

APPENDIX L-1

Phase I History/Architecture Survey for Evansville, Vanderburgh County, Indiana

Clarification Note for Central Alternative 1:

Central Alternatives 1A and 1B as described in the DEIS/FEIS are physically the same alternative. The only difference between them is that Central Alternative 1A would include tolls on both the new I-69 bridge and on the US 41 bridge. Central Alternative 1B would only include tolls on the new I-69 bridge. Any reference in this document to Central Alternative 1 applies to both Central Alternative 1A and Central Alternative 1B.

This document was completed before the development of Central Alternative 1B Modified (Selected); therefore, the alternative is not included in the document. Applicable information regarding Central Alternative 1B Modified (Selected) is provided in the FEIS.

NOVEMBER 8, 2017

ORX

69

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY FOR EVANSVILLE, VANDERBURGH COUNTY, INDIANA

I-69 OHIO RIVER CROSSING PROJECT
Evansville, IN and Henderson, KY





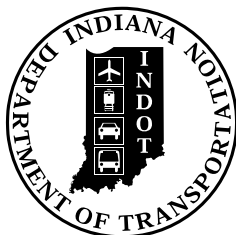
OHIO RIVER CROSSING

Phase I History/Architecture Survey for Evansville, Vanderburgh County, Indiana

I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project
Evansville, Indiana, and Henderson, Kentucky

November 8, 2017

Prepared by:
Gray & Pape, Inc.



ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of Phase I History/Architecture investigations (Indiana portion) conducted for the proposed I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project between Evansville, Indiana, and Henderson, Kentucky. Results of the History/Architecture investigations for the Kentucky portion of the project will be submitted under separate cover. The proposed project is intended to connect the existing portions of I-69 in southern Indiana and northern Kentucky via a new bridge crossing the Ohio River.

The literature review for this project included an online record search in April 2017 of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database to identify previously recorded history/architecture resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects. Construction dates were established through property records available at the Vanderburgh County Assessor website, cartographic research, and field observation.

The Area of Potential Effects is largely defined by pre- and post-1970 residential resources along the north side of the current alignment for I-69 in Indiana. One previously recorded resource was identified within the Area of Potential Effects: Resource number 163-196-51217, House at 3401 Fickas Road. No resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places, individually or as part of one or more historic districts, were identified in the Area of Potential Effects. The survey identified 124 previously unrecorded historic resources within the Area of Potential Effects.

None of the previously identified or newly identified resources within the Area of Potential Effects is recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Gray & Pape, Inc. recommends no further history/architecture work in the area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1	Project Description	1-1
1.1.1	West Alternative 1	1-3
1.1.2	West Alternative 2	1-5
1.1.3	Central Alternative 1	1-5
1.2	Cultural Resources Investigations	1-5

CHAPTER 2 – PROJECT METHODS

2.1	Literature Review and Background Research Methods	2-1
2.2	Visual APE Approach	2-1
2.3	Revised Visual APE	2-3
2.4	Architectural Field Methods	2-3
2.5	Evaluation Criteria	2-4
2.5.1	Criteria Considerations	2-4
2.5.2	Aspects of Integrity	2-5
2.6	Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory Rating	2-5

CHAPTER 3 – CULTURAL OVERVIEW OF THE APE

3.1	Historic Context	3-1
-----	------------------------	-----

CHAPTER 4 – PROJECT RESULTS

4.1	Results of Field Investigations	4-1
4.2	Previously Recorded Resource	4-1
4.2.1	3401 Fickas Road	4-1
4.3	Newly Identified Resources	4-2
4.3.1	2700 S. Kentucky Avenue	4-8
4.3.2	2900 Eloise Avenue	4-9
4.3.3	2902 Eloise Avenue	4-9
4.3.4	1508-1512 Marbo Avenue	4-10
4.3.5	1516 Marbo Avenue	4-10
4.3.6	1520 Marbo Avenue	4-11

4.3.7	1524 Marbo Avenue	4-11
4.3.8	1517 Marbo Avenue	4-12
4.3.9	1521 Marbo Avenue	4-12
4.3.10	1525 Marbo Avenue	4-13
4.3.11	1529 Marbo Avenue	4-13
4.3.12	1531 Marbo Avenue	4-14
4.3.13	1601 Shelby Avenue	4-14
4.3.14	1604 Marbo Avenue	4-15
4.3.15	1608 Marbo Avenue	4-15
4.3.16	1614 Marbo Avenue	4-16
4.3.17	1601 Marbo Avenue	4-16
4.3.18	1605 Marbo Avenue	4-17
4.3.19	1609 Marbo Avenue	4-17
4.3.20	1613 Marbo Avenue	4-18
4.3.21	1617 Marbo Avenue	4-18
4.3.22	1621 Marbo Avenue	4-19
4.3.23	1625 Marbo Avenue	4-19
4.3.24	1629 Marbo Avenue	4-20
4.3.25	3121 S. Rotherwood Avenue.....	4-20
4.3.26	3213 S. Rotherwood Avenue.....	4-21
4.3.27	3217 S. Rotherwood Avenue.....	4-21
4.3.28	3221 S. Rotherwood Avenue.....	4-21
4.3.29	3222 S. Rotherwood Avenue.....	4-22
4.3.30	3216 S. Rotherwood Avenue.....	4-22
4.3.31	3212 S. Rotherwood Avenue.....	4-23
4.3.32	3206 S. Rotherwood Avenue.....	4-23
4.3.33	3200 S. Rotherwood Avenue.....	4-24
4.3.34	1720 Marbo Avenue	4-24
4.3.35	1726 Marbo Avenue	4-25
4.3.36	1732 Marbo Avenue	4-25
4.3.37	3201 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-26
4.3.38	3207 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-26
4.3.39	3213 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-27
4.3.40	3217 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-27
4.3.41	3223 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-28
4.3.42	3222 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-28

4.3.43	3216 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-29
4.3.44	3212 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-29
4.3.45	3206 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-30
4.3.46	3200 S. Norman Avenue.....	4-30
4.3.47	1800 Marbo Avenue	4-31
4.3.48	1806 Marbo Avenue	4-31
4.3.49	1812 Marbo Avenue	4-32
4.3.50	1813 Marbo Avenue	4-32
4.3.51	1818 Marbo Avenue	4-33
4.3.52	1819 Marbo Avenue	4-33
4.3.53	1825 Marbo Avenue	4-34
4.3.54	1824 Marbo Avenue	4-34
4.3.55	3205 Frederick Avenue	4-35
4.3.56	3208 Frederick Avenue	4-35
4.3.57	3204 Frederick Avenue	4-36
4.3.58	3200 Frederick Avenue	4-36
4.3.59	3124 Frederick Avenue	4-37
4.3.60	3113 S. Weinbach Avenue.....	4-37
4.3.61	3117 S. Weinbach Avenue.....	4-38
4.3.62	3121 S. Weinbach Avenue.....	4-38
4.3.63	3125 S. Weinbach Avenue.....	4-39
4.3.64	3211 S. Weinbach Avenue.....	4-39
4.3.65	3219 S. Weinbach Avenue.....	4-40
4.3.66	3114 S. Weinbach Avenue.....	4-40
4.3.67	3320 S. Weinbach Avenue.....	4-41
4.3.68	3328 S. Weinbach Avenue.....	4-41
4.3.69	2200 Van Bibber Avenue	4-42
4.3.70	2224 Van Bibber Avenue	4-42
4.3.71	2232 Van Bibber Avenue	4-42
4.3.72	2242 Van Bibber Avenue	4-43
4.3.73	2312 Van Bibber Avenue	4-44
4.3.74	2316 Van Bibber Avenue	4-44
4.3.75	2324 Van Bibber Avenue	4-45
4.3.76	2336 Van Bibber Avenue	4-45
4.3.77	2201 Van Bibber Avenue	4-46
4.3.78	2207 Van Bibber Avenue	4-46

4.3.79	2219 Van Bibber Avenue	4-47
4.3.80	2225 Van Bibber Avenue	4-47
4.3.81	2233 Van Bibber Avenue	4-48
4.3.82	2243 Van Bibber Avenue	4-48
4.3.83	2247 Van Bibber Avenue	4-49
4.3.84	2301 Van Bibber Avenue	4-49
4.3.85	2309 Van Bibber Avenue	4-49
4.3.86	2333 Van Bibber Avenue	4-50
4.3.87	3101 S. Boeke Road.....	4-50
4.3.88	3115 S. Boeke Road.....	4-51
4.3.89	2341 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-51
4.3.90	3015 S. Boeke Road.....	4-52
4.3.91	2401 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-52
4.3.92	2912 S. Boeke Road.....	4-53
4.3.93	2916 S. Boeke Road.....	4-53
4.3.94	Levee Place Mobile Home Park	4-54
4.3.95	2714 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-54
4.3.96	2800 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-55
4.3.97	2810 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-55
4.3.98	2826 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-56
4.3.99	2900 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-56
4.3.100	2920 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-57
4.3.101	3000 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-57
4.3.102	3008 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-58
4.3.103	3100 Rheinhardt Avenue.....	4-58
4.3.104	2811 Vann Avenue	4-59
4.3.105	2815 Vann Avenue	4-59
4.3.106	2812 Vann Avenue	4-59
4.3.107	3213 Fickas Road	4-60
4.3.108	3218 Fickas Road	4-61
4.3.109	3220 Fickas Road	4-61
4.3.110	3226 Fickas Road	4-61
4.3.111	3217 Fickas Road	4-62
4.3.112	3301 Fickas Road	4-62
4.3.113	3240 Fickas Road	4-63
4.3.114	3317 Fickas Road	4-63

4.3.115 3320 Fickas Road	4-64
4.3.116 3416 Fickas Road	4-64
4.3.117 3405 Fickas Road	4-65
4.3.118 3419 Fickas Road	4-65
4.3.119 3423 Fickas Road	4-66
4.3.120 3427 Fickas Road	4-66
4.3.121 3509 Fickas Road	4-67
4.3.122 3517 Fickas Road	4-67
4.3.123 3518 Fickas Road	4-68
4.3.124 3950 Fickas Road	4-68

CHAPTER 5 – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 6 – REFERENCES CITED

APPENDIX A – PHOTO KEY AND PLATES

APPENDIX B – PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SURVEY FORMS

APPENDIX C – CORRESPONDENCE, MAY 6, 2017

APPENDIX D – CORRESPONDENCE, JUNE 13, 2017

APPENDIX E – CORRESPONDENCE, AUGUST 28, 2017

APPENDIX F – CORRESPONDENCE, SEPTEMBER 26, 2017

APPENDIX G – CORRESPONDENCE, JUNE 29, 2017

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4-1. Previously Recorded Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana	4-1
Table 4-2. Newly Identified Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana	4-2

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1. DEIS Project Area	1-2
Figure 1-2. DEIS Alternatives	1-4
Figure 2-1. Visual APE and Photo Key Overview	2-2

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), and Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) issued a revised Notice of Intent (NOI) in the *Federal Register* on February 13, 2017 for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the I-69 Ohio River Crossing (ORX) project in the Evansville, IN and Henderson, KY area, which is part of the National I-69 Corridor that extends between Mexico and Canada. An NOI was previously issued for the project on May 10, 2001. Under that NOI, a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) was completed in 2004, but the project was subsequently suspended in 2005.

For the new DEIS that is being prepared for the I-69 ORX project, the project area extends from I-69 (formerly I-164) in Indiana on the south side of Evansville (i.e., northern terminus) across the Ohio River to I-69 (formerly Edward T. Breathitt Pennyryle Parkway) at the KY 425 interchange southeast of Henderson, KY (i.e., southern terminus) (Figure 1-1). The section of Edward T. Breathitt Pennyryle Parkway between KY 351 and KY 425 that was not re-designated as I-69, was recently re-designated as US 41. The western limit of the project area is parallel to and extends a maximum of about 2,000 feet west of US 41. The eastern limit of the project area extends about 1,500 feet to 3.4 miles east of US 41. Currently, I-69 does not cross the Ohio River and the only cross-river access between Evansville and Henderson is limited to US 41, which is classified as a principal arterial and does not meet interstate design standards.

One of the first steps in the EIS process for the I-69 ORX project was the scoping phase which included the analysis of the project's purpose and need. As a result of this analysis, the following project needs have been identified:

- Lack of National I-69 Corridor system linkage
- High cost of maintaining cross river mobility on existing facilities
- Unacceptable levels of service for cross-river traffic
- High-crash locations in the I-69/US 41 corridor

Based on these needs, the project's purpose includes the following:

- Provide cross-river system linkage and connectivity between I-69 in Indiana and I-69 in Kentucky that is compatible with the National I-69 Corridor
- Develop a solution to address long-term cross-river mobility
- Provide a cross-river connection that reduces traffic congestion and delay
- Improve safety for cross-river traffic

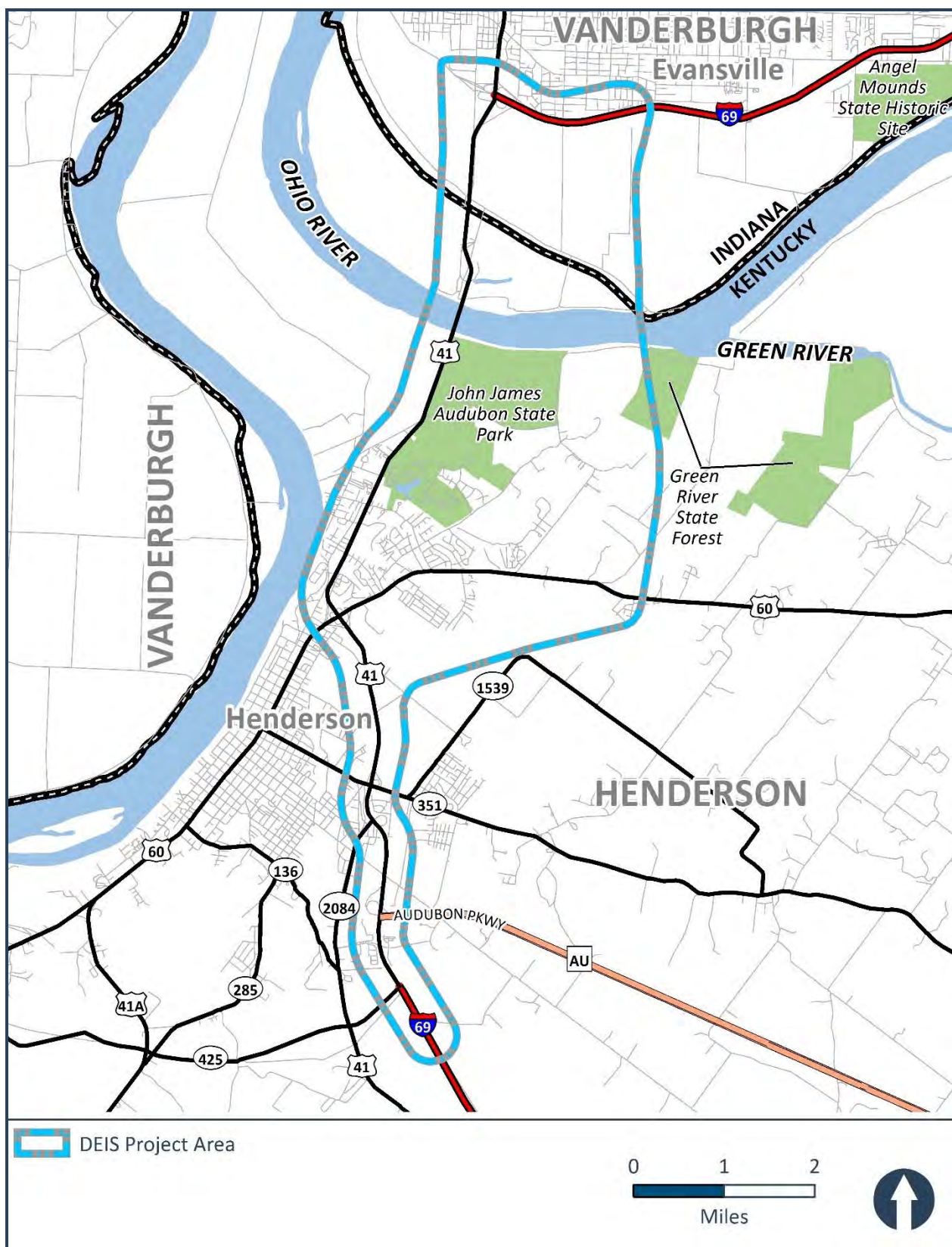


Figure 1-1. DEIS Project Area

Based on the project's purpose and need, a range of alternatives was developed and evaluated using secondary source and windshield survey data, and input from the public and agencies. Each corridor was evaluated on the degree to which it met the purpose and need; its potential social, environmental, and economic impacts; and its conceptual cost. In addition to the No Build Alternative, the following five corridor alternatives were developed based on alternatives previously presented in the 2004 *Interstate 69 Henderson, Kentucky to Evansville, Indiana Draft Environmental Impact Statement* and the 2014 *I-69 Feasibility Study, Henderson, Kentucky, SIU #4, Final*.

- West Corridor 1 (Based on Alternative 7 from the 2014 Feasibility Study)
- West Corridor 2 (Based on Corridors F and G from the 2004 DEIS and Alternatives 5 and 6 from the 2014 Feasibility Study)
- Central Corridor 1 (Based on Alternative 1a from the 2014 Feasibility Study)
- Central Corridor 2 (Based on the Preferred Alternative 2 from the 2004 DEIS)
- East Corridor (Based on Alternative 3 from the 2004 DEIS)

The results of the evaluation of these corridors were presented in a *Screening Report* completed on July 28, 2017 that recommended three corridors, West Corridor 1, West Corridor 2, and Central Corridor 1, be carried forward for more detailed evaluation in the DEIS, in addition to the No Build Alternative (Figure 1-2).

Following the *Screening Report*, preliminary designs were then developed within these corridors and the names were changed to West Alternative 1, West Alternative 2, and Central Alternative 1. As the design process progresses, additional details about each alternative will be defined. The number of lanes, interchange designs, tolling scenarios, and the future role of the existing US 41 bridges are being studied. The description of each alternative below reflects the level of detail available at this time. The DEIS will provide detailed descriptions of each alternative. The three alternatives are shown in Figure 1-2.

1.1.1 WEST ALTERNATIVE 1

West Alternative 1 would include a new bridge over the Ohio River approximately 70 feet west of the existing US 41 bridges. At this time, it is anticipated that the new bridge would carry six lanes and the existing US 41 bridges would be removed. Throughout most of the corridor the roadway would utilize rural design standards, including a grass median; however, through Henderson, it would utilize urban design standards and include a narrower median with a concrete barrier. West Alternative 1 would begin on existing I-69 in Indiana just east of the US 41 interchange and become the through movement for I-69. Connections to US 41 to the north and Veterans Memorial Parkway to the west would be provided. The alternative would continue south over the Ohio River with the main span bridge located approximately 70 feet west of the existing US 41 bridges. It would continue south, running near and parallel to US 41, approximately one block west of US 41 and the Henderson commercial strip. The alternative would then continue south and tie into the existing fully-controlled access section of US 41 just south of the US 60 interchange, which would be reconstructed. The portion of US 41 from US 60 to the existing I-69 near KY 425 would be upgraded to interstate standards. Interchanges are being considered in the area of Waterworks Road/Ellis Park, Wolf Hills Road/Stratman Road, and Watson Lane. The total length of West Alternative 1 is 11.1 miles, which includes 2.9 miles of existing US 41.

