

APPENDIX L-2B

History/Architecture Survey for Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky (Volume 2 of 2)

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.

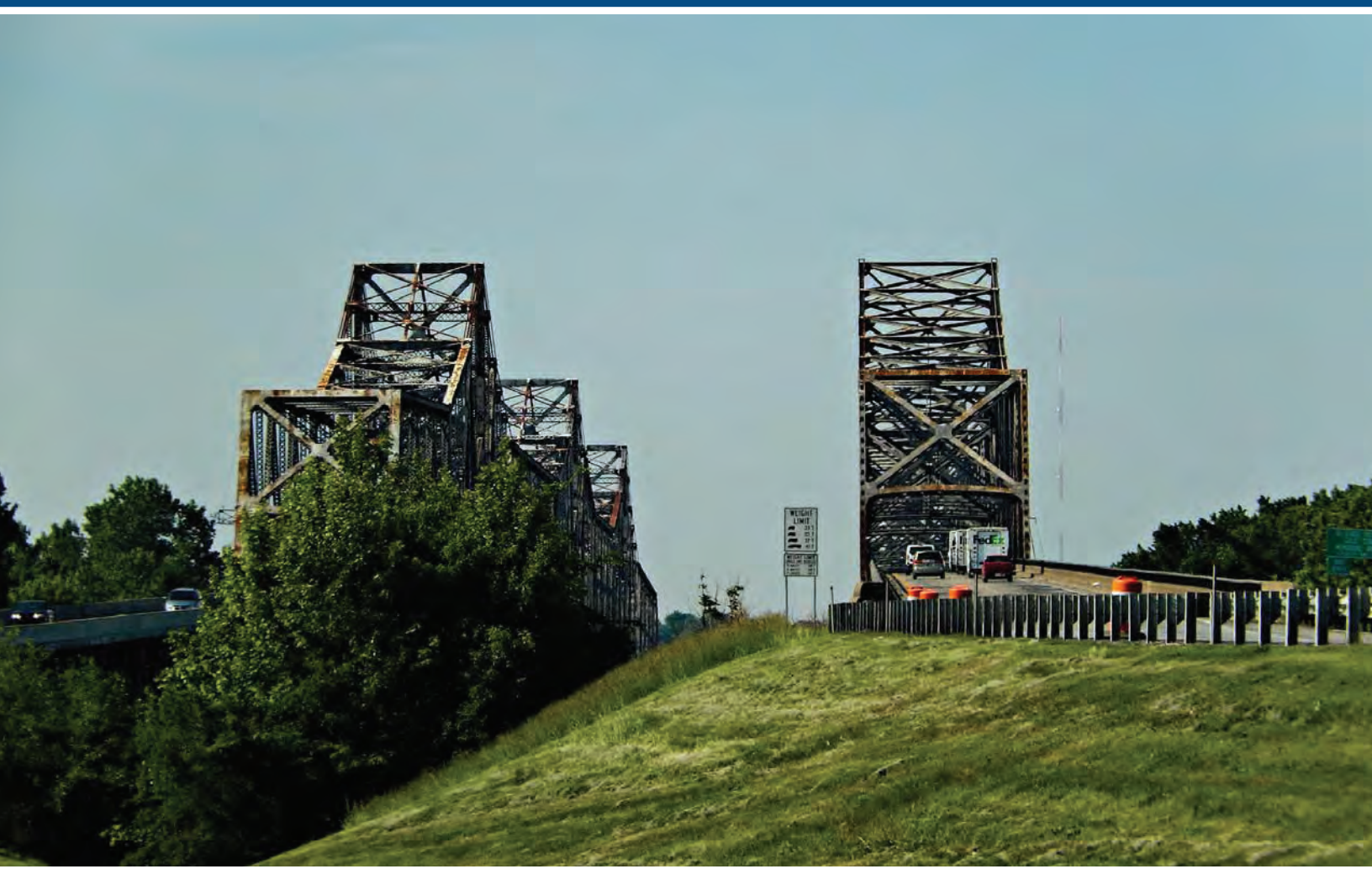
DECEMBER 7, 2017

ORX

69

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY FOR HENDERSON, HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY VOLUME 2

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





OHIO RIVER CROSSING

History/Architecture Survey for Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky Volume 2

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

December 7, 2017

Prepared by:
Gray & Pape, Inc.



TABLE OF CONTENTS – VOLUME 2

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTIONSEE VOLUME 1

CHAPTER 2 – PROJECT METHODSSEE VOLUME 1

CHAPTER 3 – CULTURAL OVERVIEW OF THE VISUAL APESEE VOLUME 1

CHAPTER 4 – PROJECT RESULTS

For the preceeding potion of Chapter 4 see Volume 1

4.3.338	743 Comanche Drive (KHC Survey# HE-651)	4-393
4.3.339	2157 Locust Drive (KHC Survey# HE-652).....	4-394
4.3.340	2156 Locust Drive (KHC Survey# HE-653).....	4-395
4.3.341	2153 Locust Drive (KHC Survey# HE-654).....	4-396
4.3.342	2138 Locust Drive (KHC Survey# HE-655).....	4-397
4.3.343	205 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-656).....	4-398
4.3.344	207 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-657).....	4-399
4.3.345	213 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-658).....	4-400
4.3.346	217 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-659).....	4-401
4.3.347	221 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-660).....	4-402
4.3.348	225 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-661).....	4-403
4.3.349	229 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-662).....	4-404
4.3.350	2104 Locust Drive (KHC Survey# HE-663).....	4-405
4.3.351	2100 Locust Drive (KHC Survey# HE-664).....	4-406
4.3.352	210 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-665).....	4-407
4.3.353	214 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-666).....	4-408
4.3.354	2107 Rice Lane (KHC Survey# HE-667)	4-409
4.3.355	2026 Rice Lane (KHC Survey# HE-668)	4-410
4.3.356	216 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-669).....	4-411
4.3.357	220 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-670).....	4-412
4.3.358	224 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-671).....	4-413
4.3.359	228 Rooney Drive (KHC Survey# HE-672).....	4-414

4.3.360	2120 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-673).....	4-415
4.3.361	2118 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-674).....	4-416
4.3.362	2112 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-675).....	4-417
4.3.363	2110 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-676).....	4-418
4.3.364	2106 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-677).....	4-419
4.3.365	2104 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-678).....	4-420
4.3.366	2027 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-679).....	4-421
4.3.367	109 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-680).....	4-422
4.3.368	115 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-681).....	4-423
4.3.369	121 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-682).....	4-424
4.3.370	127 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-683).....	4-425
4.3.371	133 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-684).....	4-426
4.3.372	139 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-685).....	4-427
4.3.373	145 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-686).....	4-428
4.3.374	2015 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-687).....	4-429
4.3.375	2021 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-688).....	4-430
4.3.376	108 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-689).....	4-431
4.3.377	114 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-690).....	4-432
4.3.378	120 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-691).....	4-433
4.3.379	126 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-692).....	4-434
4.3.380	132 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-693).....	4-435
4.3.381	138 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-694).....	4-436
4.3.382	144 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-695).....	4-437
4.3.383	156 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-696).....	4-438
4.3.384	162 Villa Drive (KHC Survey# HE-697).....	4-439
4.3.385	2026 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-698).....	4-440
4.3.386	2022 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-699).....	4-441
4.3.387	2000 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-700).....	4-442
4.3.388	1938 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-701).....	4-443
4.3.389	1936 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-702).....	4-444
4.3.390	1817 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-703).....	4-445
4.3.391	2 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-704)	4-446
4.3.392	4 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-705)	4-447
4.3.393	6 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-706)	4-448
4.3.394	321 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-707)	4-449
4.3.395	327 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-708)	4-450

4.3.396	333 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-709)	4-451
4.3.397	339 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-710)	4-452
4.3.398	344 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-711)	4-453
4.3.399	1 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-712)	4-454
4.3.400	3 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-713)	4-455
4.3.401	5 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-714)	4-456
4.3.402	324 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-715)	4-457
4.3.403	332 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-716)	4-458
4.3.404	338 Barnett Drive (KHC Survey# HE-717)	4-459
4.3.405	Henderson Municipal Golf Course at 1801 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-718)	4-460
4.3.406	1716 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-719).....	4-461
4.3.407	317 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-720).....	4-462
4.3.408	321 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-721).....	4-463
4.3.409	327 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-722).....	4-464
4.3.410	333 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-723).....	4-465
4.3.411	339 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-724).....	4-466
4.3.412	345 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-725).....	4-467
4.3.413	351 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-726).....	4-468
4.3.414	350 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-727).....	4-469
4.3.415	320 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-728).....	4-470
4.3.416	326 Hi-Y Drive (KHC Survey# HE-729).....	4-471
4.3.417	332 Hi Y-Drive (KHC Survey# HE-730).....	4-472
4.3.418	338 Hi Y-Drive (KHC Survey# HE-731).....	4-473
4.3.419	346 Hi Y- Drive (KHC Survey# HE-732).....	4-474
4.3.420	1712 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-733).....	4-475
4.3.421	1708 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-734).....	4-476
4.3.422	1704 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-735).....	4-477
4.3.423	1700 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-736).....	4-478
4.3.424	315 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-737)	4-479
4.3.425	319 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-738)	4-480
4.3.426	325 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-739)	4-481
4.3.427	327 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-740)	4-482
4.3.428	329 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-741)	4-483
4.3.429	333 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-742)	4-484
4.3.430	337 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-743)	4-485

4.3.431	339 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-744)	4-486
4.3.432	343 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-745)	4-487
4.3.433	347 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-746)	4-488
4.3.434	1709 N. Green Street (KHC Survey# HE-747)	4-489
4.3.435	1711 N. Green Street (KHC Survey# HE-748)	4-490
4.3.436	1725 N. Green Street (KHC Survey# HE-749)	4-491
4.3.437	1731 N. Green Street (KHC Survey# HE-750)	4-492
4.3.438	1737 N. Green Street (KHC Survey# HE-751)	4-493
4.3.439	1749 N. Green Street (KHC Survey# HE-752)	4-494
4.3.440	1755 N. Green Street (KHC Survey# HE-753)	4-495
4.3.441	1761 N. Green Street (KHC Survey# HE-754)	4-496
4.3.442	1785 N. Green Street (KHC Survey# HE-755)	4-497
4.3.443	1618 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-756).....	4-498
4.3.444	316 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-757)	4-499
4.3.445	330 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-758)	4-500
4.3.446	346 Elk Street (KHC Survey# HE-759)	4-501
4.3.447	1610 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-760).....	4-502
4.3.448	1608 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-761).....	4-503
4.3.449	1604 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-762).....	4-504
4.3.450	313 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-763)	4-505
4.3.451	323 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-764)	4-506
4.3.452	331 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-765)	4-507
4.3.453	308 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-766)	4-508
4.3.454	312 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-767)	4-509
4.3.455	322 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-768)	4-510
4.3.456	328 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-769)	4-511
4.3.457	336 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-770)	4-512
4.3.458	338 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-771)	4-513
4.3.459	342 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-772)	4-514
4.3.460	1516 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-773).....	4-515
4.3.461	1508 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-774).....	4-516
4.3.462	1502 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-775).....	4-517
4.3.463	1500 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-776).....	4-518
4.3.464	307 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-777).....	4-519
4.3.465	309 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-778).....	4-520
4.3.466	311 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-779).....	4-521

4.3.467	313 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-780).....	4-522
4.3.468	315 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-781).....	4-523
4.3.469	317 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-782).....	4-524
4.3.470	319 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-783).....	4-525
4.3.471	304 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-784).....	4-526
4.3.472	308 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-785).....	4-527
4.3.473	1412 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-786).....	4-528
4.3.474	1406 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-787).....	4-529
4.3.475	1400 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-788).....	4-530
4.3.476	305 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-789).....	4-531
4.3.477	315 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-790).....	4-532
4.3.478	323 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-791).....	4-533
4.3.479	325 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-792).....	4-534
4.3.480	333 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-793).....	4-535
4.3.481	1322 N. Elm Street (KHC Survey# HE-794).....	4-536
4.3.482	308 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-795).....	4-537
4.3.483	310 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-796).....	4-538
4.3.484	312 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-797).....	4-539
4.3.485	314 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-798).....	4-540
4.3.486	411 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-799).....	4-541
4.3.487	415 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-800).....	4-542
4.3.488	419 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-801).....	4-543
4.3.489	501 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-802).....	4-544
4.3.490	505 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-803).....	4-545
4.3.491	507 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-804).....	4-546
4.3.492	509 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-805).....	4-547
4.3.493	420 Herron Avenue, Building 1 (KHC Survey# HE-806)	4-548
4.3.494	420 Herron Avenue, Building 2 (KHC Survey# HE-807)	4-549
4.3.495	420 Herron Avenue, Building 3 (KHC Survey# HE-808)	4-550
4.3.496	420 Herron Avenue, Building 4 (KHC Survey# HE-809)	4-551
4.3.497	500 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-810).....	4-552
4.3.498	504 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-811).....	4-553
4.3.499	508 Herron Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-812).....	4-554
4.3.500	511 14th Street (KHC Survey# HE-813).....	4-555
4.3.501	603 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-814)	4-556
4.3.502	604 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-815)	4-557

