905	22:27, 61:34-35		11
X			1401	Dwelling	c. 1935	14:32		24
X			1404	Dwelling	c. 1925	22:26		10
X			1405	Dwelling	c. 1935	14:33		23
X			1406	Dwelling	c. 1920	22:25		9
X			1409	Dwelling	c. 1930	14:34		22
	X		1413	Dwelling	c. 1920	14:35, 85:12		21
X			1414	Dwelling	c. 1925	22:24		8

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			SYCAMORE cont.					
X			1416	Dwelling	c. 1925	22:23		7
	X		1423	Dwelling	c. 1900	14:36, 85:7-11	3	20
	X		1424	Dwelling	1902	22:22, 85:1-6	3	6
			TEXTILE					
	X		200 BLK	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	49:10-11	1	418
			THOMPSON					
X			200	Dwelling	c. 1910	18:27		1830
X			200 1/2	Dwelling	c. 1920	18:28		1829
	X		201	Dwelling	c. 1905	31:21, 95:15-16	1	1823
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1910	18:29		1828
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1900	18:30		1827
X			205	Dwelling	c. 1930	31:22		1822
X			206	Dwelling	c. 1920	18:31		1826
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1920	18:32		1825
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1925	18:33		1824
			TUGGLE					
	X		106	Dwelling	c. 1885	52:36		1821
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1910	52:35		1820
X			109	Dwelling	c. 1910	52:32		1817
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1910	52:34		1819
X			112	Dwelling	c. 1900	52:33		1818
	X		113	Dwelling	c. 1895	52:31		1816
			TURNER					
	X		301	Dwelling	c. 1893	42:13, 102:34-36	3	936
X			551	Dwelling	c. 1920	42:11		934
X			552	Dwelling	c. 1920	42:12		935
			U.S. HWY 287 (OLD)					
X				Dwelling	c. 1910	107:34-6	5	1975
			W U.S. HWY 287 (OLD)					
X			1702	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	53:25		684
X			1712	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	53:23-24		683
	X		1809	Dwelling	c. 1905	53:22		686

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
			W U.S. HWY 287 (OLD) cont.					
X			1829	Dwelling	c. 1930	53:21		685
			N U.S. HWY 77					
		X	500 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1934	53:10-19		1271
			S U.S. HWY 77					
		X	210	Dwelling	c. 1900	37:28		1575
X			218	Dwelling	c. 1930	37:29, 103:4-9	2	1576
			UNIVERSITY					
X			103	Dwelling	c. 1925	20:12, 71:13	1	1037
X			106	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:21		1051
X			107	Dwelling	c. 1920	20:11		1036
		X	108	Dwelling	c. 1915	23:22, 72:17-19	2	1050
X			111	Dwelling	c. 1920	20:10, 71:12	1	1035
		X	114	Dwelling	c. 1930	23:23, 72:20	1	1049
		X	115	Dwelling	c. 1915	20:9, 71:10-11	2	1034
		X	119	Dwelling	c. 1920	20:8, 71:8-9	1	1033
		X	120	Dwelling	c. 1920	23:24, 72:21-22	1	1048
		X	206	Dwelling	c. 1920	23:25, 72:23	1	1047
		X	207	Dwelling	c. 1920	20:7, 71:6-7	2	1032
X			211	Dwelling	c. 1915	20:6, 71:4-5	1	1031
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1920	23:26	1	1046
		X	213	Dwelling	c. 1920	20:5, 71:2-3	1	1030
		X	218	Dwelling	c. 1923	23:27, 72:24-25	1	1045
X			300	Dwelling	c. 1910	23:28, 82:8-10	1	1044
X			301	Dwelling	c. 1920	20:4, 70:35-36	1	1029
X			304	Dwelling	c. 1930	23:29		1043
		X	305	Dwelling	c. 1900	20:3, 70:27-34	8	1028
		X	306	Dwelling	c. 1920	23:30, 72:26-27	2	1042
		X	309	Dwelling	c. 1920	19:36, 70:25-26	3	1027
		X	312	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:31, 72:28	1	1041
X			313	Dwelling	c. 1920	19:35		1026
X			315	Dwelling	c. 1920	19:34		1025
X			316	Dwelling	c. 1930	23:32		1040
X			317	Dwelling	c. 1920	19:33		1024
		X	320	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:33		1039
X			321	Dwelling	c. 1900	19:32		1023
		X	322	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:34, 72:29	1	1038
		X	325	Dwelling	c. 1920	19:31, 70:23-24	1	1022
X			327	Dwelling	c. 1930	19:30		1021

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number	
			VIRGINIA						
X			108	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:27A		1184	
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:26A		1183	
	X		111	Dwelling	c. 1915	21:18, 74:5-6	2	1157	
X			114	Dwelling	c. 1930	25:25A, 73:34-35	1	1182	
	X		115	Dwelling	c. 1920	21:19, 74:7-8	1	1156	
X			117	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:20		1155	
X			118	Dwelling	c. 1930	25:24A		1181	
X			121	Dwelling	c. 1920	21:21, 74:9-10	1	1154	
X			122	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:23A		1180	
X			123	Dwelling	1919	21:22		1153	
X			126	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:22A		1179	
X			127	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:23		1152	
X			129	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:24		1151	
	X		130	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:21A, 73:32-33	1	1178	
X			200	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:20A	1	1177	
X			202	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:19A		1176	
X			203	Dwelling	c. 1935	21:25		1150	
X			205	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:26		1149	
		X	206	Dwelling	c. 1921	25:18A, 73:30-31	3	1175	
	X		208	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:17A, 73:29		1174	
	X		210	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:16A, 73:28		1173	
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:15A		1172	
	X		213	Dwelling	c. 1920	21:27, 74:11-12	1	1148	
X			214	Dwelling	c. 1930	25:14A		1171	
		X	218	Dwelling	c. 1915	25:13A, 73:24-26	5	1170	
X			219	Dwelling	c. 1920	21:28		1147	
X			300	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:12A, 73:27	1	1169	
X			301	Dwelling	c. 1925	21:29		1146	
	X		303	Dwelling	c. 1920	21:30		1145	
X			304	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:11A		1168	
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:10A		1167	
		X	307	Dwelling	c. 1920	21:31, 74:13-14	2	1144	
X			309	Dwelling	c. 1920	21:32		1143	
X			310	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:9A		1166	
X			311	Dwelling	c. 1935	21:33		1142	
	X		312	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:8A, 73:22-23	1	1165	
X			315	Dwelling	c. 1935	21:34		1141	
	X		316	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:7A		1164	
	X		317	Dwelling	c. 1935	21:35		1140	
	X		320	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:6A, 73:20-21	1	1163	
	X		322	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:5A, 73:18-19	1	1162	
X			324	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:4A		1161	
X			325	Dwelling	c. 1935	21:36		1139	
	X		326	Dwelling	c. 1920	25:3A, 73:16-17	1	1160	
	X		327	Dwelling	c. 1920	22:2, 74:15	1	1138	
X			328	Dwelling	c. 1925	25:2A		1159	
X			329	Dwelling	c. 1920	22:3		1137	
X			330	Dwelling	c. 1920	24:36		1158	

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	
			W WATER					
X			403	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	39:33		491
		X	404	Dwelling	c. 1900	46:14, 59:26-32	7	477
X			405	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1910	39:34		491
		X	406	Dwelling	c. 1920	46:15, 59:33-34	1	476
X			408	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	46:16		475
	X		411	Dwelling	c. 1920	39:35		490
X			501	Dwelling	c. 1920	39:36	3	489
X			503	Dwelling	c. 1935	40:1A		488
X			505	Dwelling	c. 1920	40:2A		487
X			507	Dwelling	c. 1900	40:3A, 59:8		486
		X	510	Dwelling	1897	46:17, 59:35-36 60:1-3	5	474
		X	511	Dwelling	c. 1905	40:4A, 59:2-4	0	485
		X	512	Dwelling	1895	46:18, 60:4-7	4	473
X			513	Dwelling	c. 1900	40:5A		484
X			515	Dwelling	c. 1905	40:6A		483
X			516	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	46:19		472
		X	517	Dwelling	c. 1900	40:7A, 59:5-6	2	482
	X		520	Dwelling	c. 1910	46:20, 60:8	1	471
X			521	Dwelling	c. 1900	40:8A		481
	X		601	Dwelling	c. 1885	40:9A		480
		X	604	Dwelling	1869	46:21-22, 60:9-16	9	470
	X		606	Dwelling	c. 1920	46:23, 60:17		469
	X		700	Dwelling	c. 1890	46:24, 60:18-19	2	468
X			702	Dwelling	c. 1905	46:25, 60:20	1	467
X			704	Dwelling	c. 1910	46:26		466
X			706	Dwelling	c. 1925	46:27		465
		X	708	Dwelling	c. 1880	46:28, 60:21	1	464
X			709	Dwelling	c. 1900	40:10A		479
X			712	Dwelling	c. 1910	46:29, 60:22-23	1	463
	X		716	Dwelling	c. 1915	46:30, 60:24-26	3	462
		X	814	Dwelling	1895	46:31, 60:27-32	7	461
		X	816	Dwelling	c. 1900	46:32, 60:33-35	2	460
	X		818	Dwelling	c. 1900	46:33		459
X			1000 BLK	Dwelling	c. 1930	46:34		458
X			1005	Dwelling	c. 1920	40:11A		478
X			1016	Dwelling	c. 1930	46:35		457
X			1018	Dwelling	c. 1930	46:36		456
X			1028	Dwelling	c. 1895	49:12, 105:7	1	455
X			1032	Dwelling	c. 1900	49:13, 105:8	1	454
	X		1040	Dwelling	c. 1905	49:14, 105:9-10	2	453
			WEST UNIVERSITY					
X			110	Dwelling	c. 1935	23:20		1967
X			112	Dwelling	c. 1930	23:19		1020
X			119	Dwelling	c. 1925	19:19		1009
X			201	Dwelling	c. 1930	19:20		1008
	X		204	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:18		1019
X			207	Dwelling	c. 1928	19:21		1007

