

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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received **DEC 15 1983**  
date entered

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Ocala Historic District

and/or common N/A

**2. Location**

*Roughly bounded by Broadway, SE 5th St, Silver Springs Pl.,  
SE 3rd, 7th, and Watula Aves.*

street & number (See Continuation Sheet)

N/A not for publication

city, town Ocala

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

code 12

county Marion

code 083

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town Ocala

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Marion County Courthouse

street & number 110 N.W. 2nd Avenue

city, town Ocala

state Florida

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

Withlacochee Regional Planning Council Survey

title Historic Ocala Preservation Society Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date WRPC-1981 HOPS-1983  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historic Ocala Preservation Society

city, town Ocala

state Florida

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		N/A

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Ocala Historic District developed as a residential neighborhood in Ocala between c. 1880 and 1930. The eastward growth from the town center records a progression of styles, throughout which the character and quality of the 172.5 acre residential district remains intact. The earliest development, which began along Fort King Street, is dominated by Queen Anne Revival residences built prior to 1910. The influence of the Florida Boom during the next two decades is exemplified by the revival style residences on large sites along Fifth Street. Bungalows and vernacular residences were integrated compatibly throughout the district, with a concentration in the southwest. Of particular significance is the extensive coverage of Live Oak trees, which canopy many streets and sites. Small neighborhood green spaces, natural local flora around low areas, and landscaping contribute to the quality of life exhibited by this district. Adaptive use and rehabilitations have been compatible and intrusive elements are minimal. Since its origin, the Ocala Historic District has retained its character, ambiance, and significance to the history of the area.

The Ocala Historic District is located adjacent to the east edge of the Ocala central business district, from which the neighborhood has expanded continuously since c. 1880. The 55 blocks of the 172.5 acre neighborhood are laid out in a grid pattern. The major eastward artery into the district is S.E. Fort King Street, which connected Ocala, the supply port at Silver Springs, and Fort King as early as 1827. By 1884 large Queen Anne Revival residences had begun to develop eastward along Fort King Street. Another important eastward route is S.E. Fifth Street--the influence of the Florida Boom is exemplified by the revival style residences on large sites along Fifth. The remaining east-west routes are designated Street or Place, numbered southward from Fort King Street, which has maintained its historic name. North-south routes are designated Avenue or Terrace, numbered eastward from the town center. The extensive coverage of Live Oak trees, small planned greenspaces, landscaping, and natural flora around low areas are significant to the visual character of the district. Schools and churches are the only original exceptions to residential use in the district. Some professional offices have been established in residences along Fort King Street. The residential scale of primarily one and two story structures is maintained throughout.

Buildings significant for their design, materials, construction, and dating from the time frame of 1880 through 1930 are designated contributing and are listed as C or coded red on accompanying lists and maps. Buildings within the time frame which have undergone alterations are listed as A or coded yellow: there are only seven such buildings in the district. Non-contributing buildings (listed as N, colored blue) fall into the following categories: (a) modern buildings whose materials, scale, and character are compatible with the older buildings of the district, but which were built after 1930; (b) modern buildings which do not conform in scale, design, and time frame, such as contemporary apartment buildings. (Figs. 1 and 2)

The Ocala Historic District boundary to the west follows Southeast Watula Avenue and abuts the Ocala central business district. (Figure 3) In this area are the early schools and churches of the district. The north boundary is defined by Fort King Street, jutting northward as required to include the surviving contributory structures between Fort King Street and Silver Springs Boulevard. (Figure 4) The east boundary follows Thirteenth Avenue, which defines the extent of the East Fort King Addition of 1928 and the Mayo-Oakleigh Subdivision of 1929; visually, this marks a change in scale and time frame, and historically, marked the end of the Florida Boom. Eighth Street defines the south boundary of the district; beyond this major east-west artery lie the significant but more recent Idylweir Subdivision and the contrasting character of the Magnolia Place and Glenview areas.

(See Continuation Sheet)

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1817, 1849, 1880-1930 **Builder/Architect** Various

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Ocala Historic District, to a greater or lesser extent, meets two National Register criteria for listing. The district's boundary enclose a concentration of well preserved buildings constructed from the 1880s through 1930, which are associated with the lives of persons significant in Ocala's past. The structures and lots, growing larger and more generous through the years, reflect the lifestyle and values of the wealthy and socially and politically prominent citizens for whom they were built, and catalogue the development of Ocala's finest residential area from the opening of the Florida railroad era through the 1920's boom period. During this time, Ocala became an important center for agriculture, ranching, citrus, phosphate, and tourism, and the people who controlled these industries in the locality built homes in the district and supported the construction of churches and schools, which helped to form and define the neighborhood. The integrity of the neighborhood is preserved in large measure. A number of sympathetic rehabilitations have been completed in the northern section of the district during the past decade and intrusive elements within the district are not significantly disruptive. Because the Ocala Historic District maintains its integrity, representing a still vital contribution to Ocala's urban past and present, it deserves the recognition, benefits, and protection coupled to the listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Ocala Historic District developed as the most prominent residential area of Ocala from c. 1880-1930, marking the beginning of the railroad era through the 1920s boom period in Florida. The predominant eastward growth pattern of Ocala, which is evident in the development of the district, was generated by the significance of the Fort King Road, the area's major transportation route until the arrival of the railroad.

The Fort King Road connected Ocala, the supply port at Silver Springs, and Fort King, one of the most important of a chain of forts built from Tallahassee to Tampa "and connected by a well constructed military road, over which supplies were transported."<sup>1</sup> Begun in 1827 and torched by Indians in 1836, Fort King was rebuilt and, in 1839, served as headquarters for the commanding general Zachary Taylor.<sup>2</sup> In 1843 troops were withdrawn and Fort King became the temporary seat of newly formed Marion County until engineer David Bruton completed the survey of Ocala in 1846.

