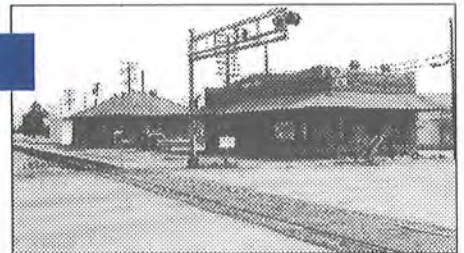


HISTORIC AND
ARCHITECTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS OF
ENNIS, TEXAS

COMMERCE



RAILROAD



COTTON



COMMUNITY



HARDY•HECK•MOORE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Cultural Resource Management Consultants
Austin, Texas

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS:
AN UPDATE OF THE 1985

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
OF ENNIS, TEXAS

Prepared for

The City of Ennis, Texas

April 1997

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Funded with a matching grant-in-aid from the Department of the Interior and
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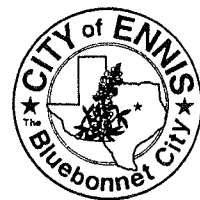


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- Steve Howerton, City Manager of Ennis, whose support for historic preservation facilitated the survey effort.
- Bruce Jensen, Texas Historical Commission, who administered the matching grant-in-aid for the state.
- Jim Bob Wilson, former mayor of Ennis and current member of the Ennis Historic Landmarks Commission, who supplied much information about the properties included in this study.
- Staff members of the Ennis Public Library, the Center for American History at the University of Texas, and the Texas State Archives, who provided access to project-related materials.

Most importantly, the owners of Ennis' many historic properties are due a special thanks whose understanding and appreciation of their historic homes, churches, and stores spurred the creation of this document.

INTRODUCTION

As a demonstration of its continuing support for historic preservation, the City of Ennis applied for and received a matching-grant-in-aid from the Texas Historical Commission to update the historic resources survey of 1985. The City solicited bids from private consultants and ultimately hired Hardy•Heck•Moore and Associates, Inc. (HHM) of Austin, Texas, to undertake the project. The firm had previously completed the 1985 survey effort. A contract between the City and HHM was signed in October 1996 and field investigations were undertaken in February 1997.

The primary focus of the project has been to update the 1985 historic resources survey which required that a property be at least 50 years old to be included in the inventory. With the passage of time, additional properties fulfilled the age threshold recommended for inclusion in the inventory, and the City sought to add these properties. In addition, some property owners had renovated their buildings, which deserved reevaluation of the preservation priority ranking. The Ennis Historic Landmark Commission provided a list of potential properties to be examined.

David Moore, a principal of the firm, served as Project Director and evaluated all properties and is the primary author of the report. Other staff members who contributed to the project include Sara Kirtland, Associate Historian; Tamara Scott, Associate Architectural Historian; and Gretchen Bostedt, Research Assistant.

In the current phase, HHM documented 47 individual properties scattered throughout the city and closely examined a residential neighborhood in the city's near northwest quadrant. This study has

- added 5 MEDIUM priority properties to the historic resources inventory
- added 1 LOW priority property to the historic resources inventory
- upgraded 13 MEDIUM priority properties to HIGH priority status
- upgraded 3 LOW priority properties to HIGH priority status
- upgraded 3 LOW priority priorities to MEDIUM priority status
- reaffirmed HIGH priority status to 9 properties
- reaffirmed MEDIUM priority status to 7 properties
- reaffirmed LOW priority status to 2 properties

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



G.G. Dunkerly House (Site No. 258) 1920
607 W. Baylor

Massing, extensive use of stick brackets, jig-sawn extended rafter ends and wood shingle sheathing retaining the original stained finish contribute to this most successful local example of a "Swiss Chalet" bungalow. This was the home of G.G. Dunkerly in the 1920s and 1930s. He was president and manager of Ennis Tag and Printing.

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NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



206 W. Belknap (Site No. 227) c. 1915
Barrington House

The most notable early 20th-century house form in Ennis was the large 2-story bungalow which this house successfully exemplifies. The usual bungalow details of low-pitched, multiple gable roof, exposed rafters and grouped windows contrast with setback 2-story sleeping area, classically tiled corner pilasters (associated with local architect Hix McCannless's work) and atypical stout Doric columns on piers as porch supports. This house was built for Thad and Kate Barrington. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

The revised total of historic resources in Ennis is 1,292, a figure that combines the 1,286 properties identified in the 1985 historic resources and the six additional properties documented in 1997. Of that amount, 156 properties are classified as HIGH priority properties and are considered as the most noteworthy in the city. A total of 313 historic resources are ranked as MEDIUM priority properties and are considered to be significant but have been slightly modified. The remaining 823 historic resources have been altered and are classified in the LOW priority ranking.

Although the results as reported in this document and support materials provide the foundation for preservation planning efforts, this study has a strong architectural bias and does not fully address or explore the social and cultural issues associated with the development of the neighborhoods in the combined project areas. The houses, churches, schools, and stores inventoried reveal much of the development of the neighborhood and the lives of its inhabitants; however, these buildings represent only a fraction of the area's rich past. Much more remains to be researched, documented and learned. HHM & Associates sincerely hopes that this report will further stimulate local interest in the people, buildings and institutions that have contributed to the history and development of Ennis.

Local properties that have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places are highlighted in the margins of this report. The images are the same as those used in the 1985 Multiple-Resource nomination and do not necessarily depict the properties in their present condition. However, the photographs and the statements of significance below shed light on Ennis' unique history and architectural character.

SURVEY TECHNIQUES

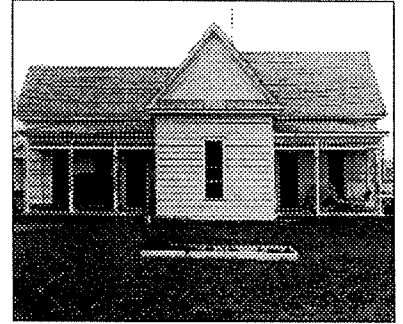
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Historic Resources Survey of 1985

In 1984 the City of Ennis, in an effort to realize effective preservation planning and to augment the City's participation in the Main Street Project, sought a record of the community's historic built environment. After receiving a matching grant-in-aid from the Texas Historical Commission (THC), the City contracted with Hardy•Heck•Moore, Inc. (HHM) of Austin, Texas, to provide this documentation through a comprehensive survey that determined the type, quality, and location of historic resources. The survey was conducted from December 1984 to July 1985 and identified 1,286 historic resources through architectural and historical research. Identification and evaluation of potentially eligible properties in this nomination were made by Daniel Hardy (architecture graduate), Marlene Elizabeth Heck (architectural historian), and David Moore (historian). Information generated from this project is on file at the National Register Department of the THC in Austin and at the City of Ennis.

Investigation of every street in the city identified all pre-1935 properties and recent buildings of interest for initial inclusion in the survey. Surveyors also noted all buildings, regardless of age or condition, in areas with high concentrations of historic resources that might qualify as National Register historic districts. Integrity of the site, uniqueness, common themes, concentrations of historic resources, and patterns of development were considered as general guidelines for the preliminary overview. Each resource's type, address, and map location were recorded and augmented with photographic documentation and written evaluations of its physical condition, context, and relative significance. Primary sources for historical research proved readily accessible. Census data, tax rolls, city directories, and mechanic's liens yielded important dates and valuable information about individuals responsible for much of the city's architectural development. Bird's-eye maps and Sanborn fire insurance maps documented the city's early physical form, and the presence, shape, and location of significant properties no longer standing. This data was supplemented and the documentation of individual properties was effected through research at the local history collections of the Ennis Public Library, the Dallas Public Library, the Local History Program and the National Register Department of the THC, Austin, the Center for American History (formerly the Barker Texas History Center) at the University of Texas at

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



708 E. Brown (Site No. 394) c. 1900
This atypical T-plan dwelling demonstrates the elaboration of a simple vernacular house into more complex form, in this case the expansion of an L-plan to a T-plan by the addition of a lateral wing, probably soon after construction. It survives as the most substantial example of this plan type of the limited number constructed locally. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



509 W. Brown (Site No. 412) c. 1905
With an asymmetrically-massed composition, more typical of Victorian-era dwellings, this house is adorned with Classical Revival and Craftsman details to create an unusual local variation of early 20th-century eclecticism. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

Austin, and the Ellis County Courthouse, Ellis County Museum and the Sims Library, all in Waxahachie. Documents on file at the Main Street Project office and at the Ennis Historical Society contributed information not accessible elsewhere. In addition to these sources, historical photographs and supplementary documentation were solicited from current property owners of the more significant sites.

Using established criteria, the sites were evaluated and assigned priorities. HIGH priority sites contribute significantly to local history or broader historical patterns. They may also be outstanding or unique examples of architecture, engineering or crafted design. In addition, they retain a significant portion of their original fabric and contextual integrity. The diminution of a site's integrity through alterations placed a site in the MEDIUM priority category. Outstanding examples of traditional local building forms were also placed in this category. The LOW priority category included examples of common local building forms with no identified historical associations and severely altered resources with irreversible modifications.

In the final phase of the project, the collected historical data and evaluations were reviewed in order to assess the suitability of resources for inclusion in the Multiple-Resource nomination. A careful analysis of Ennis' architectural development was made, with particular attention paid to those resources that were of a HIGH priority or contributed to a historic district. This allowed for the delineation of the common and unusual styles, architectural forms and plan-types found in Ennis. In this phase, the contributions of resources with historical associations to local agricultural, industrial, religious, and other socioeconomic institutions, as well as stylistically representative resources, were carefully evaluated and considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

National Register Multiple-Resource Nomination

A secondary goal of the 1985 historic resources survey was the preparation of a Multiple-Resource nomination that enabled individual properties and historic districts to be listed in the NRHP. The National Park Service (NPS), within the U.S. Department of the Interior, maintains the NRHP, and it serves as the official list of the nation's most significant historical and cultural properties. The NRHP program is a federal undertaking that is administered in all states and territories of the United States. The THC oversees the NRHP program in Texas, and the NRHP program is separate from, and independent of, the Texas State Marker Program. The NRHP includes buildings, sites, structures or objects at least 50 years old that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, craftsmanship AND are important for at least one of the following: associations with significant events or trends; association with significant individuals; architectural, artistic or

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

design merits; or historic or pre-historic archaeology (more detailed information about the NRHP program and how it is administered in Texas begins on page 47 of the report).

The NPS created the Multiple-Resource nomination to expedite the listing of individual properties and historic districts in the NRHP, and the Ennis nomination was among the first of its kind in Texas. The nomination included a cover document that analyzed Ennis' historic built environment and also described how extant buildings are related to broad trends in local history. The nomination also included forms for the 40 individual properties and commercial historic district considered for NRHP designation.

The entire nomination packet was presented to the THC and the State Board of Review for consideration. THC staff reviewed the nomination on its technical merits, but the State Board of Review determined whether or not a property fulfilled NRHP criteria and qualified for inclusion in the final documentation submitted to the NPS. At a meeting on April 25, 1986, the State Board of Review considered the Ennis Multiple-Resource nomination. The State Board of Review approved the entire nomination as submitted but requested the following changes:

- reclassify the Site Nos. 321, 1047, 281, and 323 in the Ennis Commercial Historic District as Noncontributing properties because of physical changes to the buildings.
- reject the house at 708 N. Gaines because of the addition of the railing onto the second floor and the hand rails on the first floor porch.
- reject the house at 805 N. Preston because of the house's unusual style and alterations to the second-floor balcony.

With assistance from the Texas Historical Commission, HHM made revisions to the nomination, and the Texas Historical Commission submitted the document to the National Park Service in Washington, D.C., on August 8, 1986. On September 25, 1986, the National Park Service approved the Ennis Multiple-Resource nomination and officially listed the Ennis Commercial Historic District and 39 individual properties in the National Register of Historic Places.

CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

Heeding recommendations presented in the survey report of 1985, the City of Ennis sought to update its inventory of historic resources. The City received a grant from the THC to complete such

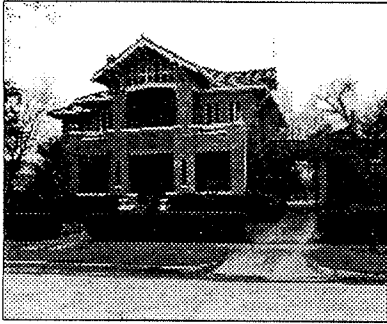
NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



510 W. Brown (Site No. 373) c. 1885
Jesse and Mary Story House

The most intact and one of the earliest 2-story L-plan dwellings remaining in the city, this house best represents a common regional plan type. Restrained architectural embellishment distinguishes the gable ends and porch. This was the home of J.W. Story, a successful realtor in Ennis during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While a resident of the house, he served as a city councilman for many years. He sold the property in 1911. By 1922 John Lockart, a conductor with the H. & T.C. Railroad, purchased the dwelling. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES
IN ENNIS, TEXAS



401 N. Clay (Site No. 723) c. 1915
Joe Novy House

This impressive composition of Craftsman detailing suggests the Prairie School influence on north Texas architecture and is, in fact, the outstanding example of the Prairie form in Ennis. Horizontal lines visually shorten the boxlike massing, typical of regional Prairie-influenced designs. It was the residence of Joe Novy, a grocer in Ennis, and Novy's descendants retain ownership. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

an endeavor and hired HHM to undertake the work. At the outset of the project, the Project Director for HHM met with representatives of the City of Ennis and the THC to discuss project goals and anticipated work products. The City provided a list of 47 buildings that the Ennis Historic Landmark Commission believed should either be considered for higher reclassification or added to the inventory. The latter group included properties that have met the 50-year NRHP age threshold since the completion of the 1985 survey. All parties agreed that the primary focus of the current survey effort was to evaluate all properties identified by the Ennis Historic Landmark Commission. Of equal importance was the examination and evaluation of the residential neighborhood in the city's near-northwest quadrant that had been identified in the 1985 survey as an area with potential for historic district designation. The third project goal was the preparation of a survey report and related work products that incorporated previous survey results with the 1997 survey effort.

Prior to instigating any fieldwork, an associate historian with HHM obtained copies of Sanborn maps of the residential area in the city's near-northwest quadrant. These copies are on file at the Center for American History (formerly the Barker Texas History Center) at the University of Texas at Austin. This repository contained both full-sized maps and microfilm copies. Although the most recent full-sized maps were published in 1927, the microfilm version included a 1927 set revised and updated to 1960. The associate historian made copies of both the original 1927 and updated versions which were used in subsequent field investigations.

In February 1997, the Project Director returned to Ennis and instigated the field investigation phase. Using the list of properties provided by the City, The Project Director photographed and evaluated all of the 47 properties. The list included 41 properties identified in the 1985 survey and six previously undocumented historic resources. The majority of those in the latter category were properties that had reached the 50-year age threshold since completion of the 1985 survey. The Project Director took a single black-and-white photograph and two color slides of each property. The THC will receive one set of color slides, and the City of Ennis will be provided the duplicate set. The Project Director also recorded the salient physical features of the properties and noted their potential for NRHP designation and the preservation priority ranking (HIGH, MEDIUM, and LOW—see Preservation Priority Evaluation on pages 27 and 28 of this report).

After completing an examination of the individual properties, the Project Director began a thorough examination of the residential neighborhood in the city's near-northwest quadrant. The Project Director used a composite copy of the 1960 Sanborn maps to record any

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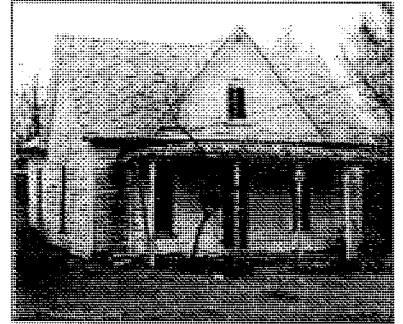
physical changes that had taken place since the base map's preparation. The Project Director also noted historic outbuildings (garages, sheds, etc.) within the study and took streetscape views of most sections of the neighborhood. This information proved very useful in determining whether or not the area contains sufficient integrity to be designated a historic district for the NRHP or at the local level.

While in Ennis, the Project Director undertook research at the public library. The local history collection contained a limited amount of information on some of the properties examined during the fieldwork. Copies of relevant materials were made. In addition, the Project Director made copies of older city directories on file at the library. This information was used for determining if an extant property was constructed within the recommended 50-year age threshold for NRHP designation.

An associate historian gathered additional information in Austin on properties ranked in the HIGH priority category. The primary repositories of information were the Center for American History at the University of Texas at Austin and the Texas State Archives, both of which have old city directories. The Center for American History also contains vertical files and Sanborn maps. These materials shed light on historical events, trends and individuals associated with the HIGH priority properties.

HHM staff completed Texas Historic Site Inventory forms for all of the HIGH priority properties examined for the project following the conclusion of field and research investigations. An associate architectural historian completed physical descriptions of the HIGH priority properties, and a research assistant encoded this information into HHM's computer database program. With supervision from the Project Director, an associate historian and associate architectural historian composed succinct statements that summarized the architectural merits and important historical associations of the HIGH priority properties. The statements were entered into the database program and appear in the "Significance" section of the Texas Historic Sites Inventory form.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



404 E. Crockett (Site No. 445) c. 1900
The best surviving 2-room, or hall-parlor, plan dwelling in Ennis. This single-door version is less typical than the 2-entry traditional form, but most of its original fabric remains in place. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

OBSERVATIONS

OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY

With a current population estimated at 14,500, the city of Ennis has experienced growth and change since completion of the 1985 historic resources survey. Ennis continues to grow and further diversify its economy because of its proximity to the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex, one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas. A cursory examination of the city's historic neighborhoods suggests that much of the city's new development has bypassed the city's historic core, and relatively few historic resources have been demolished since 1985.

The downtown remains a vibrant commercial node and boasts the city's most significant collection of historic commercial buildings. Much of the central business district (CBD) lies within a historic district that was listed in the NRHP in 1986. This designation has further stimulated interest and activity within the area, as visitors and local residents more fully appreciate the unique qualities and ambiance of Ennis' historic downtown. Antique shops, cafes, professional offices, and other service-related enterprises prevail, and virtually all historic properties are occupied. The one- and two-story brick buildings retain much of their integrity and collectively convey a strong sense of the past. This feeling is reinforced by the installation of turn-of-the-century-styled streetlights, banners, and landscape improvements. The City's program to encourage private reinvestment in the CBD granting 100% tax exemption for repairs to downtown properties has spurred much commercial redevelopment and many historic properties have been successfully rehabilitated. Renovation of the building at 101 S. Main West was underway at the time the survey was being undertaken. New construction has generally been compatible with the salient architectural features of extant historic properties. The Pollan Furniture Store on N. Main West Street, for example, illustrates how a new building can provide modern conveniences yet still complement the historic character of surrounding properties. Plans are also underway to build new stores along the 200 block of W. Ennis Avenue that were destroyed in a disastrous fire in February 1996. The new buildings will be compatible in design, scale, and materials with the former buildings and will be harmonious with the prevailing historic character of the downtown.

As reported in the 1985 survey, the residential area immediately northwest of the downtown features the city's greatest concentration of intact historic dwellings. Many residences are prominent architectural landmarks that attest to the city's wealth and prosperity of the late 19th

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



508 N. Dallas (Site No. 995) c. 1905
One of the best remaining local permutations of a modified L-plan dwelling, one of the most common regional plan types. The unusually massed form is reminiscent of Victorian-era house designs. This was the home of Dr. T.W. White in the 1920s and 1930s. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

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NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



601 N. Dallas (Site No. 161) c. 1910
I.R. Allen House

The Allen House is a fine example of the Classical Revival style, which attained moderate popularity in Ennis during the first decade of the 20th century. With its 2-story portico, use of the giant order, and large consoles, the Allen House exemplifies the style it was built throughout the state. It was the home of Isaac R. Allen, co-owner of Allen & Kendall Furniture Store. His daughter still owns the house. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

and early 20th centuries. They are excellent examples of popular architectural forms and styles of the past and are vivid reminders of architectural traditions that cannot be replicated and reproduced. The lack of new construction enhances the neighborhood's cohesiveness and overall historic character.

The Ennis Historic Landmark Commission, a board of local residents knowledgeable about Ennis' past and historic preservation, fulfills an important role within the community. Its members assist property owners with renovations and repairs to their historic properties. In conjunction with this program, the City has granted a 25% ad valorem tax abatement for owners of 61 historic properties.

The 1985 historic resource survey report included a description of the city's physical character at that time and the type of historic resources documented during the study. Much of what was reported in the 1985 report remains true today. The following paragraphs are an updated version of that section of the report.

1985 Observations

Ennis is surprisingly free of the rapid urbanization that is typical in many other cities close to Dallas. Agriculture and the railroads, the two factors most responsible for the city's existence, remain the pervasive influences. In fact, the railroad reservation through the center of city is the dominant focal point of the downtown and the flanking residential neighborhoods. In a less dramatic way, the primary transportation routes which cross near the center of the city, U. S. Highways 287 and 75, serve as neighborhood boundaries and generators of commercial activity. The older residential and commercial areas in Ennis are generally intact, having been spared from intense development. Changes in the early neighborhoods have occurred sporadically over a period of several decades, producing a variety of architectural forms and styles. Ennis Avenue and the two Main streets clearly delineate the city's historic wards. Each of these four residential quadrants and the historic commercial district positioned in the center of the city possess qualities that distinguish them individually.

The northwest quadrant of town has the largest number of historic resources and includes areas of their highest concentration. This section contains a good selection of late 19th- and early 20-century architectural styles, providing an excellent view of the evolution of residential forms in this region. Substantial and modest houses are executed in vernacular, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Georgian Revival, Prairie School, and bungalow designs. Many dwellings rated HIGH and MEDIUM priority in the survey are located in this section of Ennis and strengthen the neighborhood's historic character. The old Ennis High School, Old City Lake, and Lake Clark are area landmarks. Most

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of the city's new residential development is taking place in the fringe portions of this quadrant near the lakes.

The southwest quadrant of the city has a mixture of large turn-of-the-century dwellings near downtown, small 20th-century houses and bungalows. One of Ennis' older African-American neighborhoods is situated in the western portion of this area, and several early properties associated with this neighborhood remain intact.

The southeast quadrant, historically home to many of Ennis' Czech settlers, is characterized by L-plan and two-room vernacular dwellings and bungalows. Cotton and agricultural processing facilities, including the grain elevators on E. Ennis Avenue, the old cotton compress on S. Main West, and the old cotton oil mill on S. Kaufman dominate the area. St. John's Catholic Church is a physical and cultural landmark located in the center of the neighborhood.

In northeast Ennis most of the houses are single-family dwellings, few of which are architecturally significant. As the center of Ennis' African-American population, the northeast side is the site of the old Carver High School and the Dorie Miller School on Martin Luther King Drive. Ennis Business Forms, an important industry to the city for many years, is located near the central business district in this quadrant.

The Ennis Central Business District (CBD) is generally confined to the portion of the townsite designated for commercial development in the original town plan. Red brick, used in the construction of many of the commercial buildings and for street paving, creates a special visual quality for the downtown district. This image has changed little during most of this century, providing a unique identity for the city's primary commercial node. The railroad is perhaps the most important element contributing to the physical and historical image of downtown. The tracks, on their raised bed between the east and west Main streets, now serve as the eastern edge of the CBD, as most new commercial and office development is occurring west of the historic business district.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES DOCUMENTED IN 1997

The 41 resources identified for re-assessment by the Ennis Historic Landmark Commission represent a diverse collection of properties dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most are in a good state of repair and retain their historic character and integrity. The following list includes an assessment of individual properties examined during the 1997 survey.

210 W. Baylor (1913) - Having changed little since the 1985 historic resources survey, this house survives as a very good

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



709 N. Dallas (Site No. 749) c. 1892
Barkley-Floyd House

An outstanding and one of the few remaining unaltered local examples of a 2-story modified L-plan house, the region's most abundant plan type. Jig-sawn and turned-wood architectural embellishment remain intact on gable ends and the wrap-around porch. Constructed by local builder B.F. Sargent in 1892 for H.P. Barkley, a conductor and yardmaster for the H.& T.C. Railroad, the building was purchased in 1905 by T.W. Floyd, an insurance & real estate salesman who later opened Floyd's Variety Store. It was owned later by Ida McCanless, widow of Hix McCanless. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES
IN ENNIS, TEXAS



806 S. Dallas (Site No. 1013) c. 1900
This house is one of the few local intact versions of the most common of regional plan types, the L-plan. Though built in great number and variety in Ennis through the second decade of the 20th century, most local examples have been destroyed or considerably altered. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986

example of a cross-gabled Craftsman bungalow. Particularly distinguishing features include the highly ornate Craftsman-inspired detailing and the low-sloping roof that accentuates the house's horizontal character. The only apparent exterior alteration is the screen enclosure of the front porch. Although this change is easily reversible, it nonetheless has a negative impact on the building's historic character. *Recommendation:* maintain the building's HIGH priority designation. The screen enclosure of the porch makes the house a moderate candidate for NRHP listing.

406 W. Baylor (c. 1915) - This presents an unusual example of a bungalow with Craftsman features, due to its two-story form. In its well-maintained state, the house retains its integrity and historic character to a high degree. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH preservation priority and consider nomination to the NRHP as a good and well-preserved example of a two-story Craftsman bungalow.

308 W. Belknap (c. 1920) - Virtually unchanged since the 1985 historic resources survey, this house is a good local example of a front-gabled Craftsman bungalow. This house type was popular in Ennis from the 1910s until the 1930s, and this house is a good illustration of that trend. Although many similar examples exist in Ennis, this house is noteworthy because it retains its integrity to such a high degree. *Recommendation:* upgrade to MEDIUM priority designation.

400 W. Belknap (c. 1910) - This house is a good illustration of domestic vernacular architectural traditions of the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is distinctive because of its corner location and angled front entrance. An important architectural element is the steeply-pitched tower above the front entrance. Although the house retains its integrity to a high degree, it stands only in fair condition. *Recommendation:* maintain HIGH priority designation because few, if any, exterior alterations have been made. It is considered a moderate candidate for NRHP listing.

507 W. Brown (c. 1920) - This house remains essentially unchanged since its documentation in the 1985 historic resources survey, when it was ranked as a MEDIUM priority property. This ranking was assessed because of the installation of new windows that moderately detract from the building's overall integrity; however, the form and other

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

salient physical features are generally intact. No other significant exterior alterations have been made. *Recommendation:* reclassify as a HIGH priority property because the property retains much of its integrity and survives as a rare example of a two-story bungalow with Craftsman-inspired architectural features. The replacement windows make it a poor candidate for NRHP consideration.

605 W. Brown (c. 1935) - This two-story house has a side-gabled roof and a front porch that are suggestive of the Georgian Revival style, but the exposed rafter ends under the eaves that are typical of the Craftsman movement. Virtually unaltered, the house retains its architectural character to a noteworthy degree. *Recommendation:* reclassify as a HIGH priority property and consider for NRHP designation.

607 W. Brown (c. 1910) - This one-and-a-half-story residence features architectural detailing that is suggestive of the Classical Revival style. Particularly noteworthy are the front porch, with its Doric columns, and the hipped roof and dormer. *Recommendation:* The building is virtually unaltered and should be reclassified as a HIGH priority property. The dwelling is a good candidate for NRHP consideration.

405 Creechville Road (c. 1915) - This frame dwelling has changed little since its construction in approximately 1915. Currently unoccupied, the house is unusual because its prominent gabled front wing extends from the house's hip-roofed core. Much of the architectural embellishment reflects Craftsman traditions of the 1910s; however, the front entrance has sidelights that are representative of the Classical Revival style. This unusual combination of styles and forms suggests that the house may have been built in the 1910s, but remodeled soon afterward. Nevertheless, the house retains its historic character and integrity to an exceptional degree and has changed little since its documentation in the 1985 historic resources survey. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH preservation priority, but due to its somewhat poor condition, an unlikely candidate for NRHP designation at this time. If rehabilitation work is undertaken, the house should be considered for the NRHP only if the work is done in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitation.