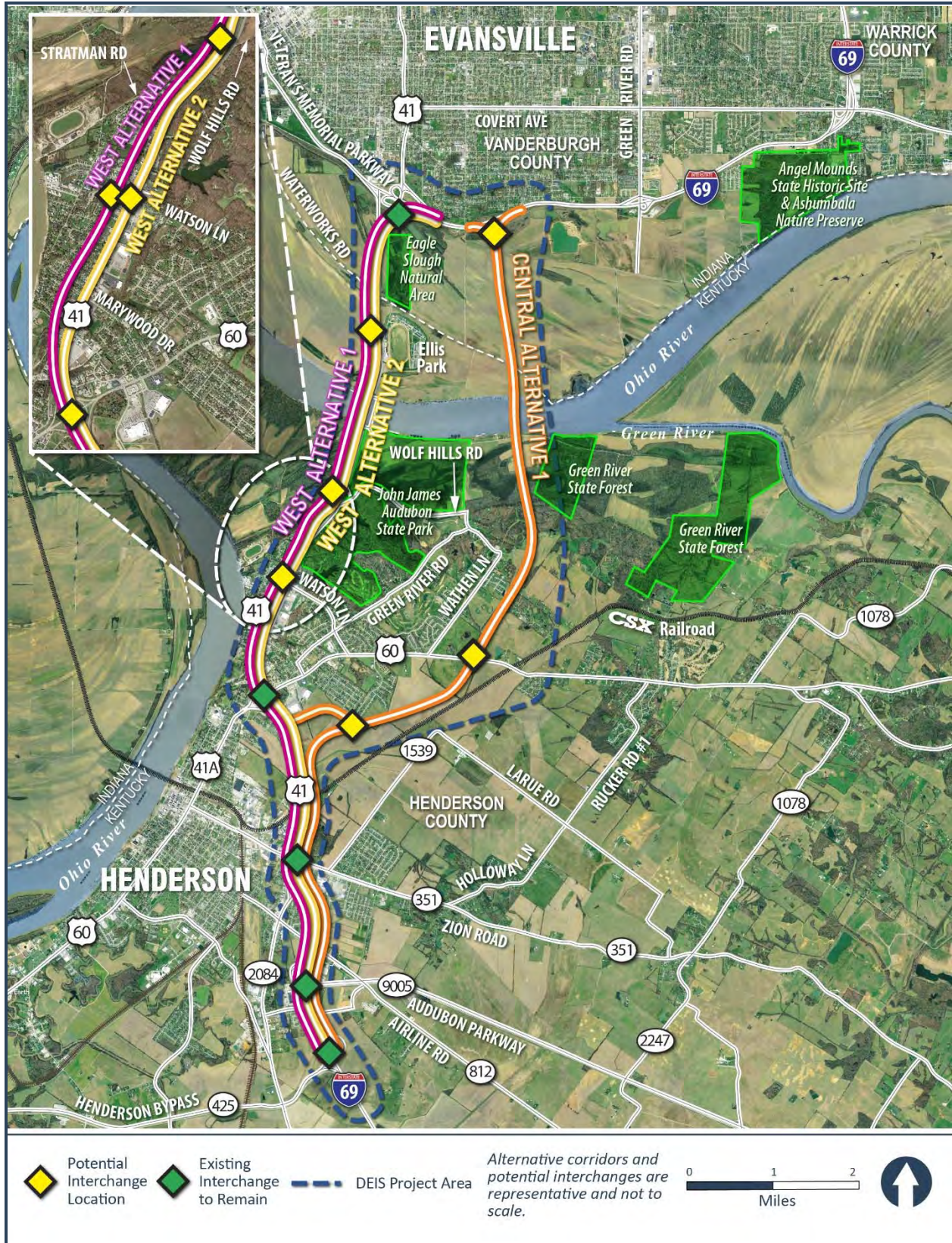


Figure 1-2. DEIS Alternatives

1.1.2 WEST ALTERNATIVE 2

As with West Alternative 1, West Alternative 2 would include a new bridge over the Ohio River approximately 70 feet west of the existing US 41 bridges. At this time, it is anticipated that the new bridge would carry six lanes and the existing US 41 bridges would be removed. Throughout most of the corridor the roadway would utilize rural design standards, including a grass median; however, through Henderson, it would utilize urban design standards and include a narrower median with a concrete barrier. West Alternative 2 begins at the same location as West Alternative 1 and follows the same alignment to near Wolf Hills Road. The alternative would then follow existing US 41 through the Henderson commercial strip, with local access provided via an adjacent service road. It would continue south, within the existing US 41 corridor, to a reconstructed US 60 interchange. West Alternative 2 would then follow the same path as West Alternative 1 along existing US 41 to the existing I-69 near KY 425. As with West Alternative 1, interchanges are being considered in the area of Waterworks Road/Ellis Park, Wolf Hills Road/Stratman Road, and Watson Lane. The total length of West Alternative 2 is 11.0 miles, which includes 2.9 miles of existing US 41.

1.1.3 CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE 1

Central Alternative 1 would include a new bridge over the Ohio River approximately 1.5 miles east of the existing US 41 bridges. At this time, it is anticipated that the new bridge would carry four lanes and that both US 41 bridges would remain open. During the design process, consideration will be given to the removal of one or both of the existing US 41 bridges and the number of lanes required on the new I-69 bridge. Central Alternative 1 would utilize rural design standards and include a depressed grass median outside of the bridge limits. Central Alternative 1 begins at existing I-69 in Indiana, approximately 1 mile east of the US 41 interchange. The alternative would continue south across the Ohio River just west of a gas transmission line. It would remain just west of the gas transmission line near the Green River State Forest, then turn southwest and tie into existing US 41 approximately 1 mile south of the existing US 41/US 60 interchange. The portion of US 41 from the interchange with Central Alternative 1 to existing I-69 at KY 425 would then be upgraded to interstate standards. An interchange is being considered where the alignment crosses US 60. The total length of Central Alternative 1 is 11.2 miles, which includes 2.8 miles of existing US 41.

1.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape), Cincinnati, Ohio, was retained by Parsons, Inc. to conduct a Phase I History/Architecture Survey for resources located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project between Evansville, Indiana, and Henderson, Kentucky. This report presents the results of the survey.

2 PROJECT METHODS

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH METHODS

Background research for this project was first conducted in April 2017. Construction dates were established through property records available at the Vanderburgh County Assessor website (www.vanderburghassessor.org), cartographic research, and field observation. An online record search of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD) was conducted in April 2017. One property recorded as a contributing structure was identified within the project's APE (Figure 2-1) (Appendix B).

2.2 VISUAL APE APPROACH

A DEIS for this project was completed in 2004; since a considerable amount of time had elapsed, the methodology was examined to determine if it was still applicable for the current project. In Spring of 2017, Gray & Pape conducted a review of the previous APE methodology and proposed an updated methodology for defining the APE for aboveground resources. The intent of the updated methodology was to gain consistency across the project and reduce potential confusion among consulting parties by having different methods applied in each state; the result was a single approach for defining the APE for aboveground resources in both states. This methodology was presented in a memo to INDOT and KYTC dated May 6, 2017, and accepted by both agencies (Appendix C).

The memo was subsequently shared with the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) and the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), as well as consulting parties on May 12, 2017. Through a letter dated June 13, 2017, the DHPA raised two concerns when delineating the APE (Appendix D). First, elimination of both existing US 41 bridges in favor of only a new I-69 bridge could limit the mobility of certain segments of the populations and business community who are unwilling or unable to drive at interstate highway speeds. Second, many of the motorists from the historic districts in Evansville that are east or southeast of downtown may not want to, or should not, drive on an interstate highway. The DHPA was otherwise satisfied with the proposed approach. On June 28th, 2017, INDOT and FHWA met with DHPA to get clarifications on the concerns they expressed. It was determined during this meeting that DHPA's concerns would be addressed and the APE would be expanded if the traffic modeling and socio-economic analysis undertaken as part of the NEPA process indicated that such action was warranted. A letter responding to their comments was provided to all consulting parties on August 28, 2017 (Appendix E). DHPA responded via a letter dated September 26, 2017, which clarified that their concerns were related to the potential long-term impacts on nearby historic districts should both existing US 41 bridges be removed, and the neighborhood becomes less accessible and, therefore, a less desirable place to live. DHPA further

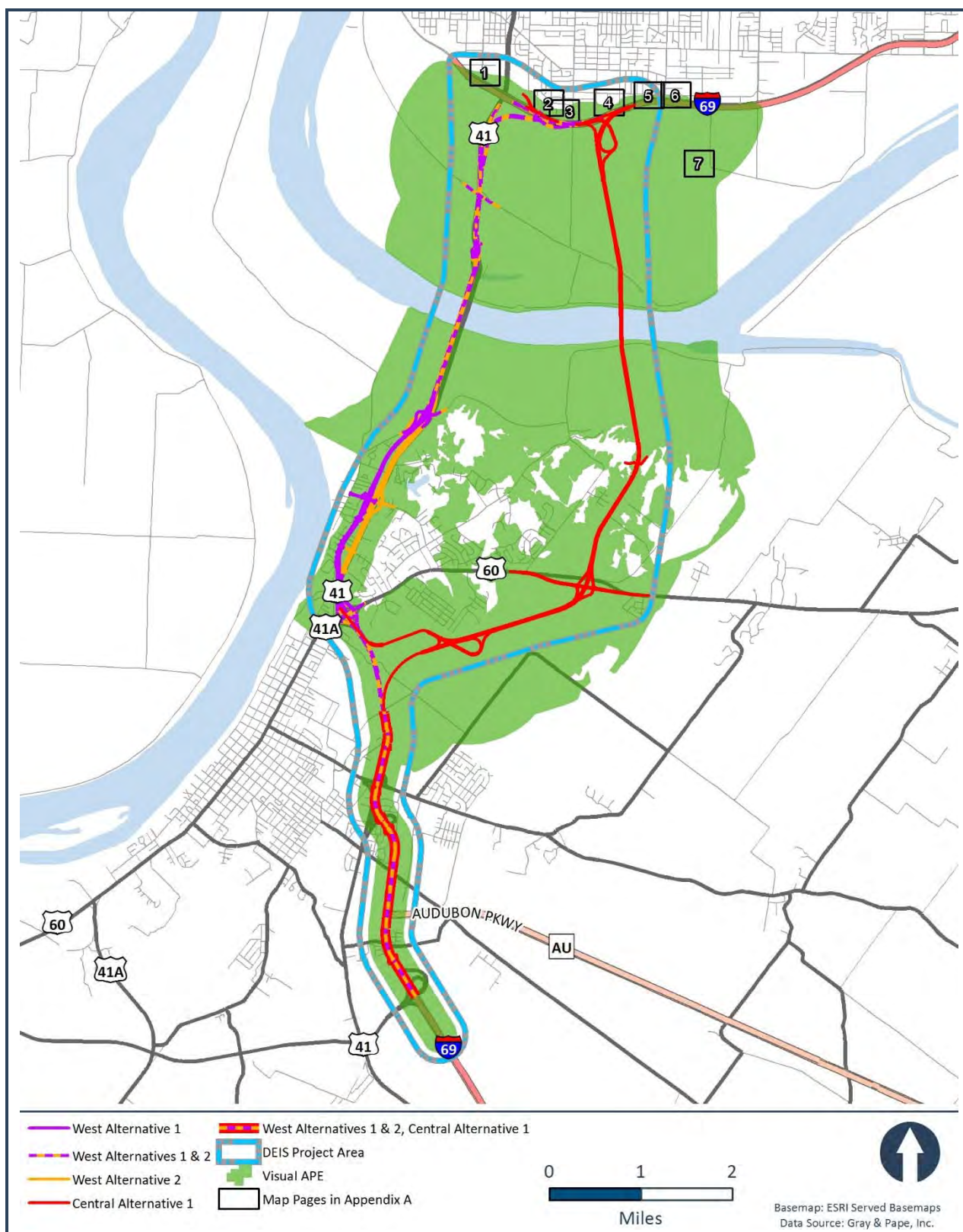


Figure 2-1. Visual APE and Photo Key Overview

noted that expanding the APE to include an area that may suffer indirect effects from the removal of both bridges would be speculative at this time (Appendix F). KHC concurred with the methods proposed in the May 6, 2017 memo through a letter dated June 29, 2017 (Appendix G).

A key component and final element to this approved approach was field verification of visual impacts. The following section presents the revised visual APE and any necessary refinements based on the on-site field assessment.

2.3 REVISED VISUAL APE

For alternatives using existing limited access highways, including I-69 (in both states) and US 41 in Kentucky, the APE was defined as 1,000 feet from the centerline of the existing roadway (2,000 feet total). This approach was presented in the May 6, 2017 memo and no adjustments were made based on the on-site assessment.

For sections of roadway proposed to (or that may possibly) be raised from their existing elevation, such as an interchange or where new roadway may be built on fill, conceptual design data was obtained regarding the potential height of the roadway and associated structures and was incorporated into the visual model. As such, the APE was widened to reflect the potential increased visibility of these raised elements.

The Visual APE for areas of new construction, was defined by creating an ArcView GIS viewshed model utilizing a digital terrain model and viewpoints set at 1000-ft. intervals, and including all known construction alignment and bridge data. In accordance with the approved approach described above, the Visual APE was limited to a maximum of 1 mile from the centerline of the roadway. Fieldwork played a critical part in refining areas within the APE that had limited or restricted views of the project undertaking, and as such, the APE was modified in consideration of on-site conditions that warranted narrowing the APE including, mature trees, screening vegetation, houses, levee walls, and other man-made obstructions, and geographic elements that were not accounted for in the viewshed model. In addition, fieldwork revealed several areas of the APE that had a higher likelihood of being impacted, due to topography or proximity to the proposed undertaking, these areas of the APE were expanded to account for an increased visual APE. In all cases, the APE was modified based on an assessment of on-site conditions that warranted narrowing the APE due to visual intrusions or expansion to encompass complete boundaries of already identified historic properties and/or historic districts.

2.4 ARCHITECTURAL FIELD METHODS

Fieldwork for the Phase I History/Architecture survey was undertaken in July 2017 by Architectural Historian, Danielle Kauffmann, M.S.H.P, and Technician, McKenna Kornman. Documentation included on-site exterior inspection of the resources, photographs of the resources taken from the public right-of-way (ROW), and overview streetscape photographs. Only resources that meet the 50-year age criterion were surveyed for this report. Since the project is slated for completion in 2020, all resources built before 1971 were surveyed as part of this project.

The results of the field survey were written in this report by Ms. Kauffmann; Principal Investigator, Jennifer Burden, M.S.H.P.; and Architectural Historians, Deqah Hussain-Wetzel, M.S.H.P and Kendal Anderson, M.A. The authors meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for History and Architectural History.

Other Gray & Pape staff working on this report include technical professionals. Ruth Myers provided the mapping and photo key graphics. Sarah Holland, Ph.D. edited the report and created the plates in Appendix A.

2.5 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION CRITERIA

Each of the Phase I resources was examined for its potential to meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria. Four criteria are outlined for evaluating resources for eligibility and inclusion in the NRHP. These are:

- Criterion A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B: Association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
- Criterion D: Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The application of Criterion D presupposes that the information imparted by the site is significant in history or prehistory and that at least one of the other National Register criterion is satisfied (U.S. Department of Interior- National Park Service [USDOI-NPS] 1995:2).

2.5.1 CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Certain resources, such as museum artifacts, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, religious properties, moved structures, reconstructions, or commemorative monuments, and resources less than 50 years old, are generally not eligible. However, they may qualify if they are part of historic districts or meet one of the following criteria exceptions:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance; or
- 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 events; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

- D. A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a signified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance (USDOI-NPS 1995:2).

2.5.2 ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

In order for a resource to convey its significance, it must possess sufficient integrity for its physical features to relate to its significance. Seven aspects of integrity are used to determine if a resource conveys sufficient significance to be included in the NRHP. The resource, however, need not retain all seven aspects, but will possess at least several of the following:

- A. Location: the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- B. Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- C. Setting: the physical environment of a historic property.
- D. Materials: the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- E. Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory.
- F. Feeling: a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- G. Association: the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (USDOI-NPS 1995:44-45).

2.6 INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY RATING

Each of the resources was also evaluated using the rating system of the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI). The system includes five ranking categories detailed below to evaluate each resource's level of history, architecture, environment, and integrity significance.

- A. Outstanding: These properties possess a high level of historic or architectural significance. They are either already listed in the National Register or may be eligible for listing in the National Register. These properties can be of local, state, or national significance.
- B. Notable: These properties do not quite merit an Outstanding rating but possess enough historic or architectural significance to be considered above-average. Further research may reveal these properties to be eligible for listing in the National Register.
- C. Contributing: These properties meet the basic inventory criteria, but do not possess any noteworthy historic or architectural significance. These properties are an important contribution to an area's historic fabric. They can be eligible for or listed in the National Register as part of a historic district, but do not have enough merit to stand alone.
- D. Non-Contributing: These properties are included in the survey only as part of a historic district. These properties are fewer than fifty-years old or possess little historic integrity due to alterations. They are not eligible for the National Register (DHPA 2011).

3 CULTURAL OVERVIEW OF THE APE

Historic contexts assist in the interpretation of the cultural resources identified during survey. This chapter provides an overview of the history of the APE and vicinity. The historic context is not intended to be a comprehensive history, rather, it is intended to provide a framework within which to associate architectural resources identified in the project APE and to aid in the evaluation of their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Resources within the project APE are located southeast of downtown Evansville, close to I-69 and the Kentucky border.

3.1 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The first Euroamerican settlement in southern Indiana is said to have been by Pierre Brouillette, a French trader who built a small cabin approximately 55 miles north of what is now Evansville. After the Indiana Territory was established in 1800, three judges presided over the Territorial Supreme Court (McCutchan et al. 2004: 10, 176).

On March 27, 1812, Hugh McGary, Jr., purchased S30, T6S, R10W, from the federal government offices in Vincennes and named it McGary's Landing. He donated approximately 100 acres to the newly formed Warrick County provided that his new settlement became the county seat. Warrick County was formed from parts of Knox County to the north, Harrison County to the east, and bounded by the Wabash River to the west. McGary's endeavor was short-lived, as in 1814, the Indiana Territorial Legislature divided Warrick County to create Posey County to the west, and Perry County to the east. McGary's settlement was now located in the southwest corner of Warrick County, so the county seat moved to the now-defunct town of Darlington, four miles from Newburgh (Av et al. 2012:7; Coen & Land 1880:17; Elliot 1897:60; McCutchan et al. 2004: 10, 176; Snapp 1938:12-13).

McGary collaborated with General Robert M. Evans and James W. Jones (the future first mayor of Evansville) to enlarge his settlement. Evans, a member of the Indiana Territorial Legislature, pushed to create a new county out of pieces of Warrick and Posey counties. Vanderburgh County, named for one of the three judges of the Indiana Territorial Supreme Court, was organized January 7, 1818. Thanks to the efforts of Evans, McGary's Landing, now known as Evansville, once again became the county seat. Evansville was incorporated as a town in 1819 (Baker and Mellon 1995:5; Coen & Land 1880:18; McCutchan et al. 2004:11-13).

In 1836, Indiana passed a \$10-million improvements bill to construct a canal connecting Lake Erie to the Wabash River near Evansville. This route would open trade routes to New Orleans; however, the construction bankrupted the state and the canal was poorly constructed. By the time the first boat was ready to navigate the Wabash and Erie Canal in 1853, the *Pennsylvania*, railroad transportation via the Evansville and Illinois Railroad was already in operation for two years,

making the canal system functionally obsolete. Although the canal was deemed a failure, it still placed Evansville on the map as a terminus of a major undertaking and resulted in increased populations and wealth within the county (Av et al. 2012:11; Baker and Mellon 1995:5; McCutchan et al. 2004:28).

Vanderburgh County's population almost doubled from 6,250 to 11,484 between 1840 and 1850. As the county seat, Evansville was incorporated as a city in January 1847, with approximately 4,000 persons in the town, and was the third largest city in Indiana at the end of the 1850s. The following decade, population of the county surpassed 12,000. Political unrest in Germany spawned massive waves of immigration to the United States and, with cheap land available in this region, half of the county's population in the 1860s were German immigrants (McCutchan et al. 2004:25, 31–33).

During the Civil War, southern counties of Indiana were often at odds with northern counties of Kentucky across the Ohio River. Riverboat and ferry captains armed their vessels, and a floating marine hospital stationed along the river was ready to assist troops engaging in battles along the major waterways. A camp of over 200 pro-Union southern refugees was established in Evansville (Av et al. 2012:19).

Following the war, many freed slaves moved to Vanderburgh County to become farm hands. The Reconstruction Period of the United States became a time of construction in Vanderburgh County. Aside from lumber yards, tobacco manufacturing, and mills, the county specialized in furniture manufacturing. Upon the merger of the Globe Furniture Company, World Furniture Company, and Bosse Furniture Company to GBF Furniture Company, Evansville became the hub of the largest, single, furniture manufacturing company in the world (Gilbert 1910:150-151).

Through the first half of the twentieth century, industry trends shifted from furniture manufacturing to automobile manufacturing due to its proximity to the Ohio River and its railroad network that made it convenient to ship manufactured products (Av et al. 2012:45).

