

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received DEC 1 1982
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Maple Ridge Historic Residential District

and/or common Maple Ridge

2. Location Roughly bounded by Hazel Blvd., S. Peoria Ave.,
14th St., and Railroad

street & number See Boundary Description

N/A not for publication

city, town N/A vicinity of

state Oklahoma code 40 county Tulsa code

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"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Tulsa County Courthouse

street & number 320 W. 5th St.

city, town Tulsa state Oklahoma

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oklahoma Preservation Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society

city, town Oklahoma City state Oklahoma

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Maple Ridge Historic District in Tulsa, Oklahoma is a predominately single family, residential area containing approximately 700 homes built from 1913-1932. The area has gentle slopes, and winding tree-lined avenues. There are several small green areas at intersections, and Madison Boulevard has a landscaped center median. The area retains its original architectural and historical character, except for several intrusive and new nonintrusive homes.

There is a large variety of styles in the homes of Maple Ridge. There are Italianate, Georgian Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Federal and Colonial Revivals, Gothic Tudor, Jacobethan, Prairie, Bungalow, and Cottage styles. The majority of homes are two and three story on large-sized lots. Although there are smaller homes in the area they add to the quality and integrity of the district.

The houses are constructed of clapboard, stucco, and locally made brick and quarried stone.

The early additions north of 21st Street were laid out on the grid pattern, but the later additions used a plan of winding roads with graceful curves.

The homes are well landscaped with flowering trees and bushes, evergreens, and some of the original American elm trees, maples, and oaks. Some of the American elms that lined the streets have been replaced with oak, sweetgum, green ash, and redbud. The mature landscaping probably makes the area more attractive than when it was first begun; there were few trees in the area in 1914.

There are two small apartment complexes from the original period. They are Italianate and Spanish Colonial Revival in style. They retain their original integrity.

Many of the houses have been restored and rehabilitated since the mid-1960's. Careful attention has been given to architectural and historical detail. Thus, the restorations have been accomplished with very little loss of the original integrity of the area.

Maple Ridge is an approximate rectangle a mile long and one-third mile wide. It is bounded on the east by Peoria Avenue, by Hazel Boulevard on the south, the Midland Valley Railroad Right-of-Way on the west and by the Broken Arrow Expressway on the north.

Boundaries were chosen for a number of reasons. The Broken Arrow Expressway on the north and the Midland Valley Railroad Right-of-Way to the west provide both physical and visual barriers. Hazel Boulevard to the south and Peoria Avenue to the east provide historical barriers in that houses beyond these streets were built after 1932.

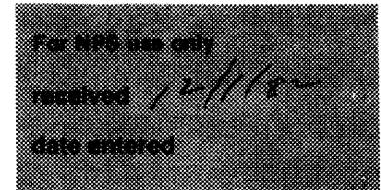
Architecturally and historically Maple Ridge differs from the Gillette district to the east and north. Maple Ridge is older than Gillette, with the exception of the blocks along Hazel Boulevard and E. 26th Street. The houses in Maple Ridge are larger, on larger lots and differ stylistically in that the Gillette homes are primarily 1920s brick bungalows designed as a commuter neighborhood whereas the Maple Ridge homes reflect academic styles between 1913-1932 as well the revival of styles from earlier time periods.

Tracey Park district, north of Maple Ridge across the Broken Arrow Expressway is a small area dating from the time period ca. 1926-1928. Homes that were destroyed by the Broken Arrow Expressway formerly linked Maple Ridge and Tracey Park, however, the Tracey Park residences are smaller in scale and more modest than the general pattern of the residences in Maple Ridge.

(See continuation sheet for buildings contributing to the character of the district)

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Continuation sheet

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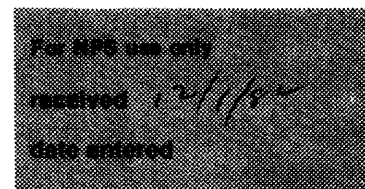
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Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District.