4.3.503	611 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-816)	4-558
4.3.504	612 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-817)	4-559
4.3.505	619 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-818)	4-560
4.3.506	620 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-819)	4-561
4.3.507	627 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-820)	4-562
4.3.508	628 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-821)	4-563
4.3.509	635 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-822)	4-564
4.3.510	636 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-823)	4-565
4.3.511	643 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-824)	4-566
4.3.512	644 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-825)	4-567
4.3.513	651 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-826)	4-568
4.3.514	652 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-827)	4-569
4.3.515	659 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-828)	4-570
4.3.516	660 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-829)	4-571
4.3.517	703 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-830)	4-572
4.3.518	717 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-831)	4-573
4.3.519	722 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-832)	4-574
4.3.520	725 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-833)	4-575
4.3.521	730 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-834)	4-576
4.3.522	733 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-835)	4-577
4.3.523	738 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-836)	4-578
4.3.524	741 Richardson Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-837)	4-579
4.3.525	Kimsey Lane	4-580
4.3.526	2351 Dundee Drive (KHC Survey# HE-838)	4-581
4.3.527	1140 Taransay Drive (KHC Survey# HE-839)	4-582
4.3.528	1142 Taransay Drive (KHC Survey# HE-840)	4-583
4.3.529	1152 Taransay Drive (KHC Survey# HE-841)	4-584
4.3.530	8412 Green River Road (KHC Survey# HE-842).....	4-585
4.3.531	3735 Melody Lane (KHC Survey# HE-843)	4-586
4.3.532	3813 Melody Lane (KHC Survey# HE-844)	4-587
4.3.533	4116 Melody Lane (KHC Survey# HE-845)	4-588
4.3.534	4125 Melody Lane (KHC Survey# HE-846)	4-589
4.3.535	3537 US 60 (KHC Survey# HE-847)	4-590
4.3.536	1303 Kimsey Lane (KHC Survey# HE-848)	4-591
4.3.537	Barn along Kimsey Lane (KHC Survey# HE-849)	4-592
4.3.538	8805 Larue Road (KHC Survey# HE-850).....	4-593

4.3.539	8781 Larue Road (KHC Survey# HE-851).....	4-594
4.3.540	8207 Larue Road (KHC Survey# HE-852).....	4-595
4.3.541	1213 5th Street (KHC Survey# HE-853).....	4-596
4.3.542	1321 2nd Street (KHC Survey# HE-854)	4-597
4.3.543	1707 2nd Street (KHC Survey# HE-855)	4-598
4.3.544	1713 Short First Street (KHC Survey# HE-856).....	4-599
4.3.545	1717 Short First Street (KHC Survey# HE-857).....	4-600
4.3.546	1712 Short First Street (KHC Survey# HE-858).....	4-601
4.3.547	1716 Short First Street (KHC Survey# HE-859).....	4-602
4.3.548	1720 Short First Street (KHC Survey# HE-860).....	4-603
4.3.549	118 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-861).....	4-604
4.3.550	110 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-862).....	4-605
4.3.551	106 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-863).....	4-606
4.3.552	102 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-864).....	4-607
4.3.553	38 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-865).....	4-608
4.3.554	36 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-866).....	4-609
4.3.555	30 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-867).....	4-610
4.3.556	26 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-868).....	4-611
4.3.557	20 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-869).....	4-612
4.3.558	16 N. Lincoln Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-870).....	4-613
4.3.559	2015 Magnolia Street (KHC Survey# HE-871)	4-614
4.3.560	99 Highway 2084 (KHC Survey# HE-872).....	4-615
4.3.561	113 Highway 2084 (KHC Survey# HE-873).....	4-616
4.3.562	119 Highway 2084 (KHC Survey# HE-874).....	4-617
4.3.563	2006 Magnolia Street (KHC Survey# HE-875)	4-618
4.3.564	2010 Magnolia Street (KHC Survey# HE-876)	4-619
4.3.565	2005 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-877).....	4-620
4.3.566	2025 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-878).....	4-621
4.3.567	2029 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-879).....	4-622
4.3.568	2033 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-880).....	4-623
4.3.569	137 Highway 2084 (KHC Survey# HE-881).....	4-624
4.3.570	143 Highway 2084 (KHC Survey# HE-882).....	4-625
4.3.571	2002 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-883).....	4-626
4.3.572	2004 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-884).....	4-627
4.3.573	2006 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-885).....	4-628
4.3.574	2022 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-886).....	4-629

4.3.575	2026 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-887).....	4-630
4.3.576	2030 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-888).....	4-631
4.3.577	2034 Poplar Avenue (KHC Survey# HE-889).....	4-632
4.3.578	179 Highway 2084 (KHC Survey# HE-890).....	4-633
4.3.579	173 Highway 2084 (KHC Survey# HE-891).....	4-634
4.3.580	2019 Washington Street (KHC Survey# HE-892).....	4-635
4.3.581	2021 Washington Street (KHC Survey# HE-893).....	4-636
4.3.582	2035 Washington Street (KHC Survey# HE-894).....	4-637
4.3.583	2041 Washington Street (KHC Survey# HE-895).....	4-638
4.3.584	2047 Washington Street (KHC Survey# HE-896).....	4-639
4.3.585	205 Highway 2084 (KHC Survey# HE-897).....	4-640
4.3.586	199 Melwood Place (KHC Survey# HE-898)	4-641
4.3.587	195 Melwood Place (KHC Survey# HE-899)	4-642
4.3.588	196 Melwood Place (KHC Survey# HE-900)	4-643
4.3.589	192 Melwood Place (KHC Survey# HE-901)	4-644
4.3.590	187 Melwood Place (KHC Survey# HE-902)	4-645
4.3.591	186 Melwood Place (KHC Survey# HE-903)	4-646
4.3.592	2203 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-904).....	4-647
4.3.593	2209 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-905).....	4-648
4.3.594	2219 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-906).....	4-649
4.3.595	2221 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-907).....	4-650
4.3.596	2227 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-908).....	4-651
4.3.597	2233 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-909).....	4-652
4.3.598	2239 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-910).....	4-653
4.3.599	2245 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-911).....	4-654
4.3.600	2251 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-912).....	4-655
4.3.601	2257 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-913).....	4-656
4.3.602	2261 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-914).....	4-657
4.3.603	2208 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-915).....	4-658
4.3.604	2214 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-916).....	4-659
4.3.605	2220 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-917).....	4-660
4.3.606	2232 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-918).....	4-661
4.3.607	2238 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-919).....	4-662
4.3.608	2244 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-920).....	4-663
4.3.609	2250 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-921).....	4-664
4.3.610	2256 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-922).....	4-665

4.3.611	2262 Greenbriar Drive (KHC Survey# HE-923).....	4-666
4.3.612	2287 Lexington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-924)	4-667
4.3.613	84 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-925).....	4-668
4.3.614	90 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-926).....	4-669
4.3.615	96 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-927).....	4-670
4.3.616	97 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-928).....	4-671
4.3.617	102 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-929).....	4-672
4.3.618	108 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-930).....	4-673
4.3.619	114 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-931).....	4-674
4.3.620	115 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-932).....	4-675
4.3.621	120 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-933).....	4-676
4.3.622	121 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-934).....	4-677
4.3.623	126 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-935).....	4-678
4.3.624	127 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-936).....	4-679
4.3.625	133 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-937).....	4-680
4.3.626	138 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-938).....	4-681
4.3.627	144 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-939).....	4-682
4.3.628	145 S. Arlington Drive (KHC Survey# HE-940).....	4-683
4.3.629	2424 Zion Road (KHC Survey# HE-941).....	4-684
4.3.630	103 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-942)	4-685
4.3.631	102 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-943)	4-686
4.3.632	109 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-944)	4-687
4.3.633	108 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-945)	4-688
4.3.634	115 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-946)	4-689
4.3.635	114 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-947)	4-690
4.3.636	121 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-948)	4-691
4.3.637	120 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-949)	4-692
4.3.638	127 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-950)	4-693
4.3.639	126 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-951)	4-694
4.3.640	133 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-952)	4-695
4.3.641	132 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-953)	4-696
4.3.642	139 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-954)	4-697
4.3.643	138 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-955)	4-698
4.3.644	145 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-956)	4-699
4.3.645	144 Hubbard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-957)	4-700
4.3.646	2146 Vanguard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-958).....	4-701

4.3.647	2152 Vanguard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-959).....	4-702
4.3.648	2156 Vanguard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-960).....	4-703
4.3.649	145 Garden Drive (KHC Survey# HE-961)	4-704
4.3.650	204 Hallway Drive (KHC Survey# HE-962)	4-705
4.3.651	210 Hallway Drive (KHC Survey# HE-963)	4-706
4.3.652	213 Hallway Drive (KHC Survey# HE-964)	4-707
4.3.653	214 Hallway Drive (KHC Survey# HE-965)	4-708
4.3.654	217 Hallway Drive (KHC Survey# HE-966)	4-709
4.3.655	218 Hallway Drive (KHC Survey# HE-967)	4-710
4.3.656	2188 Vanguard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-968).....	4-711
4.3.657	2189 Augusta Drive (KHC Survey# HE-969)	4-712
4.3.658	2183 Augusta Drive (KHC Survey# HE-970)	4-713
4.3.659	2179 Augusta Drive (KHC Survey# HE-971)	4-714
4.3.660	2171 Augusta Drive (KHC Survey# HE-972)	4-715
4.3.661	2194 Augusta Drive (KHC Survey# HE-973)	4-716
4.3.662	2308 Vanguard Lane (KHC Survey# HE-974).....	4-717
4.3.663	4878 US 60 E. (KHC Survey# HE-975).....	4-718

CHAPTER 5 – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 6 – REFERENCES CITED

APPENDIX A – PHOTO KEY

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

APPENDIX H – CORRESPONDENCE, OCTOBER 3, 2017

LIST OF TABLES

Table 5 1.	NRHP Listed or Eligible Resources within the Project APE.....	5-2
------------	---	-----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 5 1. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Properties5-3

4.3.338 743 COMANCHE DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-651)

The resource is a two-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1962 (Plate 360). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, is clad in replacement siding, and has replacement 6/6 double-hung, sliding, and casement windows. The main (southwest) façade of the main mass of the house is three bays wide on the first story and two bays on the second story. A full-width porch spans the first story of the façade. The porch's shed roof, columns, and balustrade appear to be replacements. One-story living space and garage additions are on the south end 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side and garage additions and the application of replacement siding, windows, and porch materials, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 743 Comanche Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 360, Site 4.3.338 (HE-651): House at 743 Comanche Drive, facing east

4.3.339 2157 LOCUST DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-652)

The resource is a one-story, Ranch type residential building constructed ca. 1959 (Plate 361). Features of the Ranch type found on this house include minimal detailing, one-story plan, and a low-pitched roof. The building mass is an H-shaped, with two outer asphalt-shingled hipped roofs connected to the central side-gable roof. The building is clad in buff brick veneer. Fenestration includes replacement 1/1, double-hung windows. The front façade faces to the east. Further details of the house were not able to be captured as the house is behind a gated fence at the end of Locust Drive.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2157 Locust Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 361, Site 4.3.339 (HE-652): House at 2157 Locust Drive, facing north

4.3.340 2156 LOCUST DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-653)

The resource is a two-story, residential building constructed in 1900 (Plate 362). The building has a complex massing due to additions constructed on the south and north walls. The complex roof is covered with asphalt-shingles. An exterior brick chimney is on the east gable wall. The building is clad in horizontal replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung replacements. A covered entry porch supported by two decorative columns is located on the southeast corner of the building. The primary entrance is located within the entry porch. A one-car garage is attached to the north end of the east wall.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the multiple additions and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2156 Locust Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 362, Site 4.3.340 (HE-653): House at 2156 Locust Drive, facing northwest

4.3.341 2153 LOCUST DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-654)

The resource is a one-story, Ranch type residential building constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 363). Features of the Ranch type found on this house include minimal detailing, one-story plan, and asymmetrical layout. The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a wide interior brick chimney on the rear slope. Cladding on the building is a combination of replacement siding on the gable ends and brick veneer. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and casement replacements with diamond patterns. The front (east) façade is four bays wide with a paired window in the projecting south bay and the main entry in the north wall of this projection. A bay and single window are in the inner bays. The northern bay features a three-pane window; this bay appears to have originally included an attached garage space.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the conversion of the garage and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2153 Locust Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 363, Site 4.3.341 (HE-654): House at 2153 Locust Drive, facing southwest

4.3.342 2138 LOCUST DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-655)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building with an attached garage constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 364). The building features an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof, and is clad in brick veneer. An external brick chimney is along the south wall. The front (west) façade is five bays wide with a central, recessed main entry. An attached single garage bay slightly projects from the south bay. Two 6/9 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters are in the north bays, and a historic bay window is between the entry and garage.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2138 Locust Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 364, Site 4.3.342 (HE-655): House at 2138 Locust Drive, facing southeast

4.3.343 205 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-656)

The resource is a one-story Ranch type, residential building with an attached garage constructed ca. 1958 (Plate 365). Elements of the Ranch type found on this house include minimal detailing, one-story plan, and asymmetrical layout. The building features a multi-level hip-roof with an overhanging eave, and brick veneer cladding. The primary entrance is centrally located on the front (south) façade behind a decorative column. The west two bays feature two paired 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The second bay from the east includes a replacement picture window with two 1/1 double-hung side-lights. An attached single bay garage is in the east bay. The east and west walls feature two bays of 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. A detached, single-bay garage clad in horizontal replacement siding with a front-gable roof is located behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 205 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 365, Site 4.3.343 (HE-656): House at 205 Rooney Drive, facing northeast

4.3.344 207 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-657)

The resource is a one-story Ranch type, residential building constructed ca. 1959 (Plate 366). Features of the Ranch type found on this house include low-pitched roof, one-story plan, and asymmetrical layout. The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, and single bay attached garage. An interior, stone chimney with two chimney pots is centrally located along the ridgeline. A combination of horizontal and vertical replacement siding, brick veneer and stone veneer clad the building. The front (south) façade is five bays wide with a centrally located primary entrance. The single-bay garage is on the west bay. A replacement, picture window with 1/1 side-lights is in the second bay from the west. Two, replacement, 1/1 double-hung replacement windows are on the projecting ell of the east bay. The west wall features single sliding window. Two bays of paired 1/1 double-hung replacement windows are on the east wall.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 207 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 366, Site 4.3.344 (HE-657): House at 207 Rooney Drive, facing northeast

4.3.345 213 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-658)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1954 (Plate 367). The building features an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and is clad in horizontal replacement siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and picture replacements. The front (south) façade is four bays wide. The picture window is located in the east bay. Two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows are in the west two bays. The main entry is in the second bay from the east and has a small stoop. A wooden privacy fence surrounds the rear yard.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 213 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 367, Site 4.3.345 (HE-658): House at 213 Rooney Drive, facing northeast.