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106 E. Denton (Site No. 164) c. 1905
This is a fine example of a modest L-plan dwelling, a house type utilized often in Ennis from the 1880s to the early 1910s. The house retains most of its original fabric and is one of the few to survive with the distinguishing turned posts and porch embellishment intact. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

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400 W. Denton (Site No. 157) c. 1905
Moore House

Asymmetrical massing and unusual application of details distinguish this dwelling as an outstanding local interpretation of Classical Revival architecture. The huge paired consoles at the southwest corner off-center entry, paired giant order fluted columns set the bias and the house's siting on a large lot contribute to the building's impressive appearance. It was the home for many years of the Captain H.T. Moore family. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

610 Creechville Road (c. 1930) - This brick-clad house was identified in the 1985 historic resources survey and was classified as a LOW priority property. The house remains virtually unchanged since 1985. In form, the dwelling typifies a front-gable bungalow, a popular house form in Ennis from the 1910s to the 1930s; however, most local examples have an exterior finish of wood siding. This house is notable because of the brick veneer. In addition, the house presents fine masonry work as evidenced by the chimney on the east elevation and the segmental arches above the door and windows in the front gabled extension. An archway on the building's east wall has been partially removed, leaving an incomplete arch. This change and the screen enclosure of the porch detract from the property's historic character. *Recommendation:* upgrade to MEDIUM priority.

601 W. Crockett (c. 1890) - The property is an example of a vernacular house type that was popular locally during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The house has undergone some modifications since it was surveyed in 1985 and the building is in much better condition. The most noticeable change is the removal of the screen material in the front porch. Despite its improved condition and the restoration of the front porch, the house has been moderately altered. The windows on the front, for example, are not original and asbestos siding covers the original exterior finish. These changes have a negative impact on the building's historic character and integrity. *Recommendation:* reclassify as a HIGH priority property because it is a good, though slightly altered, example of a common vernacular house form. Exterior changes make the property an unlikely candidate for NRHP consideration.

500 S. Dallas (c. 1910) - This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is somewhat similar to 607 W. Brown and it features a broad hipped roof and dormer and displays some architectural elements suggestive of the Classical Revival style. When documented during the 1985 survey, the building had asbestos siding over the original exterior finish. The asbestos siding has since been removed; however, hard-board with vertical seams now sheathes the building. The present siding material, like the asbestos that formerly covered the house, detracts from the property's overall historic character. Otherwise, the building's form is unchanged and there have been no major additions and changes to other

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noteworthy architectural elements. *Recommendation:* despite the lack of other major additions and the removal of the asbestos, the building has been moderately altered and should remain classified as a MEDIUM priority property.

501 S. Dallas (c. 1905) - Previously identified as a HIGH priority property, the house at 501 S. Dallas is a modestly scaled, early 20th-century dwelling with Queen Anne style detailing. Popularity of this common architectural expression of the Victorian reached its peak locally during the 1890s, but waned after the turn of the 20th century. This house survives as a late example of the style. Most of the building's salient architectural features are intact including the staggered-butt shingles in the hipped and gable ends, the tripartite composition of the primary entrance, and the elaborate brickwork in the chimney. However, the clipped gable dormer with its grouped double-hung windows on the south elevation and the one-story wing on the rear (west) elevation are later additions. The building has changed little since it was documented in the 1985 historic resources survey. *Recommendation:* the dwelling should retain its classification as a HIGH priority property and it is moderate to good candidate for NRHP designation.

400 W. Decatur (c. 1905) - This two-story frame house typifies a locally common house form of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The asymmetrical form of the steeply-pitched cross-gabled roof and front projecting wing reflect a widespread practice of residential architecture of the period. It appears that the building has not been changed since the 1985 historic resources survey; however, Sanborn maps show that the original porch has been removed and an addition built on the east elevation. *Recommendation:* maintain MEDIUM preservation priority.

405 W. Decatur (c. 1940) - This property was not documented in the 1985 historic resources survey because it did not meet the 50-year age requirement. Some windows have been replaced and an addition has been built onto the east side. *Recommendation:* add to the inventory as a MEDIUM priority property because the house stands in a good state of repair and retains much of its integrity.

408 W. Decatur (c. 1915) - This building was identified and documented in the 1985 historic resources survey and was listed as a LOW priority property. The hipped roof and

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510 W. Denton (Site No. 155) c. 1915
John M. Weekley House

A noteworthy example of a 1-story version of American Foursquare. Pyramidal roof and veranda are most prominent features. Strong horizontality. Former home of J.M. Weekley, vice president of United Publishing Co., and his wife Bertha. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

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606 W. Denton (Site No. 153) c. 1918
Matthews-Templeton House

An excellent example of the 2-story bungalow form that local architect Hix McCanness was adept at designing. Traditional Craftsman details are incorporated into an imposing, irregularly massed composition topped by a set-back second story, a McCanness trademark. Built for Pearl C. Matthews, co-owner of the McKinney-based Matthews Brothers Department Store. In 1921 E.K. Atwood purchased the residence, and he sold it W.R. & Metca Templeton in 1924. He was a banker and cotton buyer. In 1948 Garner Dunkerly, Jr., of the Ennis Tag & Printing Co., bought the house. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

hipped dormers suggest a 1910s date of construction. Dwellings from this period typically had a symmetrical facade, but this house has an off-center primary entrance that deviates from that trend. As documented in the 1985 survey, the porch has been severely altered and an addition built onto the east elevation. *Recommendation:* maintain as a LOW priority, because the modifications negatively impact the building's ability to convey its historic character.

506 W. Denton (c. 1919) - This two-and-a-half-story dwelling is a prominent architectural landmark in the surrounding neighborhood. The low-pitched hipped roof and the broadly proportioned front entrance and sidelights suggest a Prairie School movement influence. *Recommendation:* maintain HIGH priority classification. Alterations to the porch supports, negatively impacting the historic integrity, make it a poor-to-moderate candidate for NRHP listing.

600 W. Denton (c. 1920) - This house is an unusual example of a Craftsman bungalow with a brick-faced veneer. Distinctive features include the low-pitched cross-gabled roof and the porte-cochere on the east elevation. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH preservation priority because the building is in fair condition and has not been modified since its documentation in 1985. The only significant alteration is the partial screen-enclosure of the porch, making the property a moderate candidate for NRHP listing.

607 N. Gaines (c. 1935) - A good local example of the Colonial Revival style, this house is noteworthy because it retains its integrity to such a high degree. In addition to the symmetrical facade of the house, its dominant features include the long sweeping side-gabled roof and the brick exterior chimney. The major alteration is the balconied porch on the south elevation. *Recommendation:* retain as a MEDIUM priority property.

1601 N. Gaines (c. 1915) - This house was identified in the 1985 historic resources survey as a HIGH priority site, and has changed minimally since that time. The house is an unusual example of a bungalow with Colonial Revival detailing, as evidenced by the eave returns in the front-gabled bays, and the Doric porch columns and curved roof of the porch. The property retains its integrity to an exceptional degree. *Recommendation:* retain as a HIGH priority property and consider NRHP designation.

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702 N. Gaines (c. 1905) - This house is a good example of a locally common, turn-of-the-century vernacular dwelling. The asymmetrical plan, steeply-pitched hipped roof, and front projecting gable are distinctive features. Since its documentation in the 1985 historic resources survey, the house has been renovated and stands in good condition. The most obvious changes are the improvements to the overall state of the house and the restoration of the porch. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH preservation priority because the recent renovations have restored the building's historic character and integrity. The house should be considered for NRHP designation.

708 N. Gaines (c. 1900) - This is a good example of an I-house with some Queen Anne-style detailing. The house has changed minimally since its documentation in 1985. It was included in the Ennis multiple-property nomination, but was rejected for NRHP consideration by the Texas State Board of Review because of porch alterations. *Recommendation:* maintain the HIGH priority classification.

201 S. Gaines (c. 1920) - This dwelling is a good local example of a bungalow with Craftsman-inspired architectural detailing and is noteworthy because it retains most of its salient features. This house type enjoyed considerable popularity in Ennis from the 1910s to the 1930s. Distinctive architectural elements on this property include the broad front porch and its brick supports. The original windows, door and exterior finish (wood siding) enhance the property's ability to convey its historic character. However, the screen enclosure of the porch makes this bungalow a slightly altered example of its type. Other changes, such as the shed addition on the east side of the front porch and the construction of a new, but compatibly designed, garage have changed the building's fundamental form and detract from the property's overall historic character. *Recommendation:* reclassify as a HIGH priority property, but a poor candidate for NRHP designation.

206 S. Gaines (c. 1935) - This property was not included in the historic resources survey of 1985 because it did not appear to predate the 1935 age requirement. The 1940 city directory indicates that Joe Hawkins lived at this address; thus, the house was probably erected between 1935 and 1940. Presently, it stands in excellent condition and is representative of residential construction of the late 1930s. The side-

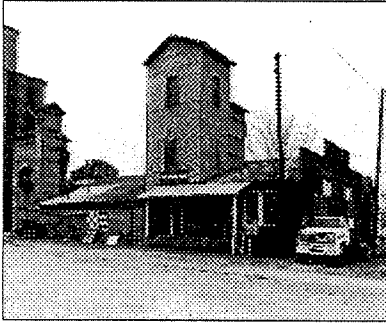
NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



616 W. Denton (Site No. 151) c. 1887
E.T. Boren House

A rare surviving local example of an I-house, a form once common for rural homesteads in the region. Early 20th century modifications to the center bay and porch are harmonious with the original form. Prominent landowner, farmer, and cattle raiser E.T. Boren and his wife Sallie had this farmhouse built about 1887. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

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121 E. Ennis (Site No. 357) c. 1905
Old City Mills

Frame building, built about 1905, housed a farm implement supply store, was incorporated into the operation of the City Mills Co. sometime after 1927. Grain elevators, constructed in 1917, and the company's office, owned by the Sparkman Brothers and later Clark remain. Portions of the complex have been razed since its documentation in 1985. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

gabled roof and gabled dormers reflect an influence of the Colonial Revival style, an enduring 20th-century residential architectural expression. Since its construction, vinyl siding has been placed over the original exterior finish and the original wood-sash windows have been replaced with those utilizing aluminum sashes. These changes represent severe alterations to the building's original appearance and negatively impact its historic character and integrity. *Recommendation:* include in the updated historic resources inventory and classify as a MEDIUM priority property because it is a rare, though altered, example of residential architecture of the 1930s.

906 S. Kaufman (c. 1945) - This commercial building was not documented in the 1985 historic resources survey because it did not meet the 50-year age threshold for inclusion in the survey. The building reflects the growing influence of the automobile of the post-Great Depression era and fronts onto the old route of U.S. Highway 77. Since its construction in the 1940s, the building has been modified over the years. The most dominant feature is the model horse atop the masonry extension on the front. This extension probably was the base of sign that advertised the original tenant. *Recommendation:* include in the updated historic resources survey and classify as a LOW priority property.

503 W. Knox (c. 1935) - This house is a good example of a 1930s bungalow with minimal Tudor Revival features, including a steeply-pitched gable roof and a prominent exterior chimney on the principal facade. Since the house was documented in the 1985 historic resources survey, a garage addition has been built on the west side. The house otherwise remains unaltered. *Recommendation:* upgrade to MEDIUM priority classification, because the house is a good, but slightly altered, example of its type.

608 W. Knox (c. 1930) - This house is a very good example of Colonial Revival architecture, and is significant because it retains its distinguishing features. The only alteration since documentation in 1985 is the construction of a front porch addition. Despite this modification, the house retains its integrity to a high degree. *Recommendation:* reclassify as a HIGH priority property. It is considered a moderate candidate for NRHP listing.

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705 W. Knox (c. 1930) - This building was identified in the 1985 historic resources survey and ranked as a LOW priority property. Since that time, the building has been renovated and upgraded with the most obvious change being the replacement of the original wood-sash windows with metal-sash ones. The building is a good example of Colonial Revival architecture, and noteworthy features include the side-gabled roof, symmetrical facade, and gabled dormers. *Recommendation:* upgrade to MEDIUM.

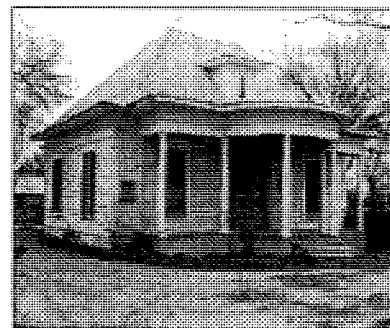
708 W. Knox (c. 1920) - This property is a classic example of a front-gabled bungalow built about 1920. The house retains its original form, massing, and architectural embellishment. It is in good condition and has changed little since its documentation in the 1985 historic resources survey. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH priority classification. Consider for NRHP designation as a good and well-preserved example of a common local type.

806 W. Knox (c. 1920) - This house was documented in the 1985 historic resources survey as a MEDIUM priority property. It is a good local example of the Colonial Revival style and is very similar to another dwelling at 808 W. Knox. The house retains its integrity to a high degree and has gained significance since the survey was completed in 1985. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH priority and consider NRHP listing.

808 W. Knox (c. 1920) - Like the dwelling at 806 W. Knox, this house presents a good example of Colonial Revival architecture, but is slightly better-preserved. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH preservation priority.

501 S. Main West (c. 1890) - Classified in the 1985 historic resources survey as a MEDIUM priority property, the house at 501 S. Main West was once an impressive late 19th-century dwelling in Ennis. The asymmetrical plan, massing, and form, as well as the elaborate detailing and ornate brickwork in the chimney are representative of the Queen Anne style. The building has changed little since 1985. Changes to the porch, the application of vinyl siding over the original exterior finish and the metal spiral staircase diminish the property's ability to convey its historic character; however, the house could be restored if work is undertaken in compliance with the Secretary of Interior's

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802 E. Ennis (Site No. 338) c. 1905
A unique and well-executed example of the synthesis of Classical Revival details and a modest 1-story vernacular house form. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

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500 W. Ennis (Site No. 316) c. 1910
Raphael House

This well-executed Classical Revival style dwelling best represents the regional interpretation of the style with its clarity and balanced design. Jewish community leader Edmond Raphael (1865-1927), who served as president of the First National Bank in the 1890s and 1920s, had this dwelling built for his family in about 1915. It remains in the family estate. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

Guidelines for Rehabilitation. *Recommendation:* retain MEDIUM priority classification.

205 N. McKinney (c. 1930) - This well-preserved post office presents a particularly noteworthy example of the Classical Revival style applied to a federal government building. The building retains its integrity to an exceptional degree. It was identified in the 1985 historic resources survey as a HIGH priority property and has been changed minimally since that time. *Recommendation:* maintain HIGH classification and consider as a strong candidate for NRHP designation.

210 N. McKinney (c. 1947) - A local informant states that this church was originally built as a World War II-era Army chapel. Since its documentation in 1985, the building's brick exterior has been painted and a new entrance ramp has been constructed. The church is a good local example of a 1940s ecclesiastical building. *Recommendation:* upgrade to MEDIUM preservation priority.

803 S. McKinney (c. 1920) - This modest frame building may once have been a Moravian church. The building itself has changed little since the 1985 historic resources survey. A portion of the steeple has been removed and the windows have been replaced. The building's significance lies primarily in its associations rather than its architecture. *Recommendation:* maintain as a MEDIUM priority property.

108 W. Milam (c. 1920) - This dwelling is an example of a cross-gabled Craftsman bungalow, a house form that enjoyed widespread popularity in Ennis from the 1910s to the 1930s. This property is a modest illustration of its type. Although the building retains its original form, the house has been altered to a moderate degree. Changes include the partial enclosure of the front porch, and the replacement of one of the original front doors. However, the house still retains much of its original architectural embellishment (porch columns, exposed rafter ends, clipped gable roof, and double-hung wood-sash windows). Since its documentation during the 1985 historic resources survey, the house has been slightly altered. The most noticeable change is the partial enclosure of the front porch. The 1985 photograph shows that this bay was enclosed with screening material. *Recommendation:* the dwelling is a typical and slightly altered example of a locally common house type and the property should retain its LOW priority classification.

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Myrtle Cemetery - 1200 W. Knox (c. 1875) - Myrtle Cemetery is the city's largest and oldest graveyard. It is protected under state and federal laws, but the NRHP guidelines state that cemeteries are not usually considered for designation. Nonetheless, the cemetery contains many fine examples of funerary monuments, as well as the burial sites of many of the community's leading citizens of the past. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH priority classification.

400 S. Paris (c. 1925) - The Craftsman bungalow was the most popular house form in Ennis from the 1910s to the 1930s; however, this property is an example of a bungalow with Tudor Revival detailing. Relatively few examples of this residential architectural expression were ever built locally. This property is a good and intact illustration. Distinctive features include the cross-gabled roof, the curved sloped extension to the front-facing gable, and the round-arched front door. The building retains its integrity to an exceptional degree and has changed little since it was recorded in the 1985 historic resources survey. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH preservation priority and consider NRHP designation.

501 S. Paris (c. 1920) - Identified in the 1985 historic resources survey and classified in the MEDIUM priority category, this frame dwelling is an example of a hip-roofed bungalow with Craftsman-inspired detailing. The house retains most of its salient physical features—form, massing, and architectural embellishment—but the application of aluminum siding over the original exterior finish and the installation of metal-sash windows represent significant changes. Many other examples of this house type survive locally, and several retain their integrity to a higher degree. The building appears to reflect the assimilation of Czech immigrants into the American culture; however, other examples, most notably 507 S. Paris, are more-intact illustrations of this trend. *Recommendation:* maintain categorization as a MEDIUM priority property.

505 (507) S. Paris (c. 1920) - This property was surveyed in 1985 and was included in the historic resources survey but was listed at address 505 S. Paris. It was ranked as a MEDIUM priority property. Since its documentation in 1985, the house has changed only minimally. The most obvious change has been removal and pruning of shrubs that partially obscured the facade. The building is largely unaltered

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201 N. Gaines (Site No. 761) c. 1915
James S. Sanderson House
An intact, well-rendered bungalow form with multiple materials typical of earlier, more elaborate bungalows. With its multiple roof planes, porch proportions and details, this house exemplifies Craftsman bungalow building traditions. Sanderson was listed in the 1925-26 city directory as a farmer. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

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208 N. Gaines (Site No. 781) c. 1913
Sharp House

The Sharp House is a good local example of Craftsman architecture, which was extremely popular in Ennis during the 1910s & 1920s. The massing and exuberant detailing of this dwelling are more typical of the early phase of bungalow building. John H. Sharp, a local attorney, had this house built in 1913. He lived there through the 1930s. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

and survives as a good local example of a hipped roof bungalow of the early 1920s. The front porch displays architectural features, such as Doric columns and a gabled porch with a curved underside, that are suggestive of the Colonial Revival style. This house is unusual because contemporaneous residences with similar Colonial Revival stylistic elements typically have side-gabled roofs; however, this one-story frame dwelling has a hipped roof. *Recommendation:* upgrade designation to HIGH priority ranking. Because the building retains its integrity to an exceptional degree and reflects the assimilation of Czech immigrants into local society, the house appears to be good candidate for NRHP designation.

601 S. Paris (1937) - St. John Catholic Church is among the premier architectural landmarks in the city of Ennis. Constructed in 1937, the church has changed little since its documentation in the 1985 historic resources survey and it still retains its integrity and historic character to an exceptional degree. When the Ennis Multiple-Resource National Resource nomination was completed, the building did not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement and thus was not included in the nomination. With the passage of time, however, the church now meets the 50-year age threshold and is potentially eligible for NRHP designation. The church is part of a complex of buildings, including the Divine Providence Hall and education-related facilities, that deserve consideration as a historic district. *Recommendation:* keep designation as a HIGH priority property and a strong candidate for listing in the NRHP.

1001 S. Paris (c. 1920) - This one-story frame dwelling was originally recorded in 1985 and was classified as a MEDIUM priority property. It has changed only minimally since then. The house is an example of a front-gabled bungalow with Craftsman-inspired detailing. Although the house retains its integrity to a noteworthy degree, it is a typical illustration of a locally common house type. *Recommendation:* maintain classification as a MEDIUM priority property.

901 Park (c. 1920) - Situated in a picturesque setting on the city's north side, the St. Thomas Episcopal Church is a new addition to the historic resources survey. The church presents a very good local example of Gothic Revival architecture. The 1960 update of the Sanborn maps for Ennis show that the building was moved to the southeast corner of Tyler and

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Sherman between 1950 and 1960, and then to its present location some time after 1960. Although the church has been moved and is therefore ineligible for the NRHP, it is a good example of its type. *Recommendation:* include as a MEDIUM priority property.

308 N. Preston (c. 1910) - This two-story frame dwelling was documented in the 1985 historic resources survey as a MEDIUM priority property. The building has since been upgraded and stands today in good condition. The house's salient physical features are intact and it retains its integrity to a high degree. The house displays some Classical Revival features, most notably the one-story porch and its Doric columns. *Recommendation:* upgrade to HIGH priority and consider for NRHP listing.

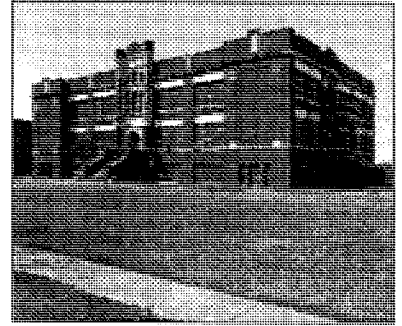
400 N. Preston (c. 1945) - This new addition to the historic resources survey was not documented in 1985 because it did not meet the 50-year age requirement. The house is a rare and unusually well-preserved example of 1940s residential architecture with modest references to the Colonial Revival style. The building's rambling plan is its most distinctive feature. *Recommendation:* include as a MEDIUM priority property, as it retains its integrity to a high degree and will gain significance with the passage of time.

1008 N. Preston (c. 1925) - This property was not identified in the 1985 historic resources survey. The building dates to the late 1920s or 1930s, and is noteworthy because a side elevation fronts onto the street. According to the current owner, a member of the Glaspy family built the house for his daughter and son-in-law behind his now-demolished larger house. The most noticeable alteration is the replacement of windows. *Recommendation:* add to the updated historic resources survey as a MEDIUM priority property.

1102 N. Preston (c. 1935) - This two-story Colonial Revival building has been only slightly modified since its construction in the 1930s. Distinctive features include the side-gabled roof and the symmetrical composition of the main body of the house. A small one-story addition extends from the north side of the house. *Recommendation:* upgrade to MEDIUM classification as a good, if slightly modified, example of the Colonial Revival style.

1300 N. Shawnee (c. 1930) - The Fourth Ward Baptist Church is among the most important cultural, religious, and architec-

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501 N. Gaines (Site No. 759) 1916
Old Ennis High School

The most conspicuous historic public building still standing in Ennis. This design by the prominent Ft. Worth architectural firm of Sanguinet & Staats emphasizes the primary entry bay with Jacobethan details executed in light stone to contrast the red brick of the building's mass. Serving as the Ennis High School from 1916 to 1982, it now houses the junior high school. It is Ennis's oldest extant school building. Replaced windows have moderately affected the building's integrity. Post-1936 resources on the site are smaller in scale than the school, and should be considered as noncontributing to the historic character of the property. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

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701 N. Gaines (Site No. 754) c. 1898
Meredith-McDowal House

One of the most successfully rendered and intact examples of a modified L-plan Victorian-era dwelling, the most common late 19th- and early 20th-century regional plan type. The elaboration of simpler vernacular forms was favored by late 19th-century owners because of its picturesque quality.

While the architect, Hix McCannless, is best known for his Craftsman bungalows, the Meredith House reveals that in his earliest designs he worked with local building traditions. Built for E.C. and Connie Meredith. Owned by the R.T. McDowal family since 1919. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

tural landmarks in Ennis' African-American community. Recorded in the 1985 historic resources survey and categorized as a HIGH priority property, the church has been altered since its original construction in the late 1930s. A historic photograph appearing in a 1992 brochure that celebrates the congregation's centennial service reveals that the building once had corner towers. Other changes include the removal of the original doors and windows and the expansion of the steps leading to the front entrance. Despite these alterations, the church retains its original massing and form, and most of its salient features are intact. *Recommendation:* retain HIGH priority ranking and consider NRHP designation because of its association with Ennis' African-American community.

106 W. Tyler (c. 1920) - Identified in the 1985 historic resources survey as a LOW priority property, this house has since been renovated. Although the recently completed work has greatly improved the overall quality of the house, prominently displayed non-historic features such as a front porch have been added. In scale and proportion, the addition is sensitive to the building's historic character, but it is not original. *Recommendation:* upgrade to MEDIUM classification.

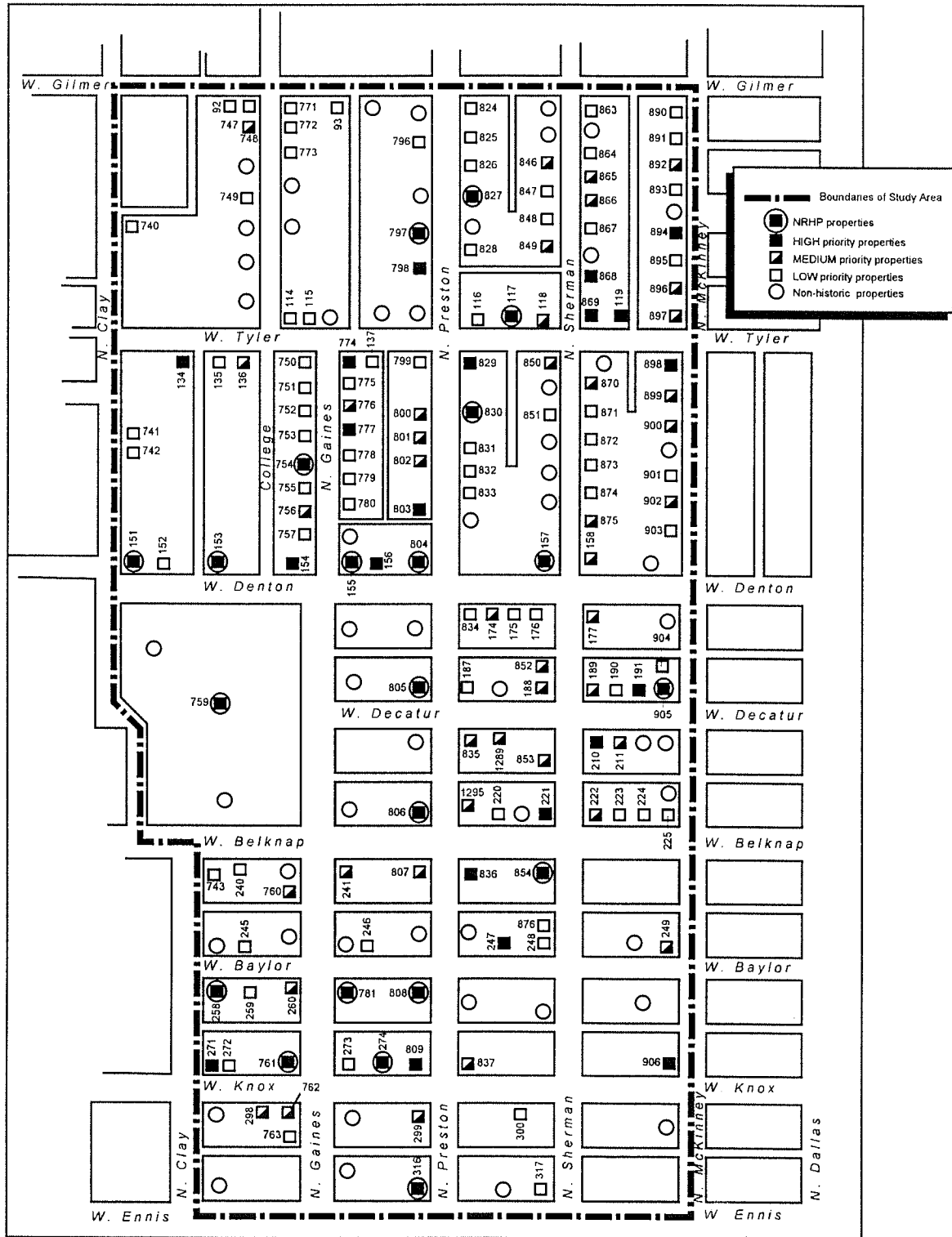
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE CITY'S NORTHWEST QUADRANT

The residential neighborhood (Figure 1) bounded by N. McKinney Street, W. Gilmer Street, N. Clay Street, and W. Ennis Avenue contains an eclectic collection of buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most are single-family residences where many of Ennis' leading citizens have lived; several dwellings are listed in the NRHP as part of the Ennis Multiple-Resource nomination. The area also contains the old high school, several historic churches, and a scattering of modern single- and multiple-family dwellings. Most commercial and non-residential activity is concentrated in the southeast corner (adjacent to the central business district) and along the W. Ennis Avenue, a major thoroughfare within the community.