Up to 1850, Ocala remained a small village with a court house, one church, a jail, ten to twelve houses and a couple of stores. The arrival of planters from South Carolina prompted a boom and, by 1858, the population had leapt to an excess of 1200, only to be decimated by the Civil War to two hundred inhabitants in 1868.<sup>3</sup> The next decade was marked by economic recovery and growth.

In 1870 an illustrated account of a trip to Silver Springs was published in a scientific journal and launched a steady flow of tourists to the Ocala area.<sup>4</sup> The water route from the east coast to Silver Springs became increasingly popular with travelers who, by 1874, could select such steamers as the MARIÓN "possessing all the convenience and superior passenger accommodations of a first class packet."<sup>5</sup>

The 1880s witnessed events of major significance to the Ocala Historic District. The arrival of the railroad, the success of the citrus groves, the discovery of phosphate, and the increasing impact of tourism prompted a marked growth in the economy. Following the fire of 1883, the town center was rebuilt; the Ocala House, a sophisticated hotel of the Plant chain, was an example of new construction in "The Brick City." This growing affluence was reflected in the residential development which began with Caldwell's survey

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 172.5 acres

Quadrangle name Ocala East and West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A 

1	7	3	9	0	8	7	0	3	2	2	8	9	9	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

1	7	3	9	0	8	8	0	3	2	2	8	2	9	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

1	7	3	8	9	7	0	0	3	2	2	8	2	9	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

1	7	3	8	9	7	8	0	3	2	2	9	0	3	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

### Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. W.R. Jaycox/Paul L. Weaver, III, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Division of Archives date December 6, 1983

street & number The Capitol telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature George W. Percy

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer date Dec. 5, 1983

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

for Shelores Byns  
Keeper of the National Register

date 1/12/84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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In 1880 Joseph Caldwell platted a 50 block area southeast of the original city plat and part of the Spanish land grant of 1817. By 1884 the John Dunn House had been built at 416 Fort King Street, a noteworthy example of Queen Anne Revival influence with asymmetrical massing, balustraded veranda, and decorative shingles. (Figure 5) This influence, which continued in the outward development along Fort King Street, is exemplified by the decorative shingles and veranda of the c. 1888 Gary House at 521 (Figure 5), the asymmetry and sunburst detail of the c. 1891 Chambliss House at 743 (Figure 7), the decorative two story bay of the c. 1891 Bullock House at 808 (Figure 8), and the expansive Burford House at 943, built after 1893 with offset turret and veranda (Figure 9). Other examples include the Rheinauer House at 840 (Figure 10), the Blake House at 726 S.E. Fourth Street (Figure 11), and the Carlisle House at 822 S.E. Third Street (Figure 12).

The development trends established in the district continued through the turn of the century. Classical Revival influence in the district is exemplified by the Marshall House, built at 906 Fort King Street c. 1906, and extensively detailed with bracket modillions, frieze, and Ionic veranda columns (Figure 13). Classic Revival influence is also evident in the R.B. Bullock House, built c. 1912 at 611 S.E. Third Street (Figure 14). The turreted Thomas House at 706 S.E. Ninth Avenue, built c. 1907 (Figure 15), the Osborne House next door at 610 (Figure 16) built by 1912, the Camp House (Figure 17) built by 1912 at 910 Fifth Street exemplify the continuation of the Queen Anne Revival influence in the expanding neighborhood. One of the most significant structures in the district, the Edwards House at 810 Fifth Street built c. 1909 is a unique example of Romanesque and Queen Anne Revival influences in local stone and wood shingle, with a dominant horizontal band of stained glass windows. (Figure 18) A carriage house in the same style stands on the generous site.

The second decade of the twentieth century witnessed a trend toward increasingly massive structures and larger sites, a development which corresponded to the growing significance of the citrus industry, phosphate mining, livestock breeding, and tourism to the local economy. The eastward development of large revival style residences along Fifth Street documents the boom period in Ocala.

The Clarence Camp House at 943 Fifth Street, built by 1912, reflects the Georgian Revival influence in quoin corners, contrasting belt course, and finely detailed entry (Figure 19). The Colonial Revival influence is represented by the Walter C. Ray House at 954 Fifth Street, built by c. 1926 with two story columns, dormers, fan light, and keystones (Figure 20). A smaller example of Colonial Revival is the A.G. Gates House at 1126 Fifth with shutters and swan neck pediment (Figure 21).

Excellent examples of Mediterranean Revival style, assimilating elements of Spanish and Italian architecture, occur in the eastward growth along Fifth Street. The W.J. Edwards House at 840 Fifth Street, built c. 1928, reflects the Mediterranean influence in its arcaded entry, tile roof, and contrasting brick detail. (Figure 22) The arcaded stucco Robert Camp House at 930, c. 1912, (Figure 23), and the c. 1930 Alfred MacKay House at 1027 (Figure 24) with pilastered balcony and detailed entry are excellent examples of a popular style of the Florida Boom period.

The extensively landscaped sites and large revival style structures culminate at the 1200 block, canopied with massive oaks, in a group of three Tudor Revival residences. (Figure 25) Ornamental half timbering and steeply pitched roof forms unify the Drake House at 1226 (Figure 26), the Judge Hocker House 1238, (Figure 27), and the Dr. Cummings House at 1252 (Figure 28), all built by 1930.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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Other examples of Tudor Revival influence in the district include the small brick cottage at 1213 S.E. Third Street, built by 1918 and expertly detailed with baroque curved entry, double flue chimney, and strap hinges (Figure 29). The Kemp House at 1006 Fort King Street, built in 1938, is a noteworthy example of the compatible development which has continued to the present in the district (Figure 30).