1. Skelly Mansion (2101 S. Madison): 1923, 2 stories, brick and stone, tile roof, columned portico, decorative frontispiece, arched windows, terra cotta bands.
2. 2119 S. Madison: 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, decorative cornice, Palladian entrance, stained glass windows.
3. McCullough Home (2120 S. Madison): 1926, 2 stories, hipped roof, fan lighted arched entrance, decorative double-arched windows.
4. Gerhardt Home (1728 S. Madison): c. 1919, prairie style, flat roof, horizontal emphasis, asymmetrical entrance, stucco surface.
5. Colonel Daniel Home (1723 S. Madison): 1917, Italianate, 2 stories, brick, tile roof, balustraded terrace.
6. Edward O'Rourke, Sr. Home (1701 S. Madison): 2 stories, clapboard, front and side pillared porches, end brick chimney.
7. Edward O'Rourke, Jr. Home (1602 S. Madison): 1923, 2 stories, red brick, stone belt course, beveled glass transom and side windows, and main entry door.
8. "Huntleigh" (1030 E. 18th St.): 1916, 3 stories, red brick, tile roof, colossal portico in the Roman Doric Order, roof dormers, decorative entablature.
9. McGraw/Capehart Home (1110 E. 18th St.): 1916, 3 stories, brick, tile roof, stone quoins, windows with prominent lintels and key stone transoms and side lights on entrance.
10. Bird McGuire Home (1132 E. 18th St.): 1915, 3 stories, native stone, hipped roof, roof dormers, stained glass side lights on entrance.
11. William L. Kistler Home (1016 E. 19th St.): c. 1921, 3 stories, red brick, tile roof, palladian window above pillared portico, roof dormers, fan light and side light on central entry.
12. R. Otis McClintock Home (1024 E. 19th St.): 1913, 2 stories, brick, Palladian entrance, arched windows.
13. 312 E. 19th St.: Duplicate Frank Lloyd Wright home.
14. Otto Kramer Home (321 E. 19th St.): 2 stories, red brick, paired windows.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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15. Walker/Tyrell Mansion (305 E. 19th St.): 1914, 3 stories, red brick, colossal portico in the Ionic Order, roof dormers, decorative cornice, fan light and side lights, arched entrance.
16. Byer/Walling Home (230 E. 20th St.): c. 1921, 2 stories, clapboard, circular portico, large arched entrance.
17. Arthur Newlin Home (1020 E. 20th St.): c. 1917, 2 stories, clapboard, gabled roof, Federalist influence.
18. Alfred Aaronson Mansion (1029 E. 21st St.): 1918, 3 stories, brick, gabled roof with dormers, 2 bay windows, stone balustraded terrace.
19. 1003 E. 20th St.: Williamsburg Reproduction Home.
20. Henry Ketchum Home (1002 E. 20th St.): c. 1920, 2 stories, clapboard, hipped roof, ornate wrought iron entrance with side lights and fan light.
21. Dunn Home (1114 E. 21st St.): 1929, 2 stories, red brick, gabled roof, pillared two story portico, arched entrance with side lights and fan light.
22. J. V. McDonnell Home (1207 E. 21st St.): 1922, replica of Irish Cottage, 2 stories, stone and brick, shingled roof with eyelid dormers.
23. 2440 S. Owasso Pl.: Tudor, 3 stories, brick, bay window, shed roof entry, decorative brickwork.
24. 2441 S. Owasso Pl.: Tudor, 2 stories, stone, Tudor arched entry, leaded glass windows over entry, prominent vertical end gables.
25. 2452 S. Owasso Pl.: 2 stories, stucco, iron window grilles, iron balcony over arched Spanish Baroque-style entrance.
26. 2465 S. Owasso Pl.: New, unintrusive one story, buff brick, front bay glass block sidelight.
27. 1250 E. 26th St.: Tudor, 2 stories, stone and stucco, bay window, decorative eaves above entrance.
28. 1119 E. 26th St.: Mission/Pueblo style, 2 stories, stucco, flat roof, arched entry and recessed porch.
29. 2528 Woodward: Garrison Colonial, 2 stories, weatherboard and brick.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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30. Barry Mansion (1029 E. 20th St.): c. 1920, 2 stories, brick, gabled roof, roof dormers, bay window, arched first floor windows and entrance, pillard portico.
31. Grant Stebbins/Ralph Talbot House (1030 E. 19th St.): 1915, 3 stories, brick, hipped roof, roof dormers, iron balustrade, shuttered windows.
32. 1006 17th Pl.: 2 stories, clapboard, gabled roof, roof dormers, colossal pillared portico, fan light and side light entrance.
33. 2523 S. Norfolk: 2 stories, brick, steep gabled shingled roof, roof dormers, asymmetrical design.
34. 1228 25th St.: Neo-classic Revival, 2 stories, colossal pedimented portico, symmetrical design, fan light and side light entrance.
35. 1105 E. 21st Pl.: 2 stories, tile hipped roof, arched elongated first story windows and entrance, pedimented frontispiece, stone and iron balconets on second story.
36. 2150 Cincinnati: Bungalow.
37. Sunset Court Apartments (140, 142, 144, 146 E. 21st St.): Italianate, red brick, flat roof, decorative eaves, terra cotta bands, tiled roof covers on entrances.
38. Adams Place (116-120 E. 21st St.): Spanish Colonial Revival, stucco, tile roof, decorative entrances.
39. 1215 E. 24th Place.
40. 2415 S. Owasso Place.
51. 1512 Owasso Modified Dutch Colonial, two first floor bays with five windows each gambrel roof, beveled siding on first floor, shingle siding on second story, Built Ca. 1926.
52. 1246 Hazel Blvd. Modified Colonial Revival, gable roof slate surfaced with three arched roof darmers, red brick with decorative brick, medallions and keystones in arches over first story windows, circular single story proch with Tuscan Columns. Built Ca. 1928.
53. 227 Hazel Blvd. Modified Art Deco-Stucco finish, flat roofed wings, cross gable two story main section, wide eaves with prominent brackets. Built Ca. 1928.