4.3.346 217 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-659)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1954 (Plate 368). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, a carport, and is clad shingle siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance accessed by a concrete step with a single iron balustrade. Flanking the entrance are replacement windows. The west wall is two bays wide with two replacement windows. A carport is located on the east side of the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 217 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 368, Site 4.3.346 (HE-659): House at 217 Rooney Drive, facing northeast

4.3.347 221 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-660)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1947 (Plate 369). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side gable roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a concrete foundation. Windows appear to be 6/6 double-hung replacements throughout. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with an off-center entry and windows in the outer bays. The west wall is three bays deep with a window in each bay. An addition is at the rear (north) of the house. An oversized, detached, two-car garage is to the north of the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 221 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 369, Site 4.3.347 (HE-660): House at 221 Rooney Drive, facing northwest

4.3.348 225 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-661)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1947 (Plate 370). The building features horizontal replacement siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front gable projection that shelters the main entry. Windows are 6/6, double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is three bays wide with a central entrance, flanked by two replacement windows with decorative shutters. The west wall is two bays wide and the east wall is three bays wide. Behind the building is a single-bay garage with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and horizontal replacement siding.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 225 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 370, Site 4.3.348 (HE-661): House at 225 Rooney Drive, facing north

4.3.349 229 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-662)

The resource is a two-story residential building constructed ca. 1946 (Plate 371). The building has a concrete foundation. The building is clad in horizontal replacement siding. The building features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and a rear ell cross-gable. Windows are 1/1, double-hung replacements throughout. A front-gable enclosed porch is on the east bay of the front (south) façade, and was likely open originally. The primary entrance is located on the porch along with seven, 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. A single window is in the west bay of the façade. The east façade, which faces N. Elm Street, includes an elevated wooden porch with a wooden balustrade, where a secondary entrance is located. On the north end of the west wall is an attached three bay garage.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the porch enclosure, side porch addition, and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 229 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 371, Site 4.3.349 (HE-662): House at 229 Rooney Drive, facing northeast

4.3.350 2104 LOCUST DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-663)

The resource is a one-story residential building with an attached garage constructed ca. 1959 (Plate 372). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with an interior brick chimney. The building is clad in brick veneer and horizontal replacement siding is within the gable ends. The primary (west) façade is six bays wide with 8/8 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters in the outer bays, the main entry in the third bay from the south, and a multi-pane picture window to the north of the entry. The single-bay garage is located on the north wall and is accessible from Rooney Drive.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2104 Locust Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 372, Site 4.3.350 (HE-663): House at 2104 Locust Drive, facing south

4.3.351 2100 LOCUST DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-664)

The resource is a one-story Ranch type residential building constructed ca. 1958 (Plate 373). Elements of the Ranch type found on this house include a low-pitched roof, a one-story plan, with an asymmetrical layout and minimal detailing. It features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The building is clad in brick veneer, with replacement siding in the gable ends. The front (west) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance, replacement, 6/6 double hung windows in the two north bays, a replacement picture window in the second bay from the south, and a large picture window in the projecting south bay. The north wall features two bays of 6/6 double-hung replacement windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2100 Locust Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 373, Site 4.3.351 (HE-664): House at 2100 Locust Drive, facing southwest

4.3.352 210 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-665)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story residential building with an attached garage constructed ca. 1958 (Plate 374). The building has an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof. The building is clad in brick veneer with horizontal replacement siding in the gable ends. The front (north) façade is five bays wide. The single-garage bay is located in the outer east bay. The primary door is in the center bay. A picture window flanked by two, replacement, 1/1 double-hung side-lights is located between the garage and primary entrance. The projecting west portion of the façade is two bays wide with quad-casement windows with decorative shutters in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 210 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 374, Site 4.3.352 (HE-665): House at 210 Rooney Drive, facing south

4.3.353 214 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-666)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1957 (Plate 375). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and a single-bay garage connected by a rear carport. The building is clad in painted brick veneer with a section of horizontal replacement siding on the front (north) façade in the projecting west bay. The primary entrance is located on the west side of the projecting bay. Windows include a triple casement window and 1/1 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters. The building continues onto the adjacent Rice Lane, where the garage is accessed.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 214 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 375, Site 4.3.353 (HE-666): House at 214 Rooney Drive, facing southwest

4.3.354 2107 RICE LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-667)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1964 (Plate 376). The building features a rear ell and an asphalt-shingled side gable roof with a front gable projection. Vertical replacement siding and brick veneer clad the building. The front (east) façade includes triple, paired, and a single 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The primary entrance is located in the inset on the front façade. Two secondary entrances are located on the north side of the building; one on the north wall and the other on the east wall of the ell projection.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2107 Rice Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 376, Site 4.3.354 (HE-667): House at 2107 Rice Lane, facing southwest

4.3.355 2026 RICE LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-668)

The resource is a one-story, Ranch type residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 377). Features of the Ranch type found on this house include minimal detailing, one-story plan, and asymmetrical layout. The building is clad in brick veneer with horizontal replacement siding in the gable ends. The front (west) façade is five bays wide with an attached single garage bay in the outer north bay. The primary entrance is flanked by three paired, 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The north wall features a smaller paired 1/1 double-hung replacement window. Decorative shutters are featured on front façade fenestration.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2026 Rice Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 377, Site 4.3.355 (HE-668): House at 2026 Rice Lane, facing southeast

4.3.356 216 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-669)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1952 (Plate 378). The building features an asphalt shingled, side-gable roof with a centered front-gable projection supported by two decorative metal columns on the front (north) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements with decorative shutters featured throughout the building. The façade is three bays wide with a center entry and windows in the outer bays. The east and west walls feature bays of windows. Behind the building is a single-bay garage with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and clad in replacement siding.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 216 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 378, Site 4.3.356 (HE-669): House at 216 Rooney Drive, facing southwest

4.3.357 220 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-670)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1947 (Plate 379). The building features a concrete block foundation, replacement siding, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front shed projection. The front (north) façade is four bays wide with a central primary entrance accessed by steps with replacement balustrade. Single, replacement 1/1 double-hung and casement windows are in the outer bays. The front projection may have originally served as a porch for the house. The east wall is two bays deep with a single window in the north bay and a smaller, paired window in the south bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the porch enclosure and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 220 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 379, Site 4.3.357 (HE-670): House at 220 Rooney Drive, facing southwest

4.3.358 224 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-671)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 380). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a centered front-gable projection on the front (north) façade where the primary entrance is located. The building is clad in horizontal replacement siding. Fenestration throughout the building are 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The façade is three bays wide with the projecting entry in the center and single windows in the outer bays. A secondary entrance with a gable roof supported by two columns is on the east wall. A single bay garage with an asphalt-shingled front gable roof and replacement siding is located behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 224 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 380, Site 4.3.358 (HE-671): House at 224 Rooney, facing west

4.3.359 228 ROONEY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-672)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 381). Modern, mid-twentieth century architectural features of the house include geometric forms, bold diagonals, and an asymmetric façade. The building features an asphalt-shingled low-pitch asymmetric front gable roof and a wide interior brick chimney with four chimney pots. A combination of horizontal replacement siding and brick veneer clad the building. The front (north) façade is two bays wide and includes the primary entrance and a nine-pane picture window. The east wall features quad 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The rear (south) wall features a secondary entrance and two paired awning windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 228 Rooney Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 381, Site 4.3.359 (HE-672): House at 228 Rooney, facing south

4.3.360 2120 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-673)

The resource is a two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival-style residential building constructed ca. 1918 (Plate 382). Features of the Colonial Revival style include the central entrance, a symmetrical plan, and a full-width porch. The building includes an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof with three hipped dormers on the primary (west) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement horizontal siding. A flat roof extends over the full-width porch on the primary façade and the primary entrance is centrally located underneath a transom. Two, large picture windows are located on the north and south bays of the primary façade. The second story features three, replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows. The central dormer features a three-mullioned window while the other dormers features single-panes. Behind the building is a two-bay garage with a front-gable roof, also clad in horizontal siding.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building features replacement siding and windows, and therefore, has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. As a typical example of a Colonial-revival style residential building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2120 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 382, Site 4.3.360 (HE-673): House at 2120 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.361 2118 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-674)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 383). The building features a concrete block foundation, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a single-bay, attached garage on the north end. The building is clad in brick veneer with replacement horizontal siding on the gable ends and single-bay garage. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance flanked by a picture window bounded by 2/2, double-hung windows to the north, and two, 2/2, double-hung windows to the south. The north wall of the attached garage features eight, 1/1 replacement windows that span the width of the façade.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2118 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 383, Site 4.3.361 (HE-674): House at 2118 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.362 2112 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-675)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 384). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with an extended shed-roof on the primary (west) façade, exterior walls clad in stone veneer, and a concrete foundation. The shed roof creates a three-bay projection that includes two, paired, sliding casements with a central primary entrance. Fenestration on the side walls include replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows and paired, sliding casements. A rear ell is located at the building's southeast corner.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2112 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 384, Site 4.3.362 (HE-675): House at 2112 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.363 2110 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-676)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 385). The L-shaped building features a low-pitched metal side-gable roof, exterior walls clad in stone veneer and replacement siding, and a concrete foundation. The primary (west) façade features an L-shaped porch due to the overhanging eaves, supported by square posts. The primary entrance is located on the west wall within this porch. A large interior brick chimney is located along the ridgeline near the center of the building. A single-bay attached garage is located along the north ell. Fenestration throughout the building include 1/1, double-hung replacements.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2110 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 385, Site 4.3.363 (HE-676): House at 2110 N. Elm Street, facing east

4.3.364 2106 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-677)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 386). The building features an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, exterior walls clad in brick veneer, with an interior brick chimney present on the rear slope. The primary (west) façade is three bays and includes 1/1, double-hung replacement windows on either side of the central primary entrance which is located underneath a hipped-roof projection, supported by metal posts. Fenestration throughout the building are replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows, with sliding casements present at the lower story. The south wall is four bays wide and features a secondary entrance accessed by a set of brick steps. A gable-roof shed is located behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2106 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 386, Site 4.3.364 (HE-677): House at 2106 N. Elm Street, facing east

4.3.365 2104 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-678)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 387). The building features an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof with an extended shed-roof front-porch on the north bay of the primary (west) façade. Exterior walls are clad in vertical wood siding. The primary façade includes a paired, sliding casement in the north bay, the north facing primary entrance also located within the front porch, a central replacement bay window, and a replacement, paired sliding casement in the southernmost bay. The north and south walls are without fenestration. A two-bay garage with a front-gable roof is located behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2104 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 387, Site 4.3.365 (HE-678): House at 2104 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.366 2027 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-679)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 388). The building is clad in brick veneer and has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front hip projection on the front (east) façade. The building features decorative elements such as a wide cornice, a door surround, brick sills, and decorative shutters on front façade fenestration. Windows appear to be historic, 8/12, double-hung windows. The façade is six bays wide with an attached garage in the south bay that features a replacement door, the main entry in the third bay from the north, and single windows in the remaining bays. The side walls are two bays deep with a window in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of the replacement garage door. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2027 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 388, Site 4.3.366 (HE-679): House at 2027 N. Elm Street, facing northwest

4.3.367 109 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-680)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 389). The building features an overhanging eave, decorative shutters, and colonnaded entry porch. The building is clad in a brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. An asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof features an overhanging eave on the main mass of the building supported by four columns. The front (south) façade is five bays wide and has a central primary entrance, flanked by a replacement picture window and two, replacement, 8/12 double-hung windows with decorative shutters. A one-car garage is attached to the west end of the façade.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 109 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 389, Site 4.3.367 (HE-680): House at 109 Villa Drive, facing north