Most of the area's largest and most architecturally impressive buildings are south of W. Denton Street, which roughly bisects the area into equal halves. The houses in the southern part typically are on large lots, and a city plat map indicates the blocks south of W. Denton Street are square, with ten lots per block. Exceptions are blocks that are south of W. Baylor Street and east of N. Preston Street; they have 20 lots per block and were intended for commercial use. The layout and orienta-

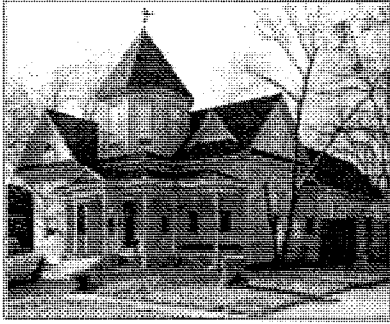
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

Figure 1. Proposed Local Historic District



HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



504 W. Knox (Site No. 274) c. 1900
Jolesch House

An octagonal second-story tower marks the entry and juncture of two ell in this Queen Anne elaboration of a tradition modified L-plan dwelling. Turned architectural porch trim and decorative gable treatment further distinguish this house as an outstanding example of a once abundant plan type in the region. It was the home of Ike Jolesch, vice-president of the First National Bank of Ennis and proprietor of a dry goods store on S. Main West, known as the Big Store. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

tion of lots south of W. Denton Street indicate that the town founders anticipated that most buildings in this area would face onto east/west-running streets. Actual development patterns, however, often deviate from this pattern and houses on corner lots, in particular, often face onto north/south streets. The consequence of this irregular developmental trend diminishes the area's sense of continuity.

In contrast, blocks north of W. Denton Street are rectangular, rather than square, in shape and most of the houses face onto north/south-running streets. Although typically smaller than their counterparts south of W. Denton Street, houses in these blocks have more uniform street setbacks and are of a similar scale. These characteristics enhance the area's ability to convey a sense of time and place.

SURVEY RESULTS

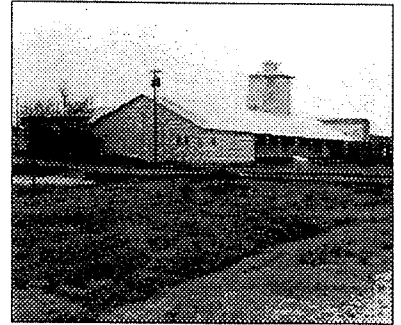
PRESERVATION PRIORITY EVALUATION

The preservation priority ratings reflect the relative significance of every identified historic resource. The rankings were based upon the current architectural integrity and known historical associations. This evaluation is intended to provide some guidance in directing future preservation activities and other planning decisions. This evaluation **should not** be considered a static designation, but can and should be changed to reflect the evolving status of properties. As rehabilitation efforts in the future successfully restore a building's historic integrity or as subsequent research reveals historical significance, that property's preservation priority rating should be revised and updated. All of the identified historic resources were evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

HIGH PRIORITY - Contributes significantly to local history or broader historical patterns; is an outstanding, unique, or good representative example of architecture, engineering, or crafted design with minor alterations; is a good example of a common local building form, architectural style, or plan-type and retains a significant portion of its original character and contextual integrity; is a very significant modern or recent landmark; meets, in some cases, criteria for inclusion in the NRHP; if located within a historic district, it almost always will be classified as "Contributing" (see the Glossary section of this report); considered among the most significant properties in the project area.

MEDIUM PRIORITY - Contributes moderately to local history or broader historical patterns, but alterations or deterioration have diminished the resources's integrity; is a typical example of architecture, engineering or crafted design; is a typical example of a common local building form, architectural style, or type; is a modern or recent landmark that is prominent in the community; since little, if any, historical information was gathered, more research is needed before a final assessment can be made; consequently, it may be upgraded to HIGH if research reveals important historical associations; if located within a historic district, it often will be classified as Contributing, depending on level, severity, and reversibility of alterations; therefore, it should be judged on an individual basis.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



111 E. Lampasas (Site No. 1166) c. 1885
Ennis Cotton Compress

One of Ennis's earliest industrial enterprises and in operation by 1889, it served as a cotton compress and warehouse company. It has been vital to Ennis's cotton industry for almost 100 years. Joe Baldrige was the first president of the company. Two shed additions were built in 1917, but they burned in the early 1920s. Later additions were completed in 1953-54 and should be considered noncontributing. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES
IN ENNIS, TEXAS



722 W. Madison (Site No. 649) c. 1890
An unaltered, intact, center-passage dwelling, a common regional vernacular form of the late 19th century. This is one of the least-altered examples in Ennis. Windows flanking the entry displace sidelights in a variation from the standard fenestration pattern most often associated with this plan. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 2001.

LOW PRIORITY - Typifies a more recent common local building form, architectural style, or plan-type, with no known historical associations; is a moderate to severely altered or deteriorated resource that exemplifies a distinctive building type or architectural style, or that has only minor historical significance; although integrity is often a problem for these properties, more historical research is needed before a final assessment can be made; if located within a historic district, the severity of alterations may make the property a candidate to be classified as Noncontributing.

The Historic Resources Inventory (Appendix A) includes a comprehensive listing of all historic properties in the city of Ennis. The inventory, organized in address order, identifies the priority designation of each property. The Comments field notes any changes in priority designation since completion of the 1985 historic resource survey.

SURVEY MATERIALS

The results of the historic resources survey of 1985 and the updated information from 1997 provide a comprehensive, evaluated inventory. Documentation on the identified historic properties are presented in a multi-volume set that includes SURVEY FORMS, BLACK AND WHITE CONTACTS, COLOR SLIDES and RESEARCH DATA. The original survey forms and black and white negatives are filed at the THC in Austin. The City of Ennis retains possession of copies of the forms and contact prints of the negatives. The materials are stored in 3-ring binders that easily expedite the integration of supplemental information generated during the current survey.

Survey Forms

Volumes I, II, and III of the support documentation contain Texas Historic Sites Inventory Forms for every property identified in the survey and included in the inventory. The forms are arranged in address order. At a minimum, each form includes the survey site number, address, and photographic references for that applicable property. Survey forms for the HIGH priority properties contain more detailed information including a brief narrative description noting salient physical features, a statement of significance describing important historical associations, and an assessment of the resource's relative architectural significance within a local context.

Black and White Contact Prints

Volume IV contains contact prints of all surveyed properties and additional views of more significant (all HIGH and most MEDIUM priority properties). The contact number and individ-

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

ual frame number are shown on a photo index form opposite each contact along with the property's address. These photo reference numbers appear on the individual survey forms (Volumes I, II, and III) and in the Historic Resources Inventory (Appendix A). Rolls 1 through 38 contain a single image of each identified historic resource. Rolls 39 through 70 contain supplemental and detail photographs of the more significant properties. Additional photography work completed in 1997 is integrated into the set and comprises Rolls 71 through 74.

Color Slides

Volumes V and VI contain slide storage sheets with views of the more significant properties. The slides are arranged alphabetically by address and tabs indicate the start of each sheet. The number of slides for each property is shown on the individual survey forms (Volumes I-III) and in the Historic Resources Inventory (Survey Report, Appendix A). The additional color slides of 1997 are arranged in address order and placed in new slide storage sheets. The slide storage sheets are to be added to Volume VI.

Research Data

Volume VII contains research and other data gathered during the survey, such as research data sheets, questionnaires, applications for state and federal historic designations, and miscellaneous historical information. The materials are arranged alphabetically by address.

Survey Base Map

A reduced copy of the survey base map appears in Appendix B. The map shows the location and priority designation and site number of all surveyed resources. Generally, the numbering sequence is from left to right, and top to bottom on the map; however, site numbers for properties added in the 1997 update are assigned in the order surveyed. The site numbers are found also on the individual survey forms (Volumes I-III), on the Black and White Contact Prints photo index forms (Volume IV) and in the Historic Resources Inventory (Appendix A).

Black and White Negatives

The negatives for all the black-and-white photography work are stored at the National Register Department of the THC in Austin. Copies can be made by contacting the THC. The Historic Resource Inventory (Appendix A) will identify roll and frame numbers for each property.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



500 N. Main E (Site No. 1106) c. 1905
This modest T-plan dwelling survives as the best local example of its type. Turned posts and jig-sawn brackets of the wraparound porch remain intact, distinguishing this residence from the few other T-plan houses built and the simple 2-room residences from which this plan type evolved. Owned by Mrs. Sarah A. McKay in the 1920s and 1930s. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

RECOMMENDATIONS

REVISIONS TO THE HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

The Historic Resources Inventory of Ennis contains a complete listing of identified historic resources in the community. Because this information has been encoded into a computer database program, revisions are easily made and the following changes have been made to reflect the current status of the identified historic resources:

Additions to the Inventory

- 405 W. Decatur (Site No. 1289) as a MEDIUM priority property
- 206 S. Gaines (Site No. 1290) as a MEDIUM priority property
- 906 S. Kaufman (Site No. 1291) as a LOW priority property
- 901 Park (Site No. 1292) as a MEDIUM priority property
- 400 N. Preston (Site No. 1294) as a MEDIUM priority property
- 1008 N. Preston (Site No. 1293) as a MEDIUM priority property

Maintain HIGH Priority Status

- 210 W. Baylor
- 400 W. Belknap
- 601 W. Crockett
- 501 S. Dallas
- 506 W. Denton
- 708 N. Gaines
- 1601 N. Gaines
- 601 S. Paris
- 1300 N. Shawnee

Upgrade from MEDIUM Priority to HIGH Priority Status

- 406 W. Baylor
- 507 W. Brown
- 607 W. Brown

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



601 S. Main W (Site No. 1065) c. 1890
Farrar House

This dwelling is the finest local example of an I-house, which are found in limited numbers in Texas. The configuration of a centered decorated gable flanked by dormers and second-story balcony defies local building traditions, though is similar to forms found elsewhere in the region. It was the home T.B. Farrar, a prominent farmer and cattleman who came to Ellis County in 1880. The Farrars owned the property into the 1930s. The Ennis Heritage Society is currently restoring the dwelling, which will be operated as a working stagecoach stop museum. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



501 N. McKinney (Site No. 905) c. 1893
Ransom House

This modified L-plan dwelling is a good local example of an elaboration of simpler vernacular forms. It is a less common 2-story version of numerous, mostly 1-story houses similarly designed and conservatively embellished with Victorian-era and classical details. Mrs. Cora Ransom owned the house in the 1910s into the the 1930s. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

- 405 E. Creechville Road
- 600 W. Denton
- 702 N. Gaines
- 201 N. Gaines
- 708 W. Knox
- 806 W. Knox
- 808 W. Knox
- 505 S. Paris
- 308 N. Preston

Upgrade from LOW Priority to HIGH Priority Status

- 605 W. Brown
- 608 W. Knox
- 1200 W. Knox

Maintain MEDIUM Priority Status

- 500 S. Dallas
- 400 W. Decatur
- 607 N. Gaines
- 501 S. Main West
- 501 S. Paris
- 1001 S. Paris
- 803 S. McKinney

Upgrade from LOW Priority to MEDIUM Priority Status

- 308 W. Belknap
- 610 E. Creechville Road
- 503 W. Knox
- 705 W. Knox
- 210 N. McKinney
- 1102 N. Preston
- 106 W. Tyler

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

Maintain LOW Priority Status

- 408 W. Decatur
- 108 W. Milam

LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Northwest Residential Historic District

The residential neighborhood in the city's near northwest quadrant contains a high concentration of historic dwellings, and an area bounded by N. McKinney, W. Gilmer, N. Clay, and W. Ennis Avenue was considered for designation as a historic district. The neighborhood boasts some of the city's most opulent houses, several of which are listed in the NRHP on an individual basis. Although lacking sufficient integrity for NRHP status, the neighborhood should be designated as a local historic district. The boundaries, however, should be expanded to include the 800 block of W. Knox .

St. John Catholic Church Historic District

As the focal point of Ennis' sizeable Czech community, the complex around St. John Catholic Church is a prominent local landmark. The centerpiece of this grouping of building is St. John Catholic Church, which stands at the southwest corner of S. Paris and E. Lampasas streets. Although further documentation is required before a final determination can be made, the complex should be considered for NRHP designation as a historic district.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

The historic resources survey is the foundation for local preservation-related activities and represents the on-going effort to identify, document and preserve historic properties in Ennis. In support of the City's proven commitment to historic preservation, the following items are proffered as specific and attainable goals for future action:

- Create a file folder for every identified historic property in the historic resources survey and keep on file at City Hall. The database could be used to generate labels to include the address, site number, and preservation priority ranking. Copies of survey forms, research materials, and other support documentation could be placed in appropriate file folders. This system would facilitate the integration of additional information obtained in the future. The City's Historic Preservation Officer should oversee and maintain the filing system.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



1007 N. McKinney (Site No. 889) c. 1895
Morton House

An unusual U-plan dwelling, perhaps the only local example of this plan type. Originally an L-plan, changed to U-plan between 1909 & 1915. It was the home of C.S. Morton, who was a yard engineer for the H. & T.C. Railroad in the 1920s. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES
IN ENNIS, TEXAS



209 N. Preston (Site No. 808) 1902
Telfair House

A successful synthesis of a foursquare plan with Classical Revival details, designed by prolific local architect Hix McCannless. This outstanding house, an example of a locally rare plan type, has been owned by two generations of the Telfair family, beginning with road man John Spier Telfair. Listed in the IP on September 25, 1986.

- Create a duplicate version of the file folder system at the Ennis Public Library. This step would allow greater public access to the information and could spur local property owners to undertake their own research and share their work with the city and library.
- Supplement the Ennis Multiple-Resource nomination with individual properties that have been identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP.
- Develop and implement a preservation plan that would be integrated into the city's comprehensive master plan. Funding for such an undertaking is possible by applying for a matching grant-in-aid from the Certified Local Government Program of the Texas Historical Commission. Because it already is a participant in this program, the City of Ennis is eligible to apply for such a grant.
- Require City staff to review the historic resources survey inventory before issuing a demolition permit. Special consideration should be given to properties categorized in the HIGH and possibly MEDIUM priority categories. The city could delay issuing the permit by 30 days encouraging alternate plans to avoid demolition of the historic building. If no alternative is possible, the City could request that the owner submit additional documentation on the property. The City could request that the owner take black-and-white photographic prints of each elevation and/or record information about former occupants from old city directories. These materials could be integrated into the file folder system also proposed in this report.
- Designate the residential area northwest of downtown as a local historic district. Suggested boundaries for the district are delineated in this survey report. This designation could instill still greater pride among the property owners about the unique qualities of their neighborhood, and could be used by the City to provide conditional tax abatements and other financial incentives for properties to maintain and restore their historic properties. The Ennis Historic Landmark Commission should oversee the program and provide recommendations to the City Council.
- Establish design guidelines to assist local property owners and the Ennis Historic Landmark Commission on the kinds of issues and topics often encountered while restoring or rehabilitating a property. The design guidelines should be based on standards already adopted and advocated by the Texas Historical Commission, the National Park Service, and the Secretary of the

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

Interior. A grant from the Certified Local Government Program of the Texas Historical Commission could fund such a project.

- Update the survey every 10 years. A committee from the Ennis Historic Landmark Commission could compile the list and provide to a qualified professional to consider any changes to the inventory.
- Work with history teachers at local schools to encourage students to learn about Ennis' history and architecture. Groups, such as the junior historians, could undertake research on selected properties and their work could be integrated into the city's file folder system.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



403 N. Preston (Site No. 806) c. 1909
Fain House

Craftsman-inspired details of exposed beams, decorative rafter ends and broad, low porches and porte-cochere are fused with a foursquare, plan-type dwelling to create a successful large-scale Craftsman bungalow composition. This is one of the city's best examples of the melding of a foursquare house with Craftsman-inspired detailing. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

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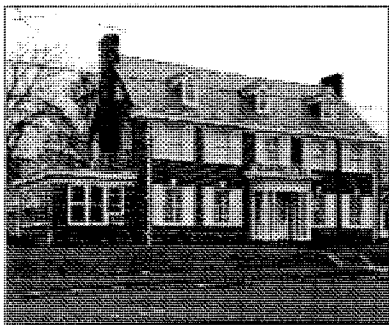


501 N. Preston (Site No. 805) c. 1910
Weatherford House

While the Classical Revival style found wide expression in Texas, few examples were constructed, as this house, in brick. This is also one of the few load-bearing masonry residences in town. Home of Will Weatherford in the 1920s and 1930s. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



605 N. Preston (Site No. 804) c. 1925
E.K. Atwood House

This is the best local example of a Georgian Revival dwelling. Only a few similarly-styled houses were erected in Ennis. Built for E. K. Atwood and his wife Stella. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

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NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



704 N. Preston (Site No. 830) c. 1901
Neal House

This is a well-executed and intact example of a modified L-plan dwelling, the most common regional plan type. An austere appearance marks the near end for the use of ornate Queen Anne embellishment after 1900. This building was the home of Fred W. Neal, who was a conductor for the H. & T.C. Railroad and remained in the family until 1975. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

GLOSSARY

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: an independent federal agency created by the *National Historic Preservation Act*. The Council advises the President and Congress on issues concerning historic preservation.

Certified Local Government: a local government which has met prescribed standards outlined in the amended *National Historic Preservation Act*. A Certified Local Government is eligible for grants-in-aid and assistance from the *State Preservation Office* (in Texas, the *Texas Historical Commission*) in carrying out preservation-related projects.

Contributing: a building, site, structure or object within a *Historic District* which adds to the values or qualities of that District because it was present during the *Period of Significance* and possesses historic integrity, or it independently meets the *National Register* criteria.

Historic District: a concentrated and cohesive grouping of *Historic Resources* that retain a significant amount of their historic character.

Historic Resources Survey: a comprehensive inventory of an area's extant *Historic Resources*.

Integrity: a condition or description of a property that is physically unaltered or one that retains enough of its historic character, appearance or ambiance to be recognizable to the period when the property achieved significance.

Historic Context: a body of information about historic properties organized by theme, place and time. A historic context describes one or more important aspects of the development of an area, relating to history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

Historic Resource: a building, structure, object or site that is at least 50 years old and that 1) is associated with events or persons of significance, or 2) embodies the characteristics of an important architectural style, method of construction or plan type, or 3) may potentially yield cultural and archaeological information.

Historic Preservation Fund: created by the National Historic Preservation Act which provides federal monies to State Historic Preserva-

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



807 N. Preston (Site No. 797) c. 1905
This house illustrates an unusual local variation of a modified L-plan house, the region's most prevalent plan type. Placed on a bias of 45 degree angle to the street, the primary entry at the intersection of two equally massed ells is marked by a decorative gable and five-bay curved porch. This was the home of Dr. W.E. Campbell, a physician and surgeon, who maintained his office at the Moore Building on N. Main Street. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986. .

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES
IN ENNIS, TEXAS



810 N. Preston (Site No. 827) c. 1920
This is one of the most finely crafted and executed local examples of a Craftsman bungalow. The mixture of cladding, triangular braces, multiple-roof planes, cantilevered window bays and porch urns are composed in a prototypical bungalow fashion. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

tion Officers for the purpose of carrying out preservation-related projects.

Historic American Buildings Survey: a program which began in 1933 as a Works Project Administration undertaking. The program documents and catalogs measured drawings, photographs and data of historic American buildings.

Level of Significance: a property is determined to have significance at the national, state or local level for the *National Register*. For example, the Alamo has significance at the national level; the Governor's Mansion is significant on the state level; and the house of a civic leader has local significance.

Mitigation: a process to minimize adverse effects to a significant historic resource; usually involves supplemental documentation.

Multiple-Property Nomination: a document that nominates a number of properties to the *National Register* which are linked by a *Historic Context* and are representative of defined *Property Types*. The nomination presents a perspective for evaluating historic properties by describing and assessing the overall significance of each property type. The Multiple-Property Nomination replaced the *Multiple-Resource Nomination*.

Multiple-Resource Nomination: created by the *National Park Service* to expedite the nomination of individual properties and historic district to the *National Register*. The document includes a discussion of the history of a the project area (usually a city or large urban neighborhood) and associated *historic resources*. This information provides a contextual view of the project area and thus reduces the amount of documentation otherwise needed to justify significance and the listing a property in the *National Register*.

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.

National Park Service: the agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for administering all National Historic Sites and national parks.

National Register: see *National Register of Historic Places*.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

National Historic 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* as a list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture.

National Register of Historic Places: the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation, as established by the *National Historic Preservation Act*. Listing in the *National Register*, as it is commonly called, provides limited protection by requiring comment from the *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation* on the effect of federally assisted projects on these resources.

Noncontributing: a building, site, structure or object within a *Historic District* which does not add to the values or qualities of that district because it was not present during the *Period of Significance*, or it no longer possesses historic *integrity* due to alterations, or it does not independently meet *National Register* criteria.

Period of Significance: the period in which a *Historic Resource* attained its significance. If the property is important for its architectural merits, the period of significance is the date of construction. If the property is important for its association with an individual, the Period of Significance typically includes the time span in which that individual was associated with the property.

Preservation Ordinance: a document which outlines a local government's zoning codes which may affect or pertain to historic properties.

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity or material of a building or structure.

Property Type: a grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics. Physical characteristics may relate to structural forms, architectural styles, building materials, or site type. Associative characteristics may relate to the nature of associated events or activities, to associations with a specific individual or group, or to the category of information about which a property may yield information.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark: a designation awarded to a historic structure in consideration of architecture, association with a significant person or event, and age (fifty years or older). Landmark

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



307 N. Sherman (Site No. 854) c. 1908
Matthews-Atwood House

Locally prominent architect Hix McCannless designed this Classical Revival house, which illustrates a convincing familiarity with the style. This is a good local example of the style. Pearl C. Matthews, co-owner of the Matthews Brothers Department Store in McKinney, Texas, built this dwelling soon after he and his brother opened a branch store in Ennis. He sold the house to Harry Atwood whose son Felix was a prominent attorney in Dallas. His widow Martha Templeton Atwood now resides in the house. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES IN ENNIS, TEXAS



402 W. Tyler (Site No. 117) c. 1910
McCanless-Williams House
Well-known local architect, Hix McCanless, built this house for himself in 1910 with then-popular Classical Revival design elements in mind. Among his many extant buildings are the Knights of Pythias Building (Site No. 953), City Hall (Site No. 420), '905 John Rowe Building (Site No. 351) the Telfair House (Site No. 953). McCanless also was a surveyor and was the city engineer for many years. By 1918 the house was owned by M.B. Williams who maintained ownership through the 1930s. Listed in the NRHP on September 25, 1986.

structures must not be subject to appreciable changes in their exterior appearance without first giving a sixty-day notice to the *Texas Historical Commission*, which may require an additional thirty-day waiting period.

Registered Historic District: a district listed in the *National Register*, or one that has been designated under state or local statutes which have met preservation criteria.

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 or 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 re-establishing 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*.

State Board of Review: a group of preservation-related professionals that meet quarterly to review National Register Nominations and evaluate these properties on the basis of National Register Criteria.

State Archaeological Landmark Designation (SAL): places a *historic resource* in a statewide inventory of significant properties, which allows for long-range protection planning for the cultural heritage of Texas. Sites with this designation are protected under the *Texas Antiquities Code*, and listing in the *National Register* is a prerequisite for SAL designation of a site.

Subject Marker: a program administered by the Texas Historical Marker Department of the *Texas Historical Commission*. Subject markers are solely educational and they place no restrictions on the use of the site. Topics for subject markers include individuals, events, cemeteries, and other topics of interest on the national, state, or local

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level. Subjects must date back at least seventy-five years to be considered for use on a subject marker.

Tax Reform Law of 1986: permits owners and some lessees of *historic resources* to take a 20% income tax credit on the cost of rehabilitating those building for industrial, commercial or rental residential purposes. The building must be a *certified historic structure* which is subject to depreciation. The rehabilitation of the structure must meet standards prescribed by the *National Park Service*.

Texas Historical Commission (THC): the state agency responsible for historic preservation activities, state medallion and marker programs, museum services, archaeological programs, and cultural resources management. Departments within the THC include the National Register Department, Main Street Program, Archaeology, Museum and Field Services, Resource Conservation, Antiquities Committee, Publications, Local History Programs, and Architectural Services.

Texas Antiquities Code: state legislation intended to protect or encourage the preservation of archaeological sites and/or historic structures that are on property that is owned by the state or municipal government.

Texas Main Street Program: administered by the *Texas Historical Commission* to encourage revitalization of historic downtown areas in communities throughout the state. A select number of cities are chosen each year to receive technical assistance to boost the economic viability of their respective downtown areas.

Texas Historical Marker Program: administered by the Local History Programs 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.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is a federal program administered largely by state historic preservation offices. It is the nation's official record of significant historical and cultural properties. Included in the NRHP are individual examples of and concentrations of:

- *Buildings*, such as grand houses, institutional and commercial properties, as well as modest, vernacular dwellings.
- *Sites*, such as landscape features and archaeological sites.
- *Structures*, such as engineering structures, recreational structures, and industrial structures.
- *Objects*, such as public art, transportation vehicles, and infrastructural features

National Register Criteria

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property or historic district must be at least 50 years old, retain its integrity, and meet one of the four following criteria.

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- D. Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years *shall not be considered eligible* for the NRHP. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts or conform to the following criteria:

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- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic importance.
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- C. The birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.
- D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Properties in the NRHP can be listed at a national, state or local level of significance and can be honored individually or as part of a historic district. The vast majority of properties included in the NRHP are listed at a local level of significance. In addition, most are honored for their architectural merits (National Register Criterion C), although others are considered noteworthy for their historical associations (National Register Criteria A and B), or for their potential to enhance our understanding of the past (National Register Criterion D).

For an individual property or a historic district to be listed in the NRHP, a nomination form must be prepared and submitted to the THC where staff members will make a recommendation as to the potential or likelihood for listing in the NRHP. Staff members typically request additional information or documentation, especially if the property or historic district appears to be a strong candidate for such designation. When the form meets their standards and complies with federal requirements, the nomination is placed on the agenda for the State Board of Review and a copy of the submission is presented to each of its members. The State Board of Review, which meets three or four times a year and whose members are scholars or professionals in fields related to historic preservation, will decide if the property meets

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NRHP criteria. If approved, the nomination form is finalized by the staff of the THC and then it is submitted to the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. for final approval.