The growing residential district reflected the strength of the middle class, as well as the wealthy and influential. The Davidson subdivision of 1912 in the southwest section of the Caldwell Survey included a number of small, substantial residences.

The popularity of the American bungalow is reflected in the district. An excellent example is the small yellow brick bungalow with tile hipped roof and eyebrow ventilators at 23 S.E. Twelfth Terrace (Figure 31). Across the street at #24 is a small wood frame bungalow with lime rock foundation. Noteworthy examples in local limestone are the small bungalows at 607 Wenona (Figure 32) and 704 Eighth (Figure 33). A significant limestone bungalow with tile roof and arched French doors is located at 1100 Fort King (Figure 34) on a large site adjacent to Taylor's Pond (Figure 35). These bungalows all appear on the 1930 Sanborn Map.

Throughout the development of the district, vernacular buildings persisted, compatible in scale and materials with the more elaborate examples. The Emanuel Martin House at 720 S.E. Ninth Avenue is a good example of the typical two story hip roofed residence and was built prior to 1924 (Figure 36). The two story residence with pent eave and hip roofed porch at 509 Tusawilla (Figure 37) is a good example of rental units for working people in the district; it appears on the 1912 Sanborn Map. The high hip roofed residence with rusticated concrete block piers at 615 Eighth Street is a good example of the typical single story frame residence built prior to 1924.

As the district grew, schools and churches were built in the western part of the residential suburb, adjacent to the central business district. The Grace Episcopal Church, consecrated in 1907, is a significant example of Carpenter Gothic (Figure 38). The present First Presbyterian Church with traditional steeple (Figure 39) was built in 1927. Adjacent to this church is the First Baptist Church at 611 Third Street. This massive brick edifice reflects the Classical Revival Style, with Corinthian columns and portico on raised base (Figure 40). The Ocala High School (Figure 41) and Gymnasium (Figure 42), built c. 1925 on Watula are good example of education architecture of the 1920s.

Except for the noted churches and schools, the district is primarily residential. A few residences have been modified to apartments or condominiums. The Holder House at 733 Fort King Street, built c. 1906, is an excellent example of craftsmanship in a conversion to condominium (Figure 43). Some residences along the boundaries of the district have been converted to professional offices. The Jewett House at 850 Fort King Street, built c. 1912, is a good example of such an adaptive use (Figure 44). Exterior alterations within the district have been minimal.

The 172.5 acre Ocala Historic District encompasses 294 structures. Of these 232 or 80% are classified as contributory. The residential district stands basically intact. The scale, character, flora, and quality of life remain preserved, a document of the prevailing architectural trends from 1880 through 1930.

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of 1880.

In 1880 Joseph Caldwell platted a parcel of land along the Fort King Road at the eastern edge of the city plat of 1846. This development was a part of the Alvarez Grant, conferred by Spanish Governor Jose Coppinger upon Don Antonio Alvarez in 1817. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the west half of the Spanish grant had been acquired by Joseph Caldwell, who further secured title by purchasing the remaining Alvarez land in 1849.<sup>6</sup> In 1882 Caldwell's Addition expanded the eastern boundary of the 1880 survey.

By 1884 the Sanborn Insurance Map illustrated large residences which were beginning to develop along Fort King Street. The stature of the residents of the district and the dominance of the Queen Anne Revival influence are epitomized by the Dunn Residence at 416 Fort King Street, built for John Dunn, banker, phosphate magnate, and Mayor of Ocala. The Dunn House, one of the most significant residences of the district, is noteworthy for its decorative wood shingles, brackets, and balustraded veranda. (Figure 5)

Dunn, a lawyer, was a partner, in the short-lived Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad organized in 1879;<sup>7</sup> he started Ocala's first bank in 1882;<sup>8</sup> and he organized and financed the lucrative Dunnellon Phosphate Company in 1889.<sup>9</sup> An avid promoter, Dunn was instrumental in bringing the national convention of the populist Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union to Ocala in 1890.<sup>10</sup>

As Ocala prospered in the 1880s, the residential suburb grew accordingly. In 1885, the Highland Park Addition expanded the southern boundary of the district. Building materials and services were advertised to accommodate the increasing development. McIver and Chamberlin advertised themselves as architects, contractors, and builders with "plans, estimates, and specifications furnished for buildings of all kinds...unexceptionable references and testimonials..."<sup>11</sup> Stanton Lumber Company listed "Rough and planed lumber, flooring, ceiling, novelty siding, lath and shingles."<sup>12</sup> The Ocala Lime Company advertised the "finest quality rock," and Georgia brick was available for \$9.90 per 1000.<sup>13</sup>

By the last decade of the nineteenth century, remarkable commercial, agricultural, and industrial expansion had taken place in Ocala. In 1891 Ocala had in successful operation "two national banks, one banking loan and trust company, one iron foundry and machine shop, two carriage manufactories, two saw and planing mills, two cigar factories, two lime industries, a ten ton ice factory, six hotels, and between fifty and sixty mercantile houses, one of the largest in the state."<sup>14</sup> In the same year it was noted that within the area were grown over one third of the oranges shipped from Florida to northern markets.<sup>15</sup> Between the Dunnellon Company (owned by John Dunn) and the Bradley Fertilizer Company were held over 90,000 acres of choice phosphate land.<sup>16</sup>

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One of Dunn's contemporaries was Z.C. Chambliss, who made his home at 743 Fort King. Chambliss, along with T.T. Munroe, founded the Munroe and Chambliss Bank in 1897, the only local bank of the period to survive to the present. The founding of this institution resurrected Ocala's banking, which had failed following the collapse of the citrus industry after the Big Freeze of 1895.<sup>17</sup> Chambliss was one of the early promoters of blooded livestock and, in 1902, held the first auction of blooded cattle in the state.<sup>18</sup> Built by 1891, the Chambliss House is an excellent example of the continuation of the Queen Anne Revival influence in its asymmetrical massing, decorative wood and glass work (Figure 7).