4.3.368 115 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-681)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 390). The building is clad in replacement siding, while the single-bay, attached garage is clad in a brick veneer. The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The overhanging eave is along the west portion of the front (south) façade and is supported by three columns within the balustrade. The primary entrance is underneath the overhanging eave and includes decorative shutters. The entrance is flanked by a replacement, paired 1/1 double-hung window with decorative shutters and a replacement, triple 1/1 double-hung window. The west wall features a secondary entrance and replacement windows. The east wall includes three replacement windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 115 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 390, Site 4.3.368 (HE-681): House at 115 Villa Drive, facing north

4.3.369 121 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-682)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 391). The building features an overhanging eave, decorative shutters, and colonnaded entry porch. The building is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. An asphalt-shingled side-gable roof has shed-roof projection on the front (south) façade supported by four columns. The façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance. The entrance is flanked by a paired 8/12 double-hung window and three 8/12 double-hung windows. Unlike other houses in the area, this house does not include an attached garage.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 121 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 391, Site 4.3.369 (HE-682): House at 121 Villa Drive, facing north

4.3.370 127 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-683)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story residential building constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 392). The building has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a shed-roof projection supported by two columns on the front (south) façade. The building is clad in a brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. The façade is four bays wide with the primary entrance in the second bay from the west, beneath the shed-roof projection. East of the entrance is a historic, picture window and a 8/12 double-hung window with decorative shutters. The attached two-car garage is in the west bay and features a replacement door. The west wall includes a secondary door and a 6/6 double-hung window. The east wall includes three 6/6 double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and garage door. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 127 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 392, Site 4.3.370 (HE-683): House at 127 Villa Drive, facing east

4.3.371 133 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-684)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 393). The building has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front hip projection on the front (south) façade. The building features decorative elements such as a wide cornice, door surround, brick sills, and shutters on front façade fenestration. The house is clad in brick veneer. The façade is five symmetrical bays wide with a central primary entrance and replacement 12/12 double-hung windows in the outer bays. The west wall has a circular fixed window and a paired window. A single-bay garage is behind the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 133 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 393, Site 4.3.371 (HE-684): House at 133 Villa Drive, facing north

4.3.372 139 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-685)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 394). The building is clad in a combination of brick veneer and board and batten siding. It features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, which overhangs along the facade, creating a narrow porch within the two east bays of the façade. The front (south) façade is three bays wide. The west bay of the façade is on the short ell and features a replacement picture window. The primary entrance is located on the east wall of the ell, beneath the overhanging eave. Two 12/12 double-hung replacement windows are adjacent to the entrance. The east and west walls have two bays of windows. Behind the house is a single-bay garage with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and clad in brick veneer.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 139 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 394, Site 4.3.372 (HE-685): House at 139 Villa Drive, facing north

4.3.373 145 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-686)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story, residential building constructed ca. 1968 (Plate 395). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with multi-level eaves. An elongated shed dormer addition is along the rear of the building. The front (south) façade is clad in a brick veneer, while the remaining walls have replacement siding. Fenestration throughout the building are 4/4 double-hung historic windows. The façade is four bays wide with the entrance that features a four-pane side-light in the second bay from the west. The remaining bays feature single windows. A two-car carport is attached to the west end of the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. The carport appears to be a later addition, causing the loss of design integrity. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 145 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 395, Site 4.3.373 (HE-686): House at 145 Villa Drive, facing east

4.3.374 2015 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-687)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1948 (Plate 396). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front gable porch hood above the main entry supported by two columns. The house is clad in replacement siding with brick veneer detailing below the windows on the primary (east) façade. It also has a concrete block foundation. A central interior brick chimney is along the rear slope of the roof. Fenestration throughout the building is 1/1 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters. The façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance and single windows in the outer bays. A secondary entrance is located on the north wall and has an asphalt-shingled shed awning.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2015 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 396, Site 4.3.374 (HE-687): House at 2015 N. Elm Street, facing northwest

4.3.375 2021 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-688)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 397). The building features a concrete block foundation, walls clad in replacement siding, and an asphalt-shingled, front gable roof, which transitions into a shed roof supported by four columns over the porch on the south wall. Fenestration throughout the building are 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The front (east) façade includes the primary entrance in the center bay and single windows in the outer bays. The north wall includes a secondary entrance with a gable awning and a projecting window. Behind the building is a one-story separate living space with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and shed awning.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the porch addition on the south side and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2021 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 397, Site 4.3.375 (HE-688): House at 2021 N. Elm Street, facing northwest

4.3.376 108 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-689)

The resource is a two-story residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 398). The mass of the building is a complex U-shape with the eastern garage portion added between 1970 and 1998. The house has a complex, asphalt-shingled cross gable roof on multiple levels. Interior brick chimneys are located on the original, western portion of the house. The original portion of the house is divided into three sections, the north, 1.5-story section includes one of the chimneys. The center, two-story portion is clad in brick veneer on the east side and replacement siding on other walls. This section is three bays wide on both stories with the main entry in the north bay with a replacement door flanked by sidelights and topped with a broken pediment. The second story includes three wall dormers. The rear (south) portion is 1.5 stories tall with two side gable dormers in the half story. Windows throughout the building appear to be replacement 6/6 double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the large east addition and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 108 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 398, Site 4.3.376 (HE-689): House at 108 Villa Drive, facing southwest

4.3.377 114 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-690)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1968 (Plate 399). The building features a concrete foundation and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The rear of the building has an elongated shed dormer addition. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (north) façade is clad in a brick veneer, while the remaining walls have horizontal replacement siding. The façade is five bays wide with an attached two-car garage recessed on the east end. The primary entrance is centrally located and includes a four-pane side light. The other bays of the façade include single windows. The west wall is two bays deep with a single window in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 114 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 399, Site 4.3.377 (HE-690): House at 114 Villa Drive, facing west

4.3.378 120 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-691)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 400). The building features a concrete block basement, an asphalt-shingled, gable-on-hip roof, and is clad in a brick veneer. Windows appear to be historic 8/8 double-hung and multi-pane picture windows. The front (north) façade is five bays wide with an attached garage in the east bay. A centrally located primary entrance is flanked by the picture window and two 8/8 double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 120 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 400, Site 4.3.378 (HE-691): House at 120 Villa Drive, facing west

4.3.379 126 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-692)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 401). The building features an overhanging eave, colonnaded entry porch, and decorative shutters. The building is clad in a brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. An asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof features an overhanging eave on the main mass of the building supported by four columns. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung and picture windows. The front (north) façade is five bays wide and has a central primary entrance. A picture window is in the second bay from the east and a 1/1 double-hung window is in each of the two west bays. An attached one-car garage is in the easternmost bay of the façade.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 126 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 401, Site 4.3.379 (HE-692): House at 126 Villa Drive, facing west

4.3.380 132 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-693)

The resource is a one-story Ranch type house constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 402). Features of the Ranch type found on this house include minimal detailing, one-story plan, and asymmetrical layout. The building features a concrete block foundation, an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer. Fenestration throughout the building are replacement, 8/8 double-hung windows and a fixed picture window with twelve-pane side windows. The front (north) façade is five bays wide, with the primary entrance in the second bay from the east. The other bays of the façade feature windows. The west wall is two bays deep with single windows in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of the Ranch building type, and has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 132 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 402, Site 4.3.380 (HE-693): House at 132 Villa Drive, facing west

4.3.381 138 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-694)

The resource is a vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 403). The building has a concrete block foundation and is clad in a combination of replacement siding and brick veneer. It features a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The side gable roof on the one-story portion of the building overhangs along the front (north) façade where the primary entrance is located. The façade is three bays wide on the first story and two bays on the second. All fenestration appears to be replacement double-hung windows. A one-car garage is attached to the west side of the façade.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 138 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 403, Site 4.3.381 (HE-694): House at 138 Villa Drive, facing west

4.3.382 144 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-695)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 404). The building features an overhanging eave, colonnaded entry porch, and dentiled cornice. The building has a concrete block foundation and is clad in a brick veneer with horizontal replacement siding at the gable ends. An asphalt-shingled, side gable roof with multi-level eaves features an overhanging eave on the main mass of the building that is supported by four columns. The front (north) façade has a central primary entrance with decorative shutters, flanked by two, 8/12 double-hung windows and a paired 8/12 window. All fenestration includes decorative shutters. A one-car garage is attached to the west end of the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 144 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 404, Site 4.3.382 (HE-695): House at 144 Villa Drive, facing west

4.3.383 156 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-696)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1958 (Plate 405). The building is clad in a combination of replacement shingles and stone veneer along the primary (north) façade. The foundation is concrete block. The house has an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof with a centered gable overhang on the front (east) façade supported by two columns that shelters the main entry. Fenestration throughout the building are replacement, 1/1 double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The façade is three bays wide with a center entry and windows in the outer bays. To the south of the building is a detached, one-car garage, clad in replacement siding with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 156 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 405, Site 4.3.383 (HE-696): House at 156 Villa Drive, facing south

4.3.384 162 VILLA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-697)

The resource is a Split-Level type, residential building constructed ca. 1964 (Plate 406). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross gable roof. The building is clad in a combination of vertical and horizontal wood siding with brick veneer on the one-story portion and lower half of the east portion. Windows appear to be replacement 6/6, double-hung windows throughout. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide with single windows in the two east bays of both levels. The main entry and a paired window are located on the west half of the façade. A two-bay wide porch is also on the west side. The roof of the porch is an extension of the main roof of the house and is supported by square wood columns. The porch extends to the west side of the house and shelters an attached carport. The east wall is two bays deep with single windows in each bay of both levels.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 162 Villa Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 406, Site 4.3.384 (HE-697): House at 162 Villa Drive, facing south

4.3.385 2026 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-698)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 407). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with front and rear shed-roof extensions, exterior walls clad in horizontal siding, and a raised brick foundation. The primary (west) façade features a front porch supported by four columns atop a concrete block foundation. The primary façade is three bays wide with two entrances beneath transoms. The southern bay on this façade features a replacement, 1/1, double-hung window. Other fenestration on the side walls include historic 2/2, double-hung windows. A rear addition is present.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and the application of replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2026 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 407, Site 4.3.385 (HE-698): House at 2026 N. Elm Street, facing east

4.3.386 2022 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-699)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1953 (Plate 408). The building features a concrete foundation, exterior walls clad in horizontal replacement siding, and an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof. The primary (west) façade is six bays wide with a single-bay attached garage in the southernmost bay. The primary entrance is located at the interior corner in the second bay. Fenestration on the primary façade includes a bay window, and a wrap-around band of 1/1, double-hung replacements, one on the north wall, two on the primary façade.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2022 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 408, Site 4.3.386 (HE-699): House at 2022 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.387 2000 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-700)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 409). The building features an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, an interior brick chimney, exterior walls clad in horizontal replacement siding, and a raised rough-cut stone veneer foundation. The primary (west) façade is three bays wide, with the two southern bays located in a projecting front-gable. The south wall features a gabled dormer. The primary entrance is located on the north wall, via a porch accessed by steps. Fenestration throughout the building includes 4/4, double-hung windows, paired 6/6, double-hung windows, and 1/1, double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2000 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 409, Site 4.3.387 (HE-700): House at 2000 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.388 1938 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-701)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1948 (Plate 410). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a single-bay garage to the north connected by a side-gable wing. The building is clad in horizontal replacement siding, with vertical replacement siding in the gable ends. The primary (west) façade is three bays wide with a primary entrance centrally located, underneath a shed-roof overhang and surrounded by rough-cut stone veneer and accessed by steps. A secondary entrance is located in the connecting wing. Fenestration around the building are paired and single 1/1, double-hung windows with awnings. The single-bay garage features a front-gable roof with an elongated north slope.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1938 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 410, Site 4.3.388 (HE-701): House at 1938 N. Elm Street, facing east

4.3.389 1936 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-702)

The resource is a one-and-one-half-story residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 411). The building features a concrete block foundation, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with two front-gable projections and a rear shed-roof dormer. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north gable end. The building is clad in brick veneer with horizontal replacement siding in the gable ends. The primary (west) façade features a full-width front-gable projection and a single-bay front-gable projection off the northernmost bay. The primary façade is three bays wide and includes a centrally located primary entrance with a door surround, pediment, and metal awning, accessible by steps. The projected northern bay includes a triple casement with a metal awning. A secondary entrance and 1/1, double-hung window are located on the south wall of this projection.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1936 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 411, Site 4.3.389 (HE-702): House at 1936 N. Elm Street, facing east

4.3.390 1817 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-703)

The resource is a two-story Senior Center constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 412). The rectangular building is constructed of concrete block and features a flat roof with a metal cornice. The east and west walls are without fenestration. The primary (south) façade features nine, concrete-block pilasters that separate six bays of narrow fixed windows. The primary entrance is located on the easternmost bay of the primary façade and includes commercial double-doors. Secondary entrances are located on the north wall.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1817 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 412, Site 4.3.390 (HE-703): Building at 1817 N. Elm Street, facing northwest

4.3.391 2 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-704)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 413). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, exterior walls clad in replacement horizontal siding, and a concrete-block foundation. The primary (south) façade features a central cross-gable projection with the primary entrance recessed along its west wall. Flanking the primary entrance are paired, 1/1, double-hung windows. An attached, two-bay garage is located on the east side of the building. The east wall features a secondary entrance. The west wall features a replacement bay window, flanked by 3, 1/1, double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 413, Site 4.3.391 (HE-704): House at 2 Barnett Drive, facing northwest