Because the documentation required for nominating individual properties and historic districts is a complex task, the National Park Service devised a method that allows a large number of properties and/or districts to be nominated to the NRHP as a single document. The "Multiple-Property Nomination" includes three main components: the Historic Context narrative, Property Types narratives, and NRHP forms for each property and historic district. Typically, a Multiple-Property Nomination is prepared for a city and describes the important historical developments and themes (Historic Contexts) for that community. The nomination also identifies and discusses the major Property Types, such as Domestic Buildings or Commercial Buildings, found in the community and notes unique characteristics of each. Both the Historic Context and the Property Types sections provide a framework by which individual properties and historic districts can be compared and evaluated. Separate NRHP forms are then prepared for individual properties and historic districts that appear to meet NRHP Criteria. Documentation for these submissions is significantly less than if they were prepared independently of the Multiple-Property Nomination because the Historic Context and Property Type discussions enable the THC, the State Board of Review and the National Park Service to better understand the relative significance of the properties. The Multiple-Property Nomination is submitted to the THC staff for evaluation and then to the State Board of Review for approval. The National Park Service then reviews the document for listing in the NRHP.

An important provision of the Multiple-Property Nomination is that it lays the groundwork for expeditious nomination of additional properties within the area defined by the original nomination. Properties may become eligible through restoration, newly discovered historical data, or when the property becomes 50 years old. For a property to be added, a NRHP form still must be completed, reviewed and approved by the THC, the State Board of Review and the National Park Service.

GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATION

The City of Ennis should take an active role in encouraging the sensitive restoration and rehabilitation of the city's historic properties. Copies of *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, which can be obtained from the THC, should be available for public use at City Hall and the Ennis Public Library. These standards provide general guidelines for preservationists in the restoration of historic properties. The following lists outlines the basic philosophy of the Secretary of the Interior's standards and should be considered by anyone who is initiating rehabilitation work.

1. Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property which requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purpose.
2. The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.
3. All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.
4. Changes which may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
5. Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure, or site shall be treated with sensitivity.
6. Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historic, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.

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7. The surface of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken.
8. Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by, or adjacent to any project.
9. Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural, or cultural material, and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood or environment.
10. Whenever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.

ENNIS MULTIPLE-RESOURCE NOMINATION

The Ennis Multiple-Resource nomination was prepared as a secondary component of the 1985 historic resources survey. The nomination has been approved by the National Park Service and includes documentation on the Ennis Commercial Historic District and 39 individual properties in the city. The Southern Pacific Shop Building at 1311 N. Main West was listed in the NRHP but was removed on September 28, 1987. In addition, the National Park Service returned the nominations forms for the Ennis Cotton Oil Company complex on S. Kaufman, the Gillespie House at 908 S. Mulberry, and the house at 801 S. Main West. The statements of significance for the properties listed individually in the NRHP appear in the margins of this report. The following are sections that were extracted from the multiple-resource nomination and include the physical descriptions and statement of significance of the cover document and the Ennis Commercial Historic District.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - ENNIS MULTIPLE-RESOURCE NOMINATION

Ennis is positioned 35 miles southeast of Dallas in east Ellis County's rich Blackland Prairie region. Although the city has maintained its position as a regional agricultural center since its incorporation in 1873, it is the city's important ties to the railroad industry that produced its physical appearance and periods of greatest prosperity and growth. The rigid grid of streets extended north and south, producing an elongated plan that flanks the wide rail right-of-way, a developmental pattern altered only since the mid 1950s. Ennis' primary business center took shape on the narrow lots and long blocks closest to the tracks in the town's center. Residential neighborhoods spread in a symmetrical fashion, but especially to the north. Although much of the city's historic fabric has been obscured by a combination of fires, demolition, and unsympathetic alterations, a concentration of commercial and public buildings constructed in the western half of the business district remains intact. This area has been identified as the Ennis Commercial Historic District. Domestic structures built between 1890 and 1920 comprise the majority of nominated properties and they are found in greatest number in the northwest section of the city. The work of Hix McCanless, noted local designer, is well represented in the nominated properties. This multiple resource nomination identifies and describes the remaining historic resources and provides a physical and historical context for the extant structures. Two types of sites are distinguished in the nomination text. Those sites identified as "N. R.

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Sites” denote properties included in this nomination. Sites identified as “Survey Sites” were documented, but because of alterations, or lack of architectural or historical importance, were not eligible for inclusion in the nomination.

Ennis is located on the Blackland Prairie, an area known for its rich agricultural lands. Once a vast tract of native grassland, the fertile soil surrounding the city has long produced cash crops important to the local economy. As in the pre-Anglo settlement periods, creeks and draws contain stands of oaks, elm, pecan, bois d’arc and ash trees along; they experience a seasonal water flow. Only minor tributaries are located in the Ennis vicinity and drain into named creeks. Waxahachie Creek is dammed two miles southwest of the city, forming Bardwell Lake. Old Lake and Lake Clark are found in the northwest part of the city, both built by the railroad. Runoff in east Ennis flows toward the various branches of Village Creek, to the east, until it eventually reaches the Trinity River south of Ellis County.

Founded 21 years after the organization of Ellis County, Ennis is located 15 miles southeast of Waxahachie, the county seat. Incorporated in 1873, a few years after the railhead reached the area, the city is in many respects a creation of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Railroad trustees purchased land for the townsite in 1872, and in that same year hired the civil engineer Theo Kosse to plot the townsite. Kosse provided a grid plan that abutted the linear arrangement of the tracks. Long and narrow lots, intended for commercial use, were established in the center of town on either side of the tracks. The commercial center was surrounded by blocks on which residential development was to occur. These blocks were divided into ten 50-ft. by 115-ft. lots or larger 2½-acre tracts. Within a few years businesses drawn by the arrival of the railroad were concentrated in an area east of the lines and north of Ennis Avenue. Early commercial buildings were likely of frame construction, although evidence of their material and form was lost in an 1875 fire that destroyed much of the original town site. Subsequent major commercial development centered in the area west of the rail lines. Construction of domestic buildings ran parallel to the tracks, both on the east and west.

Few dwellings remain to document the city’s initial appearance. Settlers brought well-formed architectural traditions, which because of the availability of materials and economy of construction, were realized in frame structures. Typically the first domestic structures were either single- or two-room plans, some likely built with an integral ell. The two-room dwelling at 722 W. Madison Street (N. R. Site No. 649) and the Farrar House, an I house at 601 S. Main West Street (N. R. Site No. 1065), exemplify early building forms. Substantial numbers of Czech immigrants settled in the area in the decade following the Civil

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War, but any traditional dwellings that they may have constructed no longer stand.

For the two decades after its founding Ennis grew at a moderate and steady pace, its growth largely linked to the rail industry. By the early 1880s travelers to the city were accommodated in one of several hotels, none of them extant, that were built east of the tracks. The *Ellis County Yearbook* for 1881 recorded that some 75 businesses, six private schools, two flour mills, and three cotton gins were operating throughout the city. Private banking houses provided financial services before Joseph Baldrige established the Ennis National Bank in 1883, and the two-story brick building (N. R. Site No. 324) still stands at 110 W. Ennis Avenue. The building has been altered through at least two remodeling campaigns, in 1896 and 1905, and has functioned as a clothing store, legal office, restaurant, and retail space since the bank removed its facilities to another building in 1917.

The decision by the Houston & Texas Central to move its divisional headquarters and roundhouse to Ennis in 1891 provided real impetus for development, and most remaining architectural fabric dates from the 31-year period that followed. The division yard and a large brick shop building (N. R. Site No. 1019) remain in use. Approximately 10 years ago, the roundhouse was demolished, but its machinery is intact and functioning. In order to attract the facilities to Ennis, and furnish water to both the city and rail facilities, the City agreed to construct a lake, just north of the townsite, eventually known as Old City Lake (Survey Site No. 785) to distinguish it from the 1896 New City Lake (Survey Site No. 1285). James A. Mulkey was among those who profited from the expanding economy and population increase when he opened Mulkey's Highland Addition on the town's southeast side in 1897 and Mulkey's Westside Addition in 1900. The Aldridge Addition (1875) and the W. A. Mulkey Addition (1876) preceded Mulkey's interests by more than 20 years. Land brokers reacted quickly to the railroad's announced move, creating the Edwards Addition (1891) and the Tharp Addition (1894) to the west of the complex. S. M. Smith platted his 37-block subdivision to the east of the rail tracks in 1881. Other early development centered on the city's east side included the Anderson Addition (1894) and the A. H. Rowe Addition (1898).

Fires in 1875 and 1907 and unsympathetic remodelings have weakened the architectural integrity of the commercial district, but the original grid plan, a number of surviving late 19th- and early 20th-century buildings, and the strong orientation to the train tracks remain to document the city's features during its most significant period of growth. By the turn of the 20th century, the city's business community thrived, with some 65 to 70 concerns in operation. Period photographs

captured the sight of an attractive city with a densely built, largely brick commercial district.

The several railroad officials who took residence in the city were joined by increasing numbers of the professional class who prospered in the wake of city development. The numbers and types of services multiplied as businessmen opened furniture, jewelry and feed stores, banks, and groceries in the railroad community. They were joined by restaurateurs, physicians, insurance salesmen, and undertakers who advertised in the city paper and opened their businesses along the city's main thoroughfares. Shoppers traveled from outlying communities on the interurban lines. The Matthew brothers, Pearl and Will, expanded their McKinney, Texas, business interest when Pearl opened the Ennis branch of the Matthew Brothers Department Store in the first years of the 20th century. Pearl originally operated from 105 W. Ennis Avenue, but in 1905, he moved to a recently completed two-story brick building (N. R. Site No. 351) built for John Rowe and designed by Hix McCanless.

Early worshipers met in private homes and commercial space proffered by merchants, but major denominations soon took advantage of the land donated by the railroad or purchased parcels on which to construct their churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church south, First Baptist Church, St. John's Catholic Church, Tabernacle Baptist Church, and Christian church all exhibited a Gothic influence, with spires capping the entry tower or paired towers that flanked the main elevation. None of these structures survive.

The Ennis school system was organized in 1882 and erected frame public schools in each of the city's four wards. Known as the College, the Third Ward School was the largest of the facilities. This two-story school was covered by a hipped roof, while a bell tower indicated the entry bay. The Ennis Junior High School Building (N. R. Site No. 758) in the 500 block of N. Gaines now occupies the site of the Third Ward School; none of the city's 19th-century educational buildings stand. Young black students attended class in the Fourth Ward School, which had been replaced on an adjacent site by 1927 with the Ennis Colored School (Survey Site No. 1283). This structure now is occupied by the offices of the Ennis Independent School District. Originally constructed as the city's high school in 1916, the junior high school is a brick, two-story structure raised on a high basement, handsomely rendered in the Jacobethan Revival style by the regionally prominent firm of Sanguinet and Staats.

The railroad continued to demonstrate its commitment to the city by financing the construction of a hospital (razed) between 1901 and 1907, and by funding a joint venture with the city to open the Y.M.C.A. Building (razed) in 1901. Housing a library/reading room, bowling

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alleys, game rooms, and an auditorium—and known as the Railroad Y.M.C.A.—it was for many years the social and cultural center of Ennis. The structure later provided office space for the Southern Pacific Railroad, which absorbed the Houston & Texas Central.

Concurrent to the expansion of rail services, local cotton production was increasing, placing Ennis at the center of a large cotton-growing area. By the turn of the 20th century, at least two cotton compresses were in operation, nearby gins processed the thousands of locally produced bales, and city grocers augmented their incomes by acting as cotton brokers. The 1885 Ennis Cotton Compress (N. R. Site No. 622) still stands in the 100 block of E. Lampasas Street, as does the large brick and metal Ennis Cotton Oil Company (N. R. Site No. 1166) complex, which was in operation by 1896.

The L-plan in its one- and two-story versions and modified forms is the state's most common late 19th- and early 20th-century vernacular plan type, and the form found extensive expression in Ennis. Well and intact L-plan houses are located at 806 S. Dallas (N. R. Site No. 1013), 106 E. Denton (N. R. Site No. 164), and 510 W. Brown (N. R. Site No. 373). The house (N. R. Site No. 412) at 509 W. Brown St. is a later example that illustrates the integration of the modified L-plan form and bungalow details.

In the late 19th century, domestic architecture was subject to changing stylistic preferences, spacial needs and, social organization. The effects on vernacular structures are evident as L-plan houses permeated into modified L-plans, U- and T-plan dwellings, then were embellished with an array of Victorian jigsawed and turned trim. The house (N. R. Site No. 889) at 1007 N. McKinney is an exceptionally fine example of the U-plan type, and local selection of the T-plan is evident in the dwellings (N. R. Site Nos. 394 and 1106) at 708 E. Brown and 500 N. Main East.

The I-house, the most common house type of the Upland South for almost two centuries, was built with less frequency in the Lowland South and Southwest. The dwellings (N. R. Site Nos. 151 and 774) at 616 W. Denton and 708 N. Gaines are local expressions of this form.

Local architect Hix McCanless provided designs for many of the city's notable domestic, institutional, and commercial structures. Several of his most important buildings, including the imposing, crenelated first Knights of Pythias building, no longer stand. Significant extant structures include his 1910 Knights of Pythias building (N. R. Site No. 953), the house (N. R. Site No. 117) McCanless built for himself at 402 W. Tyler, and the 1902 Telfair House (N. R. Site No. 808) at 209 N. Preston. Like many architects of his time McCanless acted as something of an artist, recombining architectural elements from various styles and periods. City plat records reveal that he was

also involved in surveying and platting several additions between 1913 and 1925, as both a civil engineer and later as the city engineer.

By the late 19th century the city had several lumberyards contracting for construction, including the J. D. Burr Company which operated until 1976, and was therefore no longer dependent on earlier links to East Texas and western Louisiana timber supplies. Successful businesses financed the construction of fine dwellings built in the areas west and south of the business district. Original city lots were generous and the parcel surrounding the dwelling was usually of sufficient size to accommodate a few livestock, a chicken house, or perhaps a garden or orchards. Historic photographs reveal that large, graceful, late Victorian and Neoclassical Revival dwellings, many surrounded by cast-iron or picket fences, filled the city at the turn of the century, although the majority of these structures have burned or disappeared during local renewal projects. Many of these striking dwellings are large traditional buildings, usually L-plan structures embellished by commonly employed stylistic details that were easily obtained from local lumberyards. Victorian versions, such as the house (N. R. Site No. 373) at 510 W. Brown, were marked by turned porch supports, balusters and spindles, and jigsawed bargeboards. The house (N. R. Site No. 797) at 807 N. Preston is an example of their Neoclassical Revival counterpart, easily identified by one-story classically influenced columns, or in some instances, two-story columns and dominant porticos. H. P. Barkley, yardmaster and conductor for the Houston & Texas Central, hired builder B. F. Sargeant in 1892 to construct his two-story frame dwelling (N. R. Site No. 947) at 709 N. Dallas Street. Physician J. C. Loggins contracted with the J. D. Burr Lumber Company to build his 1898 dwelling (Survey Site No. 1266) at 110 N. Elm St., perhaps incorporating an 1872 house into the new structure. John S. Telfair, a conductor for the Houston & Texas Central, hired the most important architect in town, Hix McCannless, to design his residence in 1902. Pearl Matthews hired building contractor A. Babb to erect his house (N. R. Site No. 854) in 1908 at 307 N. Sherman St. Only a few Georgian Revival dwellings were built in Ennis, and the house (N. R. Site No. 804) at 605 N. Preston is the best remaining example.

Bungalows are the 20th-century building form that remain in greatest numbers. Between 1900 and 1920 the local population increased by 2000, and the bungalow—popularized in trade publications, women's magazines and periodicals concerned specifically with the building type—was recommended for its economy of scale and construction, picturesque appearance, and harmony with the surrounding landscape. The houses (N. R. Site Nos. 761 and 806) at 201 N. Gaines and 403 N. Preston illustrate the variety of details available to bungalow builders who rendered the form in one- and two-story ver-

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sions. Simple builder's bungalows dominate, although the Novy House (N. R. Site No. 723) at 401 N. Clay, and the dwellings (N. R. Site Nos. 258 and 829) at 607 W. Baylor and 701 N. Preston, are examples of the more elaborate versions of this popular form that are found locally in significant numbers. Marked by exposed rafter ends, horizontal massing, and multiple rooflines, most bungalows were built by local lumber yards. Hix McCanless built at least two bungalows (N. R. Site Nos. 153 and 969) at 606 Denton and 501 S. Dallas. The later is an especially interesting synthesis of bungalow form and Neoclassical detail.

From 1930 to 1960 the city's population increased by less than 1000, and little building took place. Architectural change during the last 50 years has taken the form of remodeling or demolition. This trend has been reversed within the last five years, largely due to the efforts of the City of Ennis, the Main Street Project, and the Ennis Historical Society. Selected structures in both the commercial and residential areas have been sympathetically rehabilitated, and new construction is occurring, largely in outlying areas. The 1980 population of Ennis was 12,110.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE - ENNIS MULTIPLE-RESOURCE NOMINATION

The town of Ennis is situated in the Blackland Prairie region of north-central Texas, approximately ten miles west of the Trinity River. Founded by the Houston and Texas Central Railroad in 1872, the city's early appearance, physical growth, and economic well-being were inextricably linked to the railroad. Ennis thrived by the turn of the century, serving the region as a commercial center, much of it agriculturally related because of the city's central location in an area of large-scale cotton production. The city also became an important trade and social center for a sizable number of Czechs who took up cotton farming in eastern Ellis County in the 1870s and 1880s. Because of a strong and diversified economy, the town experienced its period of greatest physical expansion and population growth between 1890 and 1920. Almost all of the structures encompassed by this nomination document the physical appearance and historical events associated with this 30-year interval. Largely due to fires and renewal projects, Ennis has lost a significant percentage of its original architectural and historical fabric. This nomination represents only a small portion of the rich resources once contained within the city's boundaries. A total of 40 individual sites and one historic district are being nominated.

Early History

Ellis County was formed in 1849 from parts of Navarro and Robertson counties during a period of rapid population expansion fol-

lowing the state's admission to the Union. Early settlers were involved in grain production and scattered in small communities throughout the county, a pattern still in evidence. The formation of towns all over the state was hastened by the arrival of rail lines, and such was the case in Ellis County. The building corps of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad reached the future site of Ennis in 1871, and the town was incorporated two years later under the Town and Village Act. W. G. Veale, a right-of-way agent for the railroad, contracted to survey the land. The original townsite was comprised of the David Rose survey of 300 acres and the Bundy survey of 347 acres. Theo Kosse, a civil engineer, surveyed and mapped the grid-plan townsite in August 1872. Paris and Clay streets formed the nominal east and west boundaries of the original townsite, while Madison and Moore streets enclosed the north and south ends.

The town was named for an official of the H. & T. C. Railroad, Col. Cornelius Ennis. Originally from Bellevue, New Jersey, Ennis came to Texas in 1838, making his reputation as a successful businessman involved in cotton exporting and merchandising, and as mayor of Houston from 1856 to 1857. He was one of the founders of the Great Northern Railroad, and during his tenure with the Houston and Texas Central Ennis served as general superintendent, comptroller, and financial agent.

Railroads, Agriculture, and Commerce

The Houston and Texas Central, which had begun building railroads in Texas by 1856, was one of six railroad companies operating in Texas before 1878 (Lorentz, 1935: 81). The line on which Ennis was founded ran from Houston to Red River City, five miles north of Denison, by way of Corsicana and Dallas. At Denison it connected to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, completing the first through line from Texas to St. Louis. When the Houston & Texas Central was planning the line, Waxahachie, county seat of Ellis County, was the largest town in that part of North Texas along the intended route. Waxahachie was invited to offer the railroad a "bonus" for serving the town, but declined and was bypassed.

The line's competitive position was hurt by a change in the gauge of its rails at Corsicana, from a five-foot six-inch gauge south of Corsicana to a four-foot eight-inch gauge to the north. The narrower gauge matched that of northern railroads, but necessitated that all freight and passengers change cars in Corsicana until the gauge was standardized in 1878. Though it bought and extended several smaller rail lines, the Houston & Texas Central was often beset by legal and financial difficulties, and in 1885 it was forced into a receivership. In 1889 its holdings became a part of the Houston and Texas Railroad, which was

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owned by Southern Pacific, though it continued to be known as the Houston and Texas Central.

City business and political leaders, including Joseph Baldrige, Mark Latimer, Pete Freeman and Leon Cerf, were diligent in their efforts to convince railroad officials to relocate the company's northern divisional headquarters, round house, and machine shops to Ennis. A local committee was successful in securing the \$25,000 and ninety acres of land requested by the Houston and Texas Central as a bonus, and in 1891 Ennis was made divisional headquarters for the line. At that time the roundhouse and machine shops were moved from Corsicana and rebuilt on a site north of town. One large brick shop and the roundhouse machinery (N. R. Site No. 1019) remain in use. The company placed its original freight and passenger depots on either side of the tracks just north of Ennis Avenue, with the passenger depot to the east. Two buildings (N. R. Site Nos. 305 and 1074) originally used by the railroad and the Wells Fargo building (N. R. Site No. 1075) still stand on the site. All are within the Ennis Commercial Historic District.

In addition to providing employment for many and a stable financial underpinning for Ennis, the Houston & Texas Central created something of a company town by its involvement with many of the city's religious and public institutions. The company donated land to any group who wanted to build a church, and the offer was accepted by several denominations. The railroad contributed sixty percent of the \$7000 cost of erecting a Y.M.C.A. building, with the remainder financed by the citizens. Located on the north side of Baylor at Main, the Y.M.C.A. opened in 1901 and served as an important community facility. The company also provided for the construction of a hospital (razed), located at Kaufman and Gilmer, which served the town until a municipal hospital (razed) designed by local architect Hix McCannless was erected in 1924 at Lampasas and Chatfield.

Other rail companies contributed to the city's economic well-being and demographic expansion. The Texas Midland Railroad began as a 52-mile line between Garrett and Roberts, which was built in 1894 as the Northwest Division of the Texas Central. That same year it was extended from Garrett to Ennis and from Roberts to Greenville, and by 1896 it was completed to Paris. The railroad company offered sleeping-car service and a cafe car, with connections for through sleeping-car service to St. Louis. By 1901 the Houston and Texas Central and Texas Midland shared the Union Passenger Depot on E. Knox, while Texas Midland's freight depot was at E. Ennis and Breckinridge, next to the company's siding on Breckinridge. Southern Pacific bought the line in 1928, and the company continued to be an important major

employer in Ennis. In 1935 the local payroll included nearly 500 persons.

In 1914 the Southern Traction Company completed a line of the interurban railway system which passed through Ennis en route from Dallas to Waco. The interurban railway network provided passenger service between urban centers in Texas from 1900 until the 1940s. The most extensive service was provided in Central and North Texas, with fewer lines connecting towns in South and West Texas. Most lines were electric railways, with a few operating gasoline motor cars. Ennis lay between Corsicana and Dallas on the Southern Traction Company's electric railway. Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that by 1915 the interurban station (razed) was on the west side of N. Dallas between Knox and Baylor, but a new station (N. R. Site No. 999) was built on the southeast corner of N. Dallas and N. Baylor in 1923. Service was discontinued by mid-century.

During the period of incipient rail development Ennis, was also involved in the cattle industry and the city was linked by cattle trails to East Texas and Louisiana. Those same trails—over which thousands of longhorn cattle were driven east to meet northern trails to the Kansas and Missouri markets—also connected the city to Jefferson, Texas and Shreveport, Louisiana, early suppliers of timber and milled lumber. Local trader James Mulkey became a wealthy man through his involvement with the cattle business, and he later made another fortune dealing in real estate. Mulkey thus provides an example of the changing nature of regional commerce as the cattle industry diminished in significance to be replaced by speculative capitalistic ventures, largely fueled by the prosperity and opportunity generated by the railroad.

The history of the railroads is closely tied to the growth of the cotton industry, and for nearly sixty years the two factors operated in tandem to provide for the town's economic well-being. Transportation of cotton was the major source of revenue for the railroads, and large-scale cultivation of cotton was profitable only if it reached distant markets. During the 1870s the development of rail connections to St. Louis made that city an important shipping point for cotton from North and East Texas en route to the East and to Europe. The amount of cotton received in St. Louis increased from 36,421 bales in 1872 to 324,284 in 1880, most of it grown in North and East Texas (Boehm, 1975: 14).

Between 1866 and 1878, cotton production in Texas quadrupled, from 245,000 to 1,105,000 bales. In post-Civil War Texas, the area of greatest production shifted from southeast Texas to the Blackland Prairie region, a strip of land running roughly north-south from the Red River to central Texas. The arrival of rail service made it physically possible and economically viable to invest in substantial cotton production. Within a few decades the Blackland area dominated the

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state in cotton production (Boehm, 1975: 21). By this time Ellis County was producing over 50,000 bales annually, with the Ennis market handling 15,000 to 20,000 bales in a good crop year.

In 1885 the large Ennis Cotton Compress (N. R. Site No. 622) began operation with a capacity of 700 bales per day. The rail tracks were ringed by a number of cotton gins and warehouses, cotton yards and platforms, and flour and grist mills. By 1896 the Ennis Cotton Oil Company (N. R. Site No. 1166) complex had opened.

A. H. Rowe moved to Ennis in 1875 and opened a cotton gin and planing mill. The cotton gin, on N. McKinney between Knox and Baylor, was the first of four he would own by 1890. He sold the planing mill but was involved in contracting and building in the business district.

Ennis provided facilities for the processing, storage and transport of cotton and grains to markets in Dallas and Houston, as well as more distant destinations such as St. Louis and New Orleans. The number of gins and warehouses increased slowly through the first quarter of the 20th century as additional facilities for storing and processing cotton, cottonseed, and cotton by-products appeared. Between 1909 and 1915 the City Mills opened a frame mill (razed) for processing flour, wheat, and corn. The operation expanded in 1917 when concrete grain elevators (Survey Site No. 357) were constructed.

Because of the capital it generated, and the population expansion and need for services created in its wake, the Houston & Texas Central was instrumental in the growth of the local mercantile community. A promotional brochure of 1881 identifies numerous grocery, dry goods, and clothing and drug stores. Hardware and farm implement stores, blacksmiths and wagon shops, lumberyards, mills and gins, harness and saddle shops, and brick yards all were advertised. Four carpenters and builders and two painters are listed, and the services of shoemakers, a barber, a photographer, a milliner, and a dressmaker were also available. Nine physicians and five lawyers had opened offices in Ennis, as had three real estate agents.

Banking services had been available in the city for nearly a decade when Joseph Baldrige built the Ennis National Bank (N. R. Site No. 324) at 110 W. Ennis. Baldrige, a prominent businessman, was directly involved in attracting the railroad shops and roundhouse to Ennis, and became the owner of the Ennis Cotton Compress in 1896. A second bank, the Peoples' National Bank, opened in 1886.

By the late 19th century a number of lumberyards had opened in Ennis, a situation repeated in towns throughout the state as rail service provided a cheap and dependable source of lumber and growing populations provided the demand for supplies. Accordingly, Ennis was no

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longer dependent on lumber supplies from East Texas and western Louisiana.

The S. Q. Carey Lumberyard at Knox Street, and the M. T. Jones Lumberyard at Crockett Street, are shown on the 1884 Sanborn map, both located adjacent to the railroad tracks. The M. T. Jones concern had a large mill in Houston that in 1901 advertised a capacity of 300,000 board feet per day and seven yards around the state. By 1896 the Ennis Lumber Company had taken over the former site of M. T. Jones, while A. Gilmer had the Carey yard. Three more yards had opened by 1896, including the J. D. Burr Lumber Company, which operated until 1976. None of these businesses have survived.