Beyond major railroad lines intersecting Vanderburgh County, the "Dixie Bee Highway," or US 41 travels north-south through the county as a connector between Chicago and Miami. A new bridge carrying this route was built in 1932 across the Ohio River. Indiana offered to pay half of the \$5 million in costs, although the entirety of the bridge was located in Kentucky. Funding from Indiana wasn't needed as the bridge was paid for half by federal government funding, and half by motorists' tolls from its opening through 1941. This bridge originally served two-way traffic; however, an adjacent bridge opened in 1965 so that each span could handle one-way traffic (Baker and Mellon 1995:8; Stinnett 2015a; Stinnett 2015b; Stinnett 2015c; Stinnett 2015d).

During World War II, industry again shifted to aid the war effort. The Evansville Shipyard produced landing-ship tanks and Republic Aviation, who built a \$16-million plant in 1942 on US 41, produced P-47 Thunderbolts. Non-aviation companies, such as Chrysler, also shifted to war-time products, manufacturing small-caliber ammunition and tanks. Population in the county surged as employees flocked to work in these manufacturing centers. The resulting population increase necessitated more housing and other amenities in and around Evansville (Av et al.

2012:69; Meyer n.d.:54). Several of the resources surveyed for this report date to this period of the mid-twentieth century.

Following the war, manufacturing shifted from war-time needs to consumer goods and household appliances to keep up with the mid-century, suburban, residential population booms common throughout the nation. Evansville became known as the refrigerator capital of the world, yet, by the 1960s, many of the large industries in the county, including Servel and Chrysler sold off divisions and relocated operations to other cities that featured better transportation options, modern facilities, and fewer labor difficulties (Av et al. 2012:81).

4 PROJECT RESULTS

4.1 RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The Phase I History/Architecture survey identified one previously recorded and 124 previously unrecorded resources within the project APE and each was examined to determine if it is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP individually, or as part of a historic district (Tables 4-1 and 4-2). Furthermore, each previously recorded and unrecorded resource was given a recommended rating based upon the criteria listed in the IHSSI. The overall recommendation for the resources is located in Section 5.

The APE is characterized by primarily residential development on the north side of I-69, east of US 41, southeast of downtown Evansville. Light commercial and industrial development is located west of US 41 north of I-69, while agricultural development is primarily centered on the flat-bottom area south of I-69, north of the Kentucky border. The vast majority of the resources found within the APE are mid-twentieth century, residential resources that have been altered, with replacement materials and additions, thereby altering their historic look and feel.

4.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCE

Table 4-1. Previously Recorded Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana

SHAARD ID	NAME	ADDRESS	BUILT DATE	STYLE AND TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDED IHSSI RATING	NRHP STATUS
163-196-51217	House	3401 Fickas Road	Ca. 1900	Vernacular	Fair	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible

3401 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one- and two-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1900, and was recorded as a Contributing resource (163-196-51217) in the Vanderburgh County Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI 1994;173) (Appendix A, Plate A-1) (Appendix B). At the date of survey, the house was clad in wood siding, had a front-gabled porch, and included more windows on the one-story portion of the building. Currently, the house has a complex asphalt-shingled roof, and is clad in replacement horizontal and diagonal sidings. Some areas of diagonal siding indicate where window openings used to exist. Windows are fixed replacements. The primary (north) façade is five bays wide, with the front entrance in the second bay from the west bay; the entrance has a replacement door flanked by historic sidelights. The porch is no longer extant. A two-story addition is at the east side of the house and has a concrete-block foundation and a front-gabled roof. This addition was present during the 1994 survey.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the

NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side addition, porch removal, and application of replacement building materials, have compromised the integrity of feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and, therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends the resource at 3401 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3 NEWLY IDENTIFIED RESOURCES

The Phase I survey identified 124 previously unrecorded resources that are 50 years of age or older (Table 4-2). The majority of historic-age resources within the area have experienced the typical array of alterations, including additions, replacement siding, changes to windows and doors, and various modern decorative treatments. Although a few of the historic-age buildings retain good integrity, too few noteworthy resources are within the APE to comprise a historic district. The individual resources are discussed in further detail below.

Table 4-2. Newly Identified Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana

RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILT DATE	STYLE AND TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDED IHSSI RATING	NRHP STATUS
Commercial Building	2700 S. Kentucky Avenue	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Fair	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2900 Eloise Avenue	Ca. 1953	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2902 Eloise Avenue	Ca. 1936	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1508-1512 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1957	Vernacular	Fair	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1516 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1957	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1520 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1957	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1524 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1957	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1517 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1957	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1521 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1960	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1525 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1957	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1529 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1531 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1956	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1601 Shelby Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible

Table 4-2. Newly Identified Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana

RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILT DATE	STYLE AND TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDED IHSSI RATING	NRHP STATUS
House	1604 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1954	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1608 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1954	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1614 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1957	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1601 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1957	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1605 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1609 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1953	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1613 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1617 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1956	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1621 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1625 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1629 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3121 S. Rotherwood Avenue	Ca. 1953	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3213 S. Rotherwood Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3217 S. Rotherwood Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3221 S. Rotherwood Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3222 S. Rotherwood Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3216 S. Rotherwood Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3212 S. Rotherwood Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible

Table 4-2. Newly Identified Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana

RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILT DATE	STYLE AND TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDED IHSSI RATING	NRHP STATUS
House	3206 S. Rotherwood Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3200 S. Rotherwood Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1720 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1726 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1732 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3201 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1954	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3207 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1954	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3213 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1954	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3217 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3223 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1953	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3222 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1953	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3216 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3212 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1953	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3206 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3200 S. Norman Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1800 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1806 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Fair	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1812 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1813 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1818 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1819 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible

Table 4-2. Newly Identified Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana

RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILT DATE	STYLE AND TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDED IHSSI RATING	NRHP STATUS
House	1825 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	1824 Marbo Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3205 Fredrick Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3208 Fredrick Avenue	Ca. 1925	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3204 Fredrick Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3200 Fredrick Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3124 Fredrick Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3113 S. Weinbach Avenue	Ca. 1935	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3117 S. Weinbach Avenue	Ca. 1939	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3121 S. Weinbach Avenue	Ca. 1936	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3125 S. Weinbach Avenue	Ca. 1965	Ranch	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3211 S. Weinbach Avenue	Ca. 1952	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3219 S. Weinbach Avenue	Ca. 1939	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3114 S. Weinbach Avenue	Ca. 1924	Bungalow	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3320 S. Weinbach Avenue	Ca. 1940	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3328 S. Weinbach Avenue	Ca. 1930	Bungalow	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2200 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1930	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2224 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1939	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible

Table 4-2. Newly Identified Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana

RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILT DATE	STYLE AND TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDED IHSSI RATING	NRHP STATUS
House	2232 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1955	Vernacular	Fair	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2242 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Fair	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2312 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2316 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1927	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2324 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2336 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2201 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1969	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2207 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1944	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2219 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1944	Vernacular	Fair	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2225 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1938	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2233 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1944	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2243 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1942	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2247 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2301 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2309 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2333 Van Bibber Avenue	Ca. 1958	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3101 S. Boeke Road	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3115 S. Boeke Road	Ca. 1935	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2341 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1962	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3015 S. Boeke Road	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2401 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2912 S. Boeke Road	Ca. 1940	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible

Table 4-2. Newly Identified Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana

RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILT DATE	STYLE AND TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDED IHSSI RATING	NRHP STATUS
House	2916 S. Boeke Road	Ca. 1940	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
Trailer Park	Van Bibber Avenue, S. St. James Boulevard, S. Ruston Avenue, S. Villa Drive, Debbie Court, Arlene Court, Conrad Court	Ca. 1965	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2714 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1952	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2800 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1952	Vernacular	Fair	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2810 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1948	Vernacular	Fair	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2826 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1965	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2900 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2920 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1948	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3000 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1946	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3008 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1942	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3100 Rheinhardt Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2811 Vann Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2815 Vann Avenue	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	2812 Vann Avenue	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3213 Fickas Road	Ca. 1946	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3218 Fickas Road	Ca. 1961	Ranch	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3220 Fickas Road	Ca. 1957	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3226 Fickas Road	Ca. 1956	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3217 Fickas Road	Ca. 1946	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible

Table 4-2. Newly Identified Resources Located within APE in Vanderburgh County, Indiana

RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILT DATE	STYLE AND TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	RECOMMENDED IHSSI RATING	NRHP STATUS
House	3301 Fickas Road	Ca. 1946	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3240 Fickas Road	Ca. 1961	Ranch	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3317 Fickas Road	Ca. 1946	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3320 Fickas Road	Ca. 1928	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3416 Fickas Road	Ca. 1960	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3405 Fickas Road	Ca. 1950	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3419 Fickas Road	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3423 Fickas Road	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3427 Fickas Road	Ca. 1945	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3509 Fickas Road	Ca. 1942	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3517 Fickas Road	Ca. 1942	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3518 Fickas Road	Ca. 1948	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible
House	3950 Fickas Road	Ca. 1914	Vernacular	Good	Contributing	Recommended Not Eligible

4.3.1 2700 S. KENTUCKY AVENUE

The resource is an abandoned, one-story, commercial building, constructed circa (ca.) 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-2). The irregularly shaped, vernacular building has a flat roof and is clad in painted brick. The primary (north) façade features a ribbon of six, fixed-light windows on the west side, and signage for the building that reads “HOUSE OF Como” on the east side. A protruding primary entrance is on the northwest corner of the building. The west wall features the same signage as the primary façade. A protruding secondary entrance is at the southwest corner of the building. A sign that likely dates to the building’s construction is in the parking lot. The sign consists of lighted panels with the largest reading, “House of Como.”

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. While the resource retains all aspects of historic integrity, as a vernacular example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building, it does not rise to the level of significance to be eligible under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2700 South Kentucky Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.2 2900 ELOISE AVENUE

The resource is one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1953 (Appendix A, Plate A-3). Alterations that have occurred in the building make it difficult to distinguish its original massing. The house has a concrete foundation, and a complex, metal roof, with overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney. Exterior walls are clad in vertical wood planking. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and picture replacement windows. The primary (east) façade is six bays wide, with double-hung windows in the outer two bays; the primary entrance in the second bay from the north; a picture window in the third bay from the north; a recessed secondary entrance in the second bay from the south; and a small, double-hung window in the third bay from the south. The main entrance features a front stoop, with rounded concrete steps. The north wall is two bays deep, and includes a window in each bay. A large, detached garage is to the south of the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including additions and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2900 Eloise Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.3 2902 ELOISE AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1936 (Appendix A, Plate A-4). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, and a flat-roof addition in the southeast corner. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer, and have a concrete-block foundation. Windows are comprised of original 6/1, double-hung windows. The primary façade is four bays wide, and features an enclosed screened porch in the northern three bays. The porch has a front-gable roof, with siding, and a central fanlight in the gable end. The primary entry door is in the center bay of the house, within the screened porch. Windows flank the primary entry. A wooden shed is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the porch alteration, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2902 Eloise Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.4 1508-1512 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1957 (Appendix, Plate A-5). Alterations to the building make it difficult to distinguish the original massing. The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, and a large addition, with an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof on the northwest side of the house. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. The house has a concrete foundation. Windows are comprised of single, paired, and triple-unit, 6/6, double-hung, replacement windows, as well as fixed windows. The main, side-gable portion of the primary (southwest) façade is four bays wide, and is recessed at the three southeasternmost bays, where the front porch is located. The main, side-gable roof portion of the façade features paired, double-hung windows in the southeast bay; a single, double-hung window in the second bay from the southeast; a triple-unit, double-hung window in the northwest bay; and the primary entrance in the second bay from the northwest. The recessed front porch is sheltered by the eaves of the roof, which is supported by five columns. Four bays deep, the cross-gable addition is recessed from the main portion of the house, and features two fixed windows in the two southeast bays; a two-pane, fixed window in the northwest bay; and a secondary entrance in the second bay from the northwest. A paired, double-hung window is located on the northwest wall, where the façade is recessed. A single, double-hung window is located on the southeast wall. A detached garage is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, windows, and porch materials, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1508–1512 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.5 1516 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1957 (Appendix A, Plate A-6). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with a front (southwest) shed-roof extension, and a rear cross-gable addition. The house has a concrete foundation and exterior walls are clad in replacement vertical and horizontal siding. Windows are single and paired, 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (southwest) façade is four bays wide, and features paired windows in the southeast bay; an entrance in the second bay from the southwest; and two, single windows in the northwest bays. The front porch spans the two southeast bays, and has a shed roof, supported by square columns. The northwest and southeast walls have single windows in each of their two bays. The rear, cross-gable addition is located on the southeast side of the rear (northeast) wall. A detached, single-car garage and utility shed are in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular

building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, windows, and porch materials, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1516 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.6 1520 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1957 (Appendix A, Plate A-7). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with a front (southwest) roof extension, and a rear (northeast) cross-gable addition. Four bays wide and three bays deep, exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows include double-hung and picture replacements. The house has a concrete foundation. The primary (southwest) façade includes a picture window in the southeast bay, the primary entry door in the second bay from the southeast, and double-hung windows in the two northwest bays. The façade also features a full-width, front porch, sheltered by the roof extension, with supporting wood columns and a wood railing. The northwest wall has double-hung windows in each bay. The southeast wall consists of double-hung windows in the two southwest bays, and a secondary entrance in the northeast bay, at the rear addition. A detached garage, two utility sheds, and an above-ground pool are in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1520 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.7 1524 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1957 (Appendix A, Plate A-8). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows are replacement, 1/1, double-hung and picture windows. The primary (southwest) façade is three bays wide and features an off-center entry, flanked by a picture window in the southeast bay, and a double-hung window, with decorative shutters, in the northwest bay. Two bays deep, the northwest and southeast walls are comprised of double-hung windows. A detached, single-car garage is located behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement

siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1524 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.8 1517 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1957 (Appendix A, Plate A-9). Alterations to the building make it difficult to distinguish its original massing. The house has a complex, asphalt-shingled roof, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are comprised of 1/1, double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (northeast) façade is comprised of a four-bay main portion and a recessed, two-bay, side-gable addition. The four-bay portion of the façade features a porch, with a wood railing and columns. The façade includes double-hung windows in the two southeast bays, a picture window in the northwest bay, and the primary entry in the second bay from the northwest. The recessed, two bay portion of the façade includes a paired, double-hung window in the northwest bay, and a secondary entrance in the southeast bay. The southeast wall includes a double-hung window, with an awning, where the façade is recessed. The northwest wall features the projecting, rear (southwest) cross-gable addition. The northwest wall also includes two, double-hung windows, with awnings. A utility shed is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1517 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.9 1521 MARBO AVENUE

The house is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1960 (Appendix A, Plate A-10). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and a concrete foundation. Five bays wide and two bays deep, exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Fenestration consists of replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows, with decorative shutters and a replacement picture window. The primary (northeast) façade features a central entry door, and windows in the outer bays. A front-gable projection is above the entry. The southeast wall consists of two, double-hung windows. The rear (southwest) wall features a shed-roof extension, that appears to be an addition. Two utility sheds are in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for

inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1521 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.10 1525 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1957 (Appendix A, Plate A-11). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and a rear (southwest) shed-roof addition. The house has a concrete foundation. Five bays wide and two bays deep, exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Fenestration consists of replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows, and a replacement picture window. The primary (northeast) façade features a central entry door, with a front stoop, accessed via a modern wood accessibility ramp. The two west bays of the façade have single windows, and the bay to the east of the entry has a picture window, with flanking sliding windows. All double-hung windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. An attached, single-car garage is at the north end of the façade. The southeast wall has two, double-hung windows. The rear (southwest) wall features the two-bay, shed-roof addition.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1525 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.11 1529 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-12). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows are comprised of 1/1, double-hung and bay replacements. The primary (northeast) façade is four bays wide and has a replacement bay window in the northwest bay, the front entry door and stoop in the second bay from the northwest, and a double-hung window in each of the two southeast bays. Double-hung windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. Both the southeast and northwest walls include two, double-hung windows. The rear (southwest) wall features the rear, shed-roof extension, which appears to be an addition sheltering a rear patio that spans the full width of the house. A detached, single-car garage, and a utility shed, are located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1529 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.12 1531 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1956 (Appendix A, Plate A-13). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front (northeast) shed-roof extension, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and windows include 1/1, double-hung and picture replacement windows. The primary (northeast) façade is four bays wide, and includes a picture window in the northwest bay; the front entry door in the second bay from the northwest; and a double-hung window in each of the two southeast bays. Double-hung windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The façade also features a full-width, wood, front porch addition that is sheltered by the shed-roof extension, with supporting columns. Both the southeast and northwest walls each include two, double-hung windows. A detached, single-car garage, and a utility shed, are located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the porch addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1531 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.13 1601 SHELBY AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-14). The house is four bays wide and two bays deep, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows include replacement bay and 1/1, double-hung windows, with decorative shutters. The primary (northwest) façade features a bay window in the southwest bay, the primary entrance with a front stoop in the second bay from the southwest, and a double-hung window in each of the two northeast bays. Two windows are in each bay of the northeast and southwest walls. A detached, two-car garage is in the rear (southeast) yard, accessible from Marbo Avenue.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1601 Shelby Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.14 1604 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1954 (Appendix A, Plate A-15). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and features a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad in brown, brick veneer. Windows consist of 1/1, double-hung replacements, and a replacement picture window. The primary (southwest) façade is four bays wide, and features the picture window in the southeast bay; the primary entry door, with a stoop in the second bay from the southeast; and double-hung windows in the two northwest bays. Double-hung windows are located in each of the two bays on the northwest and southeast walls. A utility shed is located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1604 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.15 1608 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1954 (Appendix A, Plate A-16). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a rear (northeast) cross-gable addition. The building has a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding throughout, except the primary (southwest) façade, which is clad in brick veneer. Windows consist of 1/1, double-hung replacements, with decorative shutters, and a replacement bay window. The façade is four bays wide and features the bay window in the southeast bay; the primary entry door, with a stoop, in the second bay from the southeast; and double-hung windows in the two northwest bays. The overhanging eaves span the width of the façade, providing slight shelter to the primary entrance. A two-car garage is on the south side of the property and connects to the house via the rear, cross-gable addition. Double-hung windows are located in each of the two bays on the northwest wall of the addition.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1608 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.16 1614 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1957 (Appendix A, Plate A-17). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with eaves that slightly overhang the full width of the primary (southwest) facade. Four bays wide and two bays deep, exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and windows are comprised of 1/1, double-hung replacements, with decorative shutters and a replacement sliding window. The façade includes a large sliding window in the southeast bay, the primary entry door in the second bay from the southeast, and double-hung windows in the two northwest bays. The northwest and southeast walls include double-hung windows in each bay. A detached, single-car garage is located in the rear (northeast) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1614 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.17 1601 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1957 (Appendix A, Plate A-18). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows include 1/1 double-hung replacements, with decorative shutters and a bay replacement window. The primary (northeast) façade is four bays wide, with a bay window in the northwest bay; the front entry door and stoop in the second bay from the northwest; and a double-hung window in each of the two southeast bays. The southeast includes two, double-hung windows. The northwest wall features a single, double-hung window. A detached, single-car garage, and a utility shed, are in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for

inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1601 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.18 1605 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-19). The house has a standing-seam, metal, side-gable roof, with eaves that slightly overhang the primary (northeast) facade. Four bays wide and two bays deep, exterior walls are clad in painted brick with replacement siding in the gable ends, and windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The facade includes an opening that has been covered in the northwest bay, the primary entry door in the second bay from the northwest, and double-hung windows in the two southeast bays. The overhang of the roof shelters the two northwestern bays. The northwest and southeast walls include single, double-hung windows in each bay.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement windows and the covering of the northwest bay, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1605 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.19 1609 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1953 (Appendix A, Plate A-20). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with slightly overhanging eaves, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows are comprised of single and paired 6/6, double-hung, replacements. The primary (northeast) facade is four bays wide and has paired windows in the northwest bay, the front entry door and stoop in the second bay from the northwest, and a single window in each of the two southeast bays. The northwest wall includes a secondary entrance in the southwest bay, which appears to have been added to the house after the date of construction. The secondary entrance is accessed via a masonry ramp. A utility shed is located in the rear (southwest) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement

siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1609 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.20 1613 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-21). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows are comprised of 1/1, double-hung, replacements, with decorative shutters and a replacement picture window. The primary (northeast) façade is four bays wide, and includes the picture window in the northwest bay, the front entry door and stoop in the second bay from the northwest, and a double-hung window in each of the two southeast bays. The southeast and northwest walls consist of double-hung window in each bay. A detached, two-car garage is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1613 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.21 1617 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1956 (Appendix A, Plate A-22). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a flat-roof addition on the northwest wall, and features a concrete foundation. Five bays wide and two bays deep, exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Fenestration consists of replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows, with decorative shutters and a replacement picture window. The primary (northeast) façade has a central entry door, with a front stoop; single windows in the two south bays; the picture window to the north of the entry; and the flat-roof enclosed porch addition in the northwest bay. A secondary entry door is located within the enclosed porch addition. The northwest wall includes a third entrance to the house, within the flat-roof addition. The southeast wall consists of two, double-hung windows. A utility shed is located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost

some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1617 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.22 1621 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-23). The house has a side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof, with eaves that overhang the primary (northeast) façade. The building has a concrete foundation, and walls clad in replacement siding. The house includes multiple additions along the rear of the building. Windows include 1/1, double-hung, replacements, with decorative shutters and a replacement picture window. The primary (northeast) façade is four bays wide, and includes the picture window in the northwest bay, the primary entry and front stoop in the second bay from the northwest, and double-hung windows in the two southeast bays. The southeast and northwest walls both feature two, double-hung windows in their northeast bays. The rear (southwest) addition connects the house to a two-car garage.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear additions and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1621 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.23 1625 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-24). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows are comprised of 1/1 double-hung, replacements, with decorative shutters and a replacement picture window. The primary (northeast) façade is four bays wide, with the picture window in the northwest bay; the front entry door and stoop in the second bay from the northwest; and a double-hung window in each of the two southeast bays. The southeast and northwest walls include a double-hung window in each bay. A detached, two-car garage is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the

resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1625 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.24 1629 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-25). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows include 1/1, double-hung, replacements, with decorative shutters and a replacement picture window. The primary (northeast) façade is four bays wide, with the picture window in the northwest bay; the front entry door and stoop in the second bay from the northwest; and a double-hung window in each of the two southeast bays. The southeast and northwest walls have a double-hung window in each bay. A detached, two-car garage is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1629 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.25 3121 S. ROTHERWOOD AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1953 (Appendix A, Plate A-26). The house is four bays wide and three bays deep, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows include single and paired, 4/4 and 6/6, double-hung, replacements. All 6/6 windows have decorative shutters. The primary (southeast) façade includes a paired 6/6 window in the northeast bay; the primary entrance and front stoop in the second bay from the northeast; and two, single, 6/6 windows in the two southwest bays. The northeast wall has 6/6 windows in the two southeast bays, as well as secondary entry door flanked by 4/4 windows in the northwest bay, where the rear addition is located. The southwest wall includes 6/6 windows in the two northwest bays, and a 4/4 window in the southeast bay. A detached, two-car garage is located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3121 S. Rotherwood Avenue is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.26 3213 S. ROTHERWOOD AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-27). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in siding and windows are original, 2/2, double-hung windows throughout. The primary (east) façade is four bays wide, and includes a paired window in the north bay; the front entry door and stoop in the second bay from the north; and single windows, with decorative shutters in the two south bays. The overhanging eaves of the roof span the width of the façade, and provides shelter to the front entrance. Two bays deep, the south wall consists of a single window in each bay.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Although the house retains all historic integrity, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3213 S. Rotherwood Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.27 3217 S. ROTHERWOOD AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-28). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with overhanging eaves and a rear (west) addition. Exterior walls are clad in siding, and windows are comprised of replacement, 1/1, double-hung and picture windows. The primary (east) façade is four bays wide, and includes the picture window in the north bay; the primary entry door and front stoop in the second bay from the north; and a double-hung window, with decorative shutters in the two south bays. Two bays deep, the south wall has a double-hung window in each bay. The north wall features a double-hung window in each bay and a rear addition.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and application of replacement windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3217 S. Rotherwood Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.28 3221 S. ROTHERWOOD AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-29). The house is four bays wide and two bays deep, with an asphalt-shingled, side-gable

roof, and has a concrete foundation. The house is clad in replacement siding, with brick veneer detailing below the windows on the primary (east) façade. Windows are replacement, 1/1, double hung, and picture windows. The façade features a picture window in the north bay; the primary entry door and stoop in the second bay from the north; and a double-hung window, with decorative shutters in each of the two south bays. The north wall includes a double-hung window in each bay. A detached, single-car garage, and utility garage, are located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3221 S. Rotherwood Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.29 3222 S. ROTHERWOOD AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-30). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with a rear (west) cross-gable addition. Exterior walls are clad in tan, brick veneer, with quoins detailing at the corner of the primary (east) façade. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements, except for the circular windows below the gable on the north and south walls. The façade is four bays wide, and features a paired window in the north bay, the entry door and stoop in the second bay from the north, and a single window in each of the two south bays. The north wall includes single windows in the two east bays, and single and paired double-hung windows at the rear addition. The south wall is comprised of single windows in the two west bays, and a single window at the rear addition.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3222 S. Rotherwood Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.30 3216 S. ROTHERWOOD AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-31). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (east) facade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The façade is four bays

wide, and has a paired window in the north bay, an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the north, and a single window in each of the two south bays. Windows on the façade have decorative shutters. Two bays deep, the north and south walls each include a double-hung window in each bay. A utility shed is located in the rear (west) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3216 S. Rotherwood Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.31 3212 S. ROTHERWOOD AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-32). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span width of the primary (east) facade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements with decorative shutters and a replacement picture window. The façade is four bays wide and includes a picture window in the north bay, an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the north, and a double-hung window in the two south bays. Two bays deep, the south wall includes a double-hung window in each bay. The north wall includes a double-hung window in the east bay. A detached, two-car garage is located in the rear (west) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3212 S. Rotherwood Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.32 3206 S. ROTHERWOOD AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-33). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (east) facade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are single and paired, 6/6, double-hung, replacements, with decorative shutters. The façade is four bays wide, with a paired double-hung window in the north bay, an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the north, and a double-hung window in the

two south bays. Two bays deep, the south and north walls have a double-hung window in each bay. A detached, two-car garage is located in the rear (west) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3206 S. Rotherwood Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.33 3200 S. ROTHERWOOD AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-34). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (east) facade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 6/6, double-hung replacements, with decorative shutters and a replacement bay window. The façade is four bays wide, with the bay window in the north bay, an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the north, and a double-hung window in the two south bays. Two bays deep, the north and south walls feature a double-hung window in each bay. A detached garage is located in the rear (west) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3200 S. Rotherwood Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.34 1720 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-35). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (south) facade. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east gable end. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are comprised of original, 2/2, double-hung windows throughout. The façade is four bays wide and features a paired window in the east bay; an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the east; and single, double-hung windows in the two west bays. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. Two bays deep, the east and west walls include a single window in each bay. A detached, single-car garage is located in the rear (west) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1720 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.35 1726 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-36). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (south) facade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows throughout. The facade is four bays wide, and features a paired window in the east bay; an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the east, and single, double-hung windows in the two west bays. Two bays deep, the east and west walls include a single, double-hung window in each bay. A detached, single-bay garage is located in the rear (west) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1726 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.36 1732 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-37). The house has a concrete foundation, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (south) facade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and sliding replacement windows. The facade is four bays wide, and features a sliding window in the east bay, an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the east, and double-hung windows in the two west bays. Windows on the facade have decorative shutters. Two bays deep, the west wall includes single, double-hung windows in each bay. The three-bay, east wall has double-hung windows in the outer bays and a small fixed window in the center. A detached, two-car garage is in the rear (west) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular

building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1732 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.37 3201 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1954 (Appendix A, Plate A-38). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (east) façade. The house also has a rear (west) cross-gable addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows throughout. The façade is four bays wide, and features a paired window in the north bay; an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the north; and single, double-hung windows in the two south bays. Two bays deep, the south wall includes a double-hung window in each bay. The north wall features double-hung windows in two bays, as well as a small window and the rear addition. The addition includes a secondary entrance, accessed via a series of steps. The rear addition connects the house to the two-car garage, which is accessed from Marbo Avenue.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3201 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.38 3207 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1954 (Appendix A, Plate A-39). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (east) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. The façade is four bays wide, and features a paired window in the north bay; an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the north; and single, double-hung windows in the two south bays. Two bays deep, the north and south walls feature a double-hung window in each bay. A detached, single-car garage with a carport attached to its front wall, is located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular

building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3207 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.39 3213 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1954 (Appendix A, Plate A-40). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, and a rear (west) addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and bay replacement windows. The façade is four bays wide, and includes the bay window in the north bay; the primary entrance and front stoop in the second bay from the north; and a double-hung window, with decorative shutters, in the two south bays. The primary entrance and bay window are sheltered by the front-gable projection. Two bays deep, the north wall features a double-hung window in each bay. A detached single-car garage, with a carport attached to its front wall, is located in the rear yard. A utility shed is also located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3213 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.40 3217 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-41). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with overhanging eaves that span the primary (east) and a rear (west) addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. The façade is four bays wide, and includes a paired window in the north bay, the primary entrance and front stoop in the second bay from the north, and a window in each of the two south bays. Windows on the façade have decorative shutters. Two bays deep, the south wall has a window in each bay. The north wall features a small window in the west bay, as well as a window at the recessed, rear addition. A detached, two-car garage is located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3217 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.41 3223 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1953 (Appendix A, Plate A-42). The house has a concrete foundation, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the primary (east). Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. The façade is four bays wide, and includes a paired window in the north bay, the primary entrance in the second bay from the north, and a window in the two south bays. The primary entrance features a small patio that spans the two north bays. Two bays deep, the north wall has a window in each bay. A detached garage is located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, windows, and porch materials, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3223 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.42 3222 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1953 (Appendix A, Plate A-43). The house has a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with a rear (east) cross-gable addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows appear to be single and paired, 4/4, double-hung, replacements throughout. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide, and includes an attached, two-car garage in the south bay; a paired window in the second bay from south; the primary entrance and front stoop in the central bay; and a single window, with decorative shutters, in the two north bays. The north wall has single windows in each of the two bays of the main portion of the house, and one window within the rear addition.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of

replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3222 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.43 3216 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-44). The house has a concrete foundation, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a rear (east) cross-gable addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and picture replacement windows. The primary (west) façade is four bays wide, and includes the picture window in the south bay; the primary entrance in the second bay from the south; and a double-hung window, with decorative shutters, in the two north bays. A front-gable front porch, with a railing, spans the central two bays of the façade. Two bays deep, with a rear addition, the north wall features a window in the east bay, and a window at the rear addition. The south wall includes windows in each bay, and a secondary entrance at the rear addition. A detached, single-car garage is located in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3216 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.44 3212 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1953 (Appendix A, Plate A-45). The house has a concrete foundation, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are single and paired, 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. The primary (west) façade is four bays wide, and includes a paired window in the south bay, the primary entrance and front stoop in the second bay from the south, and a double-hung window in the two north bays. Windows on the façade have decorative shutters. Two bays deep, the north wall features a double-hung window in each bay. The south wall includes a single window in the west bay, and a paired window in the east bay. A detached, two-car garage is in the rear (east) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3212 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.45 3206 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-46). The house has a concrete foundation, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are single and paired, 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. The primary (west) façade is four bays wide, and includes a paired window in the south bay, the primary entrance and front stoop in the second bay from the south, and a double-hung window in the two north bays. Windows on the façade have decorative shutters. Two bays deep, the north and south walls feature a window in each bay.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3206 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.46 3200 S. NORMAN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-47). The house has a painted, concrete foundation, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are single and paired, 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. The primary (west) façade is four bays wide, and includes a paired window in the south bay, the primary entrance and front stoop in the second bay from the south, and a double-hung window in the two north bays. Windows on the façade and north walls have decorative shutters. Two bays deep, the north and south walls feature a window in each bay. A detached, two car garage is in the rear (east) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3200 S. Norman Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.47 1800 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-48). The house has a concrete foundation, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (south) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are comprised of 6/6, double-hung and bay replacement windows. The façade is five bays wide, and features an enclosed porch in the east bay; a bay window in the second bay from the east bay; an entry door and stoop in the center bay; and single, double-hung windows, with decorative shutters, in the two west bays. The front stoop and entry are sheltered by the overhanging eaves of the roof. The west wall is two bays wide, and includes a window in each bay. A utility shed is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1800 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.48 1806 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-49). The house has a concrete foundation, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (south) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows include original, 2/2, double-hung windows, with decorative shutters. The façade is four bays wide and features a paired window in the east bay; an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the east; and single, double-hung windows in the two west bays. Three bays deep, the east wall includes a single window in the central and south bays. A carport spans the length of the center and north bays of the east wall. The west wall appears to have windows in the north and south bays.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the carport addition and application of replacement siding, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1806 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.49 1812 MARBO AVENUE

The resource at is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-50). The house has a concrete foundation, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (south) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are comprised of 1/1 double-hung replacements with decorative shutters. The façade is five bays wide, and features an attached garage, with a replacement door in the east bay; a paired window in the second bay from the east bay; an entry door and stoop in the center bay; and a single, double-hung window in the two west bays.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1812 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.50 1813 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-51). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (north) façade. The house has a rear (south), one-story addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and picture replacement windows, with decorative shutters. The façade is four bays wide and features a paired, double-hung window in the west bay; an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the west; and single, double-hung windows in the two east bays. Two bays deep, the east wall includes single, double-hung windows in each bay. The west wall has two single windows, and features a secondary entrance, with an awning and stoop at the rear addition. A shed is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1813 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.51 1818 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-52). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (south) façade. The house has a small addition, with an attached carport, on the east side. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacement windows. The façade is four bays wide, and features a picture window in the east bay; an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the east; and a single, double-hung window in the two west bays. A secondary entry is in the addition.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1818 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.52 1819 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-53). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (north) façade. The house has a rear (south) addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding with brick veneer detailing beneath the windows. Windows are original, 2/2, double-hung windows throughout. The façade is four bays wide, and features a paired window in the west bay, an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the west, and single, double-hung windows in the two east bays. Two bays deep, the west wall includes single, double-hung windows in each bay. A detached, single-car garage is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1819 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.53 1825 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-54). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (north) facade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, with stone veneer detailing beneath the windows on the facade. Windows are original 2/2 double-hung windows throughout. Windows on the façade have decorative shutters. The façade is four bays wide, and features a paired window in the west bay; an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the west; and a single, double-hung window in the two east bays. Two bays deep, the east and west walls include single, double-hung windows in each bay. A side-gable roof addition connects the house to the two-bay garage on the west side.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side addition that connects to the garage and application of replacement siding, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1825 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.54 1824 MARBO AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-55). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (south) facade. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east gable end. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are replacement, 1/1, double-hung and picture windows. The façade is five bays wide and features a picture window in the east bay, an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the east, and a single double-hung window in the remaining three bays. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. Two bays deep, the west wall includes a single double-hung window in each bay. The east wall features a single double-hung window in the north bay. A detached, single-car garage is in the side (north) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1824 Marbo Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.55 3205 FREDERICK AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-56). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (east) façade. The house also has a rear addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The façade is four bays wide, and includes a paired window in the north bay; an entry door and stoop, with metal railings, in the second bay from the north; and a single window in the two south bays. Two bays deep, the north and south walls each include a single window in each bay. A utility shed, carport, and detached garage are located in the rear (west) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3205 Frederick Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.56 3208 FREDERICK AVENUE

Due to the location of the house, and the presence of materials, in the yard, the survey team was unable to get a clear photo of the building (Appendix A, Plate A-57). The house is a one-story, residential building, constructed ca. 1925. The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with an interior stone chimney along the ridge line. The house has an enclosed porch addition on the primary (west) façade, and a shed roof addition at the rear (east) wall. Exterior walls are clad in stone veneer and windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung replacements throughout. A single window on the façade is visible in the north bay. The north wall is four bays deep, with windows in each bay. A large barn is detached from the house on the west side of the property, where Frederick Avenue dead ends. The house is set back further from Frederick Avenue than the barn.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the front and rear alterations and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3208 Frederick Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.57 3204 FREDERICK AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-58). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (west) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding with brick veneer detailing beneath the windows on the facade. Windows are original, 2/2, double-hung windows throughout. The façade is four bays wide, and features a paired window in the south bay, an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the south, and single windows in the two north bays. Windows on the façade have decorative shutters. Two bays deep, the north and south walls include single, double-hung windows in each bay. A detached, single-car garage is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, has compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3204 Frederick Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.58 3200 FREDERICK AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-59). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (west) façade. The house also has a rear addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and picture replacement windows. The façade is four bays wide, and features a picture window in the south bay, an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the south, and a double-hung window in the two north bays. Windows on the façade have decorative shutters. The north wall is two bays deep, and includes single, double-hung windows in each bay. The south wall features single windows in the two bays of the side-gable portion of the house; and a small, paired, double-hung window at the single bay, rear addition. A detached, single-car garage is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3200 Frederick Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.59 3124 FREDERICK AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-60). The house features a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves that span the width of the primary (west) façade. The house also has a rear addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and sliding replacement windows, with decorative shutters. The façade is four bays wide, and features a sliding window in the south bay; an entry door and stoop in the second bay from the south; and single, double-hung windows in the two north bays. The south wall is two bays deep, and includes a double-hung window in each bay. The north wall features a single, double-hung window in the two bays of the side-gable portion of the house. A detached, single-car garage is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3124 Frederick Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.60 3113 S. WEINBACH AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1935 (Appendix A, Plate A-61). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side gable roof, with an interior brick chimney along the ridgeline. A central, cross-gable projection is on the primary (east) façade. An enclosed shed-roof, porch addition is on the rear (west) wall. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and feature a concrete foundation. Fenestration is comprised of 1/1, double-hung replacement windows, and 3/1, double-hung windows. The façade is three bays wide, with a central entrance that has a stoop, steps, and a railing. The entry is sheltered by the front-gable projection, and is flanked by 3/1, double-hung windows. The south wall features a 3/1, double-hung window, and a side-entry door that is flanked by replacement windows. The north wall is comprised of two, 3/1, double-hung windows, and a replacement window, within the shed-roof addition. A utility shed and a detached garage are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the shed roof addition and alterations to the building, including the application of replacement materials and the building addition, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3113 S. Weinbach Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.61 3117 S. WEINBACH AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1939 (Appendix A, Plate A-62). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the gable ridge, and features a front-gable projection in the northern bay of the primary (east) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows throughout are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The building is three-bays wide, and two-bays deep. The façade has a central, front entrance, with a stoop, and a hood supported by columns. The front entrance is flanked by windows, with decorative shutters. Windows are in each bay on the north and south walls. The south wall also features a lower, and slightly projecting west bay. A small addition in the north bay of the rear (west) wall, and a window, is located in between the central and south bays. A utility shed is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement materials and the rear addition, have compromised the integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3117 S. Weinbach Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.62 3121 S. WEINBACH AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1936 (Appendix A, Plate A-63). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney. The primary (east) façade is three bays wide and two bays deep. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and the house features a brick foundation. Windows throughout the house are small, 6/6 and 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The front-gable projection on the façade includes a central primary entrance, which is accessed via a wood ramp, and is flanked by double-hung windows. A small window is in place on the primary façade of the saltbox projection. The south wall features a window in the east bay, and a small window in the west bay, where the saltbox projection is located. The house has a rear (west) addition. Two utility sheds, and a two-car detached garage, are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the addition and alterations to the building, including the application of materials and the rear addition, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3121 S. Weinbach Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.63 3125 S. WEINBACH AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, Ranch-type house, constructed ca. 1965 (Appendix A, Plate A-64). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof, with an interior brick chimney. The house is four-bays wide and two-bays deep. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. The primary (east) façade has paired, 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows in the south bay. The two central bays are slightly recessed, and feature a replacement picture window, with decorative shutters and the front entrance. The entrance is accessed via concrete steps, and includes a front stoop that is sheltered by the eaves of the roof; the eaves are supported by a metal column. The two northern bays are further recessed from the primary façade, and encompass four, vertical windows in the northernmost bay, and a secondary entrance, with a small, double-hung replacement window in the second bay from the north. The south wall has double-hung replacement windows, with shutters and sills in each bay. An addition is on the rear (west) wall, which appears to be clad in painted, white, brick veneer. A detached garage and a utility shed are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house exhibits elements of the Ranch house type through its elongated plan, asymmetrical massing, and modestly pitched hip-roof. The building has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows and the construction of the addition. As an example of an altered ubiquitous house type, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3125 S. Weinbach as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.64 3211 S. WEINBACH AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, building, constructed ca. 1952 (Appendix A, Plate A-65). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, with an exterior stone veneer chimney on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows throughout the house are replacement, 1/1, double-hung and fixed windows. The primary (east) façade features a small, front-gable projection in the north bay. The projection has a picture window in its east wall, and double-hung windows on its north wall. The south wall has an entry door in the east bay, where a portion of the primary facade projects. Also on the south wall is a secondary entrance in the second bay from the west, and is flanked by double-hung windows. A large, fixed window is located in the west bay of the south wall. The west wall is comprised of a saltbox roof that parallels the side-gable roof and projects southward, which appears to be an addition to the building.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for

inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3211 S. Weinbach Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.65 3219 S. WEINBACH AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1939 (Appendix A, Plate A-66). The house features an asphalt-shingle, gable-on-hip, main roof, with a cross-gable projection at the front of the house. An interior, brick chimney is centered within the ridgeline of the roof. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. The building features a concrete block foundation. Windows throughout the house are replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows. The primary (east) façade features the enclosed porch on the south end, which has a ribbon of windows on the facade, and two windows on its north wall. A single window is in the north bay of the façade. The north wall of the house is three bays deep, with single windows in each bay. A one-and-a-half-story, detached garage/barn building is located behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3219 S. Weinbach Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.66 3114 S. WEINBACH AVENUE