4.3.392 4 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-705)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 414). The building features a concrete block foundation, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and exterior walls clad in replacement siding. A small shed roof extension forms a single-bay hood over the central primary entrance on the primary (south) façade. The primary façade is three bays wide and flanking the central entrance are two, replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows. The east and west walls are two bays wide with replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 4 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 414, Site 4.3.392 (HE-705): House at 4 Barnett Drive, facing northeast

4.3.393 6 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-706)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 415). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a two-bay cross-gable projection on the building's east bay of the primary (south) façade, with exterior walls clad in replacement horizontal siding, and a concrete-block foundation. The primary façade features a central primary entrance underneath a single-bay front-gable front-roof hood. Fenestration throughout the building are replacement, 6/6, replacement, double-hung windows. Behind the building is a shed with double-doors and a gambrel roof.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 6 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 415, Site 4.3.393 (HE-706): House at 6 Barnett Drive, facing northeast

4.3.394 321 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-707)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 416). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, exterior walls clad in brick veneer and replacement horizontal siding in the gable ends, and a concrete-block foundation. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance. A single-bay attached garage is located in the east bay. Fenestration throughout include 1/1, double-hung replacement windows. A picture window is located between the primary entrance and the garage. A rear ell addition is located off the building's northeast corner.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the rear addition and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 321 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 416, Site 4.3.394 (HE-707): House at 321 Barnett Drive, facing northwest

4.3.395 327 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-708)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 417). The building features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, exterior walls clad in brick veneer and board and batten siding, and a concrete-block foundation. An interior brick chimney is centrally located along the ridgeline. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and features a central primary entrance flanked by two bays of single, replacement, 6/6, double-hung windows to the west and two bays of paired, replacement, 6/6, double-hung windows to the east. The primary entrance has a metal awning supported by thin posts.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 327 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 417, Site 4.3.395 (HE-708): House at 327 Barnett Drive, facing north

4.3.396 333 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-709)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 418). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, exterior walls clad in brick veneer and replacement horizontal siding in the gable ends, and a concrete block foundation. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and includes a centrally located primary entrance, and a single-bay attached garage in the easternmost bay. Fenestration on the primary façade include two, replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows west of the primary entrance, and a sixteen-mullioned picture window between the entrance and the garage. The east wall is without fenestration and the west wall features two bays, of replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 333 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 418, Site 4.3.396 (HE-709): House at 333 Barnett Drive, facing northwest

4.3.397 339 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-710)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 419). The building features an asphalt-shingled, gable-on-hip roof with wide, over-hanging eaves, and exterior walls clad in brick veneer. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and features a centrally located primary entrance. A single-bay attached garage is located in the westernmost bay of the primary façade. Fenestration on the primary façade include two, replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows in the easternmost bays, and a picture window between the garage and the primary entrance. The west wall is without fenestration.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 339 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 419, Site 4.3.397 (HE-710): House at 339 Barnett Drive, facing northeast

4.3.398 344 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-711)

The resource is a two-story multi-family apartment building with Colonial Revival elements, constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 420). The building features an asphalt shingled hipped-roof and is clad in brick veneer. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance underneath a projected flat-roof overhang. The primary entrance features a fanlight and sidelights. Fenestration throughout the building include single and paired, 6/6, double-hung windows. Decorative shutters are featured on the primary façade.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular apartment building. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 344 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 420, Site 4.3.398 (HE-711): House at 344 Barnett Drive, facing southeast

4.3.399 1 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-712)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 421). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a projecting shed-roof extension on the primary (east) façade that is supported by four posts. The location of the primary entrance appears to have shifted from the west façade since its construction. The west wall is three bays wide and includes the former primary entrance flanked by two, 6/6, double-hung windows. The primary entrance is located on the northernmost bay of the primary façade. Fenestration throughout are 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung windows. A single-bay garage is located adjacent to the building and features a side-gable roof and exterior walls clad in wood cladding.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the reorientation of the primary façade from the west wall to the east wall. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 421, Site 4.3.399 (HE-712): House at 1 Barnett Drive, facing southwest

4.3.400 3 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-713)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 422). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, exterior walls clad in replacement horizontal siding, and a concrete block foundation. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance flanked by two, replacement, 6/1, double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The east and west walls are two bays wide and each feature two windows of the same type.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 422, Site 4.3.400 (HE-713): House at 3 Barnett Drive, facing southwest

4.3.401 5 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-714)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 423). The building features a concrete slab foundation, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a single-bay front-gable projection, and exterior walls clad in horizontal replacement siding. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide and includes a central primary entrance under the single-bay projection, flanked by two, replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows. The east and west walls are two bays wide and feature windows of the same type. Behind the building is a shed with double doors and a gambrel roof.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 5 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 423, Site 4.3.401 (HE-714): House at 5 Barnett Drive, facing southeast

4.3.402 324 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-715)

The resource is a two-story multi-family residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 424). The brick building features a hipped-roof, with a two-story hipped-roof projection supported by four posts creating a full-height, three bay porch. The primary (north) façade is five bays wide with a centrally located primary entrance featuring fanlight and sidelights. Fenestration throughout the building are 6/6, double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular apartment building. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 324 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 424, Site 4.3.402 (HE-715): House at 324 Barnett Drive, facing southeast

4.3.403 332 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-716)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 425). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with multi-level eaves, exterior walls clad in brick veneer and horizontal replacement siding in the gable ends. The primary (north) façade is five bays wide and features a slightly recessed attached single-bay garage in the easternmost bay. The primary entrance is located west of two, paired, replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows and underneath a small, front-gable hood. West of the entrance is a single, replacement, 1/1, double-hung window.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 332 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 425, Site 4.3.403 (HE-716): House at 332 Barnett Drive, facing southwest

4.3.404 338 BARNETT DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-717)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 426). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with exterior walls clad in brick veneer with horizontal replacement siding in the gable ends. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide and includes the primary entrance in the second bay, accessed by concrete steps. Fenestration throughout the building are replacement 6/6, double-hung windows. Behind the building is a single-bay garage with horizontal replacement siding and an asphalt shingled front-gable roof.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 338 Barnett Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 426, Site 4.3.404 (HE-717): House at 338 Barnett Drive, facing south

4.3.405 HENDERSON MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE AT 1801 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-718)

The resource at is the Henderson Municipal Golf Course established in 1909 (Plate 427). The grounds feature a nine-hole golf course, and it is operated by the City of Henderson's Department of Parks & Recreation. Close inspection of the main building was not feasible during field survey. According to available historic aerial maps, however, it appears the main building was constructed between 1970 and 1998. To the west of the main building is a late twentieth century, metal storage building.

While the golf course was established in the early twentieth century, research did not reveal the facility to be associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The buildings on site are not of historic age, and were not surveyed for potential inclusion in the NRHP. Gray & Pape recommends the resource at 1801 N. Elm Street (Henderson Municipal Golf Course main building) as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 427, Site 4.3.405 (HE-718): Golf Course at 1801 N. Elm Street, facing northwest

4.3.406 1716 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-719)

The resource is a two-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1884 (Plate 428). The building is clad in replacement siding with a raised concrete foundation. The wraparound porch includes three entrances, two on the front (west) façade and one on the south wall on the façade. The porch roof is supported by round Corinthian columns on concrete piers. The façade features a bay window to the north of the primary entrance. Windows and doors on the first story feature transoms, but appear to be 1/1 double-hung replacements. Shed dormers are located on all sides of the hip-roof.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is clad in replacement siding and features replacement windows, and therefore, has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1716 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 428, Site 4.3.406 (HE-719): House at 1716 N. Elm Street, facing northeast

4.3.407 317 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-720)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1920 (Plate 429). It appears the building was originally constructed as a utilitarian building, but has been converted into a residential use. The building features a poured concrete foundation, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, rusticated concrete block quoins, concrete walls, and an exterior chimney. The front (south) façade features a porch supported by two concrete block columns, with an industrial steel baluster. The front façade includes two bays of entrances with replacement doors, with a third located below the porch which accesses the raised basement.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 change of use and application of replacement doors and railings, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, materials, feeling, and association. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 317 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 429, Site 4.3.407 (HE-720): House at 317 Hi-Y Drive, facing north

4.3.408 321 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-721)

The resource located is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 430). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable with a projecting front-gable supported by two columns, creating a full-height entry. The building is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Fenestration throughout the building are single and paired six-over-six double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is five bays wide with a centrally located primary entrance and single and paired windows in the remaining bays. Decorative shutters are featured on the front facade. The east and west walls are one bay wide.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at a 321 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 430, Site 4.3.408 (HE-721): House at 321 Hi-Y Drive, facing northwest

4.3.409 327 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-722)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 431). The building features an asphalt-shingled hip-roof, is clad in brick veneer siding, and has a concrete block foundation. Fenestration throughout the building are 1/1 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters. The front (south) façade is five bays wide, with a centrally located, recessed area accessed by concrete steps. The remaining bays on the façade feature single and paired windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 327 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 431, Site 4.3.409 (HE-722): House at 327 Hi-Y Drive, facing northeast

4.3.410 333 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-723)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 432). The building features a concrete block foundation, brick veneer siding, a wide cornice, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a central shed-roof projection on the front (south) façade. Fenestration throughout the building are single and paired replacement 1/1, double-hung windows. The façade is five bays wide with a centrally located primary entrance with a door surround and pediment. The remaining bays of the façade feature single and paired replacement windows. Behind the building is a single-bay garage with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof that is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 333 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 432, Site 4.3.410 (HE-723): House at 333 Hi-Y Drive, facing north

4.3.411 339 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-724)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 433). The building features an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof with a rear shed dormer and is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. The front (south) façade is five bays wide with a centrally located primary entrance. A picture window is located in the second bay and single, 1/1 double-hung replacement windows in the remaining bays. The east and west walls are two bays wide.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 339 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 433, Site 4.3.411 (HE-724): House at 339 Hi-Y Drive, facing northeast

4.3.412 345 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-725)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 434). The building features a concrete block foundation, brick veneer siding, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with an overhanging eave on the front (south) façade supported by four columns. The front façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance, with replacement, 1/1 double-hung windows with decorative shutters in the remaining bays. The front-gable projection sheltered the three central bays of the façade.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 345 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 434, Site 4.3.412 (HE-725): House at 345 Hi-Y Drive, facing east

4.3.413 351 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-726)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 435). The building is clad in brick veneer with siding in the gable ends. Windows appear to be historic, 6/6 double-hung and picture windows. The front (west) façade is five bays wide with single windows in the two north bays, entry in the center bay, a picture window in the second bay from the south, and an attached, one-car garage in the south bay with a replacement garage door. A flat roof projection shelters the main entry and south bay. The south wall is without fenestration.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement garage door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 351 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 435, Site 4.3.413 (HE-726): House at 351 Hi-Y Drive, facing east

4.3.414 350 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-727)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 436). The building features an asphalt-shingled gable-on-hip roof, a concrete foundation, and is clad in brick veneer. Windows are sliding and 6/6 double-hung replacements. The front (west) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance. The north bay originally included a garage that has been infilled with siding and a sliding window. The remaining façade bays feature replacement windows. The north wall is without fenestration.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the garage infill and the application of replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 350 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 436, Site 4.3.414 (HE-727): House at 350 Hi-Y Drive, facing southeast

4.3.415 320 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-728)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 437). The building features a concrete block foundation, an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof, and is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Windows appear to be historic 6/6 and 6/9 double-hung windows. The front (north) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance and single and paired windows in the remaining bays. The east wall is two bays deep with a single window in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 320 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 437, Site 4.3.415 (HE-728): House at 320 Hi-Y Drive, facing southeast

4.3.416 326 HI-Y DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-729)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 438). The building features a concrete block foundation, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (north) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance and single and paired windows in the remaining bays. The east wall features a single bay and the west wall features two bays. Behind the building is a shed.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 326 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 438, Site 4.3.416 (HE-729): House at 326 Hi-Y Drive, facing southeast

4.3.417 332 HI Y-DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-730)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 439). The building features an asphalt-shingled double-hipped roof with a wide eave and is clad in brick veneer. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (north) façade is five bays wide with a centrally located primary entrance accessed by a brick step. The remaining bays on the façade feature single and paired windows. The east wall is two bays wide and the west wall is one bay wide. A single-bay carport is located behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 332 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 439, Site 4.3.417 (HE-730): House at 332 Hi-Y Drive, facing southwest

4.3.418 338 HI Y-DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-731)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 440). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with an overhanging eave supported by four columns on the front (north) façade. The building is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Windows are 1/1, double-hung and picture replacements. The front façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance and single windows in the remaining bays. The east and west walls are two bays wide, with a single bay in the half-stories.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 338 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 440, Site 4.3.418 (HE-731): House at 338 Hi-Y Drive, facing southwest

4.3.419 346 HI Y- DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-732)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 441). The building features a concrete block foundation and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a projecting shed-roof on the front (north) façade supported by four columns, creating a full-width porch. The building is clad in brick veneer. The front façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by 8/12 double-hung historic windows with decorative shutters.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 346 Hi-Y Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 441, Site 4.3.419 (HE-732): House at 346 Hi-Y Drive, facing south