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Post-1932 Homes

41. 1209 E. 21st Place: Contemporary adaptation of a country French home.
42. 1207 E. 21st Place: Contemporary adaptation of the shingle style.
43. 1220 E. 21st Place: Intrusive rehabilitated home.
44. 201, 203 E. 24th Street: Intrusive new duplex.

Streetscapes

45. Madison Boulevard
46. Norfolk and 21st Place
47. Woodward and Norfolk
48. E. 19th Street
49. E. 19th Street
50. Madison Boulevard and 17th Place

All properties which were constructed after 1932 are contemporary adaptations, of similar size and contribute to the cohesiveness of the overall architectural compatibility of the district. There are only two intrusions.

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 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Oil industry

Specific dates 1913-1932 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Maple Ridge Historic Residential District in Tulsa, Oklahoma is significant because the development of the Maple Ridge area paralleled the growth of the banking and oil industry in Tulsa in the early 20th century. The men and women who made their wealth in the Glenn Pool oil strike of 1905, and later the Cushing oil field strike of 1912, were the people who built their homes in Maple Ridge.

The district is significant architecturally because the homes are fine examples of post-World War I styles in emerging suburbs.

Maple Ridge Addition was platted May 11, 1914 by John T. Kramer. On November 3, 1915 he sold the land to banker and land developer Grant Stebbins. To encourage the wealthy oil men, bankers, and other prominent citizens of Tulsa to settle in Maple Ridge he gave a lot to Bird McGuire, first Oklahoma congressman from District 1. This set the precedent for continued growth in the Maple Ridge area. Subsequent additions were platted adjoining Maple Ridge Addition, but the entire historic district has traditionally been called Maple Ridge. Maple Park Addition, and Morningside Addition were platted in 1916 and Lionel Aaronson developed and platted Sunset Park in 1916.

The great Glenn Pool oil strike in 1905 insured the growth of Tulsa from a small frontier town into the oil capital of the world. Oklahoma became the principle oil producing state in 1908 and in 1915-1917. The Glenn Pool was the foundation of much of the wealth that helped build the city of Tulsa. Just as oil production in the Glenn Pool was decreasing, the Cushing oil fields went into production. The Cushing oil field dominated the United States and world market from 1912-1920. These were the years when vast fortunes were made and the expansion of Tulsa was greatest. This was the time when many of the houses in Maple Ridge were built. The oilmen, bankers, and real estate investors that settled in Maple Ridge were vital to the continued development of Tulsa and Oklahoma oil production.

The Exchange National Bank was founded in 1910 primarily to accommodate oil producers who needed ready cash and a willing and sympathetic banker. The president of the bank, J. J. McGraw, and the vice president, Arthur Newlin, both had homes in Maple Ridge. McGraw expanded the bank beyond the confines of Oklahoma to include dealings with oil leaders from around the world. The Exchange National Bank was the leader in financing the large oil deals in the Tulsa area, particularly from the Glenn Pool and Cushing oil fields.