Two planing mills were in operation at different times prior to 1890, but did not remain for long. In 1885 W. B. Davenport was operating a planing mill, sash and door factory on McKinney between W. Knox and W. Ennis. The abundance of lumberyards and the dearth of planing mills indicates that milled lumber was readily available. The proximity of the railroad suggests that house kits were also available, and they may have been a common source of vernacular dwellings for the town.

Lumberyards were responsible for the majority of area construction, but when professional design services were necessary many city residents called upon the well-known local architect Hix McCanless. McCanless was born in Tennessee in 1868, and as a young boy moved to Ennis just as the rail lines arrived. He received his professional training at Texas A&M College and returned to Ennis at the turn of the century, advertising his practice in the local newspaper. City plat records reveal that McCanless was also involved in surveying and platting several additions between 1913 and 1925, as both a civil engineer and later as the city engineer. In his capacity as city engineer McCanless was responsible for the brick paved streets in the business district.

Extant residences designed by McCanless include the Dr. Clark House at 510 N. Preston (Site No. 834), the Telfair Residence at 209 N. Preston (N. R. Site No. 953), the Thomas House at 506 W. Denton (Site No. 156), the Matthews-Templeton House at 606 W. Denton (N. R. Site No. 153), and the McCanless House at 402 W. Tyler (N. R. Site No. 117). His commercial structures include the 1904 John Rowe Building at 101-105 S. Dallas (N. R. Site No. 351), the Moore Building at 101 N. Main W. (N. R. Site No. 1047), the Knights of Pythias Building at 215 N. Dallas (N. R. Site No. 953), the Alexander Building at 200 W. Ennis (N. R. Site No. 321), and the Allen Building at 204-206 W. Ennis (N. R. Site No. 320). He also designed the Masonic Lodge (N. R. Site No. 955), City Hall Building (N. R. Site No. 420), the Alamo School (razed), the rectory of the old Catholic church on Preston (razed), and the Ennis National Bank (N. R. Site No. 322).

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occupied from 1917-1922 on the corner of W. Ennis Avenue and N. Dallas.

Demographics

Prior to the arrival of the rail line the area was scarcely populated, with only 24 settlers, most of them farmers, documented. Providing evidence of the impact of the rail line, the population of Ellis County nearly tripled in the decade between 1870 and 1880, from 7514 to 21,294. Settlers migrated from the Upper South (especially Tennessee), the Lower South, other parts of Texas, and Europe. The 1880 census listed a population of 1351, with merchant and farmer cited as the most common occupation. After the Houston and Texas Central selected Ennis as its Divisional Headquarters in 1891, the city's population more than doubled in the next nine years following 1890.

Beginning in the third quarter of the 19th century, a small number of German and Hungarian immigrants and a significant number of Czechs settled in Ellis County. Most Czech immigrants were involved in the cultivation of cotton and choose to settle in eastern Ellis County in the sandy-loam area, which did not require clearing. The land was more expensive but could be put into production faster than the more fertile Blackland prairie which was heavily timbered. Other Czechs settled in Ennis opening grocery stores, a saddle and harness shop, a saloon, a bottling works, the Henry Maresh Photography Studio, and the Hanus Cotton Gin (Valek, 1983: 50-53).

The Czech culture in Ennis remains most visible and distinct in their religious institutions. The Czech Moravian Church was organized in 1901, and the church built in 1910. A Bohemian Catholic Mission Church appears on the 1915 Sanborn Map, along with three other Catholic churches. Also in 1901, the Czech members of St. Joseph's R. C. Church split off and started St. John Nepomucene. In 1938 St. John's erected a new sanctuary (Survey Site No. 1200) on S. Paris that is distinguished by its ornate stencilling and interior painting.

Ennis has had a sizeable black community, comprising over a quarter of the town's population in the Federal Census for 1910 and for 1920. In the 1910 Census, the vast majority of blacks listed Texas as their place of birth, and most were employed as laborers or servants. Blacks established themselves in neighborhoods in the northeaster and western sections of town and early 20th-century Sanborn maps reveal that black businessmen were operating a drugstore and restaurant in the city's commercial district.

The city also had a small Jewish community. Merchants such as Pete Freeman and the Cerf brothers were active in the successful efforts to attract the division headquarters, machine shops and roundhouse to Ennis, as well as in local government and civic affairs.

William Jolesch settled in Ennis in 1875 and operated a dry goods store (N. R. Site No. 1048) for many years. His son Ike was a well-known businessman and banker whose house at 504 W. Knox (N. R. Site No. 274) still stands. Edmond Raphael served as President of the First National Bank of Ennis and built the finely executed Neoclassical Revival style house (N. R. Site No. 316) at 500 W. Ennis.

Social Life

Public social life was centered in the town's saloons, restaurants, the opera house, and hotels. But the activities sponsored by fraternal and literary organizations, women's clubs, churches, and the Y.M.C.A. involved far wider participation. By 1915 citizens could spend the evening in one of the city's two "moving picture" theaters. The Masons organized early in the town's history and a Masonic Lodge is shown on every set of Sanborn maps. Their present, severely altered facility (N. R. Site No. 955) was designed by Hix McCanless. Area Czechs also formed a number of fraternal and social organizations, some of which continue to meet, such as the S.P.J.S.T. (Czech Benevolent Society of Texas) and the SOKOL, an organization which emphasizes physical fitness and the preservation of Czech culture.

Public Services

Ennis built its first public school building in 1884, but by 1881 had at least one private school, the West Hill Academy. By 1907 Ennis had four ward schools, including a high school and a black school. The First Ward school was on the southwest corner of Paris and Lampasas, the Second Ward at 800 W. Lampasas, the Third Ward school or high school in the 500 block of N. Gaines, and the Fourth Ward school was on Martin Luther King St. (formerly Gilmer Street) between Ripley and Paris. None of the buildings stand. The well-known Ft. Worth firm of Sanguinet and Staats designed the city's high school (N. R. Site No. 758), now used as a junior high facility, in 1916. In the late 19th century, Sanguinet had supervised construction of the Ellis County Courthouse (listed in the National Register, 1975) in Waxahachie, and the firm was later known for their handsome high-rise office buildings constructed in the state's urban centers during the first decades of the 20th century.

Electricity and water were originally provided by the Ennis Water and Light Company, a syndicate financed by interests in Ennis, Dallas, and St. Louis. For nearly two decades after its founding Ennis had only wells for its water supply, as indicated on the 1885 Sanborn map which shows from one to four wells on each block. The three cotton gins and grist mills had their own reservoirs. In 1891 the first of two large, public reservoirs was built, a 43-acre lake now called Old Lake (N. R. Site

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No. 785) at what was then the north end of town. It was connected to two hydrants in the residential part of Ennis and one in the commercial district. The lake was constructed to fulfill a condition of the contract between the city and the Houston and Texas Central, in which the rail company agreed to relocate its divisional headquarters, roundhouse, and machine shops to Ennis in 1891. The city built the lake to furnish a water supply to rail facilities.

By 1896 a second lake, New Lake (Survey Site No. 1285), had been constructed, as well as a water system consisting of a 100-foot standpipe for pressure to 34 hydrants. By 1909 a water tank with a capacity of 84,000 gallons was added to the system.

Post-1920 Development

Ennis settled into a period of stability from 1920 to 1950, as the population remained between 7000 and 8000. Agriculture continued as the major local industry, while the influence of the railroads diminished when Southern Pacific closed its division yard. By mid century many previously prominent industries, such as the cotton oil mill, had phased out their services and had been replaced by new, specialized industries. Because of the small population growth and slow pace of the economy, the city changed little physically until the 1950s, when an influx of new commuter residents arrived. The completion of Interstate Highway 45 just east of Ennis made the commute to downtown Dallas an easy 30-minute drive. The small-town ambience, the reduced cost of living, and the affordable stock of old houses attracted newcomers to Ennis. Recognizing the economic and aesthetic potential of the city's remaining historic structures, citizens organized the Ennis Heritage Society in 1981. The City supported local preservation efforts by participating in the Main Street Program and initiating the city-wide survey of historic resources in 1984-85.

While not as diversified as in its peak years, the Ennis Commercial Historic District has experienced a renewal largely due to efforts of the Main Street Program. The commercial district has remained intact as the dominant local shopping and business center, since competing suburban centers have yet to develop in Ennis.

ENNIS COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

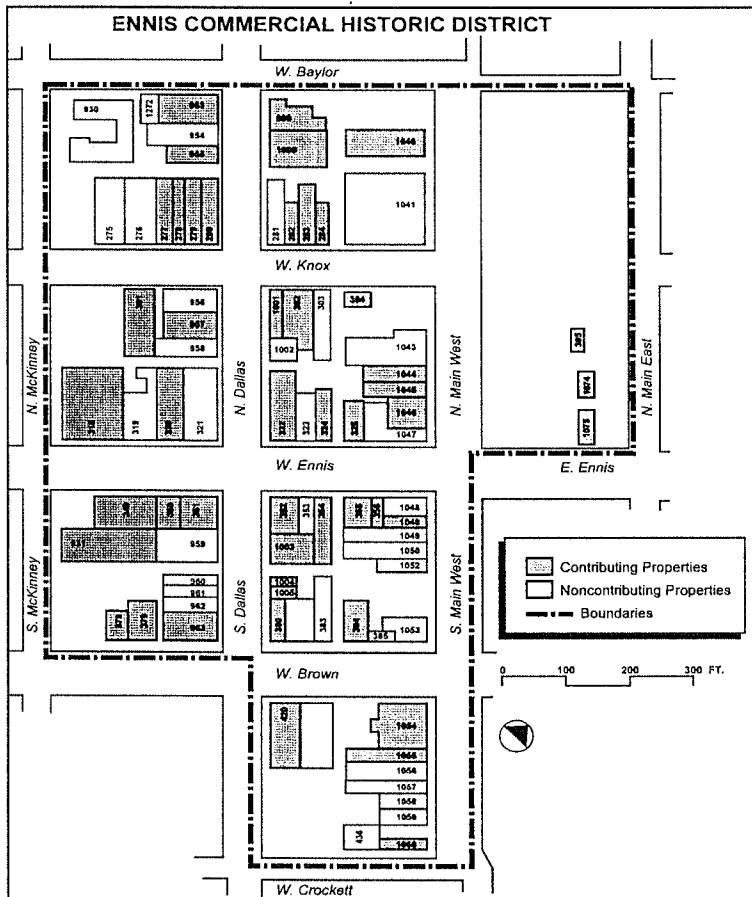
Physical Description

In surveying and plotting the new town site of Ennis, Houston, Texas Central Railroad civil engineer Theo Kosse provided a grid plan that was bisected by the tracks. Long, narrow lots of corresponding size on either side of the rail lines were set aside for commercial development. Kosse's original plan remains largely intact, and the town still

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is strongly oriented toward the rail tracks. Prior to 1875, mercantile activities were concentrated on the east side of the tracks, but following a fire in that year, the commercial district was rebuilt and remained on the west side. Subsequent building was almost entirely in brick, and the survival of brick streets further unifies the district.

The Ennis Commercial Historic District, encompassing most of current downtown Ennis, includes seven commercially developed city blocks and an area equivalent to two blocks that includes three railroad



buildings along the Southern Pacific railroad tracks. Bounded on all sides by dissimilar types of structures, new buildings, or severely altered historic buildings, the district includes one- to three-story brick commercial and public buildings which (with the exception of the railroad buildings) form fairly continuous street walls along West Know, West Ennis, Dallas, and Main streets and the railroad tracks. New sidewalk surfacing of reddish brick pavers, similar in color to most district buildings, and recently installed late 19th-century-style street lighting complement the district's historic character.

Because of structural failure several buildings have been shorn of their upper story or corner tower and turrets, such as the Moore Building (N. R. Site No. 1047) and the Allen-Kendall Building (N.R. Site No. 320). Several others have been remodeled or covered by new metal or precast concrete panel facades.

But the greatest number of late 19th- and early 20th-century structures, including the 1896 Rowe Building (N.R. Site No. 963) and the one-story structure at 113-115 W. Knox (N.R. Site No. 302), have survived with little alteration. Few exhibit stylistic influence, but instead are simply rendered with stepped parapets, corbeled brick cornices, and metal canopies suspended over first-floor openings. Others, especially the work associated with best-known local designer Hix McCanless', such as the Knights of Pythias Building (N.R. Site No. 953) and the Rowe Building (N.R. Site No. 351), are more stylistically conscious.

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McCanless' commercial work is illustrated by nine structures (N.R. Site Nos. 320, 321, 322, 324, 351, 420, 953, 955, and 1047) in the district.

This nomination description is accompanied by an inventory of properties located within the Ennis Commercial Historic District. Site numbers were assigned during the survey and correspond to the survey base map and attached district map.

Statement of Significance

The Ennis Commercial Historic District contains a high concentration of commercial structure, most of which were built in the early 20th century. These buildings document the city's physical appearance during a time when the area flourished in the wake of rail activity and increased cotton cultivation. Of the 82 structures within the district's boundary, 53 are classified as contributing, reflecting the historic character of the area. A total of 29 are presently categorized as noncontributing structures.

During the 1860s and 1870s, the Houston & Texas Central Railroad founded a number of cities, including Ennis, from Houston north to Denison where the line linked to other railroad connecting the state to Midwestern and eastern destinations. For more than seventy years the railroad and cotton industries acted as catalysts for demographic growth and economic prosperity in Ennis. The city was established as a rail station in 1871, but it was the relocation of the Houston & Texas Central northern division headquarters to Ennis in 1891 that brought about an era of prosperity and growth that has not been repeated. By the late 19th century large-scale cotton production also strengthened the local economy, and the city became a regional agricultural and commercial center. Attracted by the burgeoning market, entrepreneurs opened businesses to service the local market. Joseph Baldrige founded the city's first baking house, the Ennis National Bank (N.R. Site No. 324), in 1883. The Matthews brothers from McKinney expanded their business interest to include an Ennis branch of their department store that operated from the 1905 Rowe Building (N.R. Site No. 351). Fraternal organizations hired local architect Hix McCanless to design the Knights of Pythias Building (N.R. Site No. 953) and the Masonic Lodge (N.R. Site No. 955). A dense concentration of handsome brick structures is clearly evident in turn-of-the-century photographs. This district remains the primary commercial center, as no competing concentrations of businesses or malls have been constructed.

The eastern boundary was drawn to include three rail-related structures (N.R. Site Nos. 305, 1074 and 1075). The remaining boundaries define the city's historic business center. Modern commercial

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development has been confined largely to the area west of the historic district. The areas north and south of the district are residential. Light industry, commercial development, and less significant historic structures are found beyond the eastern boundary.

Definition of Categories

Contributing: Contributing Properties are those which add to the historic character of the district. These structures are at least 50 years old and retain most of their original architectural integrity and fabric. The majority of the structures in this category were constructed between 1890 and the late 1920s. Some of the city's commercial buildings have lost upper stories and architectural detail because of structural failure, but as in the case of the Moore Building (N.R. Site No. 1047), the original form and details are discernable and the structure was judged compatible. Commercial structures whose first floor opening patterns had been changed, but which retained the original bay rhythm, and basic organization, were also judged contributing.

Noncontributing: Noncontributing structures are those which detract from the historic character of the district and are regarded as intrusive, or incompatible with the scale, materials, and architectural styles that characterize the district. Some of the properties in this category are not 50 years old and have no architectural or historical significance. Others were constructed prior to 1935, but like the Jolesch Building (Site No. 1048), have been so severely altered that little original form or fabric remain. The structure at 107-109 W. Knox (Site No. 304) has been hidden behind a modern metal facade, although its original cornice is still in view.

INDIVIDUAL NRHP PROPERTIES

607 W. Baylor	G. G. Dunkerly House
206 W. Belknap	Barrington House
708 E. Brown	House
509 W. Brown	House
510 W. Brown	Jesse and Mary Story House
401 N. Clay	Joe Novy House
404 E. Crockett	House
508 N. Dallas	House
601 N. Dallas	I. R. Allen House
709 N. Dallas	Barkley-Floyd House
806 S. Dallas	House
106 E. Denton	House
400 W. Denton	Moore House
510 W. Denton	John M. Weekly House
606 W. Denton	Matthews-Templeton House

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616 W. Denton	E. T. Boren House
121 E. Ennis	Old City Mills
802 E. Ennis	House
500 W. Ennis	Raphael House
201 N. Gaines	James S. Sanderson House
208 N. Gaines	Sharp House
501 N. Gaines	Old Ennis High School
701 N. Gaines	Meredith-McDowal House
504 W. Knox	Jolesch House
111 E. Lampasas	Ennis Cotton Compress
500 N. Main E	House
601 S. Main W	Farrar House
501 N. McKinney	Ransom House
1007 N. McKinney	Morton House
722 Madison	House
209 N. Preston	Telfair House
403 N. Preston	Fain House
501 N. Preston	Weatherford House
605 N. Preston	E. K. Atwood House
704 N. Preston	Neal House
807 N. Preston	House
810 N. Preston	House
307 N. Sherman	Matthews-Atwood House
402 W. Tyler	McCanless-Williams House

APPENDIX A
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS
 Hardy Heck Moore & Associates, Inc.

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
2	201 Arnold			X	1920	33 : 8			0	
3	307 Arnold		X		1890	33 : 9	45 : 29-31		1	
4	405 Arnold			X	1900	33 : 10			0	
5	803 Arnold			X	1925	33 : 11			0	
672	103 Avenue A			X	1925	17 : 9			0	
673	109 Avenue A			X	1925	17 : 10			0	
671	206 Avenue A			X	1930	17 : 11			0	
674	207 Avenue A			X	1930	17 : 12			0	
675	105 Avenue C			X	1925	17 : 13			0	
676	301 Avenue C			X	1930	17 : 14			0	
677	306 Avenue D			X	1925	17 : 15			0	
7	108 Baker			X	1925	37 : 5			0	
6	201 Baker			X	1920	33 : 7			0	
9	300 Baker			X	1925	37 : 4			0	
27	410 Baldrige			X	1920	6 : 24			0	
26	500 Baldrige			X	1915	6 : 23			0	
25	508 Baldrige	X			1910	6 : 22	61 : 29-30		2	
24	602 Baldrige			X	1925	6 : 21			0	
23	604 Baldrige			X	1925	6 : 20			0	
22	608 Baldrige			X	1930	6 : 19			0	
28	709 Baldrige			X	1930	2 : 8			0	
252	102 E. Baylor			X	1935	26 : 9			0	
253	400 E. Baylor			X	1935	29 : 16			0	
254	404 E. Baylor		X		1910	29 : 17	54 : 27-29		1	
255	406 E. Baylor			X	1920	29 : 18			0	
256	408 E. Baylor	X			1915	29 : 19	54 : 30-31		1	
257	500 E. Baylor	X			1900	29 : 20	54 : 32-33		2	
1272	205 W. Baylor			X	1935	24 : 35			0	
251	206 W. Baylor			X	1920	26 : 8			0	
250	210 W. Baylor	X			1913	26 : 7	70 : 27-30	71 : 23	3	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as HIGH priority
249	300 W. Baylor			X	1920	26 : 6			0	
248	402 W. Baylor			X	1935	2 : 33			0	
247	406 W. Baylor	X			1915	2 : 34	58 : 08-09	71 : 22	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
246	506 W. Baylor			X	1925	2 : 35			0	
260	603 W. Baylor		X		1935	1 : 19	39 : 28-30		1	
259	605 W. Baylor			X	1925	1 : 18			0	
245	606 W. Baylor			X	1930	3 : 2			0	
258	607 W. Baylor	X			1920	1 : 17	39 : 32-36		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
706	105 Bean's Alley			X	1935	23 : 21			0	
230	200 E. Belknap			X	1920	29 : 21			0	

* exact date; ? date uncertain
 An Update of the 1985 Historic Resources Survey

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS
 Hardy Heck Moore & Associates, Inc.

1997

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
231	304 E. Belknap			X	1925	29 : 22			0	
232	306 E. Belknap			X	1895	29 : 23			0	
242	309 E. Belknap			X	1925	33 : 21			0	
243	401 E. Belknap			X	1920	33 : 22			0	
244	403 E. Belknap			X	1920	33 : 23			0	
233	410 E. Belknap		X		1900	29 : 24	54 : 34-36		1	
234	608 E. Belknap			X	1910	29 : 25			0	
235	706 E. Belknap			X	1910	29 : 26			0	
236	800 E. Belknap			X	1925	29 : 27			0	
237	806 E. Belknap			X	1930	29 : 28			0	
229	104 W. Belknap		X		1910	3 : 12	58 : 20-21		1	
228	204 W. Belknap		X		1915	3 : 11	58 : 17-19		0	
227	206 W. Belknap	X			1915	3 : 10	58 : 16		1	NRHP - 9/25/86
226	210 W. Belknap		X		1910	3 : 9	58 : 13-15		3	
225	302 W. Belknap			X	1915	3 : 8			0	
224	304 W. Belknap			X	1905	3 : 7			0	
223	306 W. Belknap			X	1905	3 : 6			0	
222	308 W. Belknap		X		1920	3 : 5	71 : 24		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to MEDIUM priority
221	400 W. Belknap	X			1910	3 : 4	58 : 10-12	71 : 25	4	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as HIGH priority
241	507 W. Belknap		X		1915	1 : 23	40 : 01-04		2	
240	607 W. Belknap			X	1930	1 : 22			0	
239	707 W. Belknap			X	1925	1 : 21			0	
238	711 W. Belknap			X	1930	1 : 20			0	
1137	306 N. Breckinridge		X		1905	35 : 11	70 : 24-26		2	
1136	310 N. Breckinridge			X	1930	35 : 10			0	
1122	901 N. Breckinridge			X	1920	37 : 10			0	
1135	1202 N. Breckinridge			X	1925	35 : 8			0	
1134	1304 N. Breckinridge			X	1900	35 : 7			0	
1133	1400 N. Breckinridge			X	1925	35 : 6			0	
1132	1402 N. Breckinridge			X	1930	35 : 5			0	
1131	1404 N. Breckinridge			X	1920	35 : 4			0	
1130	1408 N. Breckinridge			X	1925	35 : 3			0	
1129	1410 N. Breckinridge			X	1925	35 : 2			0	
1128	1600 N. Breckinridge			X	1920	34 : 36			0	
1121	1601 N. Breckinridge			X	1920	37 : 9			0	
1120	1603 N. Breckinridge			X	1920	37 : 8			0	
1127	1608 N. Breckinridge			X	1925	34 : 35			0	
1126	1700 N. Breckinridge	X			1905	11 : 33	56 : 01-03		0	
1126	1700 N. Breckinridge			X	1910	11 : 33			0	
1119	1705 N. Breckinridge			X	1900	37 : 7			0	

* exact date; ? date uncertain
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HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS

Hardy Heck Moore & Associates, Inc.

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
1125	1800 N. Breckinridge			X	1925	34 : 34			0	
1124	1802 N. Breckinridge			X	1915	34 : 33			0	
1118	1805 N. Breckinridge		X		1895	37 : 6	57 : 10-12		1	
1117	2009 N. Breckinridge			X	1930	34 : 32			0	
1123	301 S. Breckinridge			X	1920	38 : 1			0	
1138	302 S. Breckinridge			X	1900	28 : 4	50 : 18-21		2	
8	106 Bremond			X	1890	37 : 3	57 : 07-09		1	
386	106 E. Brown			X	1930	27 : 3A			1	
421	107 E. Brown			X	1935	24 : 19			0	
387	108 E. Brown		X		1900	27 : 2A	65 : 04		1	
422	309 E. Brown			X	1925	15 : 15			0	
423	403 E. Brown			X	1895	15 : 14			0	
388	404 E. Brown			X	1920	17 : 16			0	
424	405 E. Brown		X		1925	15 : 13			0	
425	409 E. Brown		X		1915	15 : 12	43 : 28-30		1	
389	600 E. Brown			X	1925	17 : 17			0	
426	601 E. Brown		X		1890	15 : 11	43 : 25-27		1	
390	602 E. Brown			X	1930	17 : 18			0	
427	603 E. Brown			X	1930	15 : 10			0	
391	608 E. Brown			X	1920	17 : 19			0	
428	609 E. Brown			X	1925	15 : 9			0	
429	701 E. Brown	X			1900	15 : 8	43 : 21-24		2	
392	702 E. Brown		X		1905	17 : 20	46 : 01-03		1	
393	704 E. Brown			X	1920	17 : 21	46 : 04-08		0	NRHP - 9/25/86
394	708 E. Brown	X			1900	17 : 22			3	
395	800 E. Brown		X		1915	17 : 23			0	
430	801 E. Brown			X	1930	15 : 7			0	
396	804 E. Brown		X		1890	17 : 24	46 : 09-11		1	
385	104-06 W. Brown			X	1930	27 : 4A			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
384	108-10 W. Brown		X		1930	27 : 5A			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
383	112 W. Brown			X	1925	27 : 6A			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
382	114 W. Brown		X		1925	27 : 7A	69 : 2		0	
420	115 W. Brown	X			1915 *	24 : 17	65 : 02-07		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
381	116 W. Brown		X		1925	27 : 8A			0	
380	118 W. Brown	X			1925	27 : 9A	68 : 35-36		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
419	201 W. Brown			X	1925	24 : 16			0	
379	208-10 W. Brown	X			1930	27 : 10A	65 : 06-07		4	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
378	212 W. Brown			X	1930	27 : 11A			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
418	219 W. Brown			X	1935	24 : 15			0	
417	401 W. Brown			X	1930	12 : 21A			0	

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HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS
 Hardy Heck Moore & Associates, Inc.