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Pres. Pnor.			Identification			Photographic References		Site
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides	Number
WEST UNIVERSITY cont.								
X			210	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:17		1018
X			211	Dwelling	c. 1930	19:22		1006
	X		214	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:16, 81:31	1	1017
X			301	Dwelling	c. 1925	19:23		1005
X			306	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:15		1016
	X		308	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:14, 81:32	0	1015
	X		310	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:13, 81:33	1	1014
X			311	Dwelling	c. 1920	19:24		1004
	X		313	Dwelling	c. 1920	19:25		1003
X			314	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:12		1013
X			317	Dwelling	c. 1925	19:26		1002
X			318	Dwelling	c. 1930	23:11		1012
X			320	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:10		1011
X			321	Dwelling	c. 1925	19:27		1001
X			323	Dwelling	c. 1920	19:28		1000
X			325	Dwelling	c. 1925	19:29		999
	X		326	Dwelling	c. 1925	23:9, 81:34	1	1010
WILL								
	X		106	Dwelling	c. 1880	52:4, 98:24-27	5	1728
WILLIAMS								
X			102	Dwelling	c. 1935	9:11		1694
	X		110	Dwelling	c. 1890	9:10		1693
	X		111	Dwelling	c. 1880	5:9, 94:19-21	2	1666
X			112	Dwelling	c. 1905	9:9		1692
	X		113	Dwelling	c. 1920	5:10, 94:22	1	1665
	X		116	Dwelling	c. 1905	9:8		1691
X			117	Dwelling	c. 1925	5:11		1664
X			119	Dwelling	c. 1925	5:12		1663
	X		200	Dwelling	c. 1910	9:7		1690
	X		201	Dwelling	c. 1905	5:13, 94:23-24	1	1662
	X		202	Dwelling	c. 1915	9:6		1689
	X		206	Dwelling	c. 1915	9:5		1688
	X		207	Dwelling	c. 1920	5:14, 94:25		1661
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1900	9:4		1687
X			209	Dwelling	c. 1900	5:15		1660
X			212	Dwelling	c. 1905	9:3		1686
X			213	Dwelling	c. 1920	5:16		1659
X			214	Dwelling	c. 1915	9:2		1685
X			215	Dwelling	c. 1920	5:17		1658
	X		217	Dwelling	c. 1900	5:18, 94:26	1	1657
	X		219	Dwelling	c. 1895	5:19, 94:27-28	2	1656
	X		307	Dwelling	c. 1895	5:20, 94:29-30	1	1655
	X		310	Dwelling	c. 1900	8:36A		1684
X			402	Dwelling	c. 1900	8:35A		1683

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White - Roll:Frame	Slides	
WILLIAMS cont.								
X			403	Dwelling	c. 1930	5:21		1654
	X		404	Dwelling	c. 1900	8:34A		1682
	X		405	Dwelling	c. 1920	5:22, 94:31	1	1653
X			406	Dwelling	c. 1930	8:33A		1681
X			407	Dwelling	c. 1925	5:23		1652
X			410	Dwelling	c. 1920	8:32A		1680
		X	411	Dwelling	c. 1895	5:24, 94:32-35	2	1651
X			413	Dwelling	c. 1915	5:25		1650
	X		415	Dwelling	c. 1890	5:26, 95:1-2	3	1649
X			501	Dwelling	c. 1925	5:27, 95:3		1648
	X		502	Dwelling	c. 1900	8:31A		1679
X			504	Dwelling	c. 1915	8:30A		1678
		X	505	Dwelling	c. 1910	5:28, 95:4-7	2	1647
	X		507	Dwelling	c. 1900	5:29		1646
X			601	Dwelling	c. 1925	5:30		1645
		X	602	Dwelling	c. 1905	8:29A		1677
	X		603	Dwelling	c. 1910	5:31, 95:8		1644
		X	604	Dwelling	c. 1920	8:28A		1676
X			606	Dwelling	c. 1915	8:27A		1675
X			607	Dwelling	c. 1910	5:32		1643
X			608	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:26A		1674
X			610	Dwelling	c. 1935	8:25A		1673
		X	611	Dwelling	c. 1905	5:33-34, 95:9		1642
	X		614	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:24A		1672
	X		703	Dwelling	c. 1920	6:36		1641
X			706	Dwelling	c. 1925	8:23A		1671
X			709	Dwelling	c. 1930	5:35		1640
		X	712	Dwelling	c. 1915	8:22A		1670
	X		716	Dwelling	c. 1910	8:21A		1669
	X		804	Dwelling	c. 1900	8:19A		1668
X			806	Dwelling	c. 1935	8:20A		1667
	X		809	Dwelling	c. 1900	5:36, 95:10		1639
WYATT								
X			105	Dwelling	c. 1925	28:12		687
X			204	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:30		723
X			205	Dwelling	c. 1935	28:13		688
X			206	Dwelling	c. 1920	16:29		724
		X	207	Dwelling	c. 1900	28:14, 92:9	2	689
X			208	Dwelling	c. 1930	16:28		725
		X	210	Dwelling	c. 1920	16:27, 96:16	1	726
X			211	Dwelling	c. 1905	28:15		690
	X		212	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:26, 96:15		727
	X		213	Dwelling	c. 1910	28:16, 92:10		691
X			214	Dwelling	c. 1905	16:25		728
X			215	Dwelling	c. 1935	28:17		692
X			216	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1930	16:24		729
X			218	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:23, 96:14	1	730
X			227	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:18		693

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Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides	Number	
			WYATT						
X			228	Dwelling	c. 1920	16:22		731	
	X		300	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:21		732	
X			301	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:19		694	
	X		302	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:20		733	
X			303	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:20		695	
	X		304	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:19		734	
X			305	Dwelling	c. 1925	28:21		696	
	X		306	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:18		735	
	X		308	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:17		736	
	X		309	Dwelling	c. 1920	28:22, 92:11		697	
	X		310	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:16		737	
X			311	Dwelling	c. 1925	28:23		698	
	X		312	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:15		738	
	X		314	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:14		739	
X			316	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:13		740	
X			400	Dwelling	c. 1920	16:12		741	
X			401	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:24		699	
		X	402	Dwelling	c. 1910	16:11		742	
X			404	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:10		743	
X			405	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:25		700	
X			407	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:26		701	
X			408	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:9		744	
X			409	Dwelling	c. 1935	28:27		702	
X			410	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:8		745	
		X	412	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:7		746	
X			413	Dwelling	c. 1900	28:28		703	
X			415	Dwelling	c. 1910	28:29		704	
X			417	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:30		705	
		X	500	Instit. Bldg.	1919	16:6		747	
X			509	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:31		706	
X			510	Dwelling	c. 1925	16:5		748	
X			511	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:32		707	
		X	512-16	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1930	16:4		749	
X			513	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:33		708	
X			517	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:34		709	
X			600	Instit. Bldg.	c. 1930	16:3		750	
		X	602	Comm. Bldg.	c. 1935	16:2		751	
X			603	Dwelling	c. 1935	28:35		710	
X			609	Dwelling	c. 1930	28:36		711	
X			612	Dwelling	c. 1935	15:36		752	
X			701	Dwelling	c. 1925	29:2		712	
X			705	Dwelling	c. 1935	29:3		713	
X			706	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:35		753	
		X	901	Dwelling	c. 1900	29:4, 92:12-13	2	714	
X			906	Dwelling	c. 1935	15:34		754	
		X	908	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:33		755	
X			1000	Dwelling	c. 1935	15:32		756	
X			1003	Dwelling	c. 1930	29:5		715	
		X	1005	Dwelling	c. 1920	29:6, 92:15	1	716	
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Historic Resources Inventory

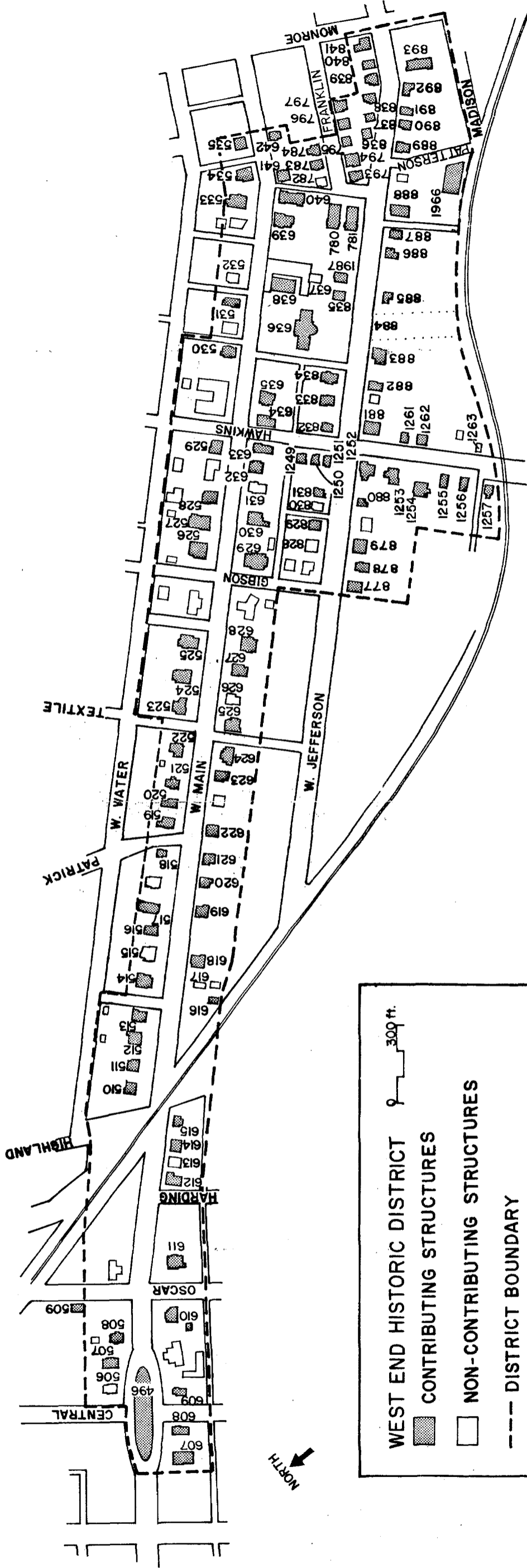
HARDY • HECK • MOORE

Pres. Prior.			Identification			Photographic References		Site Number	
Low	Med	High	Street / Number	Resource Type	Date	Black & White – Roll:Frame	Slides		
			WYATT cont.						
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X			1105	Dwelling	c. 1935	29:10		720	
	X		1107	Dwelling	c. 1905	29:11, 92:15-16	1	721	
X			1201	Dwelling	c. 1935	29:12		722	
X			1204	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:30		758	
	X		1304	Dwelling	c. 1900	15:29		759	
X			1314	Dwelling	c. 1925	15:28		760	

Appendix B

Large map not available at present

Appendix C



WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT 0 300 ft.