Other prominent Maple Ridge residents included oilmen and bankers such as Waite Phillips who worked with Otis McClintock, president of the First National Bank, in incorporating his company into Phillips Petroleum Company in 1917. Waite Phillips is known in Tulsa for his many philanthropic efforts for the city.

Lionel Aaronson built a house for his son Alfred in Maple Ridge Addition. The Aaronsons built many of the houses in the Maple Ridge area, including the Skelly Mansion. Colonel Daniel was also an oil and real estate investor who lived in Maple Ridge. He built the Daniel Building downtown in 1912. It was 10 stories high, the first of its kind in Tulsa. J. Beyer built many prominent homes in Tulsa

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Butler, William. Tulsa 75: A History of Tulsa. The Metropolitan Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, 1974. 228 pp.

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 300 acres

Quadrangle name Maple Ridge District

Quadrangle scale 7.5 min.

UTM References

A

1	1	5	2	3	2	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	6	4	0
Zone	Easting			Northing											

B

1	1	5	2	3	2	2	4	0	4	0	0	1	5	5	0
Zone	Easting			Northing											

C

1	1	5	2	3	1	3	6	0	4	0	0	1	5	6	0
Zone	Easting			Northing											

D

1	1	5	2	3	1	4	4	0	4	0	0	3	6	6	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	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janie Downs Supervised by Mary Ann Anders

organization Oklahoma Preservation Survey date July 1982

street & number 502 Math Sciences telephone 624-5678

city or town Stillwater, Oklahoma State University state Oklahoma

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 *C. M. [Signature]* date 11/23/82

title _____ date _____

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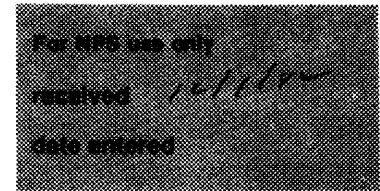
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

L. [Signature] Keeper of the National Register date 4/6/83

Attest: *Patricia Andrews* Chief of Registration date 4/6/83

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and built his home in Maple Ridge. J. V. McDonnell was an architect who designed many of the homes in Maple Ridge and built a distinctive Irish cottage for himself and his associate, Beverley Nelson.

Other oil producers, refiners, and drillers who lived in Maple Ridge were William Kistler, Presley Walker, Harry Tyrell, Frank Walling and Henry Ketchum.

W. G. Skelly was president of the Mid Continental Petroleum Corporation. He was very much interested in aviation and established the Spartan Aircraft Company in 1928 and Spartan School of Aeronautics, which manufactured training planes during World War II. He also helped found Tulsa Airport. He gave money to the University of Tulsa so they could build Skelly Stadium, which is still in use today.

The homes in the Maple Ridge area are a mixture of historic styles. Each one shows the individuality of its owners, as well as the accepted styles of the time. The homes were not overly ornate, as in the late 19th century "robber barron" era, rather they were more restrained in design and style. There was an interest in achieving more classic styles, but with liveable qualities for the changing post-war times. The neighborhood is cohesive in the large size of the lots and the scale of the two to three story houses. There are smaller houses and lots in the north and south ends of the district, and on the east and west boundaries, but they still contribute to the integrity of the 700-home area. The variety of styles in the houses give the area a significant character, different from surrounding areas. There are Italianate, Georgian Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Federal and Colonial styles, Gothic, Tudor, Jacobethan, several prairie styles, bungalows and cottage styles. Building materials used were clapboard, stucco, locally made brick and quarried stone.

The Maple Ridge area is a lovely residential area, comparatively hilly for Tulsa, with many large shade trees lining wide avenues, however at the time of building there were not many trees. The one native tree is "The Shadows," a 200 year old oak located at the Aaronson House.

When these homes were first built they were in one of Tulsa's first suburbs. They were considered away from the downtown area, but close enough to commute. Today downtown Tulsa is still a vital and functioning downtown area. All the major banks and many businesses are located there. The downtown area has been revitalized with open areas and green spaces making the environment more pleasant to work in. Thus, the Maple Ridge historic district is considered a desirable place to live. It is in close proximity to downtown Tulsa, yet retains the amenities of a suburb.

In summary, the Tulsa pioneer spirit was clearly evident in the rough and ready, willing-to-take-a-gamble attitude of the early oil developers and bankers.