1997

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
377	404 W. Brown			X	1935	14 : 28			0	
416	405 W. Brown			X	1925	12 : 20A			1	
376	406 W. Brown			X	1925	14 : 29			0	
415	407 W. Brown		X		1900	12 : 19A	40 : 35	41 : 01-02	2	
375	408 W. Brown			X	1910	14 : 30			0	
414	409 W. Brown			X	1930	12 : 18A			0	
413	507 W. Brown	X			1920	12 : 17A	41 : 03-05	71 : 1	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
374	508 W. Brown		X		1915	14 : 31	48 : 09-11		2	
412	509 W. Brown	X			1905	12 : 16A	41 : 06-12		6	NRHP - 9/25/86
373	510 W. Brown	X			1885	14 : 32	48 : 02-08		7	NRHP - 9/25/86
411	605 W. Brown	X			1935	12 : 15A	71 : 2		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
410	607 W. Brown	X			1910	12 : 14A	41 : 13-15	71 : 3	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
372	712 W. Brown			X	1935	14 : 33			0	
409	713 W. Brown			X	1910	12 : 13A			0	
371	800 W. Brown			X	1930	14 : 34			0	
408	803 W. Brown			X	1935	12 : 12A			0	
407	805 W. Brown	X			1915	12 : 11A			0	
406	807 W. Brown			X	1920	12 : 10A			0	
405	809 W. Brown			X	1930	12 : 9A			0	
404	811 W. Brown			X	1930	12 : 8A			0	
370	1002 W. Brown			X	1925	14 : 35			0	
403	1005 W. Brown			X	1935	12 : 6A			0	
369	1006 W. Brown	X			1890	20 : 28	48 : 12-14		1	
402	1007 W. Brown			X	1925	12 : 5A			0	
368	1008 W. Brown	X			1905	20 : 27	48 : 15-17		1	
367	1010 W. Brown			X	1915	20 : 26			0	
401	1011 W. Brown	X			1915	12 : 4A	41 : 20-22		1	
366	1012 W. Brown			X	1915	20 : 25			0	
365	1100 W. Brown			X	1930	20 : 24			0	
400	1105 W. Brown			X	1925	12 : 3A			0	
364	1210 W. Brown	X			1910	20 : 23	48 : 18-19		1	
399	1301 W. Brown			X	1925	12 : 7A			0	
398	1303 W. Brown			X	1930	12 : 2A			0	
397	1401 W. Brown			X	1930	12 : 1A			0	
640	303 E. Burnett	X			1905	16 : 28	45 : 03-08		3	
641	307 E. Burnett			X	1925	16 : 30			0	
642	308 E. Burnett	X			1925	28 : 29	51 : 30-33		3	
643	309 E. Burnett			X	1925	16 : 29			0	
633	506 E. Burnett	X			1910	28 : 30	51 : 24-29		4	
644	603 E. Burnett			X	1925	16 : 27			0	

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Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
645	611 E. Burnett			X	1925	16 : 26			0	
634	808 E. Burnett		X		1900	28 : 31	51 : 21-23		1	
646	1107 E. Burnett			X	1930	16 : 25			0	
635	1108 E. Burnett		X		1900	28 : 32	51 : 17-20		2	
632	108 W. Burnett			X	1920	22 : 14			0	
631	110 W. Burnett			X	1910	22 : 13			0	
629	204 W. Burnett			X	1925	22 : 11			0	
630	204 W. Burnett			X	1930	22 : 12			0	
639	209 W. Burnett			X	1925	14 : 9			0	
628	210 W. Burnett			X	1925	22 : 10			0	
638	401 W. Burnett		X		1930	14 : 10			0	
637	1213 W. Burnett			X	1920	14 : 11			1	
636	1406 W. Burnett		X		1900	14 : 12	43 : 01-04		3	
705	500 block Caesar			X		10 : 6A			0	stadium
696	207 Carlton			X	1925	23 : 22			0	
702	300 Carlton		X		1900	23 : 28			0	
703	306 Carlton		X		1900	23 : 27			0	
697	401 Carlton			X	1930	23 : 23			0	
698	403 Carlton		X		1925	23 : 24	54 : 09-11		1	
699	411 Carlton			X	1930	23 : 25			0	
700	417 Carlton		X		1905	23 : 26	54 : 12-15		2	
701	707 Carlton			X	1925	23 : 29			0	
1	300 Casa Linda			X	1920	38 : 18			0	
712	405 Chatfield			X	1890	23 : 20			0	
715	406 Chatfield			X	1925	23 : 19			1	
713	409 Chatfield		X		1910	23 : 17	50 : 15-17		0	
716	416 Chatfield			X	1915	23 : 18			0	
714	805 Chatfield			X	1930	23 : 16			0	
726	201 N. Clay			X	1930	10 : 5A			0	
725	209 N. Clay			X	1915	10 : 4A			3	
724	301 N. Clay			X	1920	10 : 3A			3	
743	308 N. Clay			X	1935	11 : 31			0	
722	400 block N. Clay			X	1940	10 : 1A			0	
723	401 N. Clay	X			1915	10 : 2A	64 : 02-04		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
721	605 N. Clay			X	1935	9 : 35			0	
742	608 N. Clay			X	1925	11 : 30			0	
720	609 N. Clay			X	1915	9 : 34			0	
741	700 N. Clay			X	1930	11 : 29			0	
740	908 N. Clay			X	1930	11 : 28			0	
739	1204 N. Clay			X	1935	11 : 27			0	

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Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
738	1206 N. Clay			X	1895	11 : 26			0	
719	1209 N. Clay		X		1895	9 : 33	61 : 7		4	
737	1306 N. Clay			X	1920	11 : 25			0	
718	1309 N. Clay		X		1910	9 : 32	61 : 04-06		1	
717	1313 N. Clay			X	1910	9 : 31			0	
727	205 S. Clay	X			1890	23 : 5	41 : 16-19		5	
728	301 S. Clay			X	1935	23 : 7			0	
731	303 S. Clay			X	1925	23 : 8			0	
730	305 S. Clay		X		1925	23 : 9	54 : 06-08		1	
729	307 S. Clay			X	1910	23 : 10			0	
744	308 S. Clay			X	1890	24 : 11			0	
732	309 S. Clay			X	1925	23 : 11			0	
733	401 S. Clay			X	1935	23 : 12			0	
734	403 S. Clay			X	1930	23 : 13			0	
735	405 S. Clay			X	1925	23 : 14			0	
736	407 S. Clay			X	1930	23 : 15			0	
657	308 Creechville Road			X	1925	17 : 8			0	
664	309 Creechville Road			X	1920	16 : 31			0	
658	402 Creechville Road		X		1920	17 : 7			0	
659	404 Creechville Road			X	1930	17 : 6			0	
665	405 Creechville Road	X			1915	16 : 32	45 : 09-11	71 : 16	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
660	608 Creechville Road			X	1925	17 : 5			0	
661	610 Creechville Road		X		1930	17 : 4	71 : 17		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to MEDIUM priority
666	900 block Creechville Road			X	1900	16 : 33			0	
667	1100 block Creechville Road			X	1925	16 : 34			0	
662	1300 block Creechville Road	X			1890	17 : 3	47 : 21-28		4	
668	1301 Creechville Road			X	1925	16 : 35			0	
663	2200 block Creechville Road			X	1925	17 : 2			0	
669	2300 block Creechville Road			X	1925	16 : 36			0	
41	608 Crisp			X	1925	36 : 26			0	
42	1100 block Crisp			X	1920	36 : 28			0	
43	1200 block Crisp			X	1925	36 : 29			0	
476	9 E. Crockett			X	1930	15 : 26			0	
475	9 E. Crockett			X	1925	15 : 25			0	
437	104 E. Crockett			X	1920	18 : 7			0	
438	106 E. Crockett			X	1925	18 : 6			0	
466	107 E. Crockett			X	1895	15 : 16			0	
439	108 E. Crockett			X	1925	18 : 5			0	
440	204 E. Crockett			X	1920	18 : 4			0	
441	302 E. Crockett	X			1915	18 : 3	46 : 24-26		2	

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 Hardy Heck Moore & Associates, Inc.

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
467	303 E. Crockett			X	1925	15 : 17			0	
442	304 E. Crockett			X	1910	18 : 2			1	
468	305 E. Crockett		X		1920	15 : 18	43 : 31-32		1	
443	308 E. Crockett		X		1900	17 : 36	46 : 20-22		2	
469	309 E. Crockett			X	1925	15 : 19			0	
444	400 E. Crockett			X	1915	17 : 35			0	
445	404 E. Crockett	X			1900	17 : 34	46 : 18-19		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
446	406 E. Crockett			X	1925	17 : 33			0	
470	501 E. Crockett			X	1920	15 : 20			0	
447	504 E. Crockett		X		1920	17 : 32	46 : 15-17		1	
448	600 E. Crockett		X		1915	17 : 31	46 : 12-14		1	
471	601 E. Crockett	X			1890	15 : 21	43 : 33-35		1	
472	603 E. Crockett			X	1920	15 : 22			0	
449	604 E. Crockett			X	1925	17 : 30			0	
450	606 E. Crockett			X	1935	17 : 29			0	
451	608 E. Crockett			X	1930	17 : 28			0	
473	703 E. Crockett		X		1910	15 : 23	44 : 01-03		1	
452	704 E. Crockett			X	1925	17 : 27			0	
453	708 E. Crockett			X	1925	17 : 26			0	
474	801 E. Crockett		X		1915	15 : 24			0	
454	802 E. Crockett			X	1900	17 : 25			0	
436	106-08 W. Crockett			X	1950	27 : 12A			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
877	300 block W. Crockett		X		1930	12 : 22A			0	
465	401 W. Crockett	X			1900	12 : 23A	41 : 32-35		1	
435	404 W. Crockett			X	1925	21 : 1			1	
464	405 W. Crockett			X	1935	12 : 24A			0	
434	406 W. Crockett		X		1925	20 : 36	48 : 26-28		1	
463	407 W. Crockett		X		1895	12 : 25A	41 : 29-31		1	
433	408 W. Crockett			X	1920	20 : 35			0	
432	410 W. Crockett		X		1920	20 : 34	48 : 23-25		1	
462	501 W. Crockett		X		1900	12 : 26A	41 : 25-28		1	
461	507 W. Crockett			X	1930	12 : 27A			0	
460	601 W. Crockett	X			1880	12 : 28A	41 : 23-24	71 : 4	2	Emmis Survey Update 1997; Keep as HIGH priority
459	605 W. Crockett			X	1935	12 : 29A			0	
458	1003 W. Crockett		X		1925	20 : 32			0	
457	1007 W. Crockett			X	1920	20 : 31			0	
456	1011 W. Crockett			X	1900	20 : 30			0	
431	1012 W. Crockett		X		1910	20 : 33	48 : 20-22		2	
455	1013 W. Crockett			X	1890	20 : 29			0	
1228	209 N. Daffan	X			1900	32 : 8	57 : 04-06		1	

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Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
1227	301 N. Daffan		X		1930	32 : 9			0	
1226	505 N. Daffan			X	1942	32 : 10			0	
1225	607 N. Daffan	X			1895	32 : 11	57 : 21-24		1	
1224	1303 N. Daffan		X		1910	32 : 12			0	
1223	1305 N. Daffan		X		1920	32 : 13			0	
1222	1311 N. Daffan		X		1935	32 : 14			0	
1229	1504 N. Daffan		X		1925	32 : 16			0	
1230	1506 N. Daffan		X		1925	32 : 15			0	
1002	112 N. Dallas		X		1900	27 : 18A			0	
958	113 N. Dallas		X		1900 ?	25 : 34			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1001	114-18 N. Dallas	X			1920	27 : 17A	68 : 25-29		0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
957	115-17 N. Dallas		X		1910	25 : 35	67 : 34		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
956	119 N. Dallas		X		1900 ?	25 : 36			1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
1000	208 N. Dallas		X		1915	27 : 16A	68 : 23-24		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
955	211 N. Dallas		X		1905	26 : 1	68 : 02		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
999	212 N. Dallas	X			1925	27 : 15A	66 : 30-22		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
954	213 N. Dallas		X		1915	26 : 2			1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
953	215 N. Dallas	X			1910	26 : 3	68 : 04-11		8	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
998	500 N. Dallas		X		1935	6 : 26			0	
997	502 N. Dallas		X		1915	6 : 27			0	
996	506 N. Dallas		X		1920	6 : 28			0	
995	508 N. Dallas	X			1905	6 : 29	59 : 16-18		1	NRHP - 9/25/86
161	601 N. Dallas	X			1910	3 : 30	59 : 08-12		2	NRHP - 9/25/86
952	605 N. Dallas		X		1930	5 : 5			0	
994	606 N. Dallas	X			1915	6 : 30	59 : 19-20		1	
951	607 N. Dallas	X			1905	5 : 4	60 : 09-10		2	
993	608 N. Dallas		X		1900	6 : 31			0	
950	609 N. Dallas		X		1900	5 : 3	60 : 06-08		3	
992	700 N. Dallas	X			1905	6 : 32	59 : 21-22		1	
949	701 N. Dallas		X		1915	5 : 2			0	
948	705 N. Dallas	X			1895	5 : 1	60 : 04-05		2	
991	706 N. Dallas	X			1910	6 : 33	59 : 23-25		1	
990	708 N. Dallas	X			1900	6 : 34	59 : 26-29		3	
947	709 N. Dallas	X			1892 *	4 : 36	59 : 35	60 : 02-03	6	NRHP - 9/25/86
946	805 N. Dallas		X		1925	4 : 35			0	
945	807 N. Dallas		X		1900	4 : 33	59 : 32-34		3	
989	808 N. Dallas		X		1905	6 : 35			0	
944	909 N. Dallas		X		1910	4 : 32			0	
988	1010 N. Dallas		X		1930	7 : 1			0	
943	1101 N. Dallas		X		1930	4 : 31			0	

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Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
942	1101 1/2 N. Dallas				1930	4 : 30	59 : 31		1	
987	1102 N. Dallas			X	1930	7 : 2			0	
986	1102 1/2 N. Dallas			X	1930	7 : 3			0	
941	1103 N. Dallas			X	1920	4 : 29			0	
985	1104 N. Dallas			X	1935	7 : 4	59 : 30		1	
940	1105 N. Dallas			X	1910	4 : 28			0	
984	1106 N. Dallas			X	1935	7 : 5			0	
967	3 S. Dallas			X	1905	19 : 1A			0	
351	101-05 S. Dallas	X			1904	24 : 27	67 : 33	69 : 10-15	5	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
1003	106 S. Dallas	X			1910	27 : 19A	68 : 30-33		4	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
959	109 S. Dallas			X	1905	25 : 33			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1004	110 S. Dallas			X	1920	27 : 20A	68 : 34		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
960	111 S. Dallas			X	1900 ?	25 : 32			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1005	112 S. Dallas			X	1920	27 : 21A			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
961	113 S. Dallas			X	1905	25 : 31			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
962	115 S. Dallas			X	1900 ?	25 : 30			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
963	117-19 S. Dallas	X			1895	25 : 28			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
964	207 S. Dallas			X	1940	25 : 27	67 : 25-32		6	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
965	209-11 S. Dallas			X	1925	25 : 26			0	
966	215 S. Dallas			X	1920	25 : 25	67 : 22-23		2	
1006	306 S. Dallas			X	1930	22 : 15			0	
1007	400 S. Dallas			X	1925	22 : 16			0	
968	401 S. Dallas			X	1905	19 : 2A			0	
1008	402 S. Dallas			X	1925	22 : 17			0	
1009	500 S. Dallas			X	1910	22 : 18			0	
969	501 S. Dallas				1905	19 : 3A	49 : 30-32	71 : 5	3	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as MEDIUM priority
1010	504 S. Dallas			X	1910	22 : 19	53 : 09-16	71 : 6	6	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as HIGH priority
970	507 S. Dallas			X	1925	19 : 4A	49 : 33-35		1	
971	509 S. Dallas			X	1930	19 : 5A			0	
972	607 S. Dallas			X	1920	19 : 6A			0	
973	609 S. Dallas			X	1900	19 : 7A			0	
974	611 S. Dallas			X	1920	19 : 8A			0	
975	613 S. Dallas			X	1925	19 : 9A			0	
976	801 S. Dallas			X	1910	19 : 10A	53 : 17-18		1	
1011	802 S. Dallas			X	1910	22 : 20	50 : 01-03		1	
1012	804 S. Dallas			X	1930	22 : 21			0	
977	805 S. Dallas	X			1905	19 : 11A	53 : 19-21		1	
1013	806 S. Dallas	X			1900	22 : 22	50 : 04-05		2	NRHP - 9/25/86
978	807 S. Dallas			X	1920	19 : 12A			0	
1015	900 S. Dallas			X	1935	22 : 23			0	

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979	901 S. Dallas			X	1905	19 : 13A			0	
980	903 S. Dallas			X	1930	19 : 14A			0	
1016	904 S. Dallas		X		1905	22 : 24			0	
981	905 S. Dallas			X	1900	19 : 15A			0	
1017	906 S. Dallas		X		1905	22 : 25			0	
982	1003 S. Dallas			X	1920	19 : 16A			0	
983	1005 S. Dallas			X	1920	19 : 17A			0	
193	200 E. Decatur			X	1920	30 : 10			0	
212	201 E. Decatur			X	1900	33 : 31			0	
194	204 E. Decatur			X	1930	30 : 9			0	
195	302 E. Decatur			X	1920	30 : 8			0	
213	305 E. Decatur			X	1925	33 : 30			0	
196	308 E. Decatur			X	1925	30 : 7			0	
214	309 E. Decatur			X	1935	33 : 29			0	
197	310 E. Decatur			X	1930	30 : 6			0	
198	400 E. Decatur		X		1910	30 : 5			0	
199	402 E. Decatur			X	1920	30 : 4			0	
200	404 E. Decatur			X	1930	30 : 3			0	
215	405 E. Decatur			X	1895	33 : 28			0	
216	407 E. Decatur			X	1935	33 : 27			0	
201	408 E. Decatur			X	1920	30 : 2			0	
202	504 E. Decatur			X	1930	29 : 36			0	
217	505 E. Decatur			X	1920	33 : 26			0	
203	608 E. Decatur			X	1925	29 : 35			0	
204	700 E. Decatur			X	1925	29 : 34			0	
218	709 E. Decatur			X	1900	33 : 25			0	
205	800 E. Decatur			X	1925	29 : 33			0	
206	802 E. Decatur			X	1920	29 : 32			0	
207	804 E. Decatur			X	1890	29 : 31			0	
208	808 E. Decatur		X		1920	29 : 30			0	
219	901 E. Decatur			X	1915	33 : 24			0	
209	1004 E. Decatur			X	1930	29 : 29			0	
192	106 W. Decatur			X	1930	3 : 13			0	
191	304 W. Decatur	X			1895	3 : 14	58 : 22-23		1	
190	306 W. Decatur			X	1910	3 : 15			0	
211	307 W. Decatur		X		1930	1 : 24	40 : 05-06		1	
189	308 W. Decatur		X		1920	3 : 16	58 : 24-25		1	
210	309 W. Decatur	X			1925	1 : 25	40 : 07-09		2	
188	400 W. Decatur		X		1905	3 : 17	58 : 26	71 : 26	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as MEDIUM priority
220	404 W. Decatur			X	1920	3 : 3			0	

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1289	405 W. Decatur		X		1940	71 : 27			1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Add as MEDIUM priority
187	408 W. Decatur			X	1915	3 : 18	71 : 28		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as LOW priority
164	106 E. Denton	X			1905	30 : 11	57 : 13-17		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
179	203 E. Denton		X		1930	33 : 32	45 : 26		1	
180	205 E. Denton		X		1930	33 : 33	45 : 24-25		1	
165	300 E. Denton			X	1890	30 : 12			0	
166	304 E. Denton			X	1930	30 : 13			0	
181	305 E. Denton			X	1930	33 : 34			0	
167	306 E. Denton			X	1930	30 : 14			0	
182	309 E. Denton			X	1925	33 : 35			0	
183	405 E. Denton			X	1910	33 : 36			0	
168	406 E. Denton			X	1920	30 : 15			0	
169	500 E. Denton			X	1915	30 : 16			0	
170	502 E. Denton			X	1915	30 : 17			0	
171	602 E. Denton			X	1925	30 : 18			0	
184	605 E. Denton		X		1900	34 : 2	45 : 18-20		2	
185	707 E. Denton			X	1925	34 : 3			0	
186	709 E. Denton			X	1925	34 : 4			0	
172	808 E. Denton			X	1925	30 : 19			0	
173	904 E. Denton		X		1910	30 : 20			0	landscape
695	W. Denton		X			38 : 19			0	
163	100 W. Denton		X		1910	3 : 32	59 : 13-15		1	
162	102 W. Denton			X	1920	3 : 31			0	
178	203 W. Denton			X	1930	1 : 30			0	
160	206 W. Denton			X	1925	3 : 29			0	
159	208 W. Denton			X	1925	3 : 28			0	
177	309 W. Denton		X		1920	1 : 29	40 : 10-12		1	
158	310 W. Denton		X		1930	3 : 27			0	
157	400 W. Denton	X			1905 *	3 : 25	59 : 03-07		6	NRHP - 9/25/86
176	401 W. Denton			X	1935	1 : 28			0	
175	403 W. Denton			X	1930	1 : 27			0	
174	405 W. Denton		X		1915	1 : 26	40 : 13-15		1	
156	506 W. Denton	X			1919	3 : 24	59 : 01-02	71 : 30	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as HIGH priority
155	510 W. Denton		X		1915	3 : 23	58 : 34-35		1	NRHP - 9/25/86
154	600 W. Denton	X			1920	3 : 22	58 : 33	71 : 29	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
153	606 W. Denton	X			1918 *	3 : 21	58 : 30-32		1	NRHP - 9/25/86
152	610 W. Denton			X	1910	3 : 20			0	
151	616 W. Denton	X			1887	3 : 19	58 : 27-29		2	NRHP - 9/25/86
704	808 Edgewood			X	1925	24 : 2			0	
711	105 Edwards			X	1915	10 : 11A			0	

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1997

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
1265	109 N. Elm		X		1925	33 : 19	45 : 32-35		1	
1266	110 N. Elm	X			1898 *	33 : 20	56 : 24-28		4	
1267	3 S. Elm		X		1910	28 : 24			0	
328	2 E. Ennis		X		1930	26 : 35			0	
1075	100 E. Ennis	X			1915	26 : 32	65 : 32-36		5	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
326	112 E. Ennis		X		1925	26 : 33	66 : 31		1	
327	118 E. Ennis		X		1930	26 : 34			0	
357	121 E. Ennis	X			1917	24 : 20	43 : 11-15		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
329	208 E. Ennis		X		1920	25 : 2			0	
330	306 E. Ennis		X		1915	29 : 2			0	
358	401 E. Ennis		X		1925	15 : 3			0	
359	405 E. Ennis		X		1925	15 : 4	43 : 16-17		1	
331	500 E. Ennis		X		1935	29 : 3			0	
332	508 E. Ennis		X		1890	29 : 4			0	
333	700 E. Ennis		X		1920	29 : 5			0	
334	702 E. Ennis		X		1920	29 : 6	56 : 33-34		2	
335	706 E. Ennis		X		1920	29 : 7			0	
336	708 E. Ennis		X		1910	29 : 8			0	
337	800 E. Ennis		X		1925	29 : 9			0	
338	802 E. Ennis	X			1905	29 : 10	56 : 29-32		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
360	805 E. Ennis		X		1920	15 : 5	43 : 18-20		1	
339	806 E. Ennis		X		1925	29 : 11			0	
361	807 E. Ennis		X		1930	15 : 6			0	
340	808 E. Ennis		X		1925	29 : 12			0	
341	1214 E. Ennis		X		1930	29 : 13			0	
356	105 W. Ennis		X		1895	24 : 22	69 : 21-22		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
355	107-09 W. Ennis	X			1900	24 : 23	69 : 19-20		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
325	108 W. Ennis	X			1910	26 : 31	65 : 31		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
324	110 W. Ennis	X			1883	26 : 29	65 : 23-30		6	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
354	111 W. Ennis	X			1900	24 : 24	69 : 18		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
323	112 W. Ennis		X		1920	26 : 28			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
353	113 W. Ennis		X		1900	24 : 25			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
352	115 W. Ennis	X			1915	24 : 26	69 : 16-17		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
322	116 W. Ennis	X			1917	26 : 26	65 : 16-22		5	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
321	200 W. Ennis	X			1912 *	26 : 25	65 : 14-18		4	CHD; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing); Destroyed by fire Feb 1996
320	204-206 W. Ennis	X			1912	26 : 23	65 : 10-17		5	CHD; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing); Destroyed by fire Feb 1996
350	207 W. Ennis		X		1900	24 : 29	69 : 09		0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
319	210 W. Ennis		X		1910 ?	26 : 22			0	CHD; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing); Destroyed by fire Feb 1996
349	213 W. Ennis	X			1925	24 : 30	69 : 08	69 : 36	1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
318	218 W. Ennis	X			1920	26 : 21	65 : 08-09	69 : 35	2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)

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1997

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
317	400 W. Ennis			X	1935	2 : 13			0	
316	500 W. Ennis	X			1910	2 : 14	39 : 01-07		6	NRHP - 9/25/86
315	710 W. Ennis		X	X	1880	2 : 15			0	
314	712 W. Ennis				1880	2 : 16	39 : 08-09		3	
348	713 W. Ennis	X			1920	14 : 22	43 : 08-10		1	
313	716 W. Ennis		X	X	1920	2 : 17			0	
347	903 W. Ennis			X	1915	14 : 23			0	
346	905 W. Ennis			X	1910	14 : 24			0	
345	907 W. Ennis			X	1925	14 : 25			0	
344	1009 A W. Ennis			X	1930	14 : 26			0	
343	1013 W. Ennis			X	1930	14 : 27			0	
1248	409 Faulkner		X		1910	31 : 35			0	
1251	1100 Faulkner			X	1920	31 : 10			0	
1250	1202 Faulkner			X	1920	31 : 9			0	
1247	1211 Faulkner			X	1920	31 : 34			0	
1246	1309 Faulkner			X	1935	31 : 33			0	
1249	1310 Faulkner			X	1925	31 : 8			0	
1139	1801 Floyd			X	1925	37 : 35			0	
1141	1802 Floyd			X	1930	34 : 31			0	
1140	1807 Floyd			X	1930	37 : 34			0	
1142	1810 Floyd			X	1925	34 : 30			0	
58	200 E. Freeman			X	1900	36 : 15			0	
59	204 E. Freeman			X	1925	36 : 16			0	
60	206 E. Freeman			X	1900	36 : 17			0	
62	303 E. Freeman	X			1895	32 : 30	45 : 21-23		2	
63	305 E. Freeman			X	1930	32 : 29			0	
64	307 E. Freeman			X	1930	32 : 28			0	
65	311 E. Freeman			X	1900	32 : 27			0	
61	402 E. Freeman			X	1905	36 : 18			0	
66	403 E. Freeman			X	1930	32 : 26			0	
67	405 E. Freeman			X	1920	32 : 25			0	
57	608 W. Freeman			X	1930	6 : 13			0	
763	107 N. Gaines			X	1920	9 : 12			0	
762	109 N. Gaines		X		1910	9 : 13	63 : 22-23		1	
761	201 N. Gaines	X			1915	9 : 14	63 : 24-27		3	NRHP - 9/25/86
781	208 N. Gaines	X			1913 *	11 : 10	64 : 20-23		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
760	305 N. Gaines		X		1930	9 : 15	63 : 28		1	
758	500 block N. Gaines	X			1925	9 : 17	63 : 31-32		5	razed
759	501 N. Gaines	X			1916 *	9 : 16	63 : 29-30		0	NRHP - 9/25/86
757	603 N. Gaines			X	1910	9 : 18			0	

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Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
780	606 N. Gaines			X	1930	11 : 11			0	
756	607 N. Gaines		X		1935	9 : 19	72 : 5		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as MEDIUM priority
779	608 N. Gaines			X	1930	11 : 12			0	
755	609 N. Gaines			X	1910	9 : 20			0	
778	610 N. Gaines			X	1930	11 : 13			0	
754	701 N. Gaines	X			1898 *	9 : 21	63 : 33-01	71 : 32	4	NRHP - 9/25/86
777	702 N. Gaines	X			1905	11 : 14	64 : 18-19	72 : 6	3	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
753	703 N. Gaines			X	1920	9 : 22			0	
776	704 N. Gaines		X		1905	11 : 15	64 : 17	72 : 7	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997
752	705 N. Gaines			X	1915	9 : 23			0	
775	706 N. Gaines			X	1910	11 : 16			0	
751	707 N. Gaines			X	1920	9 : 24			0	
774	708 N. Gaines	X			1900	11 : 17	64 : 13-16	72 : 8	5	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as HIGH priority
750	709 N. Gaines			X	1930	9 : 25			0	
749	901 N. Gaines			X	1920	9 : 26			0	
773	902 N. Gaines			X	1910	11 : 18			1	
772	904 N. Gaines			X	1925	11 : 20			0	
748	907 N. Gaines		X		1905	9 : 27	61 : 12		1	
771	908 N. Gaines			X	1910	11 : 21			1	
747	909 N. Gaines			X	1915	9 : 28			0	
746	1101 N. Gaines			X	1915	9 : 29			0	
770	1406 N. Gaines			X	1920	11 : 22			0	
769	1502 N. Gaines			X	1920	11 : 23			0	
768	1504 N. Gaines			X	1925	11 : 24			0	
745	1601 N. Gaines	X			1915	9 : 30	61 : 08-11		2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as HIGH priority
764	201 S. Gaines	X			1920	20 : 22	54 : 02-05	71 : 7	1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
1290	206 S. Gaines		X		1940	71 : 8			1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Add as MEDIUM priority
782	308 S. Gaines		X		1900	24 : 10	50 : 09-11		1	
765	407 S. Gaines			X	1920	20 : 21			0	
766	409 S. Gaines			X	1925	20 : 20			0	
767	505 S. Gaines			X	1900	20 : 19			0	
81	100 W. Gilmer				1895	5 : 34	61 : 19-21		3	
80	102 W. Gilmer	X			1915	5 : 35	61 : 22-23		1	
79	200 W. Gilmer			X	1915	6 : 1			0	
78	202 W. Gilmer			X	1925	6 : 2			0	
95	205 W. Gilmer			X	1930	2 : 2			0	
77	206 W. Gilmer			X	1905	6 : 3			0	
94	209 W. Gilmer	X			1915	2 : 1	40 : 23-25		1	
76	210 W. Gilmer	X			1920	6 : 4			0	
75	300 W. Gilmer			X	1935	6 : 5			0	