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Bungalow-type, residential building, constructed ca. 1924 (Appendix A, Plate A-67). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with an interior, brick chimney along the ridgeline. The roof also features wide, overhanging eaves, and a central shed dormer on the half-story. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are comprised of single and paired, 1/1, double-hung, replacements. Three bays in width, the primary (south) façade features a central, front entrance; a paired window in the east bay; and a single window in the west bay. The house has a full-width front porch that is inset within the roof line supported by stone veneer columns. The west wall features a one-story, shed-roof projection, with a paired window.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource features elements of the Bungalow house type, including the front dormer, inset porch, and wide overhanging eaves. Alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, however, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3114 S. Weinbach Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.67 3320 S. WEINBACH AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Appendix A, Plate A-68). The house has an asphalt-shingled, saltbox, main roof, with two, front-gable projections that appear to be additions to the building, and an exterior brick chimney on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer throughout, except at the two front-gable projections that are clad in replacement siding. Windows are comprised of double-hung and fixed replacements. The primary (west) façade is three bays wide, with the two front-gable projections on the south end, which feature paired, fixed windows in the south bay, and a central front door, accessed via steps. A large, fixed window is in the north bay of the façade. The north wall features a projecting, front-gable, secondary entrance, accessed via steps, and double-hung windows, including a small window below the ridgeline. A large, front-gable, single-car garage, with an entry door, and a side-gable utility shed are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3320 S. Weinbach Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.68 3328 S. WEINBACH AVENUE

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, residential building, with elements of the Bungalow type, constructed ca. 1930 (Appendix A, Plate A-69). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with flared eaves and a front-gable dormer. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. The house has a painted, concrete foundation. The house is three-bays wide. The primary (west) façade features an addition, which spans the width of the façade and has picture windows in the north and south bays, and a paired, double-hung window, with decorative shutters, in the front-gable dormer. The south wall includes an entrance in the west bay, and single, double-hung windows below the ridgeline. The north wall contains double-hung windows, including a paired window in the second bay from the east, and a single window below the ridgeline. A small awning window is in the easternmost bay of the north wall. Bungalow-type features of the house include the front dormer; flared, side-gable roof; and wide, overhanging eaves. A utility shed is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is a common example of the Bungalow house type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3328 S. Weinbach Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.69 2200 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1930 (Appendix A, Plate A-70). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves, and is clad in replacement siding. The building is four-bays wide, and features a concrete foundation. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements, with decorative shutters. The primary (south) façade features a front stoop and door, accessed via a series of concrete steps, in the second bay from the east. The front stoop is partially sheltered by the overhanging eave of the roof. Single windows are in the remaining three bays. The west wall features a single window towards the rear of the house without shutters. The house has a rear (north) shed-roof addition. A carport is located on the east side of the house. A utility shed is located on the east side of the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the shed roof addition, and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2200 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.70 2224 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource at 2224 Van Bibber Avenue is a square-shaped, one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1939 (Appendix A, Plate A-71). The house has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof, and features a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and windows are comprised of 1/1, double-hung replacements. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide, and includes an off-center primary entrance within the central bay that is flanked by windows in the outer two bays. The primary entrance consists of the front door, which is accessed via concrete steps, with a wood railing. Two bays deep, the east wall features windows in each bay, with an additional window centered below the gable.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2224 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.71 2232 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1955 (Appendix A, Plate A-72). Alterations to the house make it difficult to determine its original massing. The house

has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a rear-gable addition. The exterior chimney is, located on the east wall, and exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, with stone veneer detailing below the windows on the primary (south) façade. Three bays wide and two bays deep, the house features a concrete foundation, and 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. The primary entrance is in the center bay of the façade, and has been extended with a shed roof and projecting walls clad in replacement siding. The outer bays of the façade have single windows. The west wall has a window in each bay. A secondary entrance is located within the east wall of the rear addition. A large, detached garage is located in the rear (north) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2232 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.72 2242 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-73). The house has a standing-seam metal roof. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, with brick veneer detailing on the east wall of the rear (north) addition. Windows are replacement, 1/1, double-hung and picture windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide, with the main entry in the east bay. The façade also includes a 1/1, double-hung window in the west bay, and a picture window in the center bay. The cross-gable roof portion of the east wall is two bays deep, and has double-hung windows in the north and south bays. The east wall also features a secondary entrance and a double-hung window at the rear, flat-roof addition. The flat-roof addition spans the width of the rear wall, and most of the west wall. A detached, two-car garage is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the addition, as well as the alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and, therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2242 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.73 2312 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-74). The house has an irregular, standing-seam, metal roof, and exterior walls clad in replacement siding. Original portions of the house appear to have an L-shaped plan; however, additions have created the current irregular plan. Windows are comprised of single and paired, 1/1, double-hung replacements and a replacement picture window. The primary (south) façade is four bays wide, with the two western bays recessed with a porch that has a metal awning supported by metal columns. Two entry doors are located within the inner bays of the façade, and single replacement windows in the outer bays. The west wall has paired windows, with an awning in the central bay, and a picture window in the adjacent northern bay. The bay featuring the picture window appears to be a shed-roof addition to the building. The northernmost bay of the west wall features a single replacement window, and the south bay has paired windows. Single replacement windows are located on the east wall, towards the rear (north) of the house. A rear, shed-roof addition spans the width of the building. Another entrance is located on the west wall of the rear, shed-roof addition. A detached, two-car garage is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the shed roof and rear additions, as well as the alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2312 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.74 2316 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1927, according to the Vanderburgh County Assessor's website (www.vanderburghassessor.org) (Appendix A, Plate A-75). The house has an asphalt-shingled, multi-tiered, front-gable roof. A brick chimney is near the rear of the building. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. The house has a poured-concrete foundation; however, the front, enclosed porch has a concrete-block foundation. Windows are comprised of original, 3/1, double-hung windows, and 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (south) façade features the enclosed porch, with three, 1/1 windows. The primary entrance to the building is located within the enclosed porch on the east wall, which is accessible via a modern wood ramp. The main mass of the house is three bays deep, with single windows in each bay. A one-story addition is at the rear of the house, and is wider than the original portion of the building. A secondary entry is at the rear of the house, and includes a wood deck, with a concrete block foundation.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular

building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the enclosed porch and rear additions, and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2316 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.75 2324 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-76). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a shed-roof extension along the rear. The house is clad in replacement siding and has a painted, concrete foundation. Windows are single and paired, 4/4, double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade is four bays wide, with paired windows in all bays, except the second bay from the east, where the primary entrance is located. The side walls are two bays deep, and feature windows in each bay. Two detached garages are located behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the shed-roof addition and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2324 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.76 2336 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-77). The house has a flat roof, with overhanging eaves, and an exterior, painted brick chimney on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, with brick detailing above the water table. Fenestration is comprised of 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows, and a replacement picture window. The primary (east) façade is four bays wide, and features a recessed primary entrance in the south bay, and a secondary entrance in the north bay. A double-hung window is located south of the primary entrance, and a picture window is in the center bay. The recessed north and south bays are sheltered by the overhanging eaves. The south wall is two bays deep, with a double-hung window in each bay. A utility shed is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion

C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2336 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.77 2201 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1969 (Appendix A, Plate A-78). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and is clad in replacement siding. The building is three-bays wide and two-bays deep, and features a concrete foundation. Windows are comprised of paired and single, 1/1, double-hung replacements. The primary (north) façade features a central entry, which consists of a single-door, with decorative shutters. The front porch consists of a concrete stoop, with metal railings, that is sheltered by a projecting front-gable, which is supported by metal columns. Paired, replacement windows, with decorative shutters, flank the front door. The east wall features a single replacement window in the south bay and a paired replacement window in the north bay.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2201 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.78 2207 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1944 (Appendix A, Plate A-79). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and a projecting front-gable pediment on the primary (north) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and windows appear to be 1/1, double-hung throughout. The primary façade is five bays wide, with the east two bays slightly recessed from the main mass of the house. Windows are in the west bay, and in the two bays between the primary and secondary entries. The east wall is two bays deep, and features a window in each bay, with a decorative shutter on the south side of each window. A carport and detached, two-car garage are in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2207 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.79 2219 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1944 (Appendix A, Plate A-80). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, with a shed-roof addition on the west wall. Exterior walls are mostly clad in stucco, except for the west bay of the primary (north) façade, which is clad in replacement siding. Fenestration is comprised of an original, 2/2, double-hung window, and 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The façade is two bays wide, and includes an original, 2/2, window in the east bay and the enclosed shed-roof, porch addition, with the main entry in the west bay. The porch runs the length of the west wall, and features wood columns supporting the shed roof, and trellis panels along the west side. A detached garage is in the rear (south) yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2219 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.80 2225 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1938 (Appendix A, Plate A-81). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with a front-gable porch projection on the primary (north) façade, and a rear (north) shed-roof addition. The house has a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The façade is three bays wide, and includes a central primary entrance and windows in the outer bays. The façade also features a full-width front porch, sheltered by the front-gable projection, with supporting columns. The east and west walls include a window, at the side-gable, portion of the house and another window in the shed-roof addition.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2225 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.81 2233 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource at is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1944 (Appendix A, Plate A-82). The house has a complex, asphalt-shingled roof. Alterations to the building make it difficult to determine its original massing, but it appears that additions are located on the primary (north) façade and the rear (south) wall. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, with stone veneer detailing on the façade. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and sliding replacements. The façade is three bays wide, and includes the main entrance in the west bay, a sliding window in the center bay, and a double-hung window in the east bay.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the additions and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2233 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.82 2243 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1942 (Appendix A, Plate A-83). The house has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof, with a shed dormer on the front (north) slope, and a rear (south) cross-gable addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Fenestration is comprised of multi-pane casements, as well as replacement fixed, picture, and 1/1, double-hung windows. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide, with a projecting, front-gable entry in the west bay. The façade also features a picture window in the center bay, and paired casement windows in the east bay. On the east wall, paired casement windows are in the north bay, and a secondary entrance, with a stoop, is located south of the casement windows. A carport is located on the east side of the house and a front-gable, detached garage is located behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the carport addition and other alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and, therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2243 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.83 2247 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-84). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, with a rear (south) gable addition. An interior brick chimney is located on the west slope of the roof. The house has a concrete foundation and exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are comprised of 6/6, double-hung and sliding replacements, as well as a picture window. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide, with the main entrance in the center bay. A full-width porch, with a shed roof supported by wood columns, is across the façade. The porch materials appear to be replacement materials. A carport is located on the west side of the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, additions, as well as the alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2247 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.84 2301 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-85). The house has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof, with a shed-roof addition across the rear of the house and a flat-roof addition at the northeast corner of the primary (north) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding with stone veneer detailing along the façade and west wall. Windows are double-hung and fixed replacements. The façade features a paired, double-hung window in the west bay, an off-center entry door, and the addition in the east bay. The front porch shelters the central bay, and its roof is supported by a metal column. A detached garage is behind the house, and appears to date later than the original construction of the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, additions, as well as the alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2301 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.85 2309 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-86). The house has an asphalt-shingle, cross-gable roof, with shed-roof additions on the

primary (north) façade and the east wall. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows throughout appear to be 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The façade features a shed-roof addition, clad in vertical wood boards, which includes the main entrance. The east wall is four bays deep, with windows in each bay. A utility shed is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, additions, as well as the alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and, therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2309 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.86 2333 VAN BIBBER AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1958 (Appendix A, Plate A-87). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, and a large, cross-gable addition; both roofs have overhanging eaves. The western, original portion of the house is three bays wide, and the eastern, cross-gable addition is five bays wide. Exterior walls of the house are clad in stone veneer, with replacement siding detailing within the gable. The addition is clad in replacement siding. Windows throughout are modern replacements. The primary (north) façade of the house has a central entry door, with windows on either side. A one-story, enclosed breezeway connects the house to the addition. The addition is three bays wide, with an entry door in the west bay and single windows in the center and east bays. The size and orientation of the addition suggests it may have been originally used as a garage.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, as well as the east addition, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2333 Van Bibber Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.87 3101 S. BOEKE ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-88). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof, with a front-gable projection. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer, with replacement siding on the front-gable projection. The house has 3/1, double-hung windows throughout. The primary (east) façade features the main entrance in the center, with single windows in the outer

bays. The façade also features a two-bay wide front porch on the southern portion. The south wall features single windows in each bay. Two utility sheds are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3101 S. Boeke Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.88 3115 S. BOEKE ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1935 (Appendix A, Plate A-89). The house has an asphalt-shingle, cross-gable main roof, with a side-gable addition in the rear (west) and a shed-roof addition on the south. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. The primary (east) façade features an entrance that has a front porch, which is sheltered by a metal awning, with supporting columns. The north wall features a 2/2, double-hung window, with horizontal panes in the east bay, and a 1/1, double-hung replacement window in the west bay of the original portion of the house. Two utility sheds are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the additions, as well as the alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3115 S. Boeke Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.89 2341 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1962 (Appendix A, Plate A-90). The house has an asphalt-shingle, cross-gable main roof, and a shed-roof addition on the rear (south) wall. Exterior walls are clad in stone veneer, with replacement siding detailing within the gable ends. Windows are original, 2/2, double-hung windows, as well as 1/1, double-hung and picture replacement windows. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide, and includes an attached, single-car garage in the west bay; a picture window in the second bay from the west; a projecting east bay, featuring a paired, double-hung, replacement window; and a recessed front entrance in the second bay from the east. The entrance consists of a large front stoop, sheltered by the overhanging eaves of the roof, which is supported by a metal column. The west wall is two bays deep, and includes a 2/2, double-hung window in the north bay, and a secondary entrance in the west bay of the rear, shed-roof, addition. The east wall is three bays

deep and features a paired, double-hung, replacement window in the central bay, flanked by single, double-hung replacement windows in the outer bays. A utility shed is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2341 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.90 3015 S. BOEKE ROAD

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-91). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with a shed-roof wall dormer and a combination, brick and stone, exterior chimney on the south wall. A recessed, one-and-a-half-story, saltbox-roof addition is on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad in stucco throughout most of the first-story, and replacement siding at the half-story and throughout the addition. Fenestration is comprised of a replacement sliding window and 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. The primary (east) façade features an off-center, front-gable projection, with supporting metal columns that shelters the front stoop and door. Double-hung corner windows are in the north and south bays of the main portion of the house. All windows on the primary façade have decorative shutters. The saltbox-roof addition features a secondary entrance, and a sliding window in the south bay. A carport is located on the south side of the house. A utility shed is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the saltbox-roof addition and alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3015 S. Boeke Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.91 2401 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-92). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves on the west half of the primary (north) façade. The house has a concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows consist of replacement, 1/1, double-hung and fixed windows. The façade is four bays wide, and includes a sliding glass door in the west bay, a front

door and stoop in the second bay from the west, a fixed window in the east bay, and a double-hung window in the second bay from the east. The west wall is two bays deep, with a double-hung window in each bay. A single-car garage is in the rear yard, and is accessed from S. Boeke Road.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, windows, and sliding door, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2401 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.92 2912 S. BOEKE ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1940 (Appendix A, Plate A-93). The house has an asphalt-shingled main roof, with an exterior brick chimney on the south wall. A front-gable projection is on the primary (west) façade, and a large cross-gable addition is on the rear (east) wall. The exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and visible portions of the foundation are clad in stone veneer. Windows consist of historic, multi-pane, picture windows; and 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The façade is three bays wide, and features vertical siding detailing within the central and northern bays; this area also includes the large, front entrance. The entrance includes a front stoop, with railing, that is accessed via a set of concrete steps, and is sheltered by the front-gable projection, with supporting metal columns. The southern bay of the façade contains a single replacement window. On the south wall, replacement windows flank the exterior chimney. A detached garage and a utility shed are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement materials and the rear addition, have compromised the integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2912 S. Boeke Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.93 2916 S. BOEKE ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1940 (Appendix A, Plate A-94). The house has an asphalt-shingle roof, with a front-gable projection on the primary (west) façade, and a shed-roof addition at the rear (east) wall. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and stone veneer. Fenestration consists of replacement, 1/1, double-hung and

fixed windows, as well as a picture window. The three-bay wide façade features vertical siding and stone veneer detailing within the central and northern bays, which includes the main entrance that is supported by metal columns. The remainder of the primary façade is clad in stone veneer. The entrance encompasses a large front stoop, which is sheltered by the front-gable projection. A picture window is in the north bay and the front door is in place in the center bay. The southern bay of the façade contains a fixed window. The shed roof projection spans the width of the rear wall and extends past the house. West of the south wall protrusion is a side entrance, with a stoop and hood, that is supported by a metal column. Double-hung windows flank the side entrance on the south wall, and a fixed window is in the west bay. The north wall features two, double-hung windows. A detached garage and a utility shed are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the addition, as well as alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2916 S. Boeke Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.94 LEVEE PLACE MOBILE HOME PARK