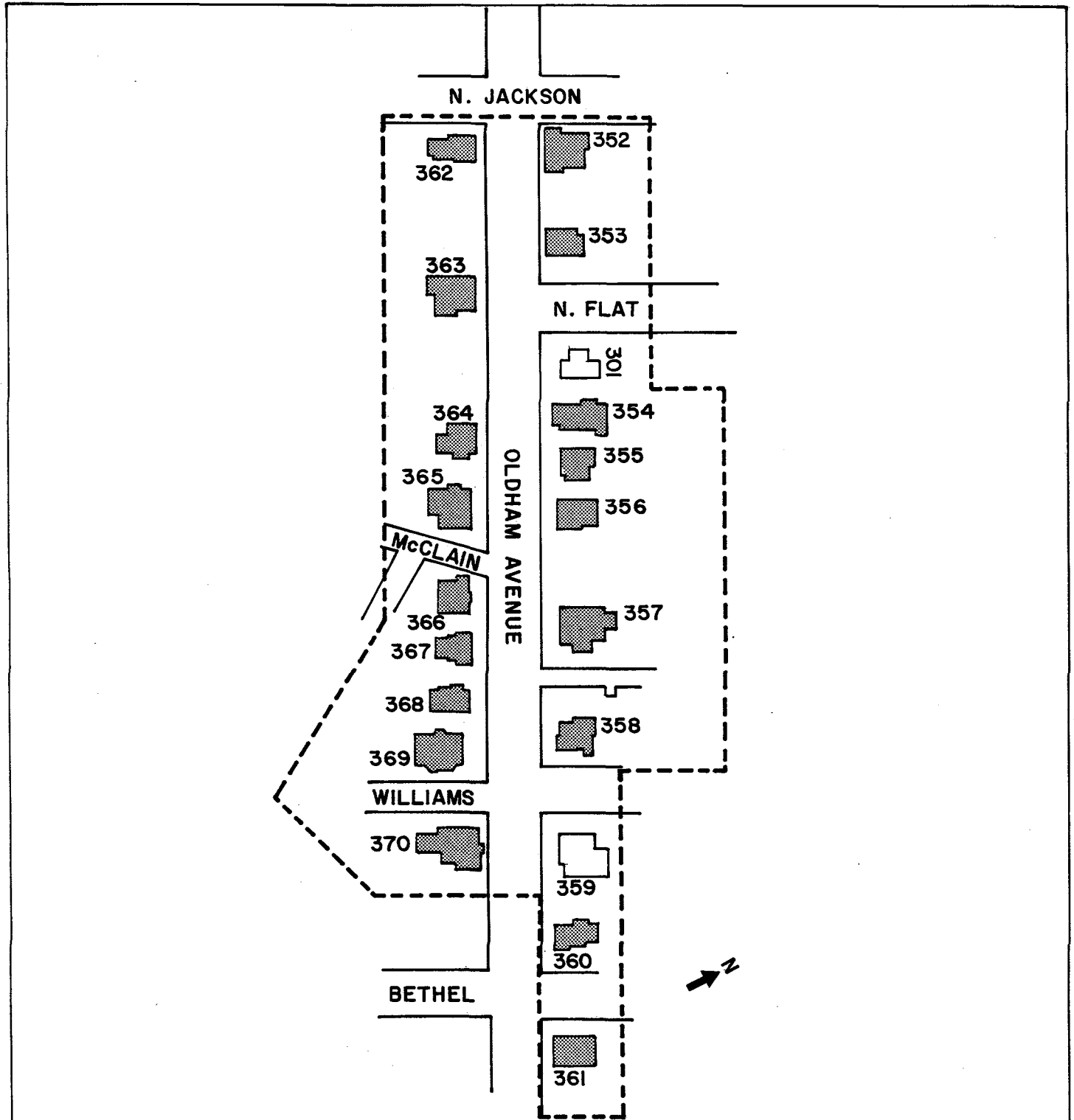
■ CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

□ NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES



--- DISTRICT BOUNDARY


HARDY HECK MOORE
AUGUST 1985

Appendix D

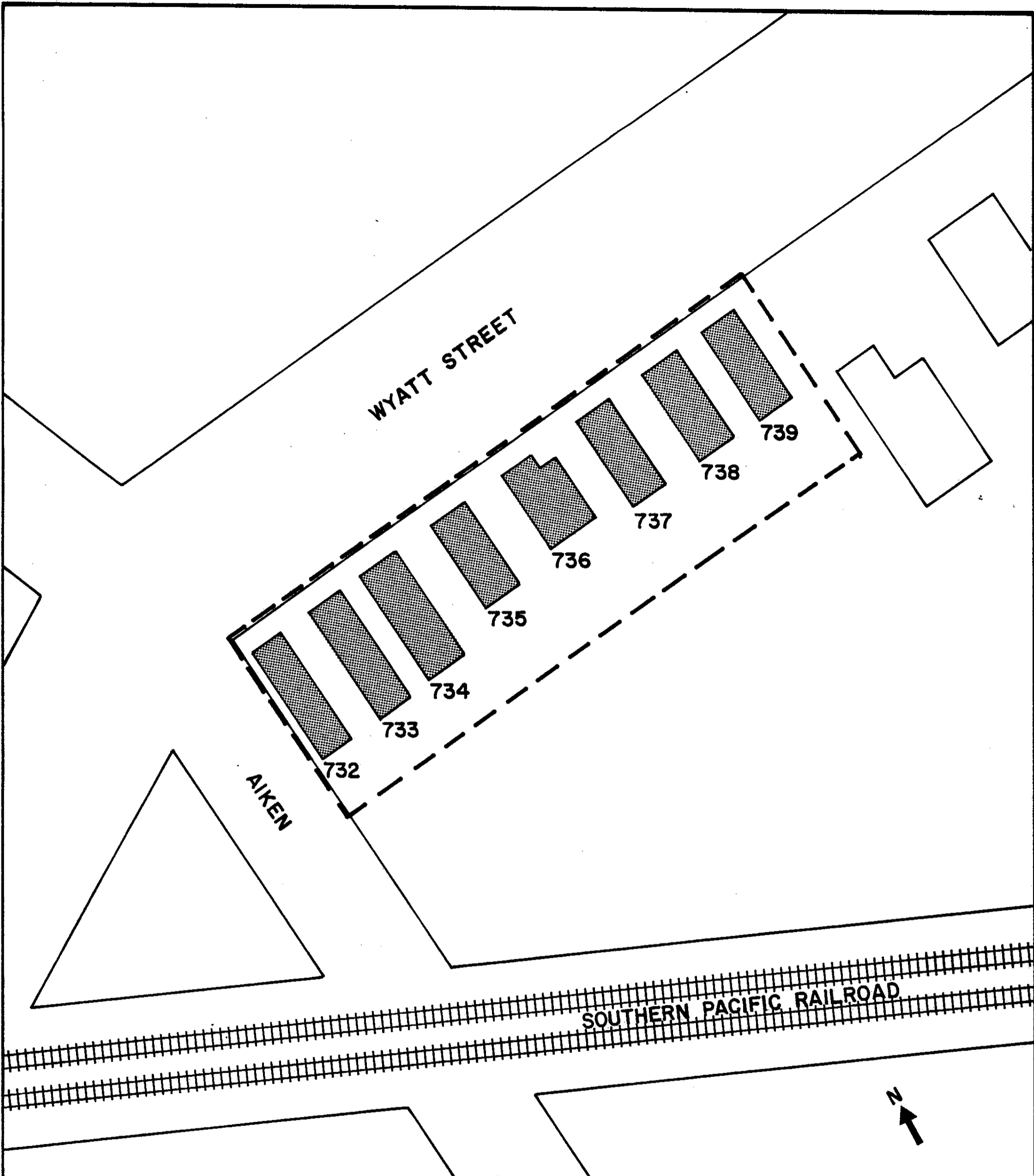


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


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 NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
 --- DISTRICT BOUNDARY

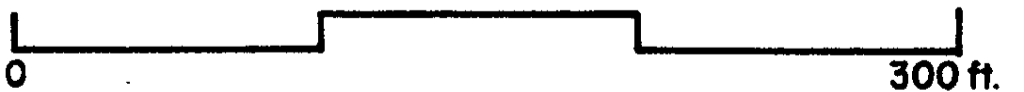
0  400 ft.

Appendix E



WYATT STREET SHOTGUN HOUSES HISTORIC DISTRICT

-  CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY



Appendix F

SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAM IN TEXAS

The National Register of Historic Places is a comprehensive catalogue of our nation's cultural resources. It is our nation's official acknowledgement, its honor roll, of properties significant in American history, architecture and archeology. Properties of state and local as well as national significance are selected. Compositely, they provide a comprehensive index of the diversity of our American heritage.

Listing in the National Register denotes that the property is especially worthy of preservation, but such designation is more than just a recognition of significance. National Register designation DOES:

- serve as an authoritative guide, assisting federal, state and local governments as well as private groups and citizens to plan new development while preserving the most important vestiges of our heritage;
- guarantee a state-level review of the impact of any Federal undertaking; and
- make the property owner eligible to apply for various financial incentives:
 - 1) federal tax credits in accordance with the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 for certified rehabilitations of income-producing buildings;
 - 2) federal Historic Preservation Fund grant-in-aid assistance;
 - 3) Texas Historic Preservation Grant assistance if it is a building or structure owned by a nonprofit organization or governmental subdivision of the state.