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74	308 W. Gilmer		X		1910	6 : 6	61 : 27-28		1	
73	310 W. Gilmer			X	1900	6 : 7			0	
72	400 W. Gilmer	X			1909 *	6 : 8	61 : 24-26		4	
1288	408 W. Gilmer			X	1900	11 : 2			0	
71	504 W. Gilmer			X	1930	6 : 9			0	
93	505 W. Gilmer			X	1930	11 : 3			0	
70	506 W. Gilmer			X	1935	6 : 10			0	
69	510 W. Gilmer			X	1930	6 : 11			0	
92	607 W. Gilmer			X	1935	11 : 4			0	
68	608 W. Gilmer			X	1930	6 : 12			0	
681	205 S. Hall			X	1920	24 : 5			0	
692	208 S. Hall		X		1900	24 : 14	50 : 12-14		1	
682	211 S. Hall			X	1900	24 : 4			0	
683	213 S. Hall			X	1890	24 : 3			0	
693	706 S. Hall			X	1930	24 : 13			0	
684	801 S. Hall			X	1920	24 : 1			0	
685	803 S. Hall		X		1910	23 : 36	54 : 16-20		2	
686	901 S. Hall		X		1905	23 : 35			0	
687	1003 S. Hall			X	1925	23 : 34			0	
688	1107 S. Hall			X	1925	23 : 33			0	
689	1119 S. Hall			X	1925	23 : 32			0	
690	1400 block S. Hall		X		1920	23 : 31			0	
694	1404 S. Hall			X	1935	24 : 12			0	
691	1501 S. Hall			X	1930	23 : 30			0	
15	104 Houston			X	1925	36 : 34			0	
19	105 Houston			X	1925	33 : 5			0	
20	403 Houston			X	1935	33 : 4			0	
16	408 Houston			X	1925	36 : 33			0	
21	409 Houston			X	1925	33 : 3			0	
17	412 Houston			X	1925	36 : 32			0	
18	414 Houston			X	1925	36 : 31			0	
1271	Interstate Hwy. 45			X	1920	38 : 15			0	
915	801 John			X	1920	20 : 8			0	
918	808 John			X	1930	22 : 34			0	
919	812 John		X		1915	22 : 35	50 : 07-08		1	
920	814 John			X	1935	22 : 36			0	
916	1003 John			X	1925	20 : 8			0	
917	1007 John			X	1910	20 : 10			0	
1260	409 Jones			X	1930	31 : 28			0	
1264	900 Jones		X		1930	31 : 4			0	

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1259	1303 Jones			X	1910	31 : 29			0	
1258	1305 Jones			X	1935	31 : 30			0	
1263	1306 Jones			X	1920	31 : 5			0	
1262	1308 Jones			X	1925	31 : 6			0	
1257	1309 Jones			X	1900	31 : 31			0	
1256	1313 Jones		X	X	1890	31 : 32			0	
1261	1400 Jones			X	1925	31 : 7			0	
1165	405 N. Kaufman			X	1925	37 : 11			0	
1182	406 N. Kaufman			X	1930	34 : 15			0	
1164	409 N. Kaufman			X	1925	37 : 12			0	
1181	410 N. Kaufman		X	X	1920	34 : 16	55 : 16-18		1	
1163	503 N. Kaufman			X	1920	37 : 13			0	
1162	505 N. Kaufman			X	1930	37 : 14			0	
1161	507 N. Kaufman			X	1910	37 : 15			0	
1160	605 N. Kaufman		X	X	1890	37 : 16	56 : 35		1	
1159	707 N. Kaufman			X	1925	37 : 17			0	
1158	709 N. Kaufman			X	1925	37 : 18			1	
1157	801 N. Kaufman		X	X	1920	37 : 19	57 : 02-03		1	
1180	802 N. Kaufman			X	1935	34 : 17			0	
1179	804 N. Kaufman			X	1930	34 : 18			0	
1156	805 N. Kaufman			X	1925	37 : 20			0	
1178	806 N. Kaufman			X	1925	34 : 19			0	
1155	807 N. Kaufman			X	1925	37 : 21			0	
1177	902 N. Kaufman			X	1895	34 : 20	55 : 14-15		1	
1176	904 N. Kaufman	X		X	1890	34 : 21	55 : 10-13		1	
1175	908 N. Kaufman			X	1920	34 : 22			0	
1174	1000 N. Kaufman		X	X	1905	34 : 23	55 : 19-25		3	
1154	1007 N. Kaufman		X	X	1910	37 : 22	57 : 34-35		1	
1173	1008 N. Kaufman			X	1920	34 : 24			0	
1153	1009 N. Kaufman			X	1925	37 : 23			0	
1152	1205 N. Kaufman			X	1925	37 : 24			0	
1172	1206 N. Kaufman			X	1935	34 : 25			0	
1151	1209 N. Kaufman			X	1920	37 : 25			0	
1150	1301 N. Kaufman		X	X	1915	37 : 26	57 : 32-33		1	
1149	1303 N. Kaufman			X	1925	37 : 27			0	
1148	1308 N. Kaufman			X	1905	37 : 28			0	
1147	1407 N. Kaufman			X	1930	37 : 29			0	
1171	1410 N. Kaufman			X	1930	34 : 26			0	
1146	1411 N. Kaufman			X	1920	37 : 30			0	
1170	1503 N. Kaufman			X	1925	34 : 27			0	

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1145	1511 N. Kaufman			X	1930	37 : 31			0	
1169	1700 N. Kaufman			X	1925	34 : 28			0	
1168	1900 N. Kaufman			X	1935	34 : 29			0	
1144	1901 N. Kaufman			X	1935	37 : 32			0	
1184	block S. Kaufman			X	1920	38 : 2			0	
1183	606 S. Kaufman			X	1935	28 : 5			0	
1166	800 block S. Kaufman	X			1895	18 : 35	47 : 29-32		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
1291	906 S. Kaufman		X		1945	71 : 19			2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Add as MEDIUM priority
1167	2107 S. Kaufman			X	1935	28 : 6			0	
1273	106 Knighthurst				1920	38 : 23			0	
1274	109 Knighthurst	X			1925	38 : 24			0	
1275	111 Knighthurst			X	1920	38 : 25			0	
1276	113 Knighthurst			X	1930	38 : 26			0	
1277	114 Knighthurst			X	1935	38 : 27			0	
1278	115 Knighthurst			X	1930	38 : 28			0	
1279	119 Knighthurst			X	1930	38 : 29			0	
305	200 block E. Knox			X	1925	33 : 12			0	
306	303 E. Knox		X		1900	33 : 13			0	
1281	306 E. Knox		X		1920	29 : 15	54 : 21-23		1	
285	308 E. Knox		X		1920	29 : 14	54 : 24-26		1	
307	309 E. Knox		X		1895	33 : 14	45 : 12-14		1	
308	503 E. Knox			X	1920	33 : 15			0	
309	509 E. Knox		X		1920	33 : 16	45 : 15-17		1	
310	511 E. Knox			X	1930	33 : 17			0	
311	705 E. Knox			X	1920	33 : 18			0	
304	107-09 W. Knox		X		1910	24 : 34	69 : 23-26		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
284	110 W. Knox		X		1895	26 : 11	66 : 14-16		5	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
303	111 W. Knox		X		1895	24 : 33	68 : 28-34		0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
283	112 W. Knox		X		1910	26 : 12			1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
302	113-15 W. Knox		X		1910	24 : 32	69 : 31		3	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
282	114 W. Knox	X			1900	26 : 13	66 : 17-18		3	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
281	116 W. Knox		X		1910	26 : 14	66 : 19-21		5	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
280	200 W. Knox	X			1900	26 : 15	66 : 22-25		0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
279	202 W. Knox			X	1900	26 : 16			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
278	204 W. Knox		X		1900	26 : 17			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
277	206 W. Knox		X		1900	26 : 18	66 : 26-28		7	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
276	208-10 W. Knox		X		1905	26 : 19			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
301	211 W. Knox		X		1910	24 : 31	69 : 32-33		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
275	212 W. Knox			X	1920	26 : 20			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
300	405 W. Knox			X	1925	1 : 2			0	

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299	503 W. Knox	X			1935	1 : 3	71 : 20		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to MEDIUM priority
274	504 W. Knox		X		1900	2 : 32	58 : 04-07		3	NRHP - 9/25/86
273	508 W. Knox			X	1930	2 : 31			0	
272	604 W. Knox		X		1925	2 : 30			0	
298	605 W. Knox				1915	1 : 4	39 : 25-27		2	
271	608 W. Knox	X			1930	2 : 29	71 : 21		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
297	705 W. Knox		X		1930	2 : 28	72 : 1		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to MEDIUM priority
296	707 W. Knox			X	1925	1 : 5			0	
270	708 W. Knox	X			1920	2 : 27	58 : 01-03	72 : 2	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
295	709 W. Knox		X		1925	1 : 6			0	
294	711 W. Knox		X		1920	1 : 7			0	
269	712 W. Knox		X		1925	2 : 26			0	
293	713 W. Knox		X		1920	1 : 8	39 : 23-24		1	
268	714 W. Knox		X		1915	2 : 25			0	
292	715 W. Knox		X		1920	1 : 9	39 : 21-22		1	
267	800 W. Knox		X		1915	2 : 24			0	
266	802 W. Knox		X		1920	2 : 23			0	
265	804 W. Knox		X		1921	2 : 22	39 : 17-18		0	
264	806 W. Knox	X			1920	2 : 21	39 : 16	72 : 3	4	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
291	807 W. Knox		X		1920	1 : 10			0	
263	808 W. Knox	X			1920	2 : 20	39 : 14-15	72 : 4	3	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
290	901 W. Knox		X		1930	1 : 11			0	
289	903 W. Knox		X		1910	1 : 12	39 : 19-20		1	
262	906 W. Knox		X		1905	2 : 19	39 : 12-13		3	
288	1101 W. Knox			X	1910	1 : 13			0	
261	1102 W. Knox		X		1900	2 : 18	39 : 10-11		1	
287	1103 W. Knox		X		1920	1 : 14			0	
286	1105 W. Knox		X		1930	1 : 15			0	
678	1200 W. Knox	X			1875	1 : 16			1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
1143	1903 Lafayette			X	1935	37 : 33			0	
13	205 E. Lake		X		1900	33 : 6			0	
10	302 E. Lake		X		1925	36 : 35			0	
12	406 E. Lake		X		1900	37 : 1			0	
1285	Lake Clark	X			1895	11 : 9	70 : 08-09		1	
622	111 E. Lampasas	X			1885	16 : 20	44 : 30-32		3	NRHP - 9/25/86
623	301 E. Lampasas	X			1900	16 : 19	44 : 33-35	45 : 01-02	4	
608	308 E. Lampasas	X			1895	18 : 33	47 : 12-17		4	
609	402 E. Lampasas		X		1920	18 : 34	47 : 18-20		1	
624	601 E. Lampasas			X	1925	16 : 21			0	
625	605 E. Lampasas		X		1925	16 : 22			0	

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626	609 E. Lampasas			X	1920	16 : 23			0	
627	701 E. Lampasas			X	1925	16 : 24			0	
593	10 W. Lampasas			X	1920	22 : 8			0	
621	103 W. Lampasas			X	1920	14 : 8			0	
620	105 W. Lampasas			X	1920	14 : 7			0	
607	106 W. Lampasas			X	1930	21 : 28			0	
619	107 W. Lampasas	X			1900	14 : 6	42 : 17-19		1	
606	108 W. Lampasas		X		1925	21 : 29			0	
605	110 W. Lampasas			X	1925	21 : 30			0	
618	201 W. Lampasas		X		1920	14 : 5	42 : 20-22		1	
604	202-04 W. Lampasas			X	1925	21 : 31			0	
617	203 W. Lampasas			X	1930	14 : 4			0	
616	205 W. Lampasas		X		1900	14 : 3	42 : 23-25		1	
615	401 W. Lampasas			X	1905	14 : 2			0	
614	403 W. Lampasas		X		1900	14 : 1	42 : 26-28		1	
603	408 W. Lampasas		X		1920	21 : 32	49 : 28-29		1	
602	502 W. Lampasas			X	1910	21 : 33			0	
601	506 W. Lampasas			X	1925	21 : 34			0	
600	604 W. Lampasas		X		1900	21 : 35			0	
599	606 W. Lampasas			X	1925	22 : 2			0	
598	804 W. Lampasas	X			1895	22 : 3	49 : 21-22		1	
597	806 W. Lampasas			X	1920	22 : 4			0	
596	808 W. Lampasas			X	1925	22 : 5			0	
595	902 W. Lampasas			X	1925	22 : 6			0	
594	906 W. Lampasas			X	1925	22 : 7			0	
613	1001 W. Lampasas			X	1920	13 : 35A			0	
612	1005 W. Lampasas	X			1915	13 : 34A	42 : 29-33		3	
592	1014 W. Lampasas			X	1920	22 : 9			0	
611	1015 W. Lampasas			X	1900	13 : 33A			0	
610	1017 W. Lampasas		X		1910	13 : 32A	42 : 34-35		1	
107	508 E. Latimer			X	1930	31 : 3			0	
108	604 E. Latimer			X	1935	31 : 2			0	
109	700 E. Latimer			X	1920	30 : 36			0	
113	703 E. Latimer			X	1930	34 : 14			0	
110	704 E. Latimer			X	1925	30 : 35			0	
111	808 E. Latimer			X	1925	30 : 34			0	
106	108 W. Latimer			X	1920	5 : 33			0	
105	112 W. Latimer	X			1890	5 : 32	61 : 15-18		5	
104	202 W. Latimer			X	1920	5 : 31			0	
103	204 W. Latimer	X			1890	5 : 30	61 : 13-14		3	

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Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
102	206 W. Latimer			X	1905	5 : 29			0	
112	207 W. Latimer			X	1920	2 : 3			1	
101	208 W. Latimer			X	1915	5 : 28			0	
100	212 W. Latimer			X	1920	5 : 27			0	
52	109 E. Linden			X	1890	32 : 31			0	
49	200 E. Linden		X	X	1920	36 : 20			0	
53	207 E. Linden			X	1925	32 : 32			0	
54	305 E. Linden			X	1925	32 : 33			0	
50	310 E. Linden			X	1900	36 : 19			0	
55	403 E. Linden		X	X	1895	32 : 34			0	
56	405 E. Linden			X	1920	32 : 35			0	
48	200 W. Linden			X	1900	6 : 18			0	
47	304 W. Linden			X	1915	6 : 17			0	
46	310 W. Linden			X	1920	6 : 16			0	
45	408 W. Linden			X	1920	6 : 15			0	
51	509 W. Linden			X	1930	2 : 4			0	
44	604 W. Linden			X	1915	6 : 14			0	
143	410 Loggins			X	1910	30 : 24			0	
144	504 Loggins			X	1925	30 : 23			0	
147	505 Loggins			X	1925	34 : 8			0	
148	509 Loggins			X	1920	34 : 7			0	
149	607 Loggins			X	1925	34 : 6			0	
150	611 Loggins			X	1920	34 : 5			0	
145	700 Loggins			X	1925	30 : 22			0	
146	808 E. Loggins		X	X	1930	30 : 21			0	
652	400 E. Madison			X	1920	38 : 8			0	
651	402 E. Madison			X	1925	38 : 7			0	
654	501 W. Madison			X	1920	14 : 13			0	
655	505 W. Madison			X	1910	14 : 14			0	
656	507 W. Madison			X	1900	14 : 15			0	
650	718 W. Madison			X	1920	14 : 17	49 : 23-27		0	
653	719 W. Madison			X	1910	14 : 16	43 : 05-07		1	NRHP Documentation returned to THC by National Park Service
649	722 W. Madison		X	X	1890	14 : 18			4	
648	800 W. Madison			X	1910	14 : 19			0	
647	1000 block W. Madison			X	1925	14 : 20			0	
1110	100 N. Main E		X	X	1925	27 : 24A	69 : 03		4	
305	100 block N. Main E		X	X	1900	25 : 4	66 : 06-13		4	
1074	100 block N. Main E		X	X	1915	25 : 3	66 : 02-05		3	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
1109	106 N. Main E		X	X	1900	27 : 25A			0	
1108	110 N. Main E		X	X	1915	27 : 26A			0	

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1997

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1107	200 block N. Main E				1930	27 : 27A			0	
1106	500 N. Main E	X			1905	35 : 12	56 : 19-23		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
1105	504 N. Main E	X			1900	35 : 13			0	
1104	506 N. Main E			X	1920	35 : 14			0	
1103	508 N. Main E			X	1935	35 : 15			0	
1102	600 N. Main E			X	1900	35 : 16	56 : 17-18		1	
1101	604 N. Main E	X			1900	35 : 17	56 : 15-16		1	
1100	700 N. Main E			X	1890	35 : 18	56 : 13-14		1	
1099	702 N. Main E	X			1905	35 : 19	56 : 11-12		1	
1098	704 N. Main E			X	1910	35 : 20			0	
1097	706 N. Main E			X	1930	35 : 21			0	
1096	802 N. Main E	X			1900	35 : 22	56 : 08-10		2	
1095	804 N. Main E	X			1905	35 : 23	56 : 06-07		1	
1094	808 N. Main E	X			1905	35 : 24	56 : 04-06		1	
1093	808 N. Main E			X	1915	35 : 25			0	
1092	906 N. Main E			X	1920	35 : 26			0	
1091	1100 N. Main E			X	1925	35 : 27			0	
1090	1202 N. Main E			X	1920	35 : 28			0	
1089	1300 N. Main E			X	1900	35 : 29	55 : 29-32		1	
1088	1402 N. Main E			X	1900	35 : 30			0	
1087	1502 N. Main E			X	1925	35 : 31			0	
1086	1702 N. Main E			X	1920	35 : 32			0	
1085	1706 N. Main E			X	1920	35 : 33			0	
1084	1802 N. Main E			X	1920	35 : 34			0	
1083	1806 N. Main E			X	1905	35 : 35			0	
1082	1808 N. Main E			X	1920	35 : 36			1	
1081	1900 N. Main E			X	1905	36 : 2	55 : 33-35		1	
1080	1904 N. Main E			X	1925	36 : 3			0	
1079	1908 N. Main E			X	1930	36 : 4			0	
1112	100 block S. Main E			X	1935	27 : 22A			0	
1111	106 S. Main E			X	1920 ?	27 : 23A			0	
1113	214 S. Main E			X	1930	28 : 1			0	
1114	216 S. Main E			X	1925	28 : 2			0	
1115	218 S. Main E			X	1910	28 : 3	47 : 33-35		1	
1116	N. Main E (Route 3)			X	1920	38 : 16			0	
1018	N. Main W			X	1910	38 : 17			0	
1047	101 N. Main W			X	1910	25 : 11	67 : 07-13		4	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1046	103-05 N. Main W	X			1905	25 : 10	67 : 05-06		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
1045	107 N. Main W			X	1910	25 : 9	67 : 04		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
1044	109 N. Main W	X			1890	25 : 8	67 : 2-4,12	68 : 27	4	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)

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1043	111-13 N. Main W			X	1920 ?	25 : 7			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1042	119 N. Main W		X		1890	25 : 6			0	park
1287	200 block N. Main W		X			11 : 35			0	
1041	201 N. Main W		X		1955	26 : 10			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1040	211 N. Main W		X		1910	25 : 5	66 : 29-33		5	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1039	401 N. Main W		X		1910	4 : 9			0	
1038	403 N. Main W		X		1920	4 : 10			0	
1037	405 N. Main W	X			1905	4 : 11	62 : 04-05		1	
1036	409 N. Main W		X		1910	4 : 12	62 : 06-07		1	
1035	507 N. Main W		X		1920	4 : 13			0	
1034	509 N. Main W		X		1920	4 : 14			0	
1033	605 N. Main W		X		1925	4 : 15			0	
1032	607 N. Main W		X		1905	4 : 16			0	
1031	701 N. Main W		X		1915	4 : 17			0	
1030	703 N. Main W		X		1920	4 : 18			0	
1029	707 N. Main W		X		1905	4 : 19	62 : 08		1	
1028	709 N. Main W		X		1905	4 : 20	69 : 09		1	
1027	801 N. Main W		X		1905	4 : 21			0	
1026	805 N. Main W		X		1925	4 : 22			0	
1025	807 N. Main W		X		1915	4 : 23			0	
1024	903 N. Main W		X		1915	4 : 24	62 : 10-12		0	
1023	905 N. Main W		X		1925	4 : 25			0	
1022	909 N. Main W		X		1905	11 : 5			0	
1021	1005 N. Main W		X		1905	4 : 26	62 : 13		1	
1020	1007 N. Main W		X		1905	4 : 27			0	
1019	1311 N. Main W	X			1910	2 : 10	70 : 13-20		8	NRHP - 9/25/86; removed from NRHP - 9/28/87
1048	101 S. Main W		X		1890	25 : 12	67 : 10-15		2	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1049	103 S. Main W		X		1900	25 : 13	67 : 17		0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
1050	105 S. Main W		X		1900 ?	25 : 14	67 : 16		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1051	107 S. Main W		X		1900 ?	25 : 15			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1052	109 S. Main W		X		1900 ?	25 : 16			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1053	117-119 S. Main W		X		1940	25 : 17			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1054	201-05 S. Main W		X		1930	25 : 18	67 : 18-19		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
1055	207 S. Main W		X		1900	25 : 19	67 : 20-21		3	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
1056	209 S. Main W		X		1900 ?	25 : 20			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1057	211 S. Main W		X		1900	25 : 21			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1058	213 S. Main W		X		1900 ?	25 : 22			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1059	215 S. Main W		X		1900	25 : 23			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1060	219 S. Main W		X		1925	25 : 24			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Noncontributing)
1061	403 S. Main W		X		1935	19 : 18A			0	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)

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1062	407 S. Main W			X	1920	19 : 19A			0	
1063	501 S. Main W		X		1890	19 : 20A	53 : 03-08	71 : 9	6	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as MEDIUM priority
1064	507 S. Main W	X			1905	19 : 22A	52 : 33-35	53 : 01-02	4	
1065	601 S. Main W	X			1890	19 : 23A	52 : 27-32		5	NRHP - 9/25/86
1066	607 S. Main W		X		1935	19 : 24A			0	
1067	705 S. Main W			X	1925	19 : 25A			0	
1068	801 S. Main W		X		1910	19 : 26A	52 : 22-26		3	NRHP Documentation returned to THC by National Park Service
1069	807 S. Main W		X		1920	19 : 27A			0	
1070	903 S. Main W	X			1890	19 : 28A	52 : 18-21		4	
1071	907 S. Main W		X		1890	19 : 29A	52 : 15-17		1	
1072	911 S. Main W			X	1920	19 : 30A			0	
1073	1001 S. Main W			X	1920	19 : 31A			0	
680	295 Marble Road	X			1890	14 : 21			0	
82	200 Martin Luther King		X		1905	36 : 14	55 : 26-28		1	
96	201 Martin Luther King		X		1920	35 : 9			0	
83	302 Martin Luther King		X		1885	36 : 13	55 : 01-03		1	
84	306 Martin Luther King	X			1900	36 : 12			0	
85	400 Martin Luther King	X			1935	36 : 11			0	
86	402 Martin Luther King		X		1925	36 : 10			0	
87	404 Martin Luther King		X		1935	36 : 9			0	
88	408 Martin Luther King		X		1930	36 : 8			0	
89	410 Martin Luther King		X		1930	36 : 7			0	
97	603 Martin Luther King		X		1925	32 : 22			0	
98	605 Martin Luther King		X		1910	32 : 23			0	
90	708 Martin Luther King		X		1915	36 : 6			0	
91	804 Martin Luther King		X		1925	36 : 5			0	
1282	600 E. Martin Luther King		X		1925	11 : 8	70 : 34-36A		1	
1283	600 block E. Martin Luther Kin		X		1925	11 : 8			1	
906	205 N. McKinney	X			1915 *	26 : 5	68 : 12-17	72 : 14	6	Ennis Survey Update 1997
930	210 N. McKinney		X		1947	27 : 14A		71 : 35	1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to MEDIUM priority
905	501 N. McKinney	X			1893	5 : 6	60 : 11-14		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
904	503 N. McKinney		X		1925	5 : 7			0	
929	506 N. McKinney		X		1920	7 : 20			0	
928	508 N. McKinney		X		1920	7 : 19			0	
903	603 N. McKinney		X		1920	5 : 8			0	
902	605 N. McKinney		X		1920	5 : 9			0	
927	606 N. McKinney	X			1905	7 : 18	64 : 09		2	
901	609 N. McKinney		X		1920	5 : 10			0	
926	702 N. McKinney		X		1915	7 : 17			0	
900	703 N. McKinney		X		1905	5 : 11	60 : 15-16		1	

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Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
899	707 N. McKinney	X			1905	5 : 12	60 : 17-18		2	
925	708 N. McKinney	X			1915	7 : 16	64 : 10		2	
898	709 N. McKinney	X			1895	5 : 13	60 : 19-20		1	
924	710 N. McKinney		X		1920	7 : 15			0	
897	801 N. McKinney	X			1915	5 : 14	60 : 21		1	
896	803 N. McKinney	X			1915	5 : 15	60 : 22		1	
923	804 N. McKinney		X		1925	7 : 14			0	
895	805 N. McKinney		X		1915	5 : 16			0	
922	806 N. McKinney		X		1920	7 : 13			0	
894	807 N. McKinney	X			1895	5 : 17	60 : 23-24		1	
893	901 N. McKinney		X		1920	5 : 18			0	
892	903 N. McKinney		X		1920	5 : 19	60 : 25		1	
891	907 N. McKinney		X		1920	5 : 20			0	
890	909 N. McKinney		X		1910	5 : 21			0	
921	1006 N. McKinney		X		1920	7 : 12			0	
889	1007 N. McKinney	X			1895	5 : 22	60 : 26-30		3	NRHP - 9/25/86
920	1008 N. McKinney		X		1925	7 : 11			0	
888	1009 N. McKinney		X		1920	5 : 23			0	
919	1100 N. McKinney		X		1930	7 : 10			0	
887	1101 N. McKinney	X			1905	5 : 24	60 : 31		2	
918	1102 N. McKinney		X		1925	7 : 9			0	
917	1104 N. McKinney		X		1930	7 : 8			0	
916	1106 N. McKinney	X			1900	7 : 9	64 : 11-12		2	
886	1107 N. McKinney	X			1900	5 : 25	60 : 32-33		1	
885	1109 N. McKinney		X		1895	5 : 26			0	
931	104 S. McKinney	X			1920	27 : 13A	68 : 19-20		1	Commercial Historic District; NRHP-9/25/86 (Contributing)
907	503 S. McKinney		X		1915	20 : 5			0	
932	504 S. McKinney		X		1900	22 : 33			0	
908	601 S. McKinney		X		1920	20 : 4			0	
933	604 S. McKinney		X		1925	22 : 32			0	
934	608 S. McKinney		X		1910	22 : 31			0	
909	609 S. McKinney	X			1900	20 : 3	53 : 27-28		1	
935	702 S. McKinney	X			1910	22 : 30			0	
910	707 S. McKinney	X			1925	20 : 2	53 : 24-26		1	
911	709 S. McKinney		X		1920	19 : 35A			0	
912	803 S. McKinney	X			1890	19 : 34A	53 : 22-23		2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as MEDIUM priority
936	806 S. McKinney		X		1935	22 : 29			0	
913	807 S. McKinney		X		1920	19 : 33A			0	
937	808 S. McKinney		X		1935	22 : 28			0	
938	810 S. McKinney		X		1930	22 : 27			0	