4.3.420 1712 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-733)

The resource is a one-and-a-half story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1947 (Plate 442). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, a wide shed dormer at the rear, a shed-roof addition at the rear, and a projecting flat-roof supported by two columns on the north wall, creating a carport. The building is clad in brick veneer, with replacement siding in the gable ends and the rear addition. A brick interior chimney is located on the shed-roof addition and a second exterior brick chimney is located on the front (west) façade. The original primary entrance is located between the exterior brick chimney and the front-gable projection on the front façade. The current primary entrance is located on the north wall, adjacent to the carport. Fenestration throughout the building includes historic, quad, triple, and paired metal, casement windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and the application of replacement siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1712 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 442, Site 4.3.420 (HE-733): House at 1712 N. Elm Street, facing east

4.3.421 1708 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-734)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1910 (Plate 443). The building features a brick foundation and an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with shed-roof additions on the front and the rear of the building. The building is clad in replacement siding with board and batten siding on the north two bays of the front (west) façade beneath the shed-roof addition. The façade is four bays wide with the primary entrance in the second bay from the north, accessed by a wooden staircase. Fenestration throughout the building is 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Decorative shutters are featured on the south bays on the front façade.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1708 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 443, Site 4.3.421 (HE-734): House at 1708 N. Elm Street, facing east

4.3.422 1704 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-735)

The resource is a two-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1920 (Plate 444). The building features a brick foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof with a shed-roof overhang supported by three columns, terminating at the front-gable projection on the front (west) façade, creating a front porch. The primary entrance is located beneath the porch, flanked by a 1/1 double-hung replacement window and a secondary door on the front-gable projection. Fenestration throughout the building includes single and paired replacement windows. Decorative shutters are featured on façade fenestration.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1704 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 444, Site 4.3.422 (HE-735): House at 1704 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.423 1700 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-736)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 445). The building features a rough-cut stone veneer foundation, is clad in replacement siding with stone veneer on the front (west) facade, and has an asphalt-shingled double-hipped-roof. The roof has an overhanging eave supported by two columns, creating a full-height entry on the façade. The façade is two bays wide, with the primary entrance in the south bay and a paired, replacement 1/1 double-hung window in the north bay. The south wall features a secondary entrance accessed by steps beneath a hip projection supported by two columns. Behind the building is a single-bay garage with a front-gable roof and replacement siding.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1700 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 445, Site 4.3.423 (HE-736): House at 1700 N. Elm Street, facing east

4.3.424 315 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-737)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 446). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has complex asphalt-shingled roof. A shed-roof overhang supported by four columns is on the front (south) façade. The façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance. Fenestration throughout the building are 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Decorative shutters are featured on front façade fenestration. A single-bay garage clad in replacement siding with a front-gable roof is located behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 315 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 446, Site 4.3.424 (HE-737): House at 315 Elk Street, facing northeast

4.3.425 319 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-738)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 447). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A front-gable projection supported by two columns is on the front (south) façade. An exterior chimney clad in replacement siding is located on the façade. The façade is four bays wide, with the primary entrance in the second bay from the east, within the front-gable projection. Façade fenestration includes a paired and single 1/1 double-hung replacement window with decorative shutters, and a small replacement awning window. A single-bay garage clad in replacement siding with front-gable roof is located behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 319 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 447, Site 4.3.425 (HE-738): House at 319 Elk Street, facing northeast

4.3.426 325 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-739)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 448). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and a projecting flat-roof supported by two columns with brick bases on the front (south) façade. The façade is four bays wide with the primary entrance in the second bay from the west. Fenestration throughout the building includes 1/1 replacement double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The single window on the west wall does not feature decorative shutters.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 325 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 448, Site 4.3.426 (HE-739): House at 325 Elk Street, facing northwest

4.3.427 327 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-740)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 449). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding. The front (south) façade is three bays wide, with a central primary entrance accessed by steps with balusters. Flanking the entrance are 1/1 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 327 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 449, Site 4.3.427 (HE-740): House at 327 Elk Street, facing northeast

4.3.428 329 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-741)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Bungalow type, residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 450). Bungalow type features of the house include the one-and-a-half-story plan, side gable roof with front dormer, and almost full-width porch. The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and had an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Windows are 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, and single windows in the outer bays. A three bay wide porch spans the façade. The porch features a flat roof supported by square columns and replacement balustrades. The half-story of the façade has a front gable dormer with a paired 6/6 double-hung replacement window. The side wall are three bays deep on the first story and one on the half-story with a window in each bay. A carport is attached to the east wall and features a flat roof supported by metal columns.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of the common Bungalow building. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the carport addition and application of replacement siding, windows, and porch materials. The attached carport appears to be a later addition; therefore, causes a loss of design integrity. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 329 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 450, Site 4.3.428 (HE-741): House at 329 Elk Street, facing northwest

4.3.429 333 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-742)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 451). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung, picture, and octagonal replacements. The front (south) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, an octagonal window in the west bay and a bay window in the east bay. A new porch is located within the two east bays of the façade, and includes a flat roof and wood decking materials. The west wall is three bays deep with a window in each bay. A detached, two-car garage clad in replacement siding with a front-gable roof is behind the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the porch addition and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 333 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 451, Site 4.3.429 (HE-742): House at 333 Elk Street, facing northwest

4.3.430 337 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-743)

The resource is a small, one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 452). The building has a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Windows are a combination of historic, 3/1 and replacement, 1/1 double-hung windows. The front (south) façade is two bays wide with a single window in the west bay and the main entry in the east bay. A full-width porch spans the façade, and features a flat roof supported by metal posts on concrete block piers. A shed-roof addition is at the rear of the building. A modern, metal garage building is behind the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 337 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 452, Site 4.3.430 (HE-743): House at 337 Elk Street, facing north

4.3.431 339 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-744)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 453). The building has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding with vertical replacement siding within the front porch. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is three bays wide with a central main entry flanked by windows. A three bay porch shelters the façade and features a shed roof supported by square columns and replacement baluster materials. The west wall is three bays wide with a window in each bay. The east wall has a one-story, shed roof addition near the rear of the house. A detached, one-car garage is to the east of the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the side addition and application of replacement siding, windows, and porch materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 339 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 453, Site 4.3.431 (HE-744): House at 339 Elk Street, facing northwest

4.3.432 343 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-745)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 454). The building has a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Fenestration throughout the building are 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The front (south) façade is three bays wide, with the primary entrance located in the east bay and single windows in the center and west bays. A front-gable porch hood shelters the two east bays. The side walls are each three bays deep with a window in each bay. A garden shed is behind the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 343 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 454, Site 4.3.432 (HE-745): House at 343 Elk Street, facing northwest

4.3.433 347 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-746)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 455). The house has a concrete foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is two bays wide with a window in the west bay and the main entry in the east bay. A shed roof porch shelters both bays and is supported by metal columns. Another flat-roof porch supported by decorative metal columns is at the rear of the house. The west wall is two bays deep and the east wall is three bays deep; each bay includes a single window.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 347 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 455, Site 4.3.433 (HE-746): House at 347 Elk Street, facing northwest

4.3.434 1709 N. GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-747)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, multi-family residential building constructed ca. 1934 (Plate 456). The building features a concrete foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with an overhanging eave on the front (east) façade. Windows are a combination of historic 2/2 and 6/6, as well as replacement 1/1 double-hung windows. The façade is eight bays wide with four bays in the north, front-gable portion; three bays in the south, side-gable portion, and one entry bay at an angle between the two façade sections. The angled doorway leads to one of the four units within the building. The south wall is four bays deep with a doorway in the second bay from the west that leads into another unit.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1709 N. Green Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 456, Site 4.3.434 (HE-747): House at 1709 N. Green Street, facing north

4.3.435 1711 N. GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-748)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 457). The building features a concrete block foundation and an asphalt-shingled, low-pitched, cross-gable roof. The building is clad in a combination of horizontal and vertical wood sidings, with vertical replacement siding in the gable end of the front (north) façade, which faces away from North Green Street. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The façade is six bays wide with the single-bay garage in the west bay, windows in the center bays, and the main entry in the west bay. The entry is accessed via a modern wood deck. The east wall, which faces North Green Street, is five bays wide with a single window in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the deck addition and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1711 N. Green Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 457, Site 4.3.435 (HE-748): House at 1711 N. Green Street, facing southeast

4.3.436 1725 N. GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-749)

The resource is a one-story commercial building, which appears to have originally been a single-family residence, constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 458). The building is clad in a combination of buff brick veneer and replacement siding. It has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (east) façade features two entrance additions. The north and south walls feature two bays of windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the conversion to a commercial use and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1725 N. Green Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 458, Site 4.3.436 (HE-749): Building at 1725 N. Green Street, facing southwest

4.3.437 1731 N. GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-750)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 459). The building features a concrete block foundation and an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The building is clad in brick veneer. Windows appear to be historic, 6/6 double-hung and picture windows. The front (east) façade is four bays wide with a single-bay attached garage in the south bay that has a replacement garage door. The primary entrance is located in the second bay from the south, and is sheltered by a flat roof, arched entryway. The north bay includes a paired window and the second bay from the north has a picture window with flanking double-hung windows. An open porch has been added to the southwest corner of the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the porch addition and the replacement garage door. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1731 N. Green Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 459, Site 4.3.437 (HE-750): House at 1731 N. Green Street, facing northwest

4.3.438 1737 N. GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-751)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 460). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends and below the windows on the façade. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (east) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance, single windows in the two south bays, a paired window in the second bay from the north, and a single-car garage with a replacement door in the north bay. A front-gable, two-bay porch shelters the entry and bay to the north. A carport is behind the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding, windows, and garage door. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1737 N. Green Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 460, Site 4.3.438 (HE-751): House at 1737 N. Green Street, facing west

4.3.439 1749 N. GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-752)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 461). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, a concrete block foundation, and is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Fenestration throughout the building are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacement windows. The front (east) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance, accessed by a concrete step and slab surrounded by a balustrade. Single windows are in the north two bays and a picture window with flanking double-hung windows in the second bay from the south. A set of three glass doors is in the south bay; this bay originally served as a garage space.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the conversion of the garage and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1749 N. Green Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 461, Site 4.3.439 (HE-752): House at 1749 N. Green Street, facing southwest

4.3.440 1755 N. GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-753)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 462). The building features a concrete block foundation, an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, and is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Windows are a combination of 1/1 double-hung, sliding, and casement replacements. The front (east) façade is six bays wide with the primary entrance in the third bay from the north, which accessed by a concrete step. Single windows are in the two north bays. A three-pane casement window is in the bay to the south of the main entry. The recessed, south projection on the house appears to have originally included an attached garage space, but currently includes a sliding window and secondary entry. A shed is behind the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the conversion of the garage space and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1755 N. Green Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 462, Site 4.3.440 (HE-753): House at 1755 N. Green Street, facing northwest

4.3.441 1761 N. GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-754)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 463). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with an overhanging eave on the front (east) façade supported by seven decorative metal columns. The building is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Windows appear to be replacement sliding and casement windows. The façade is seven bays wide with two entrances in the inner bays. An attached, single-bay garage, clad in vertical wood planking, is in north bay, and appears to be a later addition. The remaining façade bays feature windows. The north and south walls feature a single bay of windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the garage addition and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1761 N. Green Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 463, Site 4.3.441 (HE-754): House at 1761 N. Green Street, facing southeast

4.3.442 1785 N. GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-755)

The resource is a two-story, vernacular, multi-family residential building constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 464). The building features an asphalt-shingled, Mansard-like roof that continues over the second story and terminates at the stone veneer on the first story. Fenestration throughout the building are 1/1, double-hung, replacement windows. Replacement siding is within the recessed windows on the second story, and below the first story windows. Entrances on the first and second floors are within the ell of the building. A wooden staircase has been added to the building to access the second-floor unit.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the building has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the staircase addition and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1785 N. Green Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 464, Site 4.3.442 (HE-755): House at 1785 N. Green Street, facing northwest

4.3.443 1618 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-756)

The resource is a one-and-one-half-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1910 (Plate 465). The building features an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with large dormers on both the north and south walls, exterior walls clad in masonry with rusticated stone-veneer corner quoins and replacement vinyl siding in the dormers, rear addition, and gable-ends, with a concrete foundation. The primary (west) façade is two bays wide and features an arched one-story projection with diagonal siding in the gable ends and a hip-height balustrade that wraps-around the veranda along the north wall. The primary entrance is located on the primary façade, north of a large picture window. The half story of the primary façade features a set of three, replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows. The north wall, which fronts Elk Street features a side porch and a secondary entrance underneath the dormer. A flat-roof corner addition at the eastern side of this wall features a band of replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows. An interior brick chimney is located on the ridgeline. A side porch is visible off the building's south wall.