National Register designation DOES NOT:

- require the owner to provide public access;
- obligate the owner to maintain the property;
- impose restrictive covenants of any kind (unless grant assistance is accepted).

The process of listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places is jointly conducted by the federal government, represented by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, and the state, represented by the governor-appointed State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In Texas, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission is the SHPO.

CATEGORIES OF NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Properties may be nominated to the Register in one of the five categories: district, site, building, structure or object.

A district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, with a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects which are related historically or aesthetically. (Example: Swiss Avenue Historic District, Dallas, Dallas County, an important and relatively intact early 20th century planned neighborhood.)

A site is the past location of a significant event, activity,

building or structure, usually of substantial archeological interest. (Example: Fort St. Louis Site, Victoria County, established by LaSalle in 1685 as a base for exploration and as a defense against hostile natives.)

A building is a structure, such as a house, church, barn, store or hotel, created to shelter any form of human activity. The term "buildings" may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn. (Examples: the Magoffin House, El Paso, El Paso County; or Carnegie Library, Cleburne, Johnson County.)

A structure is a man-made construction of interdependent and interrelated parts, organized in a definite pattern. It is often a large-scale engineering project. (Example: Waco Suspension Bridge, Waco, McLennan County, the longest single-span suspension bridge in the world when it was built in 1870.)

An object is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value. It may be movable by nature or design, yet related to a specific setting or environment. (Example: The 1877 barque Elissa, a sailing vessel, Galveston Island.)

The categories listed above may also be combined into a single multiple resource or thematic nomination to the National Register. A multiple resource nomination includes all historic and/or prehistoric properties within a given geographic area (such as a county or city) which are eligible for nomination. (Example: Historic Resources of Salado, Bell County.) The thematic nomination includes groups of properties related to each other by association or type. (Examples: The El Paso Commercial Buildings designed by renowned architect Henry Trost, or the Norwegian farmsteads in Bosque County.)

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Official National Park Service criteria stipulate that the properties to be listed in the National Register must possess "significance in American history, architecture, archeology and culture" and "integrity of location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and associations..." Properties must also be "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history," OR "associated with the lives of persons significant in our past," OR "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entry whose components may lack individual distinction," OR "have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

Certain properties are NOT ordinarily considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register. These include cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, structures that have had unsympathetic or inappropriate modifications, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years.

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Appendix G

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS NATIONAL REGISTER MULTIPLE-RESOURCE PRELIMINARY SUBMISSION

The DESCRIPTION and STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE included herein comprise two segments of the Waxahachie National Register Multiple-Resource Preliminary Submission, prepared in conjunction with the Historic Resource Survey. The entire nomination package, which includes extensive documentation on the eighty-four individual sites and three historic districts being recommended for National Register designation, has been presented to the Texas Historical Commission in Austin (see pages 19-22 for a complete list of the properties to be nominated). Staff members of the Texas Historical Commission will edit the nomination before its presentation to the State Board of Review, which will decide which properties meet National Register criteria. The revised version of the submission will then be forwarded to the U.S. Department of the Interior for final review and determination.

The portions of the Preliminary Submission which are included here describe and analyze the physical development of the town and the historical context within which it occurred.

DESCRIPTION

Waxahachie is a city for which sufficient written and physical records have survived to permit a detailed reconstruction of the way late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Americans built a city and created a social order. The community's diverse history is well documented in its rich remaining architectural fabric. The large number of extant turn-of-the-century structures, the handsome courthouse square, and intact late nineteenth to early twentieth-century suburban

developments that typify a local adaptation to a national living pattern distinguish the town. Since 1850 Waxahachie has served as the seat of county government, as a regional marketplace and as an educational community. The many denominations that established local congregations were responsible in large measure for much of the city's educational and social facilities and history, as universities and the Chautauqua movement were operated and sponsored under their aegis. In the twenty years following 1890, increased cotton production, an expanding cotton market and commercial sector, and continued growth of rail service combined to create a healthy local market economy. The commercial structures positioned around the courthouse square (Ellis County Courthouse Historic District, National Register 1975) and the fine dwellings found throughout the city provide testimony of this prosperity. Three areas of high concentrations of historic properties--the West End Historic District, the Oldham Avenue Historic District, and the Wyatt Street Shotgun Houses Historic District--have been identified as historic districts within this Multiple-Resource nomination. Because this submission was the follow-up phase of a comprehensive historic-resources survey of the town, site numbers assigned during the survey effort are used. Individual properties being nominated are noted as "N.R. Sites." Structures within any of the historic districts are identified by their site number, which is then followed by the district in which the building is located. Properties identified as "Survey Sites" were documented during the survey effort, but because of alterations, or lack of architectural or historic importance, were not eligible for inclusion in the nomination.

General Features of the Town

Waxahachie lies in north central Texas in an area of gently

rolling, highly fertile land that is typical of the Blackland Prairie region. Early settlers were likely drawn by and formed the original townsite within the series of creeks that circumscribe the boundaries of the present commercial district. The county courthouse, the fourth structure to occupy the site, is the city's most commanding landmark, and it acts as a hub of activity while providing a visual focus from any direction. This hilly topography and the courthouse view are most evident when approach is made from the south. Commercial activity has always centered around the courthouse square and the city's commercial center was fixed early between the Missouri-Kansas-Texas (MKT) rail lines on the south and those of the Houston and Texas Central (H&TC) on the north. A secondary, but constituent commercial artery developed along Elm and Rogers streets, south to the MKT tracks. Early domestic buildings are found in densest numbers both east and west of the business district, with most twentieth-century dwellings positioned north of Marvin Avenue. The original townsite is organized by a grid-like street system; subsequent expansion in each area of town was much less regular.

Early Settlement Period

Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic buildings are the numerically dominant local historic resource. Their numbers include the many vernacular plan types, especially the L-plan and its modified versions and the I-house form, that are emblematic of period dwellings constructed throughout the Upland and Lowland South and the more substantial academic and popularly influenced structures that appeared throughout the country at the turn of the century.

Waxahachie has long had close ties to organized religions that served both spiritual and educational functions, and acted as a highly

visible social force in the community. The number of religious complexes are evidence of the city's many successful congregations. The Presbyterian Church was responsible also for attracting both the Chautauqua movement and Trinity University to the city, and their facilities have been in continuous use since their construction early in the century. The Sims Library (Site No. 636 - West End Historic District) was sited on the city's finest boulevard, and a few years after, the impressive 1925 Masonic Lodge (Site No. 637 - West End Historic District) was built on adjacent property. Waxahachie's preeminent institutional structure is inarguably the Romanesque Revival courthouse, erected in 1895 to the design of the regionally acclaimed architect, J. Riely Gordon.

In the main, Waxahachie's business community has remained confined to the area surrounding the courthouse square. This fine collection of single-, two-, and three-story structures is mostly rendered in brick and signals the city's profitable commercial life at the turn of the century.

Emory W. Rogers was the first known settler in the area, apparently constructing his log dwelling in 1847 on the site where the Rogers Hotel (Site No. 544 - Ellis County Courthouse Historic District, 1975) now stands. Scanty documentation exists for the earliest period of occupation and no physical remains are extant. Written records disclose that in the first decade of settlement, a Methodist Church, jail, and two courthouses were constructed amid the domestic buildings. It is likely that the most handsome structure in the young city was the small frame building (razed) which housed the Ferris & Getzendaner banking concern. Built in 1868, its Greek Revival temple form had been favored by lending institutions for much of the century. Original architectural fabric disappeared in 1873 in the

first of several major fires that regularly plagued the town until an adequate fire force was funded in 1883.

An 1876 bird's eye map documents Waxahachie's early physical plan and built resources. Structures were positioned most compactly around the courthouse square. The greatest number at the town's center were commercial, but others were clearly domestic buildings. Already a courthouse figured prominently in the townscape, as did a church located at the corner of Elm and West Main streets. Buildings were sited in greatest numbers along the north/south streets of Monroe, Elm, and Lafayette (now Rogers). Other concentrations stretched along Kaufman and College streets. Dwellings were scattered down thoroughfares in every direction, most with attendant outbuildings. The majority were depicted as one- and two-room, single-story structures with a gable-end chimney. In many instances an ell or lean-to was incorporated into the roofline. Marvin College, which was founded in 1870 by the Methodist Church, stood alone at the city's northern boundary. The Gothic structure (razed, 1920) was constructed at the corner of present Marvin and Brown streets, a site now occupied by the Marvin Elementary School building (Survey Site No. 155). An 1880 fire destroyed the south side of the courthouse square, leaving seven structures in ruins. A more extensive fire struck in 1882 when some twenty-five dwellings, the jail, and commercial structures were lost in the area of the original townsite.

Years of Prosperity

Waxahachie experienced its period of most substantial growth from 1890 to approximately 1920. An expanding rail system and a sound cotton market provided the underpinnings of a healthy, agriculture-based economy. A detailed description of the commercial district that

encircles the courthouse square can be found in the Ellis County Courthouse Historic District National Register submission of 1975. This nomination also documents the location and appearance of structures associated with the rail and cotton industries. With the courthouse as its linchpin, the area is marked by a visual cohesion made possible by the use of common building materials, similarity of architectural styles, and a near uniform scale. At the turn of the century retail operations filled the majority of first levels, while professional offices often occupied the upper stories. Large scale complexes — flour and corn mills, cotton gins, platforms and yards, oil seed mills and cotton compresses, and storage facilities — paralleled the rail tracks north and south of the center of town, signifying the predominance of the market crop economy.