Among the community leaders residing in the district was W.S. Bullock, whose home at 808 Fort King was built by 1891 (Figure 8). Son of Civil War General Robert Bullock, W.S. Bullock was judge of the criminal court, mayor of Ocala, and judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.<sup>19</sup>

Prominent attorney Robert Burford was responsible for persuading Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to speak to Ocala citizens from the platform of his railroad car in 1898, and prophetically introduced the Rough Rider as "future President of the United States."<sup>20</sup> The Burford House at 943 Fort King, built after c.1893 with offset turret and sunburst bracketed veranda, is one of the most significant examples of Queen Anne Revival in the district (Figure 8).

Residents of the district were responsible for much of the progress of the growing town. Drugstore owner James Carlisle, 822 S.E. Third Street, was granted the franchise for the Ocala Telephone Company in 1894.<sup>21</sup> Dr. A.J. Izlar, who lived at 317 S.E. Wenona Avenue, was a partner in establishing the first medical clinic in Ocala in 1898.<sup>22</sup>

In an era marked by concern for a healthful climate, the tourist and resident population of Ocala grew responsively, and civic amenities were well publicized. Among these were a large electric light plant, an abundance of pure water, an underground river system which carried off sewage "by two 'sinks' or natural sewer wells...", one of the most remarkable results being the TOTAL ABSENCE OF SEWER GAS."<sup>23</sup>

The abundance of trees and other native flora contributed to the ambiance of the expanding residential area of Ocala; orange trees were planted with enthusiasm. "The city streets and suburban avenues are broad, well-graded and paved with lime rock, of which there are large deposits in the vicinity."<sup>24</sup>

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the district was well established and the prevailing trends continued through the first decade. Edward Holder, phosphate investor, built his home with ballroom and porte-cochere (the horseless carriage a new arrival in Ocala) at 733 Fort King in 1906. (Figure 43) The same year Holder purchased the Marion Block building and opera house and converted the interior to modern offices with the city's first electric elevator.<sup>25</sup>

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Also in 1906 William Marshall, who owned and operated a plastering company, <sup>26</sup> built a Classic Revival residence at 906 Fort King, extensively detailed with frieze, bracket modillions, and Ionic veranda columns (Figure 13). The Edwards House at 810 S.E. Fifth Street, one of the most significant buildings in the district, is a unique example of Romanesque and Queen Anne Revival influences in local stone and wood shingle (Figure 18). It was built by John L. Edwards, founder of Florida National Bank and outstanding promoter of blooded livestock development in the area.<sup>27</sup> The Mayo Addition of 1908 expanded the district to the southeast.

The second decade of the twentieth century witnessed a trend toward increasingly massive structures and more generous sites, a development which corresponded to the growing success of phosphate mining, the citrus industry, livestock breeding, and tourism. Southeast Fifth Street documents this trend with an eastward development of major examples of prevailing architectural styles, built by influential residents of Ocala during the Florida Boom.

At 943 S.E. Fifth Street, Clarence Camp, early concrete and phosphate entrepreneur, had built a Georgian Revival residence, distinctively detailed with quoin corners and decorative stone work in c. 1912 (Figure 19). An avid golfer, Camp purchased and developed the Ocala Heights Golf Club at the edge of the district.<sup>28</sup> Another of the larger residences built along Fifth Street is the Walter C. Ray House at 954, reflecting the c. 1926 Colonial Revival influence in its two story columns, fan light, and keystones (Figure 20). In 1924 Ray, along with W.M. Davidson leased the property surrounding the main basin of Silver Springs; they then sold this interest to a New York developer, retaining a tract of downstream property on the Silver River.<sup>29</sup> By this time the Florida Boom was well under way, reflected by eastward expansion of the district in the late 1920s.

Alfred MacKay, owner of a large mercantile business, built the Mediterranean Revival residence at 1027 S.E. Fifth Street in c. 1930 (Figure 24). In the 1890s, George MacKay, his brother, Scotch engineer and architect, designed and built plants which specialized in making and repairing phosphate equipment.<sup>30</sup> Also by 1930, the Tudor Revival influence was reflected in the development along Fifth Street in a group of residences in the 1200 block (Figure 25). The Judge Frederick Hocker House at 1238 exemplifies this style with steeply pitched roof and ornamental half timbering. (Figure 27). Justice W.A. Hocker, his father, sat on the Florida Supreme Court from 1902-1915.<sup>31</sup>

The growing residential district reflected the strength of the middle class, as well as the wealthy and influential. The Davidson Subdivision of 1912 in the southwest section of the Caldwell Survey encompassed the homes of a number of staunch citizens of Ocala. At 519 Tusawilla, plumber J.W. Akin built by 1912; the same year florist H. Kreuger made his home at 623. In 1918 Thomas Dickinson of Marion Hardware and Mrs. Dickinson, schoolteacher, built their home at 506 Sanchez. A noteworthy example of a Bungalow in local limerock with red mortar is the residence at 607 Wenona Avenue, built in c. 1928 by postman L.O. Bangert (Figure 32). The two story residence with pent eave and hip roofed porch at 509 Tusawilla (Figure 37) was a good example of rental units for working people in the district in the 1920s.