Research in 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1618 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 465, Site 4.3.443 (HE-756): House at 1618 N. Elm Street, facing south

4.3.444 316 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-757)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 466). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (north) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance beneath a front-gable porch hood. Flanking the entrance are replacement windows with decorative shutters. Privacy fencing blocks visibility of the side walls. A concrete block garage and shed building are to the east of the house. The building features the same replacement siding within its front gable end as the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 316 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 466, Site 4.3.444 (HE-757): House at 316 Elk Street, facing west

4.3.445 330 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-758)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1931 (Plate 467). The building features a concrete foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. Windows are 4/4 double-hung replacements. The front (north) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance flanked by single windows. A shed roof addition projects from the façade to create a porch over the three bays of the façade. The roof is supported by square columns and has a replacement balustrade. The east wall is three bays deep with a triple window set in the north bay and single windows in the remaining bays. The west wall features a secondary entrance near the rear of the building. A single-bay garage with replacement siding and a front-gable roof is to the west of the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the roof addition and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 330 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 467, Site 4.3.445 (HE-758): House at 330 Elk Street, facing southwest

4.3.446 346 ELK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-759)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod type, residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 468). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with two gable dormers on the front (north) façade. Windows are 6/6 double-hung and sliding replacements. The façade is three symmetrical bays wide with a central primary entrance with door surround, accessed by concrete steps with balustrade. The entrance is flanked by two replacement windows with decorative shutters. The dormers feature replacement windows. The east wall features two double-hung replacement windows and a sliding window. Cape Cod type features of the house include the one-and-a-half-story plan, front dormers, and symmetrical façade. A detached garage is behind the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of the common Cape Cod building type. Furthermore, it has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. The house, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 346 Elk Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 468, Site 4.3.446 (HE-759): House at 346 Elk Street, facing south

4.3.447 1610 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-760)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1942 (Plate 469). The building features a rusticated, concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. An interior brick chimney is located at the rear of the house. Windows appear to be historic, 6/6 double-hung windows. The front (west) façade is three bays wide with an arched recessed entry in the center, a single window in the north bay, and a paired window in the recessed south bay that projects to the south. A two-bay garage with replacement siding and an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof is located north of the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1610 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 469, Site 4.3.447 (HE-760): House at 1610 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.448 1608 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-761)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1934 (Plate 470). The building features a brick foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a shed-roof addition at the rear. Fenestration throughout the building are 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The front (west) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance sheltered by a metal awning supported by two decorative metal columns. Flanking the entrance are two 6/6 double-hung replacement windows with metal awnings. The north and south walls of the original portion of the house are two bays deep with windows in each bay. The rear addition runs along the full width of the east wall.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the rear addition and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1608 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 470, Site 4.3.448 (HE-761): House at 1608 N. Elm Street, facing northeast

4.3.449 1604 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-762)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1941 (Plate 471). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Fenestration throughout the building includes paired and single 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The front (west) façade is three bays wide with the central primary entrance flanked by paired 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The entry is sheltered by a front-gable hood that features decorative brackets. The north wall is two bays deep and the south wall is three bays deep; each bay features a single or paired window.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1604 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 471, Site 4.3.449 (HE-762): House at 1604 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.450 313 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-763)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 472). The building features a concrete foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front-gable projection supported by two columns on the front (south) façade. Windows are historic, 3/1 double-hung windows. The front façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance beneath the front-gable hood, and a window in the outer bays. The west and east walls feature paired and single windows on the first floor and a window in the half-story ends. A one-story addition is along the rear of the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the rear addition and application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 313 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 472, Site 4.3.450 (HE-763): House at 313 Richardson Avenue, facing north

4.3.451 323 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-764)

The resource at is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1941 (Plate 473). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a front-gable projection supported by two columns. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance below the front-gable projection, flanked by single windows with decorative shutters. The west wall features two bays of single windows, with a third in the gable end.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding, roofing, and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 323 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 473, Site 4.3.451 (HE-764): House at 323 Richardson Avenue, facing north

4.3.452 331 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-765)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 474). The building has a concrete foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has a standing-seam metal front-gable roof with a shed-roof addition on the east wall and a projecting front-gable supported by two columns on the front (south) façade. The front-gable projection features asphalt shingles and is clad in replacement fishscale shingles on the gable. The façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by two 1/1 double-hung replacement window with decorative shutters.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the side addition and the application of replacement siding, shingles, and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 331 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 474, Site 4.3.452 (HE-765): House at 331 Richardson Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.453 308 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-766)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1942 (Plate 475). The building has a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (north) façade is one bay wide and features the primary entrance and an open wooden deck. The east wall features three bays of windows. A small addition is at the rear of the house. The west wall features two bays of windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the rear addition and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 308 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 475, Site 4.3.453 (HE-766): House at 308 Richardson Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.454 312 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-767)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 476). The building is clad in stucco with vertical wood siding in the gable ends and features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof a front-gable projection on the front (north) façade. An interior brick chimney is located to the west of the garage. Windows are a combination of historic, 2/2 and picture windows and replacement smaller picture windows with side jalousie windows. The front façade is seven bays wide with an attached single-bay garage in the east bay. The next three bays to the west appear to be the original mass of the house. This section includes a picture window and main entry in the front gable projection and a single, 2/2 double-hung window in the west bay. The west three-bay section appears to be a later addition to the house, and features a secondary center entry flanked by replacement windows. A wooden deck addition spans these three bays.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the west side addition and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 312 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 476, Site 4.3.454 (HE-767): House at 312 Richardson Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.455 322 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-768)

The resource is a one-and-a-half story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1938 (Plate 477). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and sliding replacements. The front (north) façade is three symmetrical bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by two windows with decorative shutters. The east wall features a paired window and a sliding window on the first floor, with a double-hung window in the gable end. The west wall features three bays of double-hung windows on the first floor, with a single, double-hung window in the gable end. A two-bay garage with replacement siding and an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof is located behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 322 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 477, Site 4.3.455 (HE-768): House at 322 Richardson Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.456 328 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-769)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1930 (Plate 478). The building features a concrete foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The front (north) façade is five bays wide, with the primary entrance with sidelight located in the second bay from the east and accessed by concrete steps with metal railings. Fenestration on the façade features a narrow casement window in the east bay, a replacement bay window in the center, and two, historic, 4/4 double-hung windows with decorative shutters in the west bays. The west wall features a small octagonal window. The east wall features two bays of 8/8 double-hung replacement windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the alteration of fenestration with the addition of the bay window, and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 328 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 478, Site 4.3.456 (HE-769): House at 328 Richardson Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.457 336 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-770)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1964 (Plate 479). The house has a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front gable roof. The front (north) façade is two bays wide with a replacement picture window flanked by 1/1 double-hung windows in the west bay. The main entry is in the east bay and is sheltered by a front gable hood that is supported by square columns.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 336 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 479, Site 4.3.457 (HE-770): House at 336 Richardson Avenue, facing west

4.3.458 338 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-771)

The resource is a one-and-a-half story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1930 (Plate 480). The house has a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a hipped-roof supported by four columns on the full-width porch. The front (north) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by two 3/1 double-hung historic windows. The gable end on the façade features a historic, paired six-light casement window with a missing mullion. The full-width porch has taper wood posts on rusticated concrete block piers.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 338 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 480, Site 4.3.458 (HE-771): House at 338 Richardson Avenue, facing west

4.3.459 342 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-772)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building that is now used for commercial purposes constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 481). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a shed-roof on the northeast corner. Most windows are historic, 3/1 double-hung windows. The front (south) façade features the primary entrance sheltered by a new fabric awning. The north wall is two bays wide with the secondary entrance in the outer east bay. The east wall features a picture window with an awning. The west wall includes a flat roof addition.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the change of use, rear addition, and application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 342 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 481, Site 4.3.459 (HE-772): Building at 342 Richardson Avenue, facing north

4.3.460 1516 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-773)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Bungalow type, residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 482). Bungalow type features of the house include the side gable roof, center dormer, and inset front porch. The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Windows appear to be 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung replacements. The front (west) façade features a full-width recessed porch, supported by four columns that terminate at a decorative brick railing that wraps around the porch. The façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance flanked by two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. A shed roof dormer is in the center of the half-story on the façade, and features a triple, 1/1 double-hung replacement window sheltered by an awning. The north wall a small addition with a secondary entrance and a modern wooden deck.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of the common Bungalow building type. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the side additions and application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1516 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 482, Site 4.3.460 (HE-773): House at 1516 N. Elm Street, facing south

4.3.461 1508 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-774)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1939 (Plate 483). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front-gable projection. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (west) façade is three bays wide with the primary entrance within the central, front-gable projection. Single windows with decorative shutters are in the outer bays. The north and south walls are two bays wide with windows in each bay. A single bay garage with a front-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding is behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1508 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 483, Site 4.3.461 (HE-774): House at 1508 N. Elm Street, facing south

4.3.462 1502 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-775)

The resource is a two-story, Bungalow type, residential building constructed ca. 1915 (Plate 484). The building features Bungalow type elements, including the full-width front porch, tapered posts, and a front gable dormer on the façade. It has a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. An interior concrete block chimney is centrally located within the roof. Windows are replacement 1/1 double-hung and picture windows. The front (west) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance flanked by picture windows. A three-bay porch has a shed roof, tapered wood posts, and painted brick piers. A front gable dormer on the façade features a triple, double-hung window. The north wall features a secondary entrance accessed by stairs with a balustrade, two double-hung windows, and a paired double-hung window on the upper story.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of the common Bungalow building type; however, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1502 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 484, Site 4.3.462 (HE-775): House at 1502 N. Elm Street, facing southeast

4.3.463 1500 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-776)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1955 (Plate 485). The building features a concrete block foundation with stone veneer on the foundation of the front enclosed porch. The building is constructed of concrete block with rusticated concrete block quoins. The enclosed porch on the front (west) façade is clad in vertical replacement siding. The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof with an interior brick chimney near the peak. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and casement replacements. The façade is two bays wide with a 1/1 window in the north bay and a primary entrance in the south bay. The south wall features a casement window and two double-hung windows. The rear, east wall, features an above grade basement with stairs that access the secondary door with a three-light transom. Two bays of double-hung windows are on the east wall.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the porch enclosure and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1500 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 485, Site 4.3.463 (HE-776): House at 1500 N. Elm Street, facing northeast

4.3.464 307 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-777)

The resource at is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 486). The building has an asphalt-shingled, low-pitch hip-roof, and is clad in buff brick veneer. The front (south) façade is two bays wide with a replacement, 1/1, double-hung window in the east bay and a window of the same type in the recessed west bay. The entry is recessed within the south bay of the west wall.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 307 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 486, Site 4.3.464 (HE-777): House at 307 Herron Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.465 309 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-778)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1951 (Plate 487). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has asphalt-shingled, front-gable and shed roofs. A projecting shed-roof hood, supported by four columns above a concrete slab porch, is located on the front (south) façade. The façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, a replacement picture window with a transom in the west bay, and a replacement 1/1 double-hung window in the east bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 309 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 487, Site 4.3.465 (HE-778): House at 309 Herron Avenue, facing north

4.3.466 311 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-779)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 488). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a shed-roof on the northwest corner. Fenestration throughout the building are 6/6 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters. The west wall features a shed roof extension supported by a column; the primary entrance is located under the roof extension. The front (south) façade is three bays wide with the entry recessed in the west bay and two single windows in the remaining bays.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 311 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 488, Site 4.3.466 (HE-779): House at 311 Herron Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.467 313 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-780)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1962 (Plate 489). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a flat-roof projection supported by two columns on the front (south) façade. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front façade features a raised concrete block full-width porch, accessed by concrete steps with balustrade, below the flat-roof projection. The front façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance. Flanking the entrance are two windows with decorative shutters. The west wall is three bays deep with a window in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 313 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 489, Site 4.3.467 (HE-780): House at 313 Herron Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.468 315 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-781)

The resource is a one-story residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 490). The building features a concrete block foundation, an interior brick chimney, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a low-pitched flat-roof projection supported by columns terminating at a concrete slab. The front façade features a raised concrete block full-width porch below the flat-roof projection. The front south façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 315 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 490, Site 4.3.468 (HE-781): House at 315 Herron Avenue, facing east

4.3.469 317 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-782)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 491). The building has a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. Windows appear to be double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by windows with decorative shutters. A full-width porch spans the façade, and features a hipped roof, square wood posts, and concrete block piers. The east wall is two bays deep with a single window in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 317 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 491, Site 4.3.469 (HE-782): House at 317 Herron Avenue, facing north

4.3.470 319 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-783)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1939 (Plate 492). The building has a concrete foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front gable roof. Windows appear to be double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is symmetrical three bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by paired windows with decorative shutters. An almost full-width porch in the façade has a hipped roof, square wood posts, and concrete block piers. The west wall is four bays wide with a secondary entrance in the south bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 319 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 492, Site 4.3.470 (HE-783): House at 319 Herron Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.471 304 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-784)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed in 1916 (Plate 493). The building is constructed of rusticated concrete block. It features an interior brick chimney, and an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof and a projecting shed overhang supported by two concrete block columns. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (west) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance flanked by windows. A central, front gable dormer on the facade is clad in fishscale shingles and features two historic, 3/1 double-hung windows. The north and west walls feature three bays of 1/1 double-hung replacement windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 304 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 493, Site 4.3.471 (HE-784): House at 304 Herron Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.472 308 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-785)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 494). The building features a concrete foundation, replacement board and batten siding, and a wood shingled cross-gable roof with a front gable projection. Fenestration throughout the building are single and paired 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The front (north) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance located below the front-gable projection, accessed by a stair with banister. The east and west wall are three bays wide with a single bay in the gable ends. A detached garage is to the southwest of the house.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 308 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 494, Site 4.3.472 (HE-785): House at 308 Herron Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.473 1412 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-786)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1910 (Plate 495). The building is constructed of concrete block with quoining and an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof with a hip-dormer on the front (west) façade. The house has a rusticated concrete block foundation. The façade is two bays wide with a concrete block porch. The primary entrance with a replacement door is located in the south bay and has decorative shutters. A 1/1, double-hung replacement window is in the north bay. Fenestration in the dormer has been infilled. The north and south walls are two bays wide with 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The south wall features a one-story addition with a shed-roof and an infilled secondary entrance.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the window and entry infill, rear addition, and application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1412 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 495, Site 4.3.473 (HE-786): House at 1412 N. Elm Street, facing south