Wagon yards and livery stables were found just beyond the square in each direction at the turn of the century, providing a gradual transition between commercial and residential districts. A period of real estate speculation was initiated as the handsome physical setting and flourishing economy proved attractive. Bullard's Addition was mapped in 1892 and enlarged in 1898 in the southwestern part of the city around the elaborate late Victorian dwelling, Rosemont (National Register, 1982), located at 701 S. Rogers (Site No. 1464). Parceling and sale of land was especially active east and west of downtown. The popularity of local fairs and the introduction of public transportation into these areas ensured the financial success of the ventures and sped their development. Impetus for the improvement of the East End was provided by the Ellis County Fair Association in 1887 when it began construction of a fairground. Following fairs in 1887 and 1888, the land was sold to the M. T. Jones Lumber Company. Lumbermen worked in

tandem with businessmen to build suburban Waxahachie, and in 1891 the Park Hill Addition was laid along East Marvin Avenue toward the fairgrounds. Streetcar tracks from the Lake Park Street Railway connected the development to the city. The fine Queen Anne and Neoclassical Revival style houses that line East Marvin Avenue date from this period.

Waxahachie's West End was developed in much the same manner when area businessmen organized the Waxahachie Investment Company in 1889. The West End Addition was platted in that same year and the area between Highland Avenue, east to the business district, and West Marvin Avenue, south to Jefferson Street, was divided into lots, parks and large size parcels which perhaps anticipated industrial development. A mule-drawn streetcar line serviced the area by 1890. The park-like setting, the large lot sizes, and the "natural" forms of the irregularly shaped cottages and Victorian dwellings of the West End development took form under the guidance of the garden suburb movement of the late nineteenth century. The period's aesthetic ideals dictated the principle of natural houses integrated into a gently controlled natural setting that is in evidence the length of the development. The asymmetrical forms of the Dunlap-Simpson House and the dwelling at 600 W. Jefferson (Site Nos. 610 and 834, respectively - West End Historic District) represent the earliest occupation of the area. Fine vernacular examples such as the T-plan houses at 1008 W. Main (Site No. 517 - West End Historic District) and the L-plan dwelling at 513 W. Jefferson (Site No. 886 - West End Historic District) were also introduced into the neighborhood. During the first decade of this century Neoclassical Revival and Georgian Revival dwellings including those at 600 W. Main and 903 W.

Main (Site Nos. 530 and 624 - West End Historic District) appeared as infill.

To reinforce the park-like imagery of the area, the Waxahachie Investment Company built an ellipse (Site No. 496 - West End Historic District) at the lower end of the street, directing traffic up one side and streetcar tracks on the other. Fort Worth architect S. Wemyes Smith designed the classically inspired Nicholas P. Sims Library and Lyceum (Site No. 636 - West End Historic District) and sited the building at the back of a deep lot with the surrounding open space treated in a park-like fashion. The temple-form First Presbyterian Church (Site No. 640 - West End Historic District) now used as the Fine Arts Museum and the stark, clean lines of the Masonic Lodge (Site No. 637 - West End Historic District), both constructed early in the century, contribute to the grand, formal character of the area.

The West End is also the site of the City Auditorium (Waxahachie Chautauqua National Register nomination, 1973), built originally to house the activities of those who arrived each summer to participate in the Chautauqua programs. The first Chautauqua was held in Waxahachie in 1899 under the sponsorship of the Presbyterian Church, and the city was the site of the annual gathering until the 1920s. The movement rose after the Civil War and its original religious thrust was expanded to include general entertainment and educational programs. The local Sappho Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle for Young Ladies was organized in 1889, and by 1902 the summer Chautauqua program had become popular enough to warrant the construction of the eight-sided frame meeting facility in the west end of town.

The city's neighborhoods were extended farther in 1902 when the

Presbyterian Church relocated their Trinity University to Waxahachie. The impressive stone and brick three-story main building (N.R. Site No. 13) still functions as an educational facility. Other important campus buildings include the Renaissance-inspired Drane Hall (N.R. Site No. 12) and the athletic facility (N.R. Site No. 14). The move stimulated the expansion of the housing market once again, and the neighborhood around the University took form in the early years of the century. The University Addition, platted in 1901 between Highland and Cynisca streets and West Marvin Street and the campus, was the first and most extensive of the developments. Original lot sizes were generous and long streets were set on axis to the campus. Streetcar service tied the area to the city. Traditional forms embellished with late Victorian or Neoclassical Revival details were the choice of most early builders; however in the second decade of the century, bungalows were built in large numbers throughout the neighborhood. Bungalows were also introduced into the West Main area at the same time. The city's exceptional Mission-style bungalows (Site Nos. 629 and 612 - West End Historic District) are found at 717 and 1109 West Main, but examples of the popular versions that were built with frequency throughout the country are also in evidence at 701 and 708 West Main (Site Nos. 633 and 528 - West End Historic District).

Institutional structures of compatible scale and design were constructed throughout the city's residential districts. The frame Gothic St. Paul's Episcopal Church (N.R. Site No. 1311) at 308 N. Rogers is the oldest church in continuous use in the city. Gothic imagery was also the choice of other congregations who erected handsome edifices throughout this century, such as the Central Presbyterian Church at 400 N.

College (N.R. Site No. 1542). The regionally notable black architect William Sidney Pittman was responsible for the 1916 Joshua Chapel A.M.E. Church (N.R. Site No. 1907), and his design also made reference to the favored nineteenth- and twentieth-century ecclesiastical style. Representing the role of public buildings in imparting a sense of scale, character and identity to the community, the Sims Library, which functioned as the center of the town's cultural life, was erected on the most important street in town. The handsome Federal Building (Ellis County Courthouse Historic District), now the City Hall, was constructed in 1914 in a classical style that represents the aesthetic preference of the time, and was sited just off the courthouse square.

By the late nineteenth century, blacks were segregated into an enclave east of the commercial core. East Main Street was developed as a separate business district, with grocery and drug stores, tailor shops, and restaurants among the many facilities that operated in the area. The 1914 Sanborn map identifies an interesting structure as the Negro Airdome, indicating a moving picture machine at one end and a stage at the other. Located on Tuggle Street off East Main, the building had disappeared by 1925. Some of the city's earliest and most architecturally provocative domestic structures stand in the area. The single-cell frame dwelling at 106 Will Street (N. R. Site No. 1728) and the large frame dwelling at 716 E. Jefferson (Survey Site No. 912) are of special interest. While there are several shotgun dwellings interspersed through this neighborhood, the row at 302-314 Wyatt Street is of particular note and is being nominated as a historic district.

The twentieth-century city was stabilized by the sustained growth of the cotton industry. In 1901 the Waxahachie Cotton Mill (Survey Site

No. 418) was opened, and the company was apparently responsible for constructing a number of identical dwellings on the property surrounding the mill. A 1914 Sanborn map also identified a boarding house (razed) that was adjacent to the mill. Although most of the dwellings are too altered to be considered for nomination to the National Register, one exists in near-intact form (N.R. Site No. 460) and is nominated as a representative example. By approximately 1920 the Texas Oil Products Company had built a new refinery in Waxahachie which boosted the local housing market. In addition to the familiar bungalow forms that were built, a new domestic building type--the apartment--was introduced to the city. The two apartment blocks (Site Nos. 780 and 781 - West End Historic District) standing at 420 and 422 Franklin Street are fine examples of the type as built throughout the country early in the century. In order to attract residents, who at first viewed the building type with some suspicion and anxiety, builders often attempted to mass and decorate the buildings in such a way as to make them more residential in appearance. The low-rise, rectangularly-massed Franklin Street apartments with their individual entries and porches exhibit just such an effect.

The fabric and physical form of the city changed in the first quarter of the new century, especially because of the introduction of the automobile. The clean edges of town which distinguished the business from the residential areas began to erode. In an early manifestation of renewal projects, stables and feed stores were replaced by garages and electric motor service; houses on the edge of town were pulled down to make way for service stations and parking lots. Streets were widened, some were paved for the first time, and directional signs

were posted down the streets or painted onto the pavement. Historic photographs indicate the manner in which local businesses re-oriented to auto traffic. Store fronts were remodeled to allow for large display windows, and signage increased in size, extended out from the building, and was often lighted at night. Few buildings were extensively remodeled or demolished, however. The exception has been the south side of the courthouse square.

Architectural Development: Types and Styles

In charting the history of Waxahachie's domestic building arts, certain characteristics remain relatively uniform. The majority of dwellings in the city are of frame construction, and it is only the rare exception like the Solon House that featured masonry construction. Single-story construction is favored over multi-story, and most builders selected traditional plan types, then grafted popular architectural details onto these designs.

The city's earliest recorded structure was founder Rogers' log dwelling, which was likely either a single- or double-cell plan. Rogers probably emigrated to the state from an area with a tradition of hewn-log construction. Although few remain in the city, the single-cell and double-cell, single-pile houses that stand at 106 Will (N. R. Site No. 1728) and 201 Thompson (Survey Site No. 1823) are examples of vernacular dwellings found in large numbers throughout the Lowland South. Their form connects them to building traditions that had been in place for hundreds of years. Several two-story, single-pile dwellings with center passages - commonly known as I houses - were built in Waxahachie. This plan was the most visible form on the Upland South landscape from 1740-1920 and indicates the geographical origins of some nineteenth-century

settlers who relocated to the city. The house at 409 Kaufman (N.R. Site No. 1742), with its symmetrical form and Greek Revival architectural elements, is a particularly fine local example of the I house.

Vernacular builders extracted ideas and details from new architectural designs and incorporated them into their traditional practices. This reflected important "modern" thought and was considered to positively affect the public taste. Such is the case with the I house at 816 Maypearl Road (N. R. Site No. 1734) where three cross gables have been introduced to the design, reflecting the picturesque influence of nineteenth-century Gothic architecture.

Shotgun plan houses, associated with the settlement of blacks in the urban and delta regions of the Lower South, are found with some frequency in east Waxahachie. The row at 302-314 Wyatt St. (N.R. Site Nos. 732 through 738) is especially intact and is being nominated as a historic district. While predictable in form, their construction date is difficult to discern, and many area shotgun-plan types appear to have been pieced together.