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Throughout the early twentieth century, bungalows and vernacular residences were integrated compatibly with the higher styled residences of the district. McIver and MacKay advertised that they "Build complete and ready to occupy cottages and residences and furnish them from cellar to garret with everything needed, be it an humble cottage or palatial home."<sup>32</sup>

As the district grew, schools and churches were built in the western part of the residential suburb, adjacent to the town center. The Grace Episcopal Church, consecrated in 1907,<sup>33</sup> is a significant example of Carpenter Gothic (Figure 38). The Ocala High School (Figure 41) and Gymnasium (Figure 42) are good examples of educational architecture of the 1920s. Up to the present, the district has remained the most popular residential area of Ocala. As the district has continued to grow to the east and south, the scale and character of the building has remained compatible and the area stands preserved.

The Ocala Historic District derives its significance both from its association with important and influential citizens of Ocala and from the visual quality of the residential suburb where they lived. The influence of these enterprising individuals was widespread, as the significance of phosphate, citrus, tourism, and livestock breeding grew. The scale, character, flora, and quality of life in the district remain preserved, a document of the prevailing architectural trends from c. 1880 through 1930. The Ocala Historic District merits inclusion in the National Register for its architectural significance and for its association with individuals important to the history of Ocala and the State of Florida.

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>J.O.D. Clarke, OCALA, FLORIDA: A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY, RESIDENCES, BUSINESS, ETC. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF PICTURESQUE SCENERY AND PORTRAITS OF LEADING CITIZENS (New York: The Republic Press, 1891), p. 13.

<sup>2</sup>Eloise R. Ott and Louis H. Chazal, OCALI COUNTRY, KINGDOM OF THE SUN, 2ND EDITION (Ocala: Green's Printing, Inc., 1974), p. 34.

<sup>3</sup>Clarke, p. 16.

<sup>4</sup>Ott and Chazal, p. 107.

<sup>5</sup>OCALA STAR BANNER, Vol. IX, No. 46, September 5, 1874.

<sup>6</sup>Marion County Deed Book C, pp. 163-4.

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<sup>7</sup> Ott and Chazal, p. 120.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 133.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 148.

<sup>10</sup> "The Ocala Demands," MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION BULLETIN, June, 1963,  
p. 3.

<sup>11</sup> THE BANNER, Saturday, April 11, 1885.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> THE OCALA BANNER, Vol. VI, No. 4, Friday, September 11, 1887.

<sup>14</sup> Clarke, p. 29.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 41.

<sup>17</sup> Ott and Chazal, p. 155.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., p. 162.

<sup>19</sup> "W.S. Bullock, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit," OCALA EVENING STAR,  
October 17, 1906, p. 5.

<sup>20</sup> Ott and Chazal, p. 157.

<sup>21</sup> "Telephone Corporation in Day of Fringed-Top Surreys," OCALA STAR BANNER,  
October 26, 1952.

<sup>22</sup> Ott and Chazal, p. 156.

<sup>23</sup> Clarke, pp. 19-20.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., p. 19.

<sup>25</sup> "The Holder Block," OCALA EVENING STAR, October 17, 1906, p. 6.

<sup>26</sup> Ocala City Directory, 1927.

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<sup>27</sup> Ott and Chazal, p. 162.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., p. 169.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., p. 186.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., p. 151.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., p. 167.

<sup>32</sup> Ocala Evening Star, Thursday, June 21, 1906.

<sup>33</sup> Grace Episcopal Church Parish Records.

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Boundary Justification

The Ocala Historic District boundary to the west follows S.E. Watula Avenue, a traffic artery which separates the residential district from the newer construction of the central business district. The schools and churches of the district are located along this boundary. The north boundary is defined by S.E. Fort King Street, and juts northward as required to include the surviving contributory structures between Fort King Street and Silver Springs Boulevard, where the majority of destruction of significant architecture in Ocala has occurred. Along Fort King Street, which connected the Ocala area, the supply port at Silver Springs, and Fort King military post as early as 1827, stand the earliest significant structures of the district.

The east boundary follows S.E. Thirteenth Avenue, which marks the extent of the East Fort King Addition of 1928 and the Mayo-Oakleigh Subdivision of 1929, and visually marks a change in scale and predominant styles. S.E. Eighth Street defines the south boundary of the district; beyond this major east-west artery lie the significant but more recent Idylweir Subdivision and the contrasting scale and character of the Magnolia Place and Glenview areas. The center of this boundary diverts to exclude a major intrusion of non-compatible recent construction.

Verbal Boundary Description

- Beginning at a point (A) which is the point on the Northeast corner of tax parcel 52063, which is at S.E. Watula Avenue and S.E. Broadway, thence
- Eastward along tax parcels 52063 and 52064 and across S.E. 6th Avenue (Tuscawilla Avenue) at a point (B) which is the Northwest corner of tax parcel 54767, thence
- Southward along the western boundary line of tax parcel 54767 and across S.E. Broadway to a point (C) which is the Northwest corner of the tax parcel 51788, thence
- Eastward along the south R/W of S.E. Broadway to the Northwest corner of tax parcel 51931 to a point (D), thence
- Northward to the northwest corner of tax parcel 51932 to a point (E), thence
- Eastward to the west R/W of S.E. 7th Terrace to a point (F), thence
- Southward along the west R/W of S.E. 7th Terrace to the south R/W of S.E. Broadway to a point (G), thence

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Eastward to the S.E. corner of tax parcel 54772 to a point (H), thence

Northward along the east side of tax parcel 54772 to the south R/W of Silver Springs Boulevard to a point (I), thence

Eastward along the south R/W of Silver Springs Boulevard to the west R/W of S.E. Wenona Avenue to a point (J), thence

Southward along the west R/W of S.E. Wenona Avenue to a point adjacent to the N.W. corner of tax parcel 51639 to a point (K), thence

Eastward along the north boundary of tax parcel 51639 to the N.E. corner of said parcel to a point (L), thence