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914	811 S. McKinney			X	1920	19 : 32A			4	
939	900 S. McKinney			X	1930	22 : 26			0	
783	800 block Meriott			X	1920	20 : 18			0	
784	1000 block Meriott			X	1930	24 : 9			0	
492	100 E. Milam			X	1930	18 : 8			0	
493	104 E. Milam			X	1920	18 : 9			0	
535	201 E. Milam	X			1890	15 : 27	44 : 04-08		4	
494	202 E. Milam		X		1915	18 : 10			0	
536	205 E. Milam		X		1915	15 : 28	44 : 09-11		1	
537	301 E. Milam			X	1925	15 : 29			0	
495	304 E. Milam			X	1930	18 : 11			0	
538	305 E. Milam			X	1925	15 : 30			0	
496	306 E. Milam		X		1915	18 : 12	46 : 27-29		1	
539	307 E. Milam			X	1925	15 : 31			0	
497	308 E. Milam		X		1920	18 : 13	46 : 30-32		1	
540	309 E. Milam		X		1920	15 : 32			0	
541	401 E. Milam				1920	15 : 33	44 : 12-14		1	
542	403 E. Milam		X	X	1915	15 : 34			0	
498	406 E. Milam			X	1920	18 : 14			0	
543	407 E. Milam			X	1910	15 : 35			0	
499	408 E. Milam			X	1920	18 : 15			0	
544	505 E. Milam			X	1925	15 : 36			0	
500	506 E. Milam			X	1920	18 : 16			0	
501	508 E. Milam			X	1920	18 : 17			0	
545	509 E. Milam		X		1905	16 : 2	44 : 15-17		1	
502	600 E. Milam		X		1910	18 : 18	46 : 33-35		2	
546	601 E. Milam			X	1925	16 : 3			0	
547	603 E. Milam			X	1920	16 : 4			0	
503	604 E. Milam			X	1910	18 : 19			0	
548	605 E. Milam			X	1925	16 : 5			0	
549	609 E. Milam	X			1915	16 : 6	44 : 18-23		6	
504	700 E. Milam		X		1905	18 : 20	47 : 01-02		2	
550	703 E. Milam			X	1925	16 : 7			0	
505	704 E. Milam			X	1925	18 : 22			0	
551	705 E. Milam			X	1930	16 : 8			0	
506	706 E. Milam			X	1925	18 : 21			0	
552	709 E. Milam			X	1920	16 : 9			0	
553	805 E. Milam			X	1925	16 : 10			0	
554	809 E. Milam			X	1925	16 : 12			1	
555	901 E. Milam		X		1900	16 : 11			0	

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556	909 E. Milam			X	1920	16 : 13			0	
507	1002 E. Milam				1920	18 : 23			0	
508	1004 E. Milam		X	X	1920	18 : 24			0	
509	1006 E. Milam			X	1920	18 : 25			0	
557	1011 E. Milam			X	1925	16 : 14			0	
558	1013 E. Milam			X	1930	16 : 15			0	
534	105 W. Milam			X	1925	13 : 19A			0	
491	106 W. Milam		X		1915	21 : 2	48 : 29-31		1	
533	107 W. Milam		X		1900	13 : 18A	42 : 01-02		1	
490	108 W. Milam			X	1920	21 : 3	71 : 10		1	Emmis Survey Update 1997; Keep as LOW priority
532	207 W. Milam			X	1920	13 : 17A			0	
489	208 W. Milam		X	X	1915	21 : 4	48 : 32-34		2	
531	209 W. Milam			X	1920	13 : 16A			0	
488	210 W. Milam		X		1920	21 : 5	48 : 35-36		1	
530	301 W. Milam		X		1920	13 : 15A			0	
529	305 W. Milam			X	1925	13 : 14A			0	
528	307 W. Milam			X	1930	13 : 13A			0	
527	309 W. Milam			X	1930	13 : 12A			0	
487	402 W. Milam			X	1910	21 : 6			0	
526	403 W. Milam			X	1920	13 : 11A			0	
486	404 W. Milam		X		1915	21 : 7			2	
525	407 W. Milam		X		1895	13 : 10A	42 : 03-04		1	
524	501 W. Milam			X	1930	13 : 9A			0	
523	503 W. Milam			X	1930	13 : 8A			0	
485	504 W. Milam		X		1910	21 : 8	49 : 04-06		1	
522	505 W. Milam			X	1930	13 : 7A			0	
484	600 W. Milam			X	1925	21 : 9			0	
521	601 W. Milam		X		1890	13 : 6A	42 : 05-08		2	
520	603 W. Milam			X	1925	13 : 5A			0	
483	604 W. Milam			X	1910	21 : 10			0	
519	605 W. Milam			X	1930	13 : 4A			0	
518	609 W. Milam			X	1930	13 : 3A			0	
517	705 W. Milam			X	1930	13 : 2A			0	
516	709 W. Milam			X	1930	13 : 1A			0	
482	710 W. Milam		X		1930	21 : 13			0	
481	712 W. Milam			X	1925	21 : 11			0	
480	716 W. Milam			X	1925	21 : 12			0	
515	807 W. Milam	X			1890	12 : 35A	42 : 09-11		3	
479	808 W. Milam		X		1900	21 : 14	49 : 07-10		2	
478	810 W. Milam			X	1915	21 : 15			0	

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Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
477	1008 W. Milam			X	1925	21 : 16			0	
514	1009 1/2 W. Milam			X	1930	12 : 34A			0	
513	1011 W. Milam			X	1930	12 : 33A			0	
512	1013 W. Milam			X	1935	12 : 32A			0	
511	1017 W. Milam		X	X	1910	12 : 31A	42 : 12-14		1	
510	1019 W. Milam			X	1935	12 : 30A	45 : 27-28		0	
34	309 E. Moore		X	X	1920	33 : 2	55 : 08-09		1	
29	404 E. Moore		X	X	1890	36 : 27			1	
30	806 E. Moore			X	1930	36 : 29			0	
33	500 W. Moore			X	1925	2 : 7			0	
32	600 W. Moore		X	X	1905	2 : 6	40 : 28-29		1	
31	609 W. Moore		X	X	1900	200 : 5	40 : 30-32		1	
1269	908 S. Mulberry		X	X	1900	28 : 25	51 : 11-16		3	NRHP Documentation returned to THC by National Park Service
1270	1214 S. Mulberry			X	1925	28 : 27			0	
1268	1225 S. Mulberry			X	1930	28 : 28			0	
710	602 Nellie			X	1915	10 : 10A			0	
709	609 Nellie			X	1925	10 : 7A			0	
708	703 Nellie			X	1910	10 : 8A			0	
707	707 Nellie			X	1935	10 : 9A			0	
1284	Oak Grove Road			X	1940	11 : 32			0	
1077	16 Oak Grove Road			X	1910	24 : 7			0	
1076	1603 Oak Grove Road			X	1900	24 : 6			0	
670	1503 Old Bardwell Road			X	1900	38 : 22			0	
785	Old Lake		X	X	1891 *	6 : 25	70 : 10-12		0	
878	103 Owen			X	1915	20 : 13			0	
879	107 Owen			X	1900	20 : 12			0	
882	200 Owen			X	1910	23 : 4			0	
883	202 Owen			X	1930	23 : 3			0	
884	208 Owen			X	1905	23 : 2			0	
881	1006 Owen			X	1910	20 : 11			0	
1208	200 N. Paris			X	1925	31 : 20			0	
1207	206 N. Paris			X	1920	31 : 19			0	
1206	308 N. Paris			X	1900	31 : 21			0	
1205	400 N. Paris			X	1890	31 : 22			0	
1196	100 block S. Paris			X	1925	28 : 35			0	
1209	400 S. Paris		X	X	1925	28 : 21	51 : 08-10	71 : 14	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
1210	408 S. Paris		X	X	1915	28 : 20	51 : 02-07		4	
1197	409 S. Paris			X	1935	38 : 12			0	
1198	501 S. Paris		X	X	1920	38 : 11	52 : 10-11	71 : 13	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as MEDIUM priority
1211	504 S. Paris			X	1930	28 : 19			0	

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1199	505 S. Paris	X			1920	38 : 10	52 : 07-09		2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
1212	600 S. Paris		X		1895	28 : 18	50 : 33-35		2	
1200	601 S. Paris	X			1937	38 : 9	52 : 01-06	71 : 11	6	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as HIGH priority
1213	604 S. Paris		X		1905	28 : 17	50 : 30-32		1	
1214	802 S. Paris		X		1915	28 : 16	50 : 28-29		1	
1201	807 S. Paris		X		1925	38 : 6	52 : 12-14		1	
1215	910 S. Paris		X		1915	28 : 15	50 : 25-27		1	
1202	1001 S. Paris		X		1920	38 : 5	71 : 15		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as MEDIUM priority
1216	1100 S. Paris		X		1915	28 : 14			0	
1217	1104 S. Paris		X		1920	28 : 13			0	
1218	1204 S. Paris		X		1925	28 : 12			0	
1203	1209 S. Paris		X		1920	38 : 4			0	
1219	1210 S. Paris		X		1920	28 : 11			0	
1204	1213 S. Paris		X		1925	38 : 3			0	
1220	1214 S. Paris		X		1920	28 : 10			0	
1221	1222 S. Paris		X		1920	28 : 9	50 : 22-24		1	
1292	901 Park		X		1920	72 : 11			1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Add as MEDIUM priority
1252	105 S. Pecan		X		1930	28 : 34			0	
1254	406 S. Pecan		X		1925	28 : 22			0	
1255	408 S. Pecan		X		1930	28 : 23			0	
1253	509 S. Pecan		X		1915	28 : 33			1	
837	200 N. Preston		X		1935	10 : 35A	70 : 04		1	
809	201 N. Preston		X		1925	9 : 11	63 : 18-21		4	
808	209 N. Preston		X		1902 *	9 : 10	63 : 16-17		3	NRHP - 9/25/86
807	307 N. Preston		X		1900	9 : 9	63 : 15		1	
836	308 N. Preston		X		1910	10 : 34A	70 : 02-03	72 : 10	2	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to HIGH priority
1294	400 N. Preston		X		1945	72 : 09			1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Add as MEDIUM priority
806	403 N. Preston		X		1909 *	9 : 8	63 : 13-14		5	NRHP - 9/25/86
835	408 N. Preston		X		1920	10 : 33A	70 : 00-01		2	
805	501 N. Preston		X		1910	9 : 7	63 : 09-12		5	NRHP - 9/25/86
834	510 N. Preston		X		1935	10 : 32A			0	
804	605 N. Preston		X		1925 *	9 : 6	63 : 04-08		5	NRHP - 9/25/86
803	607 N. Preston		X		1916 *	9 : 5	63 : 01-03		4	
833	608 N. Preston		X		1935	10 : 31A			0	
832	610 N. Preston		X		1930	10 : 30A			0	
802	701 N. Preston		X		1915	9 : 4	63 : 00		1	
831	702 N. Preston		X		1935	10 : 29A			0	
801	703 N. Preston		X		1915	9 : 3			0	
830	704 N. Preston		X		1901 *	10 : 28A	64 : 30-34		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
800	705 N. Preston		X		1910	9 : 2			0	

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799	709 N. Preston			X	1940	9 : 1			0	
829	710 N. Preston	X			1900	10 : 27A	64 : 27-29		3	
798	805 N. Preston	X			1910	8 : 35	62 : 18-21		4	
828	806 N. Preston		X		1925	10 : 26A			0	
797	807 N. Preston	X			1905	8 : 34	62 : 14-17		5	NRHP - 9/25/86
827	810 N. Preston	X			1920	10 : 25A	64 : 24-26		3	NRHP - 9/25/86
826	904 N. Preston			X	1930	10 : 24A			0	
796	905 N. Preston			X	1930	8 : 33			0	
825	908 N. Preston			X	1925	10 : 23A			0	
824	910 N. Preston			X	1935	10 : 22A			0	
795	1007 N. Preston			X	1930	8 : 32			0	
1293	1008 N. Preston		X		1925	71 : 34			1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Add as MEDIUM priority
794	1009 N. Preston			X	1925	8 : 31			0	
793	1101 N. Preston			X	1905	8 : 30			0	
823	1102 N. Preston		X		1935	10 : 21A	71 : 33		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to MEDIUM priority
822	1300 N. Preston			X	1925	10 : 20A			0	
821	1304 N. Preston		X		1910	10 : 19A			0	
820	1306 N. Preston		X		1910	10 : 18A			0	
792	1401 N. Preston			X	1925	8 : 29			0	
791	1405 N. Preston		X		1905	8 : 28			0	
790	1407 N. Preston			X	1925	8 : 27			0	
789	1409 N. Preston			X	1925	8 : 26			0	
819	1410 N. Preston			X	1920	10 : 17A			0	
818	1500 N. Preston			X	1925	10 : 16A			0	
817	1502 N. Preston			X	1935	10 : 15A			0	
816	1504 N. Preston			X	1925	10 : 14A			0	
788	1505 N. Preston			X	1935	8 : 25			0	
787	1507 N. Preston			X	1925	8 : 24			0	
11	1508 N. Preston			X	1935	2 : 9			0	
786	1509 N. Preston			X	1930	8 : 23			0	
815	1600 N. Preston			X	1920	10 : 13A			0	
814	1602 N. Preston			X	1920	10 : 12A			0	
810	205 S. Preston			X	1930	20 : 14			0	
811	207 S. Preston		X		1915	20 : 15	53 : 32-35		1	
812	901 S. Preston			X	1920	20 : 16			0	
813	903 S. Preston			X	1900	20 : 17			0	
838	1010 S. Preston			X	1930	24 : 8			0	
1237	410 Quinlan			X	1925	31 : 18			0	
1236	608 Quinlan		X		1910	31 : 17			0	
1235	708 Quinlan			X	1900	31 : 16			0	

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1232	803 Quinlan			X	1925	32 : 7			0	
1234	901 Quinlan			X	1925	31 : 14			0	
1233	903 Quinlan		X		1915	31 : 15			0	
1231	909 Quinlan			X	1910	32 : 6			0	
1242	403 Ripley			X	1925	31 : 36			0	
1241	409 Ripley			X	1925	32 : 2			0	
1240	709 Ripley			X	1900	32 : 3			0	
1239	805 Ripley			X	1925	32 : 4			0	
1238	1106 Ripley			X	1930	32 : 5			0	
1245	1206 Ripley		X		1920	31 : 11			0	
1244	1300 Ripley			X	1925	31 : 12			0	
1243	1306 Ripley			X	1925	31 : 13			0	
14	410 Rushing			X	1930	36 : 36			0	
1189	107 N. Shawnee			X	1930	32 : 21			0	
1193	308 N. Shawnee			X	1930	31 : 27			0	
1191	406 N. Shawnee			X	1925	31 : 26			0	
1188	701 N. Shawnee			X	1920	32 : 20			0	
1187	709 N. Shawnee			X	1920	32 : 19			0	
99	801 N. Shawnee			X	1915	32 : 24			0	
1186	905 N. Shawnee			X	1890	32 : 18			0	
1185	907 N. Shawnee			X	1910	32 : 17			0	
1192	1300 block N. Shawnee	X			1930	31 : 25	57 : 25-28	71 : 18	4	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Keep as HIGH priority
1194	1204 S. Shawnee			X	1925	28 : 7			0	
1195	1312 S. Shawnee			X	1930	28 : 8			0	
876	305 N. Sherman			X	1925	8 : 6			0	
854	307 N. Sherman	X			1908 *	8 : 7	62 : 30-34		7	
853	405 N. Sherman		X		1900	8 : 8	60 : 34		1	
852	505 N. Sherman		X		1920	8 : 9			0	
875	702 N. Sherman		X		1920	7 : 21			0	
874	704 N. Sherman			X	1920	7 : 22			0	
851	705 N. Sherman			X	1920	8 : 10			0	
873	706 N. Sherman			X	1915	7 : 23			0	
872	708 N. Sherman			X	1920	7 : 24			0	
850	709 N. Sherman		X		1915	8 : 11	60 : 35-36		2	
871	710 N. Sherman			X	1915	7 : 25			0	
870	712 N. Sherman		X		1920	7 : 26	62 : 22		1	
869	800 N. Sherman	X			1915	7 : 27	62 : 23		1	
868	802 N. Sherman	X			1915	7 : 28	62 : 24		1	
867	806 N. Sherman			X	1925	7 : 29			0	
849	807 N. Sherman		X		1910	8 : 12	61 : 01-03		0	

* exact date; ? date uncertain
 An Update of the 1985 Historic Resources Survey

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS
 Hardy Heck Moore & Associates, Inc.

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
866	808 N. Sherman		X		1914	7 : 30			0	
848	809 N. Sherman			X	1920	8 : 13			0	
865	900 N. Sherman		X		1905	7 : 31	65 : 25		1	
847	903 N. Sherman			X	1910	8 : 14			0	
864	904 N. Sherman		X		1915	7 : 32			0	
846	905 N. Sherman			X	1910	8 : 15			0	
863	908 N. Sherman		X		1935	7 : 33			0	
862	1006 N. Sherman		X		1900	7 : 34	62 : 26		1	
861	1008 N. Sherman		X		1905	7 : 35			0	
860	1010 N. Sherman		X		1930	8 : 1			0	
859	1106 N. Sherman	X			1885	8 : 2	62 : 27-29		4	
845	1201 N. Sherman			X	1915	8 : 16			0	
844	1209 N. Sherman			X	1930	8 : 17			0	
843	1301 N. Sherman		X		1915	8 : 18			0	
858	1302 N. Sherman		X		1905	8 : 4			0	
857	1304 N. Sherman		X		1930	8 : 5			0	
842	1305 N. Sherman		X		1920	8 : 19			0	
841	1307 N. Sherman		X		1910	8 : 20			0	
840	1311 N. Sherman		X		1910	8 : 21			0	
839	1505 N. Sherman		X		1920	8 : 22			0	
855	501 S. Sherman		X		1890	20 : 6	53 : 29-31		0	
856	503 S. Sherman		X		1930	20 : 7			0	
362	616 Tellico		X		1900	38 : 13			0	
363	1000 Tellico		X		1925	38 : 14			0	
138	107 E. Tyler		X		1935	34 : 9			0	
125	108 E. Tyler		X		1920	30 : 25			1	
139	109 E. Tyler			X	1935	34 : 10	57 : 18-20		0	
140	111 E. Tyler		X		1935	34 : 11			0	
126	200 E. Tyler		X		1935	30 : 26			0	
127	204 E. Tyler		X		1930	30 : 27			0	
128	402 E. Tyler		X		1925	30 : 28			0	
129	510 E. Tyler		X		1900	30 : 29			0	
141	607 E. Tyler		X		1900	34 : 12			0	
142	701 E. Tyler		X		1930	34 : 13			0	
130	702 E. Tyler		X		1925	30 : 30			0	
131	704 E. Tyler		X		1920	30 : 31			0	
132	708 E. Tyler		X		1920	30 : 32			0	
133	804 E. Tyler		X		1925	30 : 33			0	
124	106 W. Tyler		X		1920	3 : 33	71 : 31		1	Ennis Survey Update 1997; Upgrade to MEDIUM priority
123	108 W. Tyler		X		1900	3 : 34	62 : 02-03		3	

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HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS
 Hardy Heck Moore & Associates, Inc.

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
122	200 W. Tyler			X	1910	3 : 35			0	
121	204 W. Tyler		X		1905	3 : 36	62 : 01		1	
120	206 W. Tyler			X	1930	4 : 2			0	
119	306 W. Tyler	X			1910	4 : 3	62 : 0		1	
118	400 W. Tyler		X		1915	4 : 4	61 : 34-35		1	
117	402 W. Tyler	X			1910 *	4 : 5	61 : 31-33		4	NRHP - 9/25/86
116	408 W. Tyler			X	1935	4 : 6			0	
137	507 W. Tyler			X	1935	1 : 31			0	
115	512 W. Tyler			X	1920	4 : 7			0	
114	514 W. Tyler			X	1920	4 : 8			0	
136	605 W. Tyler		X		1925	1 : 32	40 : 16-17		1	
135	607 W. Tyler			X	1930	1 : 33			0	
134	609 W. Tyler	X			1890	1 : 34	40 : 18-22		3	
342	U.S. Hwy. 287			X	1915	38 : 21			0	
312	U.S. Hwy. 287			X	1930 ?	38 : 20			0	
1286	U.S. Hwy. 287			X		11 : 1			0	monument
570	300 E. Waco			X	1920	18 : 32			0	
571	302 E. Waco			X	1920	18 : 31			0	
572	304 E. Waco			X	1920	18 : 30			0	
589	307 E. Waco			X	1910	16 : 18			1	
573	308 E. Waco			X	1920	18 : 29			0	
590	309 E. Waco			X	1920	16 : 17			0	
591	401 E. Waco			X	1925	16 : 16			0	
574	600 E. Waco			X	1930	18 : 28			0	
575	608 E. Waco	X			1895	18 : 27	47 : 07-08		2	
576	704 E. Waco	X			1895	18 : 26	47 : 03-06		3	
569	108 W. Waco		X		1900	21 : 27	49 : 20		1	
568	110 W. Waco	X			1910	21 : 26	49 : 12-19		7	
588	203 W. Waco			X	1930	13 : 20A			0	
587	205 W. Waco			X	1930	13 : 21A			0	
567	206 W. Waco			X	1925	21 : 25			0	
586	207 W. Waco	X			1930	13 : 22A			1	
566	208 W. Waco			X	1925	21 : 24			0	
564	210 W. Waco			X	1925	21 : 23			0	
564	300 W. Waco			X	1925	21 : 22			0	
585	303 W. Waco	X			1925	13 : 23A	42 : 15-16		1	
563	306 W. Waco			X	1925	21 : 22			0	
562	308 W. Waco			X	1930	21 : 20			0	
584	309 W. Waco			X	1930	13 : 24A			0	
561	310 W. Waco			X	1920	21 : 19			0	

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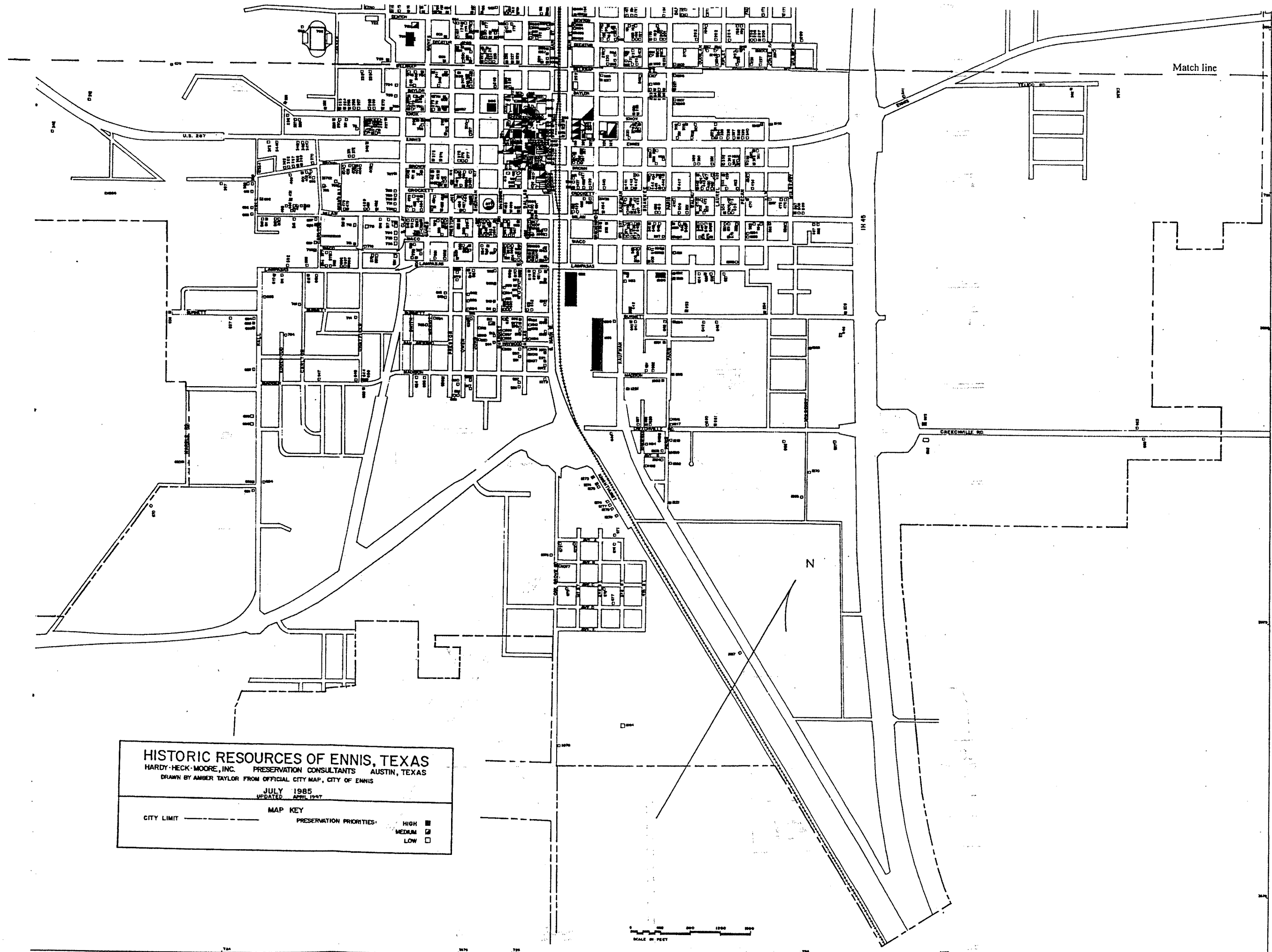
HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ENNIS, TEXAS
 Hardy Heck Moore & Associates, Inc.

1997

Site No.	Address	HIGH	MED	LOW	Date	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Roll : Frame	Slides	Comments
560	402 W. Waco			X	1935	21 : 18			0	
583	405 W. Waco			X	1925	13 : 25A			0	
559	500 W. Waco			X	1910	21 : 17			0	
582	605 W. Waco			X	1930	13 : 26A			0	
581	703 W. Waco			X	1925	13 : 27A			0	
580	709 W. Waco			X	1920	13 : 28A			0	
579	711 W. Waco			X	1930	13 : 29A			0	
578	815 W. Waco			X	1935	13 : 30A			0	
577	817 W. Waco			X	1930 ?	13 : 31A			0	
35	200 E. Washington			X	1925	36 : 21			0	
40	201 E. Washington			X	1915	32 : 36			0	
36	202 E. Washington			X	1900	36 : 22			0	
37	204 E. Washington			X	1925	36 : 23			0	
38	308 E. Washington			X	1905	36 : 24			1	
39	600 block E. Washington	X			1939 *	36 : 25	55 : 04-07		1	

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APPENDIX B
ENNIS HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY MAP



HISTORIC RESOURCES OF ENNIS, TEXAS
 HARDY-HECK-MOORE, INC. PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS AUSTIN, TEXAS
 DRAWN BY AMBER TAYLOR FROM OFFICIAL CITY MAP, CITY OF ENNIS

JULY 1985
 UPDATED APRIL 1997

MAP KEY

CITY LIMIT ————

PRESERVATION PRIORITIES:

HIGH	■
MEDIUM	▣
LOW	□

SCALE IN FEET
 0 500 1000 2000

Match line