The synthesis of popular architectural ideals with traditional architectural forms in the late nineteenth century produced building plan types which were built in substantial numbers throughout the country. These L-plan and T-plan forms found wide expression in Waxahachie, and the L plan and its slightly modified versions are the city's dominant house type. Both are found in single- and two-story versions, although the former is more common. Their asymmetrical form satisfied the desire for more natural shapes important to nineteenth-century aesthetic ideals, and the jigsaw decoration that often embellishes the porch and cornice provides evidence of their builders'

desire for fashionability.

Local builders were widely attracted to the complex, asymmetrically massed Queen Anne style, as illustrated by the picturesque dwellings at 1201 E. Marvin and 209 N. Grand (N.R. Site Nos. 184 and 967). However, most builders and their clients responded to these popular, published designs by incorporating elements of the Queen Anne style into the common modified L-plan form. The process was repeated many times throughout the city as the steeply pitched roofs, polygonal towers and multiple sheathing materials typical of the Queen Anne were used to enrich the familiar house type. At the turn of the century, as the features of the Neoclassical Revival replaced those of the Queen Anne, this conservative design practice was continued. The Hawkins House at 210 S. Hawkins (Site No. 1254 - West End Historic District) ably demonstrates the melding of traditional form and the then-fashionable classically-inspired detail.

Widely promoted in the architectural press and women's magazines and readily available by catalogue order or from local lumberyards, bungalows were the most popular house type nationally by the second decade of the twentieth century. Fine examples of bungalows and Prairie style houses are in evidence in most city neighborhoods. The bungalows at 411 W. Marvin and 200 East University (N.R. Site Nos. 212 and 1085) with their wide overhanging roofs, exposed rafter ends, triangular braces, and sloped foundations are representative expressions of the house type. Local examples are usually simply massed frame buildings that lack the intricate details or multiple building materials associated with finer Craftsmen-influenced bungalows. The dwellings at 603 and 902 West Marvin (N.R. Site Nos. 210 and 148) are laudable

Prairie style buildings, whose large brick piers, horizontal emphasis, porch urns, and broad eaves are characteristic features.

Public and institutional structures were important expressions of civic pride, and as such, were the most carefully designed and stylistically ambitious structures in the city. J. Riely Gordon set high standards with his acclaimed Romanesque design for the Ellis County courthouse, and subsequent commercial development around the square was designed to be compatible, but not to compete. With few exceptions these structures, usually rendered in brick, are simply massed with ornament limited to corbeled or parapeted cornices.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Waxahachie, county seat of Ellis County, has been an important agricultural, commercial, educational, and transportation center in the north-central Texas region between Dallas and Waco since the town's founding in 1850. The production, processing, and shipping of cotton formed the basis for the city's rapid growth during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and Ellis County eventually became the nation's largest cotton-producing county during the early 1900s. Because the crop played such a pivotal role in the community's development, numerous cotton-related industries, including one of the state's first textile mills, were established in the town. Most were built near one of the three railroads that serviced the community. The vibrant local economy of the late 1800s and early 1900s contributed to a construction boom that resulted in the rapid development of the downtown and created large neighborhoods filled with vernacular and popular house types. For over forty years Waxahachie was home of Trinity University, a Presbyterian school that moved to town in 1902 but later relocated to San Antonio. As local cotton production declined during the 1930s, Waxahachie's most prosperous era came to an abrupt end. Growth since that time has been slow, thereby saving many of the town's late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century structures. Waxahachie's rich architectural legacy reveals much about the architectural tastes and preferences during the town's most prosperous era. Recognizing the significance of the town's impressive collection of turn-of-the-century structures, the citizens of Waxahachie have actively participated in the preservation and restoration movement. Four individual properties and one historic district are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and this nomination proposes to add eighty-three individual sites

and three historic districts for similar designation.

Significance

Named for early Texas leader Richard Ellis, president of the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1836, Ellis County was created from Navarro County when settlers in the area successfully petitioned the state legislature for its formation on December 20, 1849. The state legislature also appointed the first county officials, who were to select a seat of government for the newly formed county. These officials rejected two other sites proposed by area landowners and accepted the offer of E. W. Rogers, an Alabama native who settled in the area in 1847. Rogers' land, which included his own homestead, was ideal because its location near the county's geographic center satisfied state requirements. The land also seemed favorable for settlement. Two creeks in the area provided good water sources, and the abundance of timber along these waterways provided an ample supply of building materials. The county was officially organized on August 5, 1850 when the first elected officials were sworn into office.

In 1850 Richard Donaldson surveyed the new forty-block townsite, using the Rogers homestead as its primary orientation point. Thus the streets ran "almost exactly northeast to southwest and from northwest to southeast, instead of being laid off in accordance with the cardinal points (History of Ellis County 1892: 174)." The town was dubbed Waxahachie, the name that local Indians had given the creek that ran through the south side of the new town. Literally translated, Waxahachie means buffalo or cow creek.

Growth in the small township was quite slow during the early years of

settlement. Most residents were farmers who barely survived the frontier conditions, and the density of development was extremely low. The 1850 Census indicates that only 989 citizens lived in the entire county, and of that amount, 912 were white or "freed coloreds," while 77 were slaves.

Waxahachie evolved into the county's largest and most important township primarily because it was the seat of government. The first courthouse was a simple log structure that, according to minutes of commissioners' court, was moved from neighboring Dallas County to the north and was in use by 1851. Standing on the public square near the E. W. Rogers homestead, the courthouse quickly became the center of community activity. The first retail establishments operated nearby, benefiting from the regular flow of people with legal business. A. B. Marchbanks is believed to be the community's first merchant.

Although commercial activity increased, the local economy remained largely agricultural. The primary crops grown, according to the agricultural schedules of the 1850 and 1860 census, were wheat, oats, corn, and sweet potatoes. Cattle raising was also an important livelihood among the original settlers. Cotton, which would later become the foundation of the town's late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century prosperity, was grown in small quantities. The Agricultural Schedule of 1860 reveals only 389 bales of cotton were produced in Ellis County. While the fertile land was conducive for cotton cultivation, few realized its potential during the antebellum period because of the difficulty and expense of shipping the crop and the lack of a sufficient labor force.

The vast majority of settlers who arrived in Waxahachie and Ellis County relocated from other parts of the United States. Census records of 1850 and 1860 reveal that most of these new residents originally hailed from

the Upland South. Tennessee was the primary source of settlers to the area, followed by Missouri. By 1860 the county's population had reached 5,246, an increase of over 500% since 1850. Many of the new residents who came from the South brought slaves, swelling the county's slave population to 1,104, a ten-fold increase from ten years earlier. There were 196 slave owners in 1860.

The majority of Ellis County residents chose to secede when the state's voters were asked if Texas should withdraw from the Union. When war erupted and Texas joined the Confederacy, many local able-bodied men joined the Confederate Army, serving with distinction in the Twelfth Texas Calvary, Parson's Brigade. The Civil War drained Waxahachie of human and capital resources, and growth came to a standstill.

With the war's conclusion, however, Waxahachie experienced renewed economic prosperity and expansion. The courthouse square flourished with activity, and a steady influx of new settlers began to immigrate to the area. As new settlers moved to Waxahachie, the town's economic base became more diversified. One of the earliest manufacturing concerns was the Spalding Brothers Furniture Store and Funeral Parlor, which operated as early as 1870. A small bank, founded by J. W. Ferris and E. P. Nichols was established in the town in 1860, but the Civil War forced its closing soon after it opened. Ferris joined forces with W. H. Getzendaner to open another bank in 1868. Now known as the Citizen's National Bank, it is reputed to be one of the oldest in the north-central Texas region. Other business establishments, such as the Aaron Tripett's mercantile store, opened during the late 1860s and early 1870s, and most were located around the courthouse square.

Religious and social life in the town also diversified as the influx

of people necessitated in the founding and introduction of new community institutions. The Methodists were the first local religious group to organize, establishing a church in 1849. Others that followed included the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1853, First Baptist Church in 1861, the First Presbyterian Church in 1871, St. Paul's Episcopal and St. Joseph's Catholic churches in 1875, and the Main Street Christian Church in 1878. Prior to the Civil War, few churches stood in Waxahachie, and the various congregations agreed to share facilities. The Methodists were the first to build a sanctuary, erecting a small frame structure in 1852 in the 200 block of E. Main. Each of the other congregations were eventually housed in their own buildings, but with one exception, all nineteenth-century sanctuaries no longer stand. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (N. R. Site No. 1311), built in 1887 with Gothic Revival detailing, remains the oldest extant church building in the community. The Waxahachie Masonic Lodge #90 was formed in 1852, and members erected a two-story frame structure with Greek Revival detailing by 1860. It stood on the site of present-day Sims Library (Site No. 636 - West End Historic District), and in addition to serving as a meeting hall for the lodge, the building was used as a school. Local historians believe this to be the town's first educational facility of any consequence. It was known as the Waxahachie or Masonic Academy.

The establishment of Marvin College in 1870-71 proved a great source of civic pride and distinction. Most students hailed from Waxahachie and nearby areas. The Northwest Texas conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South provided funds for the construction of the college, which was named for E. M. Marvin, bishop of the district. The school stood at the northern edge of town. Bird's-eye maps of Waxahachie, drawn in 1876 and 1886, show the campus originally was isolated from the town, but

residential development eventually encroached on the school. Marvin College operated until 1884, when it closed for financial reasons. The facilities were purchased by the city of Waxahachie for use as a public school. The old building, which stood just north of present-day Marvin Elementary School (Survey Site No. 155), was eventually abandoned and razed in the 1920s.

The 1870s and early 1880s marked a transitional period in Waxahachie's development. The town grew from a small village to a bustling commercial, governmental, and agricultural center in the north-central Texas region. In 1870 the township of Waxahachie was officially incorporated under state laws, and a mayoral-alderman system of municipal government was adopted. In 1871 the cornerstone for a new county courthouse was laid and the seeming permanence of its stone construction symbolized stability within the community. New buildings of frame, stone, or brick construction replaced the more crude log or hand-planed lumber dwellings.