Southward along the east boundary of tax parcel 51639 to the S.E. corner of said parcel to a point (M), thence

Westward along the south boundary of tax parcel 51639 to the west R/W of S.E. Wenona Avenue to a point (N), thence

Southward along the west R/W of S.E. Wenona Avenue to the S.E. corner of tax parcel 51647 to a point (O), thence

Eastward along the north boundary of tax parcel 51642 to the N.E. corner of said parcel to a point (P), thence

Southward along the east boundary of tax parcel 51642 to the south R/W of S.E. Ft. King Street to a point (Q), thence

Eastward along the south R/W of S.E. Ft. King Street to a point adjacent to the S.W. corner of tax parcel 51655 to a point (R), thence

Northward along the west boundary of tax parcel 51655 to the N.W. corner of said parcel to a point (S), thence

Eastward along the north boundary of tax parcels 51655 & 51658 to the N.E. corner of tax parcel 51658 to a point (T), thence

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Southward along the east boundary of tax parcel 51658 to the south R/W of S.E. Ft. King Street to a point (U), thence

Eastward along the south R/W of S.E. Ft. King Street to the S.W. corner of tax parcel 55883 to a point (V), thence

Northward along the west boundary of the tax parcel 55883 to the N.W. corner of said parcel to a point (W), thence

Eastward along the north boundary of tax parcel 55883 to the N.E. corner of said parcel to a point (X), thence

Southward along the west R/W of S.E. 11th Avenue to the south R/W of S.E. Ft. King Street to a point (Y), thence

Eastward along the south R/W of S.E. Ft. King Street to a point adjacent to the S.W. corner of tax parcel 52041 to a point (Z), thence

Northward along the west boundary of tax parcel 52041 to the N.W. corner of said parcel to a point (AA), thence

Eastward along the north boundary of tax parcel 52041 to the N.E. corner of said parcel to a point (BB), thence

Northward to the N.W. corner of tax parcel 51284 to a point (CC), thence

Eastward along the north boundary of tax parcels 51284 & 52775 to the N.E. corner of tax parcel 52775 (DD), thence

Southward along the east boundary of tax parcel 52775 to the south R/W of S.E. 1st Street to a point (EE), thence

Eastward along the south R/W of S.E. 1st Street to the N.E. corner of tax parcel 52781 to a point (FF), thence

Southward along the east boundary of tax parcel 52781 & along the west R/W of S.E. 13th Avenue south to the north R/W of S.E. 3rd Street to a point (GG), thence

Westward along the north R/W of S.E. 3rd Street to the N.E. corner of tax parcel 52486 to a point (HH), thence

Southward along the east boundary of tax parcels 52486 & 52487 & south along the west R/W of S.E. 13th Avenue to a point (II), thence

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Southeasterly along the east boundary of tax parcel 53934 to the N.E. corner of said parcel to a point (JJ), thence

Southward along the east boundary of tax parcels 53934 & 53942 to the S.E. corner of tax parcel 53942 to a point (KK), thence

Westward along the north R/W of S.E. 8th Street to the west R/W of S.E. 13th Avenue to a point (LL), thence

Southward along the west R/W of S.E. 13th Avenue to the S.E. corner of tax parcel 53497 to a point (MM), thence

Westward along the south boundary of tax parcel 53497 to the S.W. corner of said parcel to a point (NN), thence

Northward along the west boundary of tax parcel 53497 to the north R/W of S.E. 8th Street to a point (OO), thence

Westward along the north R/W of S.E. 8th Street to the east R/W of S.E. 11th Avenue to a point (PP), thence

Northward along the east R/W of S.E. 11th Avenue to the north R/W of S.E. 6th Place (Winston Place) to a point (QQ), thence

Westward along the north R/W of S.E. 6th Place to the N.W. corner of tax parcel 52075-001 to a point (RR), thence

Westward along the north boundary of tax parcels 52069 & 52082 & 53692 to the west R/W of S.E. 9th Avenue to a point (SS), thence

Southward along the west R/W of S.E. 9th Avenue to the S.E. corner of tax parcel 52140 to a point (TT), thence

Westward along the south boundary of tax parcels 52140 & 52147 & 52150 & 53480 & 53481 & 53482 & 53483 & 53484 & 53485 & 53486 & 53487 & 53488 to the S.W. corner of 53489 to a point (UU), thence

Northward to the north R/W of S.E. 8th Street to a point (VV), thence

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Westward	along the north R/W of S.E. 8th Street to the east R/W of S.E. 3rd Avenue to a point (WW), thence
Northward	along the east R/W of S.E. 3rd Avenue to the south R/W of S.E. 5th Street to a point (XX), thence
Eastward	along the south R/W of S.E. 5th Street to the east R/W of S.E. Watula Avenue to a point (YY), thence
Northward	along S.E. Watula Avenue to the north R/W of S.E. 4th Street to a point (ZZ), thence
Westward	along the north R/W of S.E. 4th Street to the east R/W of S.E. Watula Avenue to a point (AAA), thence
Northward	along the east R/W of S.E. Watula Avenue to the N.W. corner of tax parcel 52063 which is POB.

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Rough Boundary:

Formed on the north by Silver Springs Boulevard and S.E. Fort King Street, on the east by S.E. Thirteenth Avenue, on the south by S.E. Eights Street and on the west by S.E. Watula Street. Encompasses approximately 55 blocks in the City of Ocala, Florida.