The first owners were young, enterprising, and vital people building a future in an expanding city in a state founded in 1907. They had a true determination to succeed. This is reflected in the distinctive, individualistic, architecturally designed homes and tree-lined streets of Maple Ridge, still an integral part of the city of Tulsa.

The Bird McGuire House, built in 1915, is an example of the pride and individuality of the people who built in the area. Mrs. McGuire went out to the nearby Osage hill country with their architect, John Blair, and hand-picked the stones for her house.

New leaders have taken the place of the first owners. Many professionals, doctors, congressmen, businessmen and women, now make Maple Ridge their homes.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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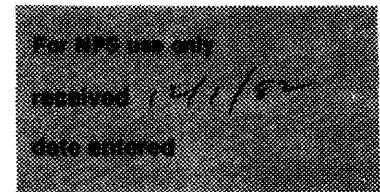
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These new owners show a concern for the preservation and restoration of their homes and many are in the process of being restored.

A neighborhood association was formed in 1964. The association was responsible for keeping the proposed Broken Arrow Expressway from cutting through part of the Maple Ridge district. The expressway now runs north of the area. The Maple Ridge Association is interested in keeping residential zoning laws and preserving the integrity of Maple Ridge historic district. The true pioneer spirit of the area has prevailed over the years.

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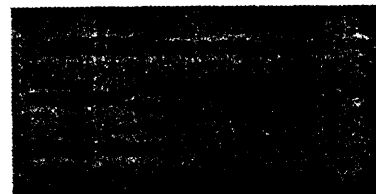
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- Debo, Angie. Tulsa: From Creek Town to Oil Capital. U. Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1943. 123 pp.
- Dunn, Nina Lane. Tulsa's Magic Roots. N. L. D. Corp., Tulsa, 1979. 398 pp.
- Glasscock, C. B. Then Came Oil: The Story of the Last Frontier. Bobbs-Merrill Co., N.Y., 1938. 349 pp.
- Hood, William W., Jr. An Interview with John Blair--Tulsa's Grand Architect. 1975.
- Maple Ridge Association. A Heritage of Tulsa: Maple Ridge.
- M'Clintoch, R. M. "Tulsa: A Story of Achievement." Tulsa Tribune, 1924.
- Tulsa County Library. Verticle files: Tulsa--Maple Ridge and Tulsa Homes.
- Tulsa Spirit. Continental Heritage Press, 1979. 192 pp.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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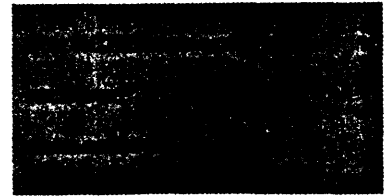
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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the SW corner of lot 27, block 6 Sunset Terrace Addition (corner of Hazel Boulevard and Cincinnati Avenue) go 57.5 ft. N to SW corner of lot 26, block 6,, then west 52.28 ft., then N along rear property lines of properties facing Cincinnati to NW corner of lot 1, block 1 Sunset Court (corner of 21st Street and Midland Valley Railroad right-of-way) then E to NE property line of block 3, lot 1, cross 60' right-of-way E on Cincinnati Avenue, cross 60' right-of-way N on E. 21st Street to SW corner of lot 74, block 8 Second Southside Addition, then to NW edge of lot 23, block 8, cross 60' right-of-way N on E 20th Street to SW corner of lot 58, block 7, go N to NW corner of lot 57, block 7, cross 60' right-of-way on E 19th Street N to SW corner of lot 42, block 6, cross 60' right-of-way on Cincinnati Avenue W to SE corner of lot 11, block 3, then W to SW corner of lot 123, block 3, go NE to NW corner of lot 123, block 3, go E to NE corner of lot 11, block 3, cross 60' right-of-way E on Cincinnati to edge of lot 42, block 6, then N to NW corner of lot 41, block 6, cross E 18th Street right-of-way 60' North to SW corner of Lot 24, Block 5, then cross Cincinnati right-of-way 60' west to SE corner of lot 17, block 4, then W to SW corner of lot 19, block 4, then NE to NW corner of lot 21, block 4, go E to NE corner of lot 21, block 4, cross 60' right-of-way on Cincinnati Avenue E to NW corner of lot 22, block 5, then E to NW corner of lot 6, block 7, N to NW corner of lot 12, block 7, then E to NE corner of lot 12, block 7, cross 60' right-of-way on E 17th Street N to SW corner of lot 6, block 4 Maple Park Addition, then N to SW corner of lot 1, block 4, then NE to NW corner of lot 1, block 4, then E to NE corner of lot 1, block 4, cross 60' right-of-way E on S Detroit Avenue, then cross 60' right-of-way N on E 16th Street to SW corner of lot 12, block 1, then N to NW corner of lot 13, block 1, go E to NE corner of lot 13, block 1, then N to NW corner of lot 4, block 1, E to NE corner of lot 4, block 1, cross 85' right-of-way of Madison Boulevard, E to edge of lot 4, block 3, then N to NW corner of lot 3, block 3, then NE to NW corner of lot 1, block 3, then E to NE corner of lot 1, block 3, cross 60' right-of-way on E 15th Street N to SW corner of Lot 4, Block B, then N to NW corner of lot 3, block B, then E to NE corner of lot 3, Block B, cross 60' right-of-way E on S Norfolk to SW corner of lot 9, block 14, Broadmoor Addition, then N to NW corner of lot 9, block 14, then E to SW corner of lot 3, block 14, then N to SW corner of lot 1, block 14, then NE to NW corner of lot 1, block 14, go E to NE corner of lot 1, block 14, cross 60' right-of-way E on S Newport to NW corner of lot 10, block 15, then E to NE corner of lot 1, block 15, then S to SE corner of lot 5, block 15, then W to SW corner of lot 5, block 15
cross 60' right-of-way S on E 15th Street to NE corner of lot 16, block 2, Morningside Addition, then S to SE corner of lot 15, block 2, then E to NE corner of lot 2, block 2, cross 60' right-of-way E on S Owasso Avenue to NW corner of lot 14, block 1, go E to NE corner of lot 14, block 1, then S to SE corner of lot 13, block 6,