The arrival of the railroad at Waxahachie in 1879 affected virtually all aspects of life in the community. Rail service first reached Ellis County in 1871 when the Houston and Texas Central built a line in the eastern part of the county. The railroad's path bypassed Waxahachie, however, running about fifteen miles to the east and resulted in the establishment of the town of Ennis. Astute business leaders and other citizens of Waxahachie, quick to realize the vast potential for economic development and prosperity that the railroad represented for the community, organized the Waxahachie Tap Railroad to bring rail service directly to the city. Financial difficulties and mismanagement plagued its construction, yet the tap line was finally completed in September 1879, its path running just north of the original townsite. The Houston and Texas Central

eventually took control of the operation. The Fort Worth and New Orleans Railroad, later absorbed into the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad system, reached Waxahachie in 1886, and its tracks were built on the south side of town. In 1907 the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad established a line that connected Waxahachie with Corsicana to the east.

As was true of so many other communities, the arrival of rail service proved a critical factor in the town's history and development. Waxahachie's dramatic population increase from 1,354 in 1870 to 3,076 in 1880 provides evidence of the industry's contribution to the local economy. The railroad provided cheap transportation of goods into and out of the community, and merchants had access to goods that previously had been unattainable or too expensive to transport. Areas adjacent to the railroad and near the commercial district developed into the town's primary shipping and industrial centers. Although the Houston and Texas Central Railroad was first to arrive in Waxahachie, the tracks of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas became the more preferred transportation line.

The cotton industry was perhaps the greatest benefactor, as bales could be shipped easier, faster, in greater quantities, and for a significantly cheaper price than ever before. Warehouses, cotton yards, compresses, gins, and other cotton-related concerns that relied heavily upon the railroad located in close proximity to the tracks. Gins and cotton yards were most common, as Houston- and Galveston-based cotton merchants purchased locally grown cotton for shipment to the coast. Among the earliest and most significant were the Moffett and Brady Cotton Gin, Farmers' Alliance Cotton Warehouse and Yard, Fowler's Cotton Yard, and the Waxahachie Cotton Yard. During the 1890s and 1900s, the Ellis County Cottonseed Oil Mill Co., Waxahachie Cotton Compress, National Compress Co.,

the old and new Waxahachie Cotton Oil Mill factories, and Planters Cotton Oil Co. were established near the tracks.

Numerous other businesses, notably lumber yards, were also established near the rail line. S. H. Sayer, an early publisher and newspaperman in Ellis County, noted in 1880 that "for building and fence purposes we depend principally on getting our supply from the immense pineries of Eastern Texas (Sayer 1880: 5)." The city's first lumber yard, the Houston-based firm of M. T. Jones Lumber Co., was established about 1880 soon after the arrival of the first railroad. The business encompassed much of Block 42A of the Town Addition, standing at the southeast corner of Kaufman Street and the tracks of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. William Lewis, who built an opulent residence (N. R. Site No. 184) for himself on E. Marvin Street purchased the enterprise by 1893 and operated it for about four years. The business then became the Waxahachie Lumber Co., supplying building materials for many of the dwellings in the town. By 1925 the firm was known as the Rockwell Lumber Co. Another building-supply operation was the H. D. Timmon Lumber Co., which was in business by 1890. It later became the Dunaway Brothers Lumber Yard by 1914 and then the William Cameron & Co. Lumber Yard (Site No. 1422 - Ellis County Courthouse Historic District, National Register 1975) by the 1920s. This business and its nearby competitor, the H. W. Leeper Lumber Co. (razed, but originally located on the southern parts of Blocks 96 and 97), were serviced by the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad.

Local cotton production reached unprecedented heights during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as Ellis County eventually became the largest cotton-producing county in the nation. Much of the cotton was ginned in or around Waxahachie. The 1880 Agricultural Schedule of the U.S.

Census reveals that 52,172 bales were ginned in Ellis County. By 1910 that figure totaled 106,384.

A variety of factors contributed to the rapid growth of the cotton industry in Waxahachie. Obviously, the railroad played a significant role by reducing the cost of transporting the crop to New England or European textile mills, thereby expanding the available markets. Technological advances in textile manufacturing decreased the cost of clothing which, in turn, boosted sales as well as demand for cotton. The wide-spread use of new, more advanced plows and implementation of careful fertilization schedules and crop rotation increased productivity. Weather conditions were generally favorable and area cotton fields were less infested with the boll weevil that destroyed cotton fields in southern Texas. Finally, Waxahachie possessed the human resources necessary for the tremendous expansion of the local cotton industry. It took individuals with the capital to invest in cotton production and an adequate labor force to grow, cultivate, and harvest the crop.

The success of local cotton production led the town's more ambitious and far-sighted business leaders to organize the Waxahachie Cotton Mills Co. in 1899. Most of the capital raised for the construction of the textile mill came from local townspeople who believed they were making investments not only for themselves, but also for the economic prosperity of their community. In 1900 ground was broken for the facility (Survey Site No. 418) and a year later it began operation with 500 spindles and 150 looms. The property originally encompassed about twenty acres on the west side of town adjacent to tracks of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad. The company also built a large boarding house and twenty-four, small, frame dwellings for the textile workers, and this area became known as Cotton

Mill Village. Only a few of the houses survive today; the best preserved stands at 708 W. Water (N. R. Site No. 464).

As cotton came to dominate the local economy during the late 1800s, the amount of cotton grown in area fields far surpassed the available labor supply needed to pick the crop. Local business leaders formed a Board of Trade in 1890 to encourage workers to move to Waxahachie and work the fields. E. A. DuBose served as president of the group and "laid out an advertisement program to cope with the labor shortage, and he convinced other members of the Board of Trade to support him. Fifty thousand copies of a folder that gave interesting facts about Waxahachie and Ellis County and told of the farm vacancies for laborers, share croppers, or tenants, were printed and distributed in several other states. Advertisements were also placed in magazines (Felty 1975: 117)."

Many of these workers were blacks, and most settled in the east part of town, especially along E. Main and Wyatt streets. This area developed into a separate and independent community within Waxahachie, as blacks established their own religious, commercial, and social institutions.

Virtually all of the local black businesses were centered along the 400 to 500 blocks of E. Main Street. The only extant structures include the James Building (N. R. Site No. 562) and the store at 502 E. Main Street (N. R. Site No. 649). The James Funeral Parlor was among the longest-lasting, black-owned businesses in Waxahachie during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A black masonic organization, Pythagoras Lodge #87 founded in 1893, met in the upper floor of the two-story frame structure. The building was veneered with brick in 1937.

The neighborhoods surrounding the town's black commercial center were comprised of small, frame, vernacular dwellings such as single-cell (106

Will — N. R. Site No. 1728), two-room, and shotgun dwellings. While the survival rate among these turn-of-the-century residences is remarkably high, most have been substantially altered over the years. The row of shotgun dwellings along the east side of the 300 block of Wyatt Street, which comprise a small historic district being nominated to the National Register, are excellent examples of well-preserved, low-cost, black housing of the early 1900s.

Perhaps the most significant landmarks within the black community are the religious institutions. The first black church in Waxahachie was the Samaria Baptist Church which was organized soon after the Civil War. While the church building has been so severely altered that little, if any, of its historic fabric is visible, it remains an active and prominent church within the community. The old parsonage (Survey Site No. 853) at 603 E. Jefferson has escaped substantial modifications since its construction about 1895. Structures built by other black religious organizations include the Joshua Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church (N. R. Site No. 1907) established in 1876 and the New Mount Zion Baptist Church (N. R. Site No. 186).

The booming local economy during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries spurred an era of intense development and new construction in the entire community. In 1894-95 a new courthouse was built on the public square. Regionally acclaimed architect James Riely Gordon of San Antonio designed this imposing Romanesque Revival edifice, which is the centerpiece of the Ellis County Courthouse Historic District (listed in the National Register in 1975). Rising three stories in height and strategically sited on one of the city's highest points, the courthouse (Site No. 788) remains the town's most impressive physical and architectural landmark. It also represents Waxahachie's prominence as a

major cotton-producing center at the turn of the century.

The construction of the high-styled courthouse helped to raise the townspeople's awareness and appreciation of architecture. More sophisticated and ambitious projects were undertaken by prosperous individuals and institutions. The Citizens's National Bank built a Romanesque Revival structure (Site No. 1414) about the time the courthouse was completed and later erected the classically inspired facility (Site No. 1417) at 114 S. Rogers in 1927. Prominent Dallas architect C. D. Hill designed the Rogers Hotel (Site No. 544) which was built in 1912. The second Penn Building (Site No. 1552), with Neoclassical Revival detailing, was also built in 1912. All of these structures established new architectural standards for the downtown. The National Register nomination for the Ellis County Courthouse Historic District, which includes the aforementioned structures, provides a more detailed discussion of the physical and historical evolution of the downtown area.

Waxahachie's neighborhoods, like its commercial center, experienced a construction boom during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Dwellings for all social and economic classes, including laborers, clerks, store owners, cotton brokers, bankers, and others, were built throughout the city. The more affluent individuals paid cash for the construction of their residences, but for those that could not afford to pay such a large sum, alternative financing was available. A 1909 publication, intended to boost economic and industrial development in the community, states that the Waxahachie Lumber Co. (N. R. Site No. 1756) contributed to the town's residential development by "their system of encouraging the ownership of homes by erecting them and allowing the occupants to pay in installments. This system has enabled many people to own their own homes who otherwise

would not have been able to do so (Waxahachie Illustrated c. 1909: 19)."

Housing demands were so great that as existing neighborhoods were filled, new sections were opened for development. The West End and East End were popular areas for the town's more financially successful individuals. Large impressive Victorian residences with ornate jig-sawn detailing prevailed throughout these two areas (see the West End and the Oldham Avenue historic districts within this nomination for additional information) and symbolized the wealth and social status of their owners. Local street car service was initiated by 1889 and, extending to each end of the city, influenced the town's physical growth. More modest residences, such as L-plan, modified L-plan, and other vernacular house types, were built in the neighborhoods between the West and East ends.