INCLUSIVE STREET ADDRESSES

EAST-WEST STREETS:

752	S.E. Silver Springs Boulevard
503-520 (inc.)	S.E. Broadway
624-735 (inc.)	S.E. Broadway
409-1266 (inc.)	S.E. Ft. King Street
703-1014 (inc.)	S.E. Second Street
406-1248 (inc.)	S.E. Third Street
705-841 (inc.)	S.E. Fourth Street
621-1303 (inc.)	S.E. Fifth Street
526-820 (inc.)	S.E. Sixth Street
1107-1244 (inc.)	S.E. Seventh Street
504-840 (inc.)	S.E. Eighth Street
1111-1237 (inc.)	S.E. Eighth Street

NORTH-SOUTH STREETS:

121-321 (inc.)	S.E. Watula Street
304-324 (inc.)	S.E. Alvarez Avenue
37-719 (inc.)	S.E. Tuscawilla Avenue
205-702 (inc.)	S.E. Sanchez Avenue
16-716 (inc.)	S.E. Wenona Avenue
317-720 (inc.)	S.E. Ninth Avenue
208-319 (inc.)	S.E. Tenth Avenue
121-308 (inc.)	S.E. Eleventh Avenue
516-621 (inc.)	S.E. Twelfth Avenue
23-220 (inc.)	S.E. Twelfth Terrace
208-719 (inc.)	S.E. Thirteenth Avenue

ROUGH BOUNDARIES:

North - S.E. Broadway  
South - S.E. Eighth Street  
West - S.E. Watula Street  
East - S.E. Thirteenth Avenue

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. SILVER SPRINGS BLVD.

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
752	Professional	Frame Vernacular	1924	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. BROADWAY

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
503	Church	Victorian Gothic	1906	C
503	Day School	Victorian Gothic	1912	C
504	Church Office	Frame Vernacular	1901	C
510	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C
513	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	C
520	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1924	C
624	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1950	N
704	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1940	N
711	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
712	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1928	C
720	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C
723	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1928	C
735	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	1930	C

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CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. FORT KING STREET

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
409	Presbyterian Manse	Victorian Vernacular	1901	C
416	Residence	Queen Anne	1888	C
507	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1888	C
520	Professional	Mediterranean Revival	1930	C
521	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1888	C
605	Residence	Bungaloid	1891	C
613	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1912	C
621	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1912	C
703	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	A
704	Residence	Classic Revival	1912	C
711-713	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1912	C
712-715	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1895	C
720	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1891	C
723	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1891	C
728	Residence	Classic Revival	1891	C
733	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1906	C
740	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1891	C
743	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1891	C
805	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1912	A
808	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1891	C
820	Residence	Queen Anne	1895	C
840	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	C
850	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1912	A
906	Residence	Classic Revival	1908	C
916	Professional	Frame Vernacular	1921	C
931	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	1924	C
936	Professional	Bungaloid	1928	C

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CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. FORT KING STREET  
 (CONT.)

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
943	Professional	Queen Anne Revival	1893	C
950	Apartments	Masonry Vernacular	1975	N
1006	Professional	Tudor Revival	1938	N
1016	Professional	Bungaloid	1924	C
1024	Apartments	Concrete Block Vernacular	1952	N
1027	Institutional	Mediterranean Revival	1924	C
1100	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1924	C
1140	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1924	C
1224	Residence	Bungaloid	1924	C
1229	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1948	N
1232	Residence	Bungaloid	1928	C
1236	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1950	N
1241	Residence	Bungaloid	1935	N
1255	Institutional	Bungaloid	1924	C
1256	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C
1265	Institutional	Bungaloid	1924	C
1266	Residence	Bungaloid	1928	C

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S.E. SECOND STREET

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
703	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1901	C
713	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	C
719	Residence	Classic Revival	1924	C
725	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	C
726	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	C
731	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1924	C
808	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1906	C
819	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1900	C
831	Servants Quarters	Frame Vernacular	1912	A
835	Residence	Colonial	1924	A
839	Residence	Colonial	1924	C
904	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1953	N
912	Professional	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
913	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1928	C
917	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1935	N
919	Apartments	Concrete Block Vernacular	1967	N
922	Residence	Cottage	1940	N
930	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1948	N
933	Professional	Masonry Vernacular	1963	N
944	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1963	N
1014	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1948	N <i>58c</i>



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S.E. THIRD STREET

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
406	Residence	Victorian Classical	1895	C
416	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	C
511	Church	Colonial Federal	1927	C
512	School Admin. Offices	Vernacular	1912	A
611	Residence	Victorian Classical	1912	C
611	Church	Greek Revival	1926	C
706	Residence	Bungaloid	1926	C
712	Residence	Victorian Classical	1895	C
720	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	A
721	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1950	N
726	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	C
727	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1912	C
733	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	C
734	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	A
740	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	C
818	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1906	C
822	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1906	C
828	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1906	C
835	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1926	C
838	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1960	N
905	Residence	Concrete Block Vernacular	1960	N
917	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1977	N
921	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1943	N
929	Residence	Concrete Block Vernacular	1948	N
935	Residence	Concrete Block Vernacular	1954	N
1009	Residence	Colonial Revival	1948	N
1019	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1928	C

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S.E. THIRD STREET  
(CONT.)

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
1204	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1956	N
1213	Residence	Tudor Revival Bungaloid	1918	C
1220	Residence	Concrete Block Vernacular	1963	N
1247	Residence	Bungaloid	1974	N
1248	Residence	Asbestos Shingle Vernacular	1953	N

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S.E. FOURTH STREET

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
705	Residence	Bungalow	1924	C
706	Residence	Bungalow	1924	C
719	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	C
720	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	C
725	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1926	C
726	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1901	C
732	Residence	Vernacular	1930	A
814	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1926	A
827	Residence	Bungalow	1906	C
828	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1926	A
835	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1920	C
841	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1920	C

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S.E. FIFTH STREET

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
621	Residence	Tudor Revival	1930	C
705	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
713	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1895	C
720	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1923	A
721	Residence	Victorian Classical	1895	C
727	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	C
810	Residence	Richardsonian Romanesque	1909	C
819	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1924	C
820	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1965	N
839	Residence	Colonial Federal	1924	A
840	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	1928	C
910	Residence	Queen Anne Revival	1912	C
915	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
930	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	1912	C
942	Residence	Tudor Revival	1926	C
943	Residence	NeoClassical Revival	1912	C
954	Residence	Colonial Revival	1926	C
1011	Residence	Concrete Block Vernacular	1971	N
1012	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1975	N
1020	Residence	Colonial Revival	1926	C
1027	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	1929	C
1109	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	1925	C
1116	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1938	N
1126	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1928	C
1127	Residence	Colonial Revival	1953	N

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(CONT.)