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cross 60' right-of-way S on E 16th Street to NE corner of lot 24, block 7, then S to SE corner of lot 18, block 7, then W to SW corner of lot 18, block 7, cross 60' right-of-way of S Owasso Avenue, W to edge of property at lot 8, block 8, then S to SE corner of lot 12, block 8, cross 60' right-of-way S on E 17th Street to NE corner of lot 1, block 11, then south to SE corner of lot 12, block 11, cross 50' right-of-way E 17th Place, S to property edge of lot 4, block 1, Maple Heights Addition, then E to NE corner of lot 1, block 1, then S to SE corner of lot 8, block 1, cross 60' right-of-way of E 18th Street, S to NE corner of lot 1, block 2 to SE corner of lot 8, block 2,

cross 60' right-of-way of E 19th Street, S to NE corner of lot 1, block 3, then S to SE corner of lot 8, block 3,

cross 60' right-of-way of E 20th street, S to NE corner of lot 1, block 4, then S to SE corner of lot 8, block 4, cross 60' right-of-way of E 21st Street, S to NE corner of lot 4, block 15, Sunset Park Addition, then S to SE corner of lot 8, block 15, cross 60' right-of-way S on E 21st Place and 50' right-of-way S on S Owasso Place to NE corner of lot 1, block B, Sunset Terrace Addition, then S to SE corner of lot 2, block B, cross 50' right-of-way of S Owasso Place, S to NE corner of lot 5, block 2, then S to SE corner of lot 6, block 2, cross 60' right-of-way of E 24th Place, S to NE corner of lot 1, block 1, go S to SE corner of lot 3, block 3, cross 50' right-of-way S on E 25th Street to NE corner of lot 1, block 10, then S to SE corner of lot 22, block 10, cross 50' right-of-way of E 26th Street, S to NE corner of lot 1, block 11, then S to SE corner of lot 22, block 11, cross 80' right-of-way of Hazel Boulevard, S to NE corner of lot 1, block 15, then S to SE corner of lot 1, block 15, then W to SW corner of lot 11, block 15, cross 50' right-of-way SE corner of lot 1, block 14, then W to SW corner of lot 10, block 14, then N to NW corner of lot 10, block 14, cross 80' right-of-way of Hazel Boulevard N, then cross 50' right-of-way of Cincinnati Avenue W to SE corner of lot 27, block 6, then W to SW corner of lot 27, block 6, which is point of beginning.