The resource is the Levee Place Mobile Home Park with 104 trailer lots, established ca. 1965 (Appendix A, Plates A-95 and A-96). Mobile homes are located along the six roads that branch off Rheinhardt Avenue, to the south. As the trailers are mobile, dates of construction and placement within the park are not known.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the trailer park to be associated with any significant events or persons. The resource, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although the trailer park is of historic age, most of the trailers currently on site are likely less than 50 years old. Field survey of the trailer park did not identify any that appear to be unusual or significant examples of this house type. The mobile home park, therefore, does not meet the required significance to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends the Levee Place Mobile Home Park as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.95 2714 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1952 (Appendix A, Plate A-97). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, and a cross-gable rear (north) addition. The rear slope of the roof features an interior concrete block chimney. The side-gable roof extends southward, where it is the roof of the front porch, which is supported by square, wood columns. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements, with decorative shutters throughout. The front (south) façade is three bays

wide. The center bay includes the primary entrance, and is flanked by replacement windows. A single replacement window is in the west wall. A detached garage is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the rear addition and alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2714 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.96 2800 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1952 (Appendix A, Plate A-98). The house is three bays wide, with a concrete foundation, exterior walls clad in replacement siding, and a replacement metal, side-gable roof. Windows are sliding and 1/1, double-hung replacements. The primary (south) façade is three symmetrical bays wide, and features a central entrance flanked by sliding windows in the other bays. The west wall has a double-hung window in the south bay.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the alterations to the building, including the application of replacement windows, siding, and roofing materials, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2800 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.97 2810 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1948 (Appendix A, Plate A-99). The house includes a concrete foundation, painted wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney. Windows are comprised of 3/1, historic, double-hung windows, and multi-pane casements. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide, and features a front entrance in the central bay, flanked by double-hung windows in the other two bays. A two-bay front porch, sheltered by the front-gable projection with supporting columns and painted trellises serving as porch walls, is in the east half of the façade. The three-bay, east wall includes a casement window in the northern bay and two, double-hung windows in the southern bays.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Although the house retains historic integrity, it is not an example of a particular architectural style, building type, or method of construction; therefore, it does not rise to the level of significance to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2810 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.98 2826 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1965 (Appendix A, Plate A-100). The house is three bays wide and four bays deep, with a concrete foundation, exterior walls clad in replacement siding, and an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Windows are comprised of replacement, 1/1, double-hung and picture windows, with decorative shutters. The primary (south) includes a central front door, flanked by a picture window in the west bay and a double-hung window in the east bay. The front porch has a front-gable roof, supported by columns. The east wall features a secondary entrance in the second bay from the south, and double-hung windows in the remaining three bays. An awning spans the two southern bays on the east wall, sheltering the secondary entry. A shed and detached garage are also on the parcel.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building including, the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and, therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2826 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.99 2900 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-101). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with a rear (north) cross-gable addition, as well as front (south) and rear porch roof additions. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and windows appear to be 1/1, double-hung, replacements, with decorative shutters throughout. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide and features a two-bay porch, with supporting columns and an awning roof in the east bays. The façade also includes the primary entrance in the center bay, with windows in the outer bays. The east wall includes two windows on the south, side-gable portion of the house, and a secondary entrance at the rear, cross-gable addition. The west wall is comprised of a projecting, shed-roof addition, on the side-gable portion of the house, flanked by windows, each with one decorative shutter. The west wall also includes the recessed cross-addition. A single-car garage, with a carport in front of it, is in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular

building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the additions and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2900 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.100 2920 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1948 (Appendix A, Plate A-102). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with a narrow cross-gable addition in the rear (north). Exterior walls are clad in stucco. Windows consist of replacement, 1/1, double-hung and sliding windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide, and includes a central primary entrance flanked by double-hung windows. The façade also features a full-width front porch that has a shed roof, with supporting columns. The east wall is recessed at the rear, cross-gable addition, and is comprised of two, double-hung windows in the south bays, and a sliding window in the north bay. A detached garage is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building including, the application of replacement windows and the rear addition, have compromised the integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and and, therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2920 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.101 3000 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1946 (Appendix A, Plate A-103). The house features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a cross-gable addition at the rear (north). The house has an interior brick chimney. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows consist of 1/1, double-hung and sliding, replacement windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide, with the main entry in the center bay and windows in the outer bays. The east wall is two bays deep, with windows in each bay. A detached, two-car garage, with an entry door, is to the east of the house; the garage appears to date later than the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building including, the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not

eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3000 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.102 3008 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1942 (Appendix A, Plate A-104). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney along the ridgeline. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows appear to be 1/1, double-hung, replacements throughout. The primary (south) façade features a full-width front porch that is sheltered by the front-gable roof supported by square, wood columns. The façade includes the primary entrance in the west bay, and windows in the other two bays. The west wall has a paired window in the north bay, and a single window in the south bay.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building including, the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and, therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3008 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.103 3100 RHEINHARDT AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-105). The house has asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a front-gable projection on the primary (south) façade. A side-gabled carport is attached to the west side of the house. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer, with replacement siding and stone veneer detailing on the façade. Windows include 1/1, 6/6, and 8/8, double-hung replacements. The primary façade is four bays wide, and features a window in the projecting east bay, with a recessed primary entrance in the bay to the west. Paired windows are located west of the primary entrance. All windows on the primary façade have decorative shutters. The west bay of the primary façade, adjacent to the carport, is recessed. Two additional entrances are located on the west wall.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3100 Rheinhardt Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.104 2811 VANN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-106). The house has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney, and a flat roof addition on the northwest corner of the building. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, the foundation is concrete, and windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (east) façade is four bays wide, and features the primary entrance in the second bay from the south, and windows in the other three bays. The primary entrance has a stoop that is sheltered by a flat, roof extension, with supporting columns. The south wall features single windows in each of its three bays. A detached, single-car garage is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2811 Vann Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.105 2815 VANN AVENUE

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-107). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with a slightly lower side-gable wing to the south. An exterior stone chimney is on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. Windows throughout the house are 1/1, double-hung, replacements, with concrete sills, and most have decorative shutters. The primary (east) façade is four bays wide, with single windows in three of the bays. The main entry is in the second bay from the north. A front, gable hood, supported with two round columns, shelters the entry. The north wall features a secondary entrance, with a large stoop and hood, flanked by windows. An attached carport is at the rear (west) of the house. A detached single-car garage is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement windows and the carport addition, have compromised the integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Modifications to the building has contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2815 Vann Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.106 2812 VANN AVENUE

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-108). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, with an interior

brick chimney. The building has a concrete foundation. The house is three bays wide and four bays deep and its exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows consist of 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (west) façade features the entry door in the center bay; a small replacement window in the north bay; and a recessed south bay, with a replacement window. The entrance is accessed via a set of concrete steps. Both windows on the primary façade have decorative shutters. The north wall includes a small, replacement window in the west bay, and a secondary entrance, with a stoop and a hood, in the second bay from the east. The secondary entrance is flanked by replacement windows. A small, replacement window is located just below the gable on the half story of the north wall. The south wall features replacement windows in each of the two westernmost bays, and a small, replacement window just below the gable. A detached, two-car garage is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2812 Vann Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.107 3213 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1946 (Appendix A, Plate A-109). The house is three bays wide and three bays deep; has a rusticated concrete-block foundation; exterior walls clad in replacement siding; and an asphalt-shingle, cross-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the rear slope. Windows are comprised of 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (north) façade features an enclosed porch on the east half that includes the main entry, and several 1/1 windows. A single replacement window abuts the front-gable projection in the west bay. The west wall is three bays deep, with a window in each bay; a louvered vent is below the gable peak. A detached garage is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the alterations to the building, including the enclosed porch and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As the building has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3213 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.108 3218 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, Ranch-type, residential building, constructed ca. 1961 (Appendix A, Plate A-110). The house is five bays wide and two bays deep. It has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are mostly clad in brick veneer, with horizontal siding within the gable ends and vertical siding along the primary (south) façade. Windows are comprised of original 8/8, 8/12, and 2/2, double-hung windows. The façade features a central entry, single windows in the western two bays, a large, paired window in the second bay from the east, and a single-car garage in the easternmost bay. An extension of the roof shelter the eastern three bays. A detached garage and utility shed are also on the parcel.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house exhibits elements of the Ranch house type through its elongated plan, asymmetrical massing, and modestly pitched gable-roof. Although the house retains historic integrity, as an example of an ubiquitous house type, it does not rise to the level of significance to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3218 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.109 3220 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1957 (Appendix A, Plate A-111). The house has a front-gable roof. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer, except for the west addition, which is clad in replacement siding. Windows appear to be 1/1, double-hung, replacements, and original fixed and picture windows. The primary (south) façade features is four bays wide, with the three eastern bays comprising the original portion of the house. Windows are in three of the bays, and the main entry is in the second bay from the east. A front-gable porch hood, supported by square columns, shelters the entry and part of the east bay.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the west addition and application of replacement building materials, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3220 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.110 3226 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1956 (Appendix A, Plate A-112). The house has an asphalt-shingle, cross-gable roof. An interior brick chimney is located near the intersection of the roof. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer, with replacement siding detailing on the primary (south) façade and east wall of the rear addition. The façade is

four bays wide, which includes the three-bay, side-gable main portion of the house and the single bay, recessed addition in the east bay. The side-gable main portion of the house features the front porch, with supporting columns that spans all three bays. The façade also includes a central primary entrance, flanked by a picture window to the east, and a double-hung window to the west. The east bay addition features a secondary entrance. The east wall is comprised of double-hung windows in each of the two bays of the side-gable portion of the house, and two, double-hung windows at the rear addition.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and application of replacement windows and siding, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3226 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.111 3217 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1946 (Appendix A, Plate A-113). The house has a standing-seam, metal, side-gable main roof, and a projecting shed-roof addition on the rear (south) wall. Windows are replacement 6/6 and 1/1, double-hung windows. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide, with single windows in the three of the bays, and the main entrance in the second bay from the east. The primary entry is sheltered by a front-gabled hood, supported by columns. The west bay of the façade, which is slightly shorter than the main mass of the building, appears to be a later addition. A large, detached garage and a utility shed are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side addition and application of replacement building materials, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3217 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.112 3301 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1946 (Appendix A, Plate A-114). The house has a side-gable roof, with extended side-gable additions on the east and west sides of the house. The house has a rusticated, concrete-block foundation, and the additions

have smooth, concrete-block foundations. The house's exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (north) façade of the original portion of the house is three bays wide, with single windows in the outer bays. The main entry is in the center bay, and sheltered by a front-gable porch hood that is supported by square columns. The sides of the porch have been infilled with wood trellises.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side additions and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3301 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.113 3240 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, Ranch-type, residential building, constructed ca. 1961 (Appendix A, Plate A-115). The house is five bays wide and one bay deep. The house features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad in multicolored, brick veneer, with replacement siding within the gable ends. Windows are comprised of single and paired, original, 8/8, 6/6, and 2/2, double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade includes a three-bay front porch, with its roof extending from the main roof of the house and supported by square columns. The main entry is in the central bay of the façade. A single-car garage is attached to the east end of the façade. A detached garage behind the house is a later addition to the property.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The residential building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house exhibits elements of the Ranch house type through its elongated plan, asymmetrical massing, and modestly pitched roof. The building has lost historic integrity of design and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding in the gable ends. As an example of an altered ubiquitous house type, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3240 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.114 3317 FICKAS ROAD

The resource at 3317 Fickas Road is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1946 (Appendix A, Plate A-116). Alterations to the building make it difficult to distinguish its original massing. The house has a concrete foundation, exterior walls clad in brick veneer, and a complex asphalt-shingle roof. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide, with single windows in three of the bays. The second bay from the east is recessed and includes the main entry on the east wall. A detached, two-car garage is to the west of the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including additions and application of replacement building materials, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3317 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.115 3320 FICKAS ROAD

The resource at 3320 Fickas Road is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1928 according to the Vanderburgh County Assessor's webpage, but may have been constructed in the mid-twentieth century (www.vanderburghassessor.org) (Appendix A, Plate A-117). The house has an asphalt-shingle, cross-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the rear slope. The house is three bays wide and three bays deep, with exterior walls clad in brick veneer and replacement siding in the side-gable ends. Windows are single and paired, 1/1, double-hung, replacements, with decorative shutters. The primary (south) façade includes an enclosed porch in the eastern two bays, and the primary entrance in the center bay. A window is in the west bay of the primary façade. Two paired windows are located on the east wall. Three single windows are located in each bay of the west wall. A utility shed is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the porch enclosure and the application of replacement windows and siding, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3320 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.116 3416 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a two-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1960 (Appendix A, Plate A-118). The house has a standing-seam, metal, cross-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide, and features a central front entrance, flanked by triple-paired windows in the west bay and paired windows in the east bay. A one-story, enclosed porch is along the first story of the façade, and features stucco walls, with painted quoins. The second-story of the primary façade has two windows, with decorative shutters. The west wall is recessed towards the rear (north) of the house and features windows, with decorative shutters in the two northern bays on the upper story. A secondary entrance with a stoop, and a hood supported by columns, is located on the first-story of the west wall. Detached one-car and two-car garages are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including building additions and the application of replacement building materials, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3416 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.117 3405 FICKAS ROAD

The resource at is a one-story, square-shaped, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1950 (Appendix A, Plate A-119). The house is two bays wide and two bays deep, and features an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof, with an interior brick chimney at the rear. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and the house has a concrete-block foundation. Windows are replacement, 1/1, double-hung and awning windows. The primary (north) façade includes the enclosed porch in the east bay, and a double-hung window in the west bay. The primary entrance is located on the east wall. The west wall has a double-hung window in each bay. A detached garage is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the porch enclosure and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3405 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.118 3419 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-120). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The house is two bays wide and three bays deep. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (north) façade features a paired window, with decorative shutters in the east bay, and a window in the recessed west bay. A flat-roof porch, supported by wood columns, is also within the west bay. The west wall includes the primary entrance, with sidelights in the north bay; windows are in the center and south bays of this wall. A detached garage, car shed, and utility shed are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the

NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, windows, and porch materials, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3419 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.119 3423 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-121). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with two front-gable dormer windows at the front (north) of the house. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and the house has a concrete foundation. Windows are replacement, 1/1, double-hung and sliding windows. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide, with the main entry in the center bay, and windows in the outer bays. A full-width porch spans the first story. The porch has a shed roof that is supported by square columns and has a concrete-block foundation. The west wall features a single, small, double-hung window in the south bay. A single-car garage, with an entry door, is behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3423 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.120 3427 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1945 (Appendix A, Plate A-122). The house has a hip-and-side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof, with exterior walls clad in replacement siding, and a concrete foundation. Windows are single and paired, 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (north) façade is two bays wide, and features a recessed entrance in the west bay and a paired window, with decorative shutters in the east bay. The recessed front entrance is sheltered by the roof of the house, with a metal supporting column. The west wall is three bays deep, with a single window in each bay. Three utility sheds, a detached garage, and a car shed are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3427 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.121 3509 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1942 (Appendix A, Plate A-123). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof, with an interior brick chimney, a cross-gable addition on the rear (south) wall. A side-gable carport addition is on the west wall, and a shed-roof porch addition is along the primary (north) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding, and windows are 1/1, double-hung and picture, replacements, with decorative shutters. The façade is four bays wide, with a full-width porch that includes wood columns, a wood railing, spindles below the roofline, and detailing at the foundation. Double-hung windows are in the outer two bays on the façade, with the primary entrance in the second bay from the east, and a picture window in the second bay from the west. The east wall features a window in the south bay of the side-gable main roof, and a window in the cross-gable rear addition. A detached garage and utility shed are in the rear yard.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. As an example of a common building type that has lost some historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3509 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.122 3517 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1942 (Appendix A, Plate A-124). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable main roof, with a shed-roof addition on the east wall. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding and windows are replacement, 1/1, double-hung and sliding windows. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide, and features a sliding window in the east bay, double-hung windows in the western two bays, and the front door in the second bay from the east. The front porch spans the eastern three bays, and has a metal railing. A detached garage and utility shed are behind the house.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side addition and application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of design, workmanship, and

materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3517 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.123 3518 FICKAS ROAD

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1948 (Appendix A, Plate A-125). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; a concrete foundation; and exterior walls that are clad in replacement siding. The windows are 1/1, double-hung, replacements. The primary (south) façade is three symmetrical bays wide, with the main entry in the center bay and single windows in the outer bays. A front-gabled porch hood that is supported by two columns shelters the entrance. The east wall is three bays deep, with a secondary entrance in the central bay and windows in the outer bays.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Modifications to the building have contributed to the building's loss of historic integrity, and therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3518 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3.124 3950 FICKAS ROAD

Access to this resource during field survey was not possible, therefore, photos were taken at the closest possible points (Appendix A, Plate A-126). These photos and available historic aerial and topographic maps were used to develop a description of the property. According to the 1914 topographic map, a building has been at this location since at least this date (USGS 1914). Currently, the property includes a one-story, residential building; a shed/garage; and three metal silos. The house has a gabled roof, with two front-gabled projections along the east wall. The shed, which is southeast of the house, appears on the earliest available aerial map from 1950 (www.historicaerials.com). The silos were added to the property between 1956 and 1962. Through at least the early 1960s, the parcel remained opened crop land, with little tree coverage. Since the turn of the twenty-first century, more trees and shrubs have grown up around the buildings, thus obscuring direct views from Old Green River Road.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house and outbuildings do not appear to be distinguished examples of particular architectural styles, building types, or methods of construction; and therefore, are not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends the buildings along 3950 Fickas Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I History/Architecture survey identified one previously recorded Contributing resource within the APE (Table 4-1). Although the resource at 3401 Fickas Road remains extant, numerous alterations to the building, including the side addition, porch removal, and application of replacement building materials have compromised the integrity of feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials. These modifications contribute to the building's loss of historic integrity and, therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The survey also identified 124 previously unrecorded Contributing resources (Table 4-2). No existing NRHP or NHL properties were identified within the project APE.

The majority of History/Architecture resources within the APE are vernacular residential buildings that have been altered with replacement materials, including siding and windows. Due to a lack of historic and architectural significance, as well as compromised historic integrity, none of the 124 previously unrecorded resources are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. While the overall collection of buildings within the APE retain their original location, and much of their original design, much of the materials, workmanship, and feel have been lost due to alterations. Although some of the resources, mostly houses along Marbo, S. Rotherwood, and Norman avenues, have similar floorplans and were likely built by the same home builder or development company, the majority do not retain sufficient historic integrity and the area does not rise to the level of significance for inclusion in the NRHP as one or more historic districts. No further History/Architecture work is recommended for this project.

6 REFERENCES CITED

Av, Dennis, Shawn Storckman, Greg Hager, and Harold Morgan

2012 *Evansville at Two Hundred*, Tucker Publishing Group, Evansville, Indiana.

Baker, Donald E. and Steve Mellon

1995 *Evansville Then and Now*, Scripps Howard Publishing Company, Evansville Courier, Evansville, Indiana.

Coen & Land Publishers

1880 *Industries of Evansville: Trade, Commerce, Manufacturing, Historical & Descriptive Review*, Evansville, Indiana.

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA)

2011 *IHSSI Survey Manual for Architectural and Historical Resources*, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Elliott, Joseph P.

1897 *History of Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Indiana*, Keller Printing Company, Evansville, Indiana.

Gilbert, Frank M.

1910 *History of the City of Evansville & Vanderburgh County, Indiana*, Pioneer Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Historic Aerials

2017 www.historicaerials.com. Accessed July – September 2017.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI)

1994 *Vanderburgh County Interim Report*, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana.

McCutchan, Kenneth P., William E. Bartelt, and Thomas R. Lomberg

2004 *Evansville At the Bend in the River: An Illustrated History*, American Historical Press, Sun Valley, California.

Meyer, Henry A.

n.d. *Evansville, Indiana 1812-1962*.

Snepp, Daniel W.

1938 *Glimpses of Our Local Past*, Evansville Museum of Fine Arts and History, Evansville, Indiana.