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
1136	Apartments	Masonry Vernacular	1963	N
1203	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1950	N
1208	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
1221	Residence	Concrete Block Vernacular	1969	N
1226	Residence	Tudor Revival	1928	C
1238	Residence	tudor Revival	1930	C
1247	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1917	C
1252	Residence	Tudor Revival	1929	C
1303	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1969	N

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18

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. SIXTH STREET

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
526	School	Prairie	1963	N
	School	Masonry Vernacular	1924	C
	School	Masonry Vernacular	1924	C
717	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1895	C
727	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1930	C
728	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1918	C
736	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	C
820	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1948	N

1130

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. SEVENTH STREET

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
1107	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1956	N
1124	Residence	Colonial Vernacular	1953	N
1137	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1930	C
1138	Residence	Spanish Vernacular	1933	C
1204	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
1209	Residence	Frame & Concrete Block Vernacular	1955	N
1214	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1967	N
1217	Residence	Frame & Masonry Vernacular	1953	N
1222	Residence	Tudor Revival	1930	C
1244	Residence	Frame & Masonry Vernacular	1954	N

117C

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. EIGHTH STREET

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
504	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1925	C
508	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
513	School	Prairie	1914	C
514	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
615	Residence	Bungaloid	1924	C
704	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1930	C
705	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1925	C
716	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	1930	C
719	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1925	C
720	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
727	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1923	A
728	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	C
732	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
733	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1923	C
738	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C
804	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
809	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
816-18	Duplex	Concrete Block Vernacular	1940	N
817	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
825	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
840	Residence	Queen Anne Revival	1896	C
1111	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1930	C
1129	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1950	N
1141	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1950	N
1205	Residence	Colonial Vernacular	1930	C
1225	Residence	Provincial Vernacular	1970	N
1232	Residence	Queen Anne Revival	1930	C
1237	Residence	Concrete Block Vernacular	1960	N

1570



CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. WATULA AVENUE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
121	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	A
315	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1895	C
321	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. ALVAREZ AVENUE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
304	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1895	C
324	Residence	Mediterranean Vernacular	1930	C

1430

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. TUSCAWILLA AVENUE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
37	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1926	C
407	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1912	C
411	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
421	Residence	Cottage	1920	C
505	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
509	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
519	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
605	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
613	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
619	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1928	A
623	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
703	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	C
713	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1963	N
719	Professional	Frame Vernacular	1912	C

155C

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. SANCHEZ AVENUE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
205	Residence	Italianate	1895	C
211	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1898	C
221	Residence	Victorian Classic	1901	C
505	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
506	Residence	Bungaloid	1918	C
509	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	A
514	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	C
519	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1895	C
520	Residence	Bungaloid	1927	C
605	Residence	Queen Anne Revival	1895	C
606	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	A
612	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1928	C
620	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
621	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1943	N
701	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1918	C
702	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1929	C

1684

CONTINUATION SHEET

<u>S.E. WENONA AVENUE</u>				
<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
16	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
30	Residence Antique Shop	Frame Vernacular	1906	C
31	Residence Antique Shop	Bungaloid	1912	C
34	Antique Shop	Frame Vernacular	1906	C
36	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1906	C
42	Residence	Frame & Block Vernacular	1906	A
122	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1912	C
137	Residence	Cottage	1925	C
206/208	Residence	Colonial	1912	C
221	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C
222	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
303	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1906	C
317	Residence	Victorian Classic	1906	C
322	Residence	Victorian Gothic	1895	C
406	Residence	Cottage	1930	C
409	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
414	Residence	Victorian Vernacular	1895	C
420	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1895	C
508	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1891	C
520	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1943	N
607	Residence	Bungaloid	1928	C
608	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1891	C
614	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1891	C
619	Residence	Vernacular	1924	A
704	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1906	C
705	Residence	Bungaloid	1912	C
712	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1912	C
715	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
716	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1918	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. NINTH AVENUE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
317	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1926	C
610	Residence	Queen Anne Revival	1912	C
706	Residence	Queen Anne Revival	1908	C
716	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C
720	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1918	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. TENIH AVENUE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
208	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1918	C
222	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1953	N
305	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1970	N
319	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C

201c  
119  
220c

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. ELEVENTH AVENUE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
121	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1924	C
208	Residence	Colonial Revival	1948	N
214	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1928	C
308	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1954	N



CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. TWELFTH AVENUE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
516	Residence	Modern	1960	N
621	Residence	Modern	1975	N

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. TWELFTH TERRACE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
23	Residence	Bungaloid	1929	C
24	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C
115	Church	Masonry Vernacular	1960	N
120	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1950	N
128	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1943	N
209	Residence	Tudor Revival	1908	C
212	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C
215	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
220	Residence	Bungaloid	1930	C

209c

CONTINUATION SHEET

S.E. THIRTEENTH AVENUE

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
208	Residence	Bungaloid	1918	C
216	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
222	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1930	C
719	Residence	Colonial Revival	1930	C

213c