The vast majority of the structures built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were erected by local lumber companies or contractors. Despite the active construction business at that time, no architects resided or based their practice in the community. One of the town's more prolific builders, E. S. Boze, sometimes advertised himself to be an architect, but mechanic's liens, city directories and newspaper articles reveal him to be a contractor. The lumber companies generally relied on plans and pattern books that were published by designers in larger cities. The residence at 209 N. Grand (N. R. Site No. 967 and built for H. W. Tripett) provides a good illustration of this technique. Mechanic lien's state that C. J. Griggs, a highly regarded local builder, was to follow the plans and specifications of George Barber, a Knoxville, Tennessee architect whose drawings were sold throughout the country.

Although Waxahachie boasted no architects of its own, several of the state's leading architectural firms received commissions in the city.

James Riely Gordon, as mentioned earlier, designed the county courthouse and is attributed as architect of Moffett-Cox House, also known as Rosemont (National Register, 1978). Flanders and Mood of Dallas designed the original T. J. Cole House (N. R. Site No. 157) on E. Marvin Street in 1895; the house later burned and was substantially remodeled about 1915. C. D. Hill, whose work is most visible in the Swiss Avenue, Munger Place and South Boulevard/Park Row historic districts in Dallas (National Register 1977, 1978 and 1979 respectively) designed the Rogers Hotel, the Central Presbyterian Church (N. R. Site No. 1542) and possibly the McCartney House at 603 E. Marvin (N. R. Site No. 210). Hubble and Green, another prominent Dallas firm, provided plans for the Trinity University Main Building (N. R. Site No. 13). Like Hill, they received numerous commissions in Swiss Avenue and other prestigious Dallas neighborhoods. The Fort Worth architectural firm of Sanguinett and Staats, well-known for their early twentieth-century high-rise office buildings, designed the Penn House (N. R. Site No. 211) on W. Marvin Street.

The town's vibrant economy at the turn of the century no doubt played a crucial role in the decision to relocate Trinity University to Waxahachie. The college was founded in 1869 by the Presbyterian Church in Teuhucana, Limestone County, Texas, and by 1871 operated out of a massive Second Empire style building (listed in the National Register, 1978). Although the school prospered, the school's regents decided to move the institution to make it more accessible to the state's more densely populated regions. Waxahachie, a town with two Presbyterian churches and located near the Dallas-Fort Worth area, was selected. On March 21, 1902 the cornerstone was laid for a Tudor-styled structure (N. R. Site No. 13), designed by Hubble and Green of Dallas. The campus stood at the northwest

edge of the city and eventually included a complex of structures. The only other surviving buildings of this period include a gymnasium (N.R. Site 14), built about 1930 and Drane Hall (N. R. Site No. 12), a girls L-plan dormitory built in 1911 and later changed to a U-shaped plan after a south wing was added between 1914 and 1925.

The establishment of the college also affected the physical growth of Waxahachie, as the University Addition south of the school opened a large amount of land for residential development. Street car service expanded to the area and connected the University with downtown and other parts of the city. Most of homes built in the University Addition were constructed between 1905 and 1925 and illustrate the preference for popular architectural forms, such as the bungalows, over vernacular houses which earlier had prevailed. Good examples include the Rockett House (N. R. Site No. 1055), the P. Williams House (N. R. Site No. 1085), and the Connaly House (N. R. Site No. 1062).

The town's important social and religious institutions also joined in the construction boom that hit Waxahachie in the early twentieth century. One of the most significant and certainly the most unique was the Chautauqua Auditorium (Site No. 981 and listed in the National Register, 1974). Erected in 1902, it served as the meeting place for religious, educational, and musical events as part of the chautauqua movement which was popular in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This is the only known extant chautauqua building in the state.

Most of the town's largest church groups also erected new facilities. The First Methodist Church built a sanctuary on N. College in 1905, replacing the 1893 facility which was destroyed by fire. The 1905

structure was razed in the 1950s to make way for the construction of a grocery store, and the congregation moved to W. Marvin Street. The First Baptist Church built a new sanctuary in 1901 and ten years later local contractor C. J. Griggs erected the Main Street Christian Church. Both have since been razed. In 1910 members of the Joshua Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church erected a sanctuary (N. R. Site No. 1907) that was designed by William Sidney Pittman, a black architect from St. Louis, Missouri. Pittman, a graduate of Tuskegee University of Alabama, was a son-in-law of Booker T. Washington and designed churches for numerous black congregations throughout the south. He was architect of the Allen Chapel Church (National Register, 1984) in nearby Fort Worth.

Both local Presbyterian churches, boosted by the relocation of the Presbyterian-supported Trinity University, erected new facilities during the early twentieth century. The congregation of Central (formerly Cumberland) Presbyterian Church hired Dallas architect C. D. Hill to design a sanctuary (N. R. Site 1542) on N. College Street in 1917, and it remains in active use by its members. Its sister church, the First Presbyterian Church, built a house of worship in 1916 on W. Main Street. This building (Site No. 640 and a contributing member of the West End Historic District) is now owned by the Ellis County Art Association and serves as an important social and educational facility for the community.

The public school system embarked on a major building program during the first decades of the twentieth century. Prior to the establishment of the city's school district, private institutions provided educational opportunities for the town's youth, but the formation of the public school system in 1884 assured that all area children would have the chance to learn. Old Marvin College served as the district's earliest educational

facility, but was supplemented with schools that were built in other sections of the city. In 1904 a three-story brick edifice (Survey Site No. 155), known as Park School, was erected in front of the old main building of Marvin College. This structure has been substantially changed with numerous additions and alterations. In 1911 the Ferris or Fourth Ward School (N. R. Site No. 1231) was erected on Gibson Street near the textile mill. The South Ward School (Survey Site No. 1391), a one-story brick structure, was built in 1913 for students in Bullard's Addition and other neighborhoods in the south end of town. In 1919 the two-story brick Oaklawn School provided educational facilities for the town's black students and replaced the frame structures that had previously occupied the site. The Oaklawn School was substantially remodeled in 1939. The Austin-based architectural firm of C. H. Page and Brother designed the classically detailed high school (Survey Site No. 133) in 1918 for the town's white students. The Central Ward School (razed) was built about 1920 near the Park School and faced onto Brown Street.

As Waxahachie continued to grow, it offered more of the amenities generally associated with larger, more-established cities. In 1912 an interurban line connected Waxahachie to Dallas thirty miles to the north. This electrical rail system vastly undercut the price of steam-rail passenger service to Dallas and operated on a more frequent and reliable basis. The tracks ran along Brown and N. College streets. By 1914 service extended to Waco sixty miles to the south. The interurban operated successfully for over thirty years until the popular use of automobiles forced its closing in 1949.

Many of the town's citizens acquired great wealth during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and some of the more civic-minded

gave land or money to help improve life within the community. Prominent farmer Nicholas P. Sims provided money for the construction and maintenance of a county library which was completed in 1905. The library (Site No. 636) instantly became a prominent educational, social, and architectural landmark in the community. As part of the park movement that swept the country around the turn of the century, Getzendaner Park (Survey Site No. 980) was established in 1914. R. W. and Helen Getzendaner, who lived at 209 N. Grand (N. R. Site No. 967) gave the land in honor of W. H. Getzendaner, a prominent local business and civic leader who promoted the establishment of a city library. The park land also included the Chautauqua Auditorium. Several years later Mrs. Quincy Getzendaner donated land for the construction of a hall for local women's clubs. The one-story brick building (Site No. 893) was built in 1925 and was named in honor of her parents, Robert and Mary Davis. It remains an important gathering place in the community and is a contributing member of the West End Historic District.

The town's first hospital built expressly for that purpose opened in March 1921. Dr. W. C. Tenery and Dr. W. D. Boyd were instrumental in its founding and successful operation. The three-story brick structure (Survey Site No. 872) was known as the Waxahachie Sanitarium and replaced a small, two-story frame building on W. Main Street that was formerly used as a school. This frame structure originally housed the Waxahachie Institute which closed soon after Trinity University moved to town. Dr. John Wallace opened a hospital for blacks by 1948 at 438 E. Main Street.

Waxahachie served as the training site for a number of professional baseball teams, from such cities as Detroit in 1917-18, Cincinnati in 1919, Chicago in 1920 and Kansas City in 1921. While staying in Waxahachie, team

members resided in the Rogers Hotel.

Cotton production and demand maintained high levels in the post-World War I era, resulting in sustained regional growth. While the Blackland prairies of central and north-central Texas continued to produce much of the state's cotton, the fields of south and west Texas began to grow substantial amounts of the crop. Waxahachie and surrounding areas thus began to lose their dominant position as the state's largest and most significant cotton center. With the Great Depression of the 1930s, cotton demand plummeted, thus spelling the end of Waxahachie's most prosperous era. Most of the gins, compresses, and cottonseed oil mills were abandoned. The textile mill, long the city's most important industrial enterprise, cut production until the company was forced to close by the early 1930s.

In the post-World War II era, Waxahachie, like much of the nation, entered the automobile age. The interurban line was discontinued in 1949, as citizens used their own cars as their primary means of transportation. Waxahachie stood at the crossroads of two federal highways, U.S. 77 and U.S. 287, which pierced the town and met at the northeast corner of the courthouse square. The highways proved an economic asset to the community but also adversely affected the historic character of the old neighborhoods and the architectural integrity of the commercial buildings downtown.

Today Waxahachie is experiencing renewed growth and prosperity. Its close proximity to one of the nation's fastest growing metropolitan areas has attracted numerous commuters to the town. Even though many of its citizens work in the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex, Waxahachie boasts a healthy economy with several large manufacturing concerns, including Flexsteel Corp., Owens-Corning, and Burleson Honey Co. Townspeople, led by

Historic Waxahachie Inc., a local preservation group, have long realized the unique and special character of the town's historic resources and have successfully restored many of the old homes and commercial buildings. The annual home tour, known as the Gingerbread Trail, has become an important local tradition and attracts visitors from all parts of the state. Like the city's historic neighborhoods, the downtown has been the scene of much restoration effort under the auspices of the Main Street Program. The town's impressive collection of historic structures has been "discovered" by many others, including film makers who have used the town as a backdrop for several major motion picture and television productions in recent years.