Stinnett, Chuck

- 2015a *First in a Series: The Many Routes of Highway 41*, Evansville Courier & Press, Evansville, Indiana.
- 2015b *Before There was US 41, There was the Dixie Bee Line*, Evansville Courier & Press, Evansville, Indiana.
- 2015c *1930s Brought Major Improvements to US 41*, Evansville Courier & Press, Evansville, Indiana.
- 2015d *Last in a Series: From Pioneer Trail to Interstate, US 41 Rolls on*, Evansville Courier & Press, Evansville, Indiana.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

- 1995 National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey

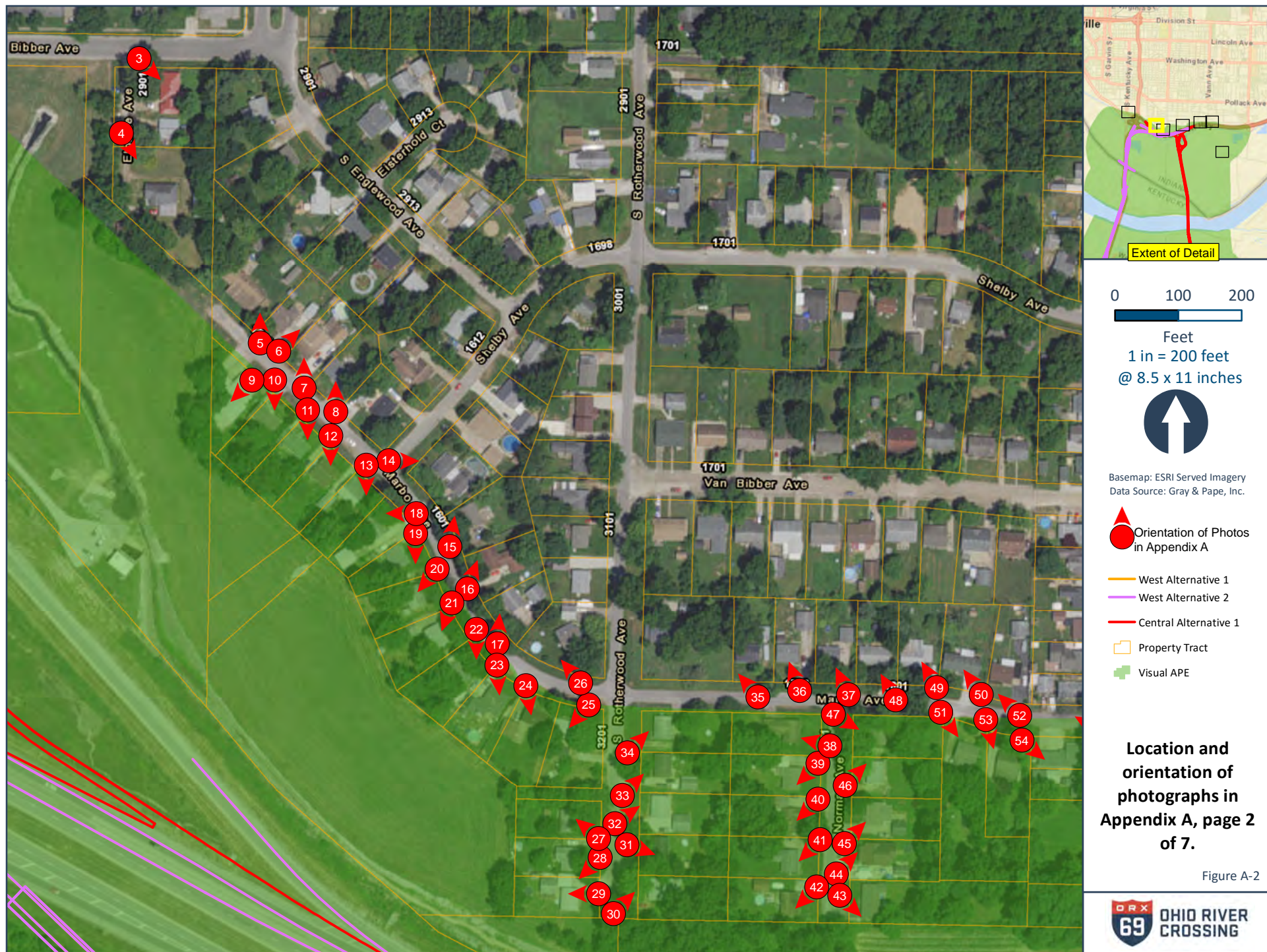
- 1914 Henderson, 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

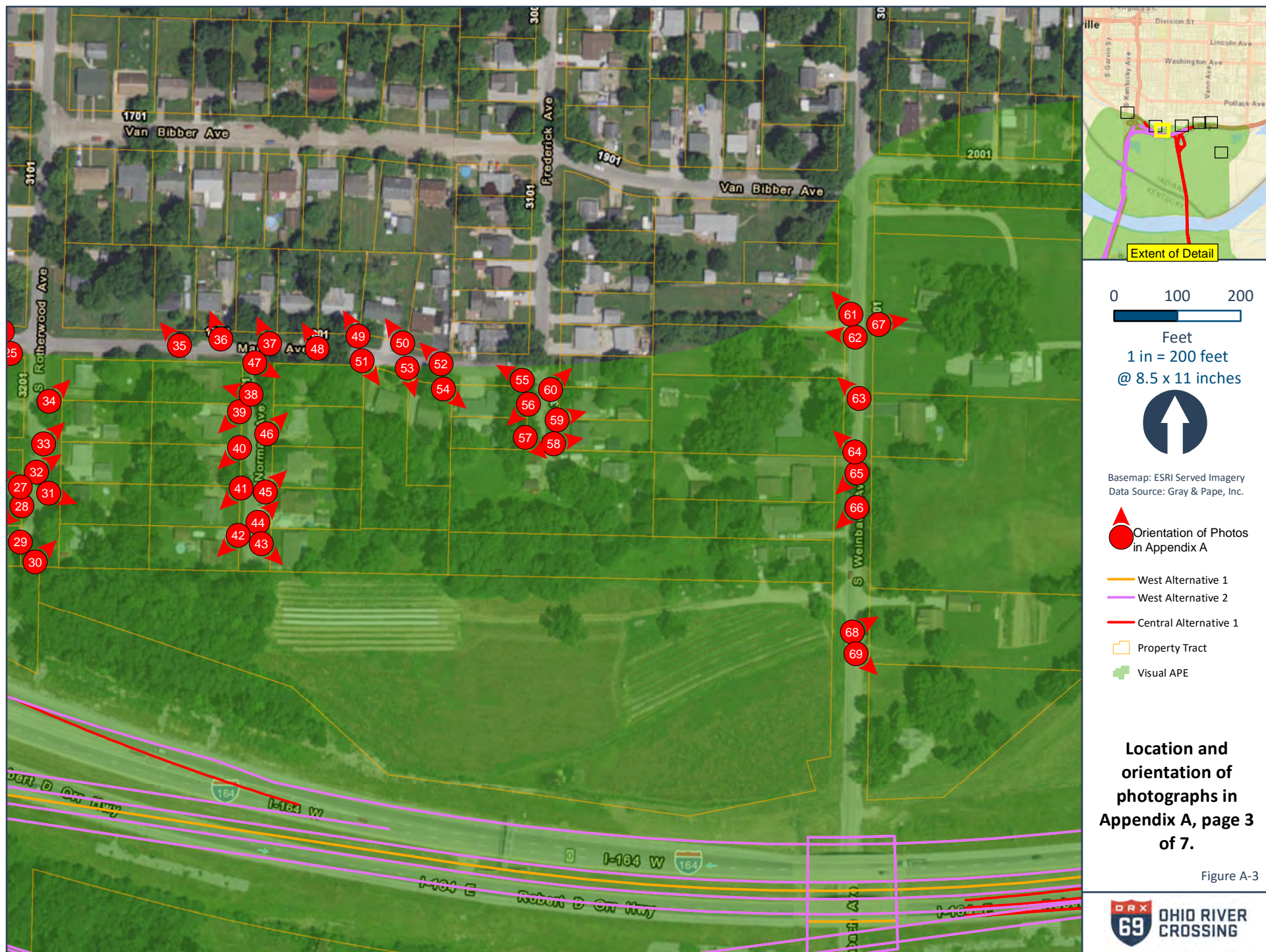
Vanderburgh County Assessor Website

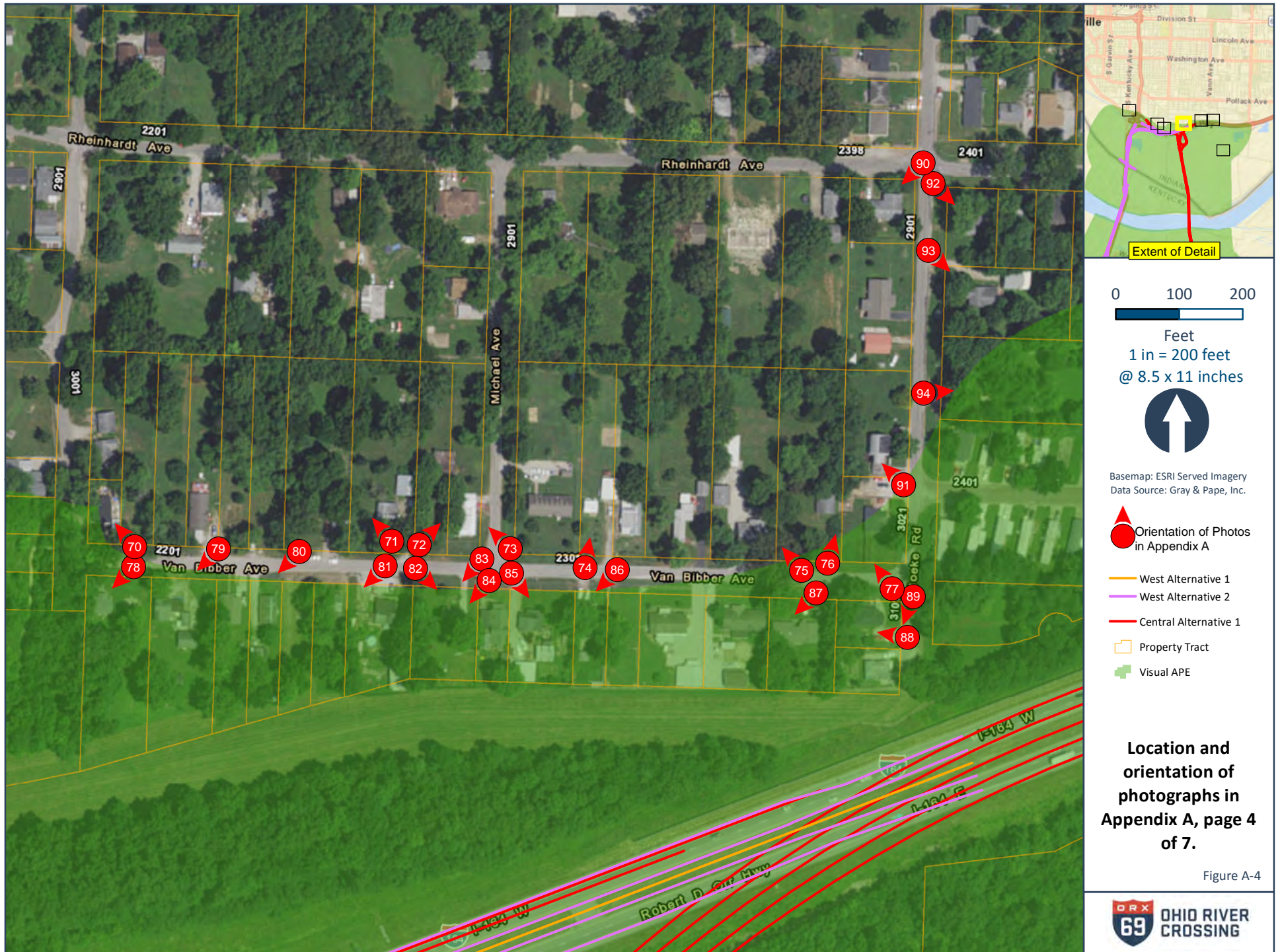
- 2017 www.vanderburghassessor.org. Accessed July – September 2017.

A PHOTO KEY AND PLATES











Location and orientation of photographs in Appendix A, page 5 of 7.

Figure A-5



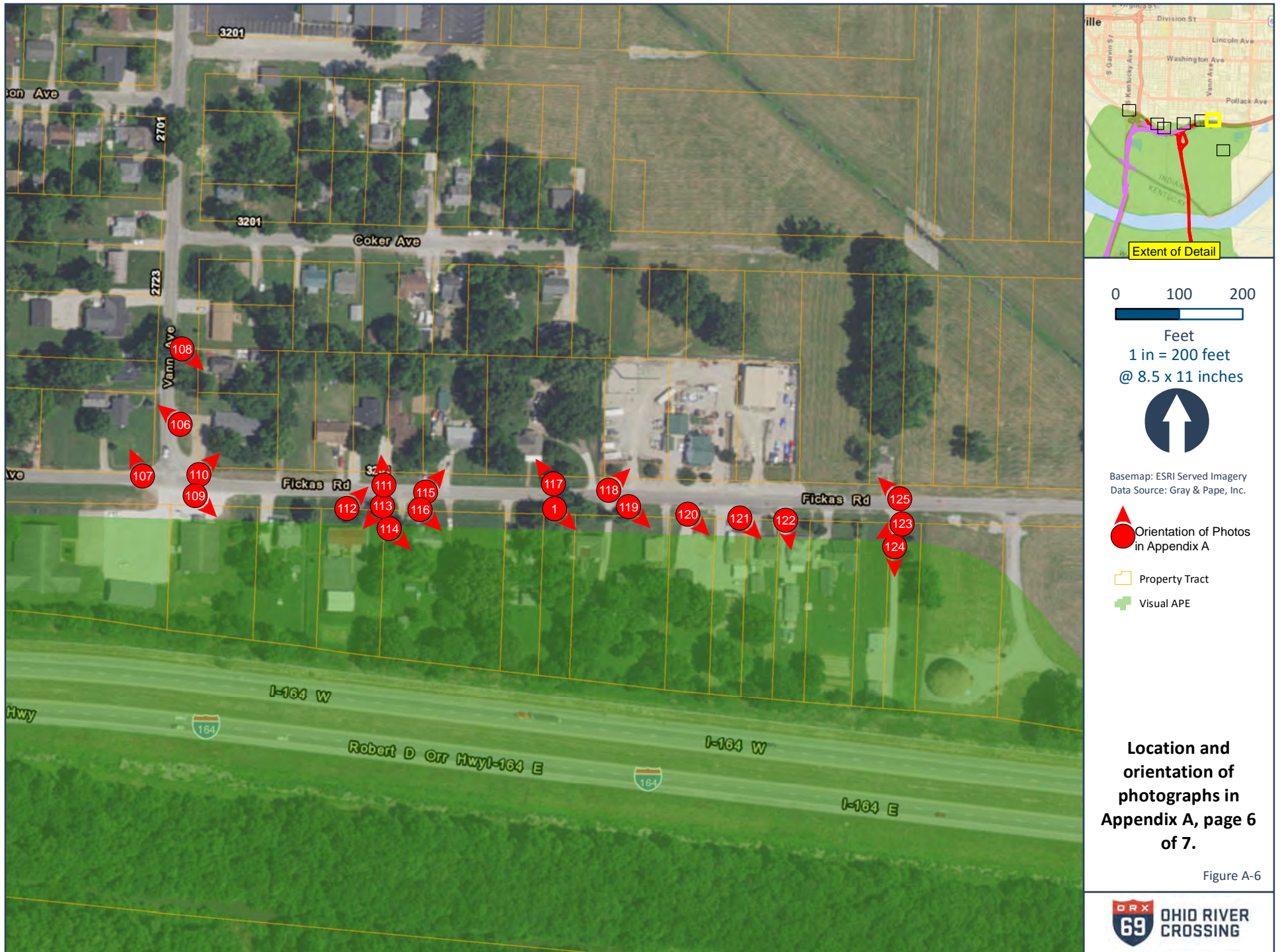






Plate A-1. 3401 Fickas Road, view to the southeast.



Plate A-2. Commercial building at 2700 S. Kentucky Avenue, view to the south.



Plate A-3. House at 2900 Eloise Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-4. House at 2902 Eloise Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-5. House at 1508–1512 Marbo Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-6. House at 1516 Marbo Avenue, view to the north.



Plate A-7. House at 1520 Marbo Avenue, view to the north.



Plate A-8. House at 1524 Marbo Avenue, view to the north.



Plate A-9. House at 1517 Marbo Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-10. House at 1521 Marbo Avenue, view to the south.



Plate A-11. House at 1525 Marbo Avenue, view to the south.



Plate A-12. House at 1529 Marbo Avenue, view to the south.



Plate A-13. House at 1531 Marbo Avenue, view to the south.



Plate A-14. House at 1601 Shelby Avenue, view to the east.



Plate A-15. House at 1604 Marbo Avenue, view to the north.



Plate A-16. House at 1608 Marbo Avenue, view to the north.



Plate A-17. House at 1614 Marbo Avenue, view to the north.



Plate A-18. House at 1601 Marbo Avenue, view to the west.



Plate A-19. House at 1605 Marbo Avenue, view to the south.



Plate A-20. House at 1609 Marbo Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-21. House at 1613 Marbo Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-22. House at 1617 Marbo Avenue, view to the south.



Plate A-23. House at 1621 Marbo Avenue, view to the south.



Plate A-24. House at 1625 Marbo Avenue, view to the south.



Plate A-25. House at 1629 Marbo Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-26. House at 3121 S. Rotherwood Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-27. House at 3213 S. Rotherwood Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-28. House at 3217 S. Rotherwood Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-29. House at 3221 S. Rotherwood Avenue, view to the west.



Plate A-30. House at 3222 S. Rotherwood Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-31. House at 3216 S. Rotherwood Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-32. House at 3212 S. Rotherwood Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-33. House at 3206 S. Rotherwood Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-34. House at 3200 S. Rotherwood Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-35. House at 1720 Marbo Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-36. House at 1726 Marbo Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-37. House at 1732 Marbo Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-38. House at 3201 S. Norman Avenue, view to the west.



Plate A-39. House at 3207 S. Norman Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-40. House at 3213 S. Norman Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-41. House at 3217 S. Norman Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-42. House at 3223 S. Norman Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-43. House at 3222 S. Norman Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-44. House at 3216 S. Norman Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-45. House at 3212 S. Norman Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-46. House at 3206 S. Norman Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-47. House at 3200 S. Norman Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-48. House at 1800 Marbo Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-49. House at 1806 Marbo Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-50. House at 1812 Marbo Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-51. House at 1813 Marbo Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-52. House at 1818 Marbo Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-53. House at 1819 Marbo Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-54. House at 1825 Marbo Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-55. House at 1824 Marbo Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-56. House at 3205 Frederick Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-57. House at 3208 Frederick Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-58. House at 3204 Frederick Avenue, view to the east.



Plate A-59. House at 3200 Frederick Avenue, view to the east.



Plate A-60. House at 3124 Frederick Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-61. House at 3113 S. Weinbach Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-62. House at 3117 S. Weinbach Avenue, view to the west.



Plate A-63. House at 3121 S. Weinbach Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-64. House at 3125 S. Weinbach Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-65. House at 3211 S. Weinbach Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-66. House at 3219 S. Weinbach Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-67. House at 3114 S. Weinbach Avenue, view to the east.



Plate A-68. House at 3320 S. Weinbach Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-69. House at 3328 S. Weinbach Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-70. House at 2200 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-71. House at 2224 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-72. House at 2232 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-73. House at 2242 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-74. House at 2312 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the north.



Plate A-75. House at 2316 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-76. House at 2324 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the north.



Plate A-77. House at 2336 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-78. House at 2201 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-79. House at 2207 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-80. House at 2219 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-81. House at 2225 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-82. House at 2233 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-83. House at 2243 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-84. House at 2247 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-85. House at 2301 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-86. House at 2309 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-87. House at 2333 Van Bibber Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-88. House at 3101 S. Boecke Road, view to the west.



Plate A-89. House at 3115 S. Boeckle Road, view to the southwest.



Plate A-90. House at 2341 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the southwest.



Plate A-91. House at 3015 S. Boecke Road, view to the northwest.



Plate A-92. House at 2401 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-93. House at 2912 S. Boeckle Road, view to the southeast.



Plate A-94. House at 2916 S. Boeckle Road, view to the east.



Plate A-95. Levee Place Mobile Home Park at Debbie Court, view to the southwest.



Plate A-96. Levee Place Mobile Home Park at Conrad Court, view to the southwest.



Plate A-97. House at 2714 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-98. House at 2800 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-99. House at 2810 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-100. House at 2826 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-101. House at 2900 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-102. House at 2920 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-103. House at 3000 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-104. House at 3008 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the northeast.



Plate A-105. House at 3100 Rheinhardt Avenue, view to the north.



Plate A-106. House at 2811 Vann Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-107. House at 2815 Vann Avenue, view to the northwest.



Plate A-108. House at 2812 Vann Avenue, view to the southeast.



Plate A-109. House at 3213 Fickas Road, view to the southeast.



Plate A-110. House at 3218 Fickas Road, view to the northeast.



Plate A-111. House at 3220 Fickas Road, view to the north.



Plate A-112. House at 3226 Fickas Road, view to the northeast.



Plate A-113. House at 3217 Fickas Road, view to the southwest.



Plate A-114. House at 3301 Fickas Road, view to the southeast.



Plate A-115. House at 3240 Fickas Road, view to the northeast.



Plate A-116. House at 3317 Fickas Road, view to the southeast.



Plate A-117. House at 3320 Fickas Road, view to the northeast.



Plate A-118. House at 3416 Fickas Road, view to the northeast.



Plate A-119. House at 3405 Fickas Road, view to the southeast.



Plate A-120. House at 3419 Fickas Road, view to the southeast.



Plate A-121. House at 3423 Fickas Road, view to the southeast.



Plate A-122. House at 3427 Fickas Road, view to the south-southeast.



Plate A-123. House at 3509 Fickas Road, view to the southwest.



Plate A-124. House at 3517 Fickas Road, view to the south.



Plate A-125. House at 3518 Fickas Road, view to the northwest.



Plate A-126. 3950 Fickas Road, view to the west.

B PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SURVEY FORMS

IHSSI (County Survey)



Survey Number: 163-196-51217

Rating: Contributing

Historic Name: House

Year Dataset Compiled: 1994

National Register File
Number: -

Survey County

County	Legal Township(s)	Quad Name(s)
Vanderburgh	Knight	Evansville South

Address: 3401 Fickas Rd.

City: Evansville

Location Notes: S side of Fickas between Vann and Jeanette

Coordinates

Easting	Northing
-	-

Common Name: -

Category: Building

Visible?: ☐Historic District?: ☐

Historic District Name: -

Ownership: private

Use: PresentResidence: ☒Commercial: ☐Vacant: ☐Other: ☐Other: ☐**Use: Past**Residence: ☒Commercial: ☐Vacant: ☐Other: ☐Other: ☐**Surveys/Legal Protections**National Register: ☐State Register: ☐Hoosier Homestead: ☐National Historic
Landmark: ☐Local Designation: ☐Protective
Covenants: ☐Other: ☐

Areas of Significance: VERNACULAR/CONSTRUCTION

Other Significance: -

Endangered: No

Explanation: -

Number of
Contributing 1
Resources:Number of
Non-
contributing -
Resources:

Environment: semi rural

Bibliography: -

Structure TypeBridge: ☐Cemetery: ☐Other: ☒

Time Period(s): c. 1900

Condition: Fair

Year Demolished: -

Integrity: Slightly Altered

Date Moved: -

Alterations: -

Style: Double-Pen

Type/Vernacular: -

Architect/Builder	Architectural Firm	Affiliation
-	-	-
Replacement		
Windows: <input type="checkbox"/>	Roof: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Description: part of foundation	
Additions		
Siding: <input type="checkbox"/>	Wings: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Removals: gutted and remodelled		
Stories		
1: <input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/>		2 1/2: <input type="checkbox"/>
Plan		
Rectangular: <input type="checkbox"/>	Polygonal: <input type="checkbox"/>	
L: <input type="checkbox"/>	T: <input type="checkbox"/>	X: <input type="checkbox"/>
Irregular: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Description: split level
Depth		
Single-Pile: <input type="checkbox"/>	Double-Pile: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Irregular/Massed: <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Number of Bays:	-	
Foundation:	CONCRETE BLOCK: Plain Faced	
Foundation Description:	-	
Walls Description:	-	
Other Walls:	-	
Roof		
Side-Gable: <input type="checkbox"/>	Front-Gable: <input type="checkbox"/>	Cross-Gable: <input type="checkbox"/>
Hip: <input type="checkbox"/>	Pyramidal: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mansard: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Description: gable end	
Material: -		
Features: w/R wing, gable F addition		
Porches		
Front: <input type="checkbox"/>	Side: <input type="checkbox"/>	Back: <input type="checkbox"/>
Notes: gable F, off F of house, encl F entr, 2 sq wood pillars at corner, R shed		
Openings:	1 F entr, (orig 2? tall window next to door) 3 R entr (2 basement 1 1st floor level), windows 1/1 (old and new)	

Interior: -

Outbuildings: -

Notes: -

Statement of Significance: Porches Cont: roof porched over basement entr, undressed lumber.
typical turn of the century house

Architectural Description: -

2.0.1 © 2007 DNR-DHPA. All rights reserved.

C CORRESPONDENCE, MAY 6, 2017



MEMORANDUM

To: Anuradha Kumar, INDOT and David Waldner, KYTC

From: Beth McCord, Gray & Pape, Inc.

Date: May 6, 2017

Subject: Approach to Re-establishment of Section 106 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area within which a project may directly, indirectly or cumulatively affect historic properties. Since the project and the conditions have changed since the APE was established for the 2004 I-69 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the APE methodology was examined to determine if it was still applicable for the current project. This memo reviews the previous methodology and proposes an updated methodology for defining the APE for aboveground resources. (The APE for archaeological resources is proposed to utilize the same approach and would be based on the project right-of-way or locations of ground disturbance for the preferred alternative.)

Previous studies used two different approaches to define the APE for above ground resources and these methods differed by state:

- In Indiana, the APE for alternatives passing through new terrain was one mile from the centerline except for proposed (or possible) raised sections where the APE extended to one mile plus 1,500 feet on either side of the centerline. For alternatives using existing I-69 (formerly I-164), the APE was 1,000 feet on either side of the centerline.
- In Kentucky, the APE was defined by the project viewshed. The viewshed was created using ArcView with the Spatial Analyst extension and United States Geological Survey (USGS) Digital Elevation Models (DEMs). The viewsheds for alternatives were generated from a series of points along the centerlines set at 100-foot intervals. The observation points were given a height above the existing ground level of 6.56 feet. The model calculated the viewshed for each point by identifying the ground elevation of the point based upon the DEM and adding the observation height, then scanned the horizon based on the DEM elevations and assigned values of visible or not visible to the grid points on the DEM. This analysis did not account for any vegetative or man-made obstructions that had the potential to obscure the visibility of some areas. It also did not account for the curvature of the earth.

Gray & Pape proposes an updated methodology for defining the APE. To be consistent across the project and reduce potential confusion among consulting parties by having different methods applied in each state, it is proposed that the project use a single approach to define the APE for aboveground resources in both states. This proposed approach will be a hybrid of the previous methods and will still define an appropriate geographic area where the project may affect the character or use of historic properties:

- For alternatives using existing roadways, including I-69 (in both states) and US 41 in Kentucky, the APE will be 1,000 feet from the centerline of the existing roadway (2,000 feet total).
- For areas of new terrain, the APE will be defined by creating an ArcView GIS viewshed model, using the same criteria previously applied in Kentucky. The viewshed will be capped at one-mile to avoid an overly large viewshed associated with the new Ohio River bridge. In addition, due to the presence of the two existing US 41 bridges, the addition of a new bridge in this area would likely not introduce a dramatic change in the viewshed. The APE will be modified by on-site conditions that might warrant narrowing the APE due to existing vegetation or man-made obstructions that are not accounted for in the viewshed model.
- For sections of roadway that are proposed to (or may possibly) be raised from their existing elevation, such as at an interchange or where new roadway may be built on fill, the APE will be expanded. This additional area will buffer potential views to these raised areas.
 - In areas of new terrain, the APE will be extended an additional 1,500 feet from either side of the limit established by the viewshed model.
 - In areas using existing roadways, the APE will be extended an additional 1,000 feet, for a total of 2,000 feet, from either side of the centerline.
- In all cases, the APE will be modified by on-site conditions that might warrant narrowing the APE due to visual intrusions or expansion to encompass complete boundaries of already identified historic properties and/or historic districts.

If INDOT and KYTC find this methodology acceptable, we will propose the APE methodology at the consulting parties meeting on May 16th. This APE methodology will be applied to the DEIS Alternatives determined through Level 1 screening.

D CORRESPONDENCE, JUNE 13, 2017



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology · 402 W. Washington Street, W274 · Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 · Fax 317-232-0693 · dhpa@dnr.IN.gov · www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



June 13, 2017

Beth McCord
Midwest Regional Manager
Gray & Pape, Inc.
5807 North Post Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46216

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration ("FHWA")

Re: April 25, 2017, early coordination letter, May 6 "Approach to Re-establishment of Section 106 Area of Potential Effect," minutes of the first Section 106 consulting party meeting on May 16, and PowerPoint slides from the May 16 meeting, for the proposed I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project, for the proposed I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project in Vanderburgh and Warrick counties in Indiana and Henderson County, Kentucky (INDOT Des. No. 1601700; DHPA No. 20756)

Dear Ms. McCord:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321, *et seq.*) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the Indiana Department of Transportation's letter of April 25, 2017, and your e-mail messages of May 12, 2017, and June 9, 2017.

CONSULTING PARTIES

The only other party that we think should be invited to participate in the Section 106 review of this federal undertaking is the Board of Commissioners of Warrick County, Indiana. It appears that one of the alternatives under consideration would enter Warrick County near the Ohio River.

MINUTES OF THE MAY 16, 2017, CONSULTING PARTIES MEETING

We are not sure why the East Corridor is being considered. As one participant in the Interagency Advisory Committee Meeting earlier this year noted, the East Corridor is a considerable distance from downtown Evansville, calling into question its utility for local traffic. Furthermore, in this office's October 23, 2003, letter to FHWA on the September 3, 2003, "Preliminary Finding of Effects" for a very similar corridor in what was then being called the "I-69 Evansville, Indiana to Henderson, Kentucky Project," the Indiana SHPO staff offered the following comment that is pertinent to the East Corridor today:

In terms of archaeology, one concern includes the effect of visual and noise impact to **Angel Mounds State Historic Site in southeastern Vanderburgh County and southwestern Warrick County**. At a National Historic Landmark such as this, these effects could detract from a visual and aesthetic experience of the site. Another concern is the potential effect of a bridge (Alternative 3), not only visually and by noise, but any potential river or water erosion it may cause to Three Mile Island (that affords some protection to the Angel Mounds property) or the Angel Mounds State Historic Site itself. There have been problems with damage caused by erosion at the site.

Angel Mounds, unlike many archaeological sites, has above-ground features that are readily visible and available for public education and enjoyment. Preservation *in situ* is essential, as is, we believe, preservation of the qualities of the setting that contribute to the understanding and appreciation of this highly significant archaeological resource.

Building an elevated interstate highway immediately to the east of Angel Mounds would have long-term and dramatic adverse impacts that should be avoided.

APPROACH TO RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SECTION 106 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

As the consultant team mentioned during the May 16 consulting parties meeting, both US 41 bridges (northbound bridge built in 1932 and southbound bridge built in 1965) are old enough and probably significant enough to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The consultant team also said that the construction of a new I-69 bridge probably would lead to the demolition of one or both of the US 41 bridges. One historic, Kentucky-Indiana bridge already has been demolished in recent years, the 1929 Milton-Madison Bridge. Aside from the obvious Section 106 issues involved in proposing the demolition of one or both US 41 bridges, we recommend that consideration be given to the impact on motorists who are unwilling or unable to drive at interstate highway speeds and to drivers of motor vehicles and trailers that should not be driven on an interstate highway because of their size or instability or the nature of their load. Elimination of both of the US 41 bridges in favor of only a new I-69 bridge could drastically limit the mobility of certain segments of the population and business community.

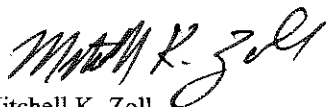
Furthermore, most of the historic districts within Evansville are east or southeast of downtown, and they are among Evansville's oldest neighborhoods and some of the closest to the north end of the existing US 41 bridges. We think it is foreseeable that many of the motorists who would not want to, or should not, drive on an interstate highway would come from those districts. We think it would be appropriate to take this factor into consideration in delineating the area of potential effects ("APE"), as well as in assessing effects on historic properties for Section 106 purposes and in analyzing social, economic, and transportation impacts for NEPA purposes even if, as the APE approach document suggests, "due to the presence of two existing US 41 bridges, the addition of a new bridge in this area would likely not introduce a dramatic change in the viewshed."

Otherwise, we are satisfied with the proposed approach for re-establishing the APE.

If you have questions about archaeological issues, please contact Wade Tharp at (317) 232-1650 or wtharp1@dnr.IN.gov. Questions about buildings or structures should be directed to John Carr at (317) 233-1949 or jcarr@dnr.IN.gov.

In all future correspondence regarding I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project between Evansville, Indiana, and Henderson, Kentucky, please refer to DHPA No. 20756.

Very truly yours,



Mitchell K. Zoll
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MKZ:JLC:jlc

emc: Michelle Allen, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Duane Thomas, Federal Highway Administration, Kentucky Division
Janelle Lemon, INDOT Project Manager, Indiana Department of Transportation
Laura Hilden, Indiana Department of Transportation, Environmental Services
David Waldner, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Environmental Services Division
Anuradha Kumar, Indiana Department of Transportation, Cultural Resources Office
Shaun Miller, Indiana Department of Transportation, Cultural Resources Office
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation, Cultural Resources Office
Shirley Clark, Indiana Department of Transportation, Environmental Services
Daniel Prevost, Parsons
Beth McCord, Gray & Pape, Inc.
Vergil Noble, PhD, RPA, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska
Mike Linderman, Angel Mounds State Historic Site
Christie Stanifer, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife
Craig Potts, State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council
Mitchell Zoll, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Chad Slider, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Wade Tharp, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
John Carr, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

E CORRESPONDENCE, AUGUST 28, 2017



August 28, 2017

Mitch Zoll

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

402 W. Washington St., W274

Indianapolis, IN 46204

Re: June 13, 2017 Response on APE, I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project (INDOT Des. No. 1601700, DHPA No. 20756)

Dear Mr. Zoll,

Thank you for your comments on the project approach to re-establish the Section 106 Area of Potential Effects (APE). We would like to address two concerns you raised in your letter dated June 13, 2017.

First you recommended, “that consideration be given to the impact on motorists who are unwilling or unable to drive at interstate highway speeds and to drivers of motor vehicles and trailers that should not be driven on an interstate highway because of their size or instability or the nature of their load. Elimination of both of the US 41 bridges in favor of only a new I-69 bridge could drastically limit the mobility of certain segments of the population and business community.” Your comment appears to be related to traffic service, but also to social impacts under the NEPA process. The socioeconomic studies will evaluate if the mobility of segments of population will be impacted by this project. Depending on the outcome of these studies, and if warranted, we will consider expanding or defining a new APE for Section 106 cultural resources studies.

Your second concern was whether motorists who would not want to, or should not, drive on an interstate highway would come from the historic districts within Evansville. “We think it would be appropriate to take this factor into consideration in delineating the area of potential effects

EVANSVILLE PROJECT OFFICE

320 Eagle Crest Drive, Suite C, Evansville, IN 47715

P/ 888-515-9756 **E/** info@I69OhioRiverCrossing.com

HENDERSON PROJECT OFFICE

1970 Barrett Court, Suite 100, Henderson, KY 42420

P/ 888-515-9756 **E/** info@I69OhioRiverCrossing.com



("APE"), as well as in assessing effects on historic properties for Section 106 purposes and in analyzing social, economic, and transportation impacts for NEPA purposes." Traffic modeling will be conducted during the NEPA process. Should data indicate the traffic in historic districts will be altered by the project, we will further consider expanding or defining a new APE for Section 106 studies.

We are currently updating the APE based upon the methods outlined in the Approach to Re-establishment of Section 106 Area of Potential Effect letter dated May 6, 2017 for the corridors that will be carried forward into the Environmental Impact Statement. The updated mapping will be sent to your office prior to the submission of the cultural resource reports. As the project moves forward and more data is available, we will continue to consider revisions to the APE. We look forward to your comments.

Sincerely,



Beth McCord

Gray & Pape, Inc.

bmccord@graypape.com

(317) 541-8200

EVANSVILLE PROJECT OFFICE

320 Eagle Crest Drive, Suite C, Evansville, IN 47715

P/ 888-515-9756 **E/** info@I69OhioRiverCrossing.com

HENDERSON PROJECT OFFICE

1970 Barrett Court, Suite 100, Henderson, KY 42420

P/ 888-515-9756 **E/** info@I69OhioRiverCrossing.com



F CORRESPONDENCE, F SEPTEMBER 26, 2017



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology · 402 W. Washington Street, W274 · Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 · Fax 317-232-0693 · dhpa@dnr.IN.gov · www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



September 26, 2017

Beth McCord
I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project Team
c/o Gray & Pape, Inc.
5807 North Post Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46216

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: Your August 28, 2017, letter to the Indiana SHPO staff and your August 31, 2017, e-mail to all consulting parties for the proposed I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project in Vanderburgh and Warrick counties Indiana and in Henderson County, Kentucky (INDOT Des. No. 1601700; DHPA No. 20756)

Dear Ms. McCord:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321, *et seq.*) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer has reviewed your letter of August 28 and your e-mail message of August 31, responding to concerns we had raised about the project's impact on cross-river mobility and about the proposed, Section 106 area of potential effects in our June 13, 2017, letter.

We want to clarify that our June 13 comments on mobility and on the APE were triggered specifically by statements made by I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project Team indicating it is possible that *both* of the existing (and potentially historic) US 41 bridges crossing the Ohio River south of Evansville might be removed after the new I-69 bridge or bridges are built. We appreciated the Project Team's candor, and we thought it best to express our concerns earlier, rather than later. We see the two concerns raised in our June 13 letter as being closely related. Furthermore, the Section 106 connection to those concerns lies in 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(a)(1) and § 800.16(d) language regarding the APE, in the § 800.5(a)(1) criteria of adverse effect, and in one of the non-exclusive examples of an adverse effect found in § 800.5(a)(2)(iv): "Change of the character of the property's use" However, if either of the existing US 41 bridges would remain in place for the foreseeable future after the I-69 crossing is completed and would continue to be open to most kinds of vehicular traffic, then we think the remaining US 41 bridge probably would provide a sufficient alternative to I-69, such that the project's impacts on public mobility or on the desirability and livability of historic districts (or other historic properties) in Evansville that are near the north approach to the existing US 41 bridges would be minimal.

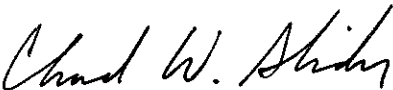
Having met with FHWA and INDOT staff members on June 28, 2017, to discuss our concerns, we realize that attempting to include within the APE areas outside the viewshed of the project area that might be indirectly affected by the removal of both US 41 bridges would be speculative at this time.

We are hopeful that if the preferred alternative ultimately includes removal of both US 41 bridges, the traffic modeling and socio-economic analysis that are performed for NEPA purposes will provide the data needed to determine whether areas of Evansville that may include historic properties, such as historic districts, could be indirectly affected by the project, which could justify expanding the APE. We ask that when such data is analyzed by the Project Team, care be taken to view it through both NEPA and Section 106 lenses.

If you have questions about archaeological issues, please contact Wade Tharp at (317) 232-1650 or wtharp1@dnr.IN.gov. Questions about buildings or structures should be directed to John Carr at (317) 233-1949 or jcarr@dnr.IN.gov.

In all future correspondence regarding I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project between Evansville, Indiana, and Henderson, Kentucky (INDOT Des. No. 1601700), please continue to refer to DHPA No. 20756.

Very truly yours,



Mitchell K. Zoll
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MKZ:JLC:jlc

emc: Michelle Allen, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Duane Thomas, Federal Highway Administration, Kentucky Division
Janelle Lemon, INDOT Project Manager, Indiana Department of Transportation
Laura Hilden, Indiana Department of Transportation, Environmental Services
David Waldner, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Environmental Services Division
Anuradha Kumar, Indiana Department of Transportation, Cultural Resources Office
Shaun Miller, Indiana Department of Transportation, Cultural Resources Office
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation, Cultural Resources Office
Shirley Clark, Indiana Department of Transportation, Environmental Services
Daniel Prevost, Parsons
Beth McCord, Gray & Pape, Inc.
Vergil Noble, PhD, RPA, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska
Mike Linderman, Angel Mounds State Historic Site
Christie Stanifer, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife
Craig Potts, State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council
Mitchell Zoll, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Chad Slider, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Wade Tharp, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
John Carr, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

G CORRESPONDENCE, JUNE 29, 2017



MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

REGINA STIVERS
DEPUTY SECRETARY

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
& STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER

June 29, 2017

Mr. David M. Waldner, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Analysis
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
200 Mero Street, 5th Floor
Frankfort, KY 40622

Re: Review for Above-ground Resources Only
I-69 Ohio River Crossing
Approach to Re-establishment of Section 106 Area of Potential Effect

Dear Mr. Waldner:

Thank you for your submission of the Memorandum concerning the above-listed project. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U. S. C. Sec. 470f) and implementing regulations at 36 C. F. R. Part 800, the Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO) received for review and comment information regarding the methods by which the Area of Potential Effect (APE) will be established for the Section 106 process. We understand that Indiana and Kentucky different ways of determining the APE in the 2002 study and appreciate that Gray & Pape is proposing a consistent methodology across the entire project. We concur that the method by which Gray & Pape are proposing to define the APE for the above-listed project is appropriate.

We look forward to further collaboration on this project. If you have any questions please contact Amanda Kincaid of my staff at 502.564.7005, ext. 4562.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts,
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

CP: agk #48990
cc: Amanda Abner (KYTC-DEA)



KentuckyUnbridledSpirit.com

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D