4.3.474 1406 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-787)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 496). The building features a concrete foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. An exterior, painted brick chimney is located on the south wall. Fenestration throughout the building includes single and triple 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The front (west) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance with a door surround and pediment. Flanking the entrance are 6/6 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters. The north wall is four bays wide with a secondary entrance in the second bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1406 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 496, Site 4.3.474 (HE-787): House at 1406 N. Elm Street, facing northeast

4.3.475 1400 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-788)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 497). The building features an asphalt-shingled, steep-pitched cross-gable roof, an exterior brick chimney on the front (west) façade, and is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the south and south gable ends. Fenestration throughout the building includes 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung replacement windows. The south wall features an addition with a flat roof and parapet balustrade. The façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance within the front gable projection. Flanking the entrance are a paired 6/6 double-hung replacement window and an 8/8 double-hung replacement window. The addition features triple 8/8 double-hung replacement windows on the south wall and paired 8/8 double-hung replacement windows on the east and west walls.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1400 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 497, Site 4.3.475 (HE-788): House at 1400 N. Elm Street, facing northeast

4.3.476 305 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-789)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed in 1957 (Plate 498). The building is clad in brick veneer and has a standing-seam metal front-gable roof. Windows appear to be historic, metal casements. The front (south) façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance with an awning, accessed by brick stairs with balustrade. Flanking the entrance are nine-light picture windows with decorative shutters. The half-story features a six-light casement window. The east and west walls are three bays wide and features decorative shutters.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials due to the application of a metal roof. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 305 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 498, Site 4.3.476 (HE-789): House at 305 14th Street, facing northwest

4.3.477 315 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-790)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed in 1949 (Plate 499). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in siding and has a standing-seam metal low-pitched hip-roof with a front-hip porch roof supported by four columns on the front (south) façade. Windows appear to be replacement, 6/1 and 4/1 double-hung and picture windows. The façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by a paired 6/1 double-hung replacement window and a picture window with 4/1 double-hung replacement windows on either side. Decorative shutters are featured on front façade fenestration. The west wall is two bays wide 6/1 double-hung replacement windows. The east wall is two bays wide with paired 6/1 double-hung replacement windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of a metal roof and replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 315 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 499, Site 4.3.477 (HE-790): House at 315 14th Street, facing northwest

4.3.478 323 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-791)

The resource is a one-and-a-half story, vernacular residential building constructed in 1950 (Plate 500). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front shed projection supported by three columns. The front (south) façade is five bays wide with a two-bay garage in the west bays. Adjacent to the two-bay garage is a recessed area below the shed-roof projection, with the primary entrance flanked by two 8/8 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters. Two, front-gable dormers are on the half-story and feature triple 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The east wall includes a 1/1 double-hung replacement window. The east and west walls feature fixed octagonal windows in the gable ends.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 323 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 500, Site 4.3.478 (HE-791): House at 323 14th Street, facing northwest

4.3.479 325 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-792)

The resource is a one-and-a-half story, Bungalow type residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 501). Bungalow type features of the house include, the side-gable roof, front-gable dormer, and inset porch. The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and a shed-roof porch supported by four columns on the front (south) façade. Windows are historic, 3/1 double-hung windows. The facade features a full-width porch with balustrade and is three bays wide with a central primary entrance flanked by windows with decorative shutters. A central, front-gable dormer is in the half-story on the façade. A carport addition is attached to the west wall.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of the common Bungalow building. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the carport addition and application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 325 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 501, Site 4.3.479 (HE-792): House at 325 14th Street, facing northeast

4.3.480 333 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-793)

The resource is a one-and-a-half story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1951 (Plate 502). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a rear shed-roof and a front-gable projection. Two gabled dormers with 6/6 double-hung replacement windows are located on the front (south) façade. The front façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance within the front-gable projection, accessed by concrete steps with balustrade. Flanking the front-gable projection are two 8/8 double-hung replacement windows. The east and west walls are three bays wide, and include a combination of paired and single 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The rear northeast corner features a covered porch.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. The northeast covered porch is not original, therefore causes a loss of design integrity. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 333 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 502, Site 4.3.480 (HE-793): House at 333 14th Street, facing northeast

4.3.481 1322 N. ELM STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-794)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 503). The building is clad in buff brick veneer, has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with an interior brick chimney on the front roof slope. Windows appear to be a combination of historic and replacement windows. The house also features a simple cornice and flat-roof projection supported by columns sheltering the main entry. The front (west) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance beneath flat-roof projection. Single windows are in the remaining bays of the façade. The north wall west bay features an enclosed porch area with a flat roof. The north wall also features an attached garage. The western portion of the house, while clad in the same brick veneer, appears to be a later addition due to an additional attached two-car garage in the basement of the west wall; typical homes built pre-World War II would not have included three garage spaces.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the likely west addition and application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1322 N. Elm Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 503, Site 4.3.481 (HE-794): House at 1322 N. Elm Street, facing south

4.3.482 308 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-795)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1910 (Plate 504). The building features a brick foundation and is clad in replacement siding. The asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof includes a shed-projection supported by four columns on the front (north) façade, creating an almost full-width porch. The concrete slab porch is accessed by concrete steps with a railing. The façade is three symmetrical bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by 6/6 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters. The east and west walls feature two bays of 9/9 double-hung replacement windows. The southeast corner of the rear features an addition with a shed roof, built on brick pillars.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the rear addition and the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 308 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 504, Site 4.3.482 (HE-795): House at 308 14th Street, facing southeast

4.3.483 310 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-796)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 505). The building features an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, exterior walls clad in replacement vinyl siding, and a raised, brick and concrete foundation. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide and features a two-bay front-gable projected front-porch over the eastern two bays, accessed by a set of steps. The primary entrance is centrally located on this façade and is flanked by two, replacement, 6/6, double-hung windows. Side walls are four bays wide and feature alternating large and small, replacement, 6/6, double-hung windows.

Research in 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 310 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 505, Site 4.3.483 (HE-796): House at 310 14th Street, facing south

4.3.484 312 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-797)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 506). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in rough-cut stone veneer, and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a hip-roof front porch supported by three tapered columns on the front (north) facade. The façade is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, flanked by two 6/6 double-hung replacement windows with decorative shutters. The side wall are three bays deep with a window in each bay. A one-story addition at the rear of the house is clad in siding.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the rear addition and the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 312 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 506, Site 4.3.484 (HE-797): House at 312 14th Street, facing southwest

4.3.485 314 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-798)

The resource is a one-and-one-half story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 507). The building features an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, exterior walls clad in brick veneer and a concrete foundation. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide and features a front-gable, two-bay front porch projection, supported by tapered columns atop brick piers. Within the front porch is a 4/1, double-hung window in the easternmost bay and the central primary entrance. West of the entrance is another 4/1, double-hung window. The half story on the primary façade features a narrow, 3/1, double-hung window, and side walls are three-bays wide featuring 4/1, double-hung windows. A detached, single-bay garage is located behind the building.

Research in 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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 314 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 507, Site 4.3.485 (HE-798): House at 314 14th Street, facing southeast

4.3.486 411 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-799)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1956 (Plate 508). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, exterior walls clad in replacement siding, and a raised concrete-block foundation. The primary (south) façade is four bays wide and includes three bays of 1/1, double-hung replacement windows and the primary entrance located in the easternmost bay, accessed by a set of steps. Side walls are three bays wide and also feature 1/1, double-hung replacement windows.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 411 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 508, Site 4.3.486 (HE-799): House at 411 Herron Avenue, facing northwest

4.3.487 415 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-800)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1949 (Plate 509). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a single-bay front-gable projection in the north bay of the primary (south) façade, a shed-roof extension of the primary roofline creating a front-porch, and a side-gable carport that extends off the west side of the primary façade, supported by columns atop brick piers. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding and the building features a concrete-block foundation. The primary façade is three bays wide. A bay projection is located in the northernmost bay, featuring a large picture window on the primary façade and 1/1, double-hung replacement windows on the side walls. The primary entrance is centrally located and incorporated underneath the front porch. South of the entrance is a large picture window bounded by 1/1, double-hung replacement windows. An interior brick chimney is located on the rear slope.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 415 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 509, Site 4.3.487 (HE-800): House at 415 Herron Avenue, facing northwest

4.3.488 419 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-801)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1934 (Plate 510). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, exterior walls clad in aluminum siding with an interior brick chimney located on the west slope. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide and includes a central primary entrance sheltered by a shed-roof porch overhang supported by square columns. Flanking the entrance are paired, replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows with decorative, non-functioning shutters. Side walls feature windows of the same type. An extension of the roofline at the northeast corner of the building creates a shed-roof addition with exterior walls clad in replacement vinyl siding featuring paired casements along the south and east walls.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 419 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 510, Site 4.3.488 (HE-801): House at 419 Herron Avenue, facing northwest

4.3.489 501 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-802)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 511). The building has an asphalt-shingled, front gable roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a concrete foundation. Fenestration throughout the house appears to include replacement, 1/1 double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with a central entry sheltered by a front gable porch hood that is supported by metal columns. Single windows are in the outer bays. The east wall is three bays deep with single window in each bay. An over-sized, detached, single-car garage is behind the house and accessible from Kentucky Avenue.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 501 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 511, Site 4.3.489 (HE-802): House at 501 Herron Avenue, facing north

4.3.490 505 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-803)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1949 (Plate 512). The building has an asphalt-shingled side gable roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a concrete block foundation. Windows appear to be historic 1/1 double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade is two bays wide with the main entrance in the east bay and a paired window with decorative shutters in the west bay. An HVAC unit between the door and window on the façade suggests another window may have originally been at this location. The east wall is two bays deep with a window in the south bay and a secondary entry in the north bay.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 window infill and application of replacement siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 505 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 512, Site 4.3.490 (HE-803): House at 505 Herron Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.491 507 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-804)

The resource is a one story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1964 (Plate 513). The building has an asphalt-shingled, side gable roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a raised parged concrete foundation. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with a central entry that is sheltered by a front gable porch hood. The outer bays include replacement 1/1 double-hung windows with decorative shutters. The side walls are two bays deep with single windows in each bay. The house has a one-story addition along the rear (north) of the building.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 507 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 513, Site 4.3.491 (HE-804): House at 507 Herron Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.492 509 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-805)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, Ranch type building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 514). The building has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, walls clad in brick veneer, and a concrete foundation. An exterior brick chimney is on the west wall. The primary (south) façade is four bays wide with the main entrance recessed in the second bay from the west, a replacement bay window in the west bays, and single, replacement, 1/1 double-hung windows in the two east bays. A concrete stoop is in front of the main entry. The east wall is three bays deep with a single window in each bay. A shed is behind the house.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house embodies features of the Ranch house type, including its elongated plan, and shallow-pitched roof; however, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 509 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 514, Site 4.3.492 (HE-805): House at 509 Herron Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.493 420 HERRON AVENUE, BUILDING 1 (KHC SURVEY# HE-806)

The Henderson County Property Valuation Administration website lists four buildings on this parcel (Henderson County PVA 2017). Each are described separately. The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1938 (Plate 515). The building has an asphalt-shingled, side gable roof with a shed-roof rear addition, and exterior walls clad in replacement vinyl siding. Fenestration throughout the house are replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide with a central main entry and single windows in the outer bays. A wide, single-bay porch in the center of the façade has a shed roof extension supported by two round columns. The west wall is three bays deep with windows in each bay. A secondary entrance is present on the rear (south) wall of the shed-roof addition.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource (Building 1) at 420 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 515, Site 4.3.493 (HE-806): House at 420 Herron Avenue, Building 1, facing southwest

4.3.494 420 HERRON AVENUE, BUILDING 2 (KHC SURVEY# HE-807)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1942 (Plate 516). The building features a front-gable roof with an extended shed-roof addition off the north wall, and exterior walls clad in replacement siding. The primary (west) façade is three-bays, the primary entrance located in the south bay underneath a metal awning, a 3/1, double-hung window in the central bay, and paired, 3/1, double-hung windows in the north bay. Side walls features windows of the same type.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource (Building 2) at 420 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 516, Site 4.3.494 (HE-807): House at 420 Herron Avenue, Building 2, facing northwest

4.3.495 420 HERRON AVENUE, BUILDING 3 (KHC SURVEY# HE-808)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1956 (Plate 517). The building has an asphalt-shingled, side gable roof, walls clad in apparent historic siding, and a raised parged concrete foundation. The fenestration throughout the house are replacement 1/1, double-hung windows. The primary (west) façade is three bays wide with a central entry and single windows in the outer bays. A shed roof porch extends from the main roofline on the façade and is supported by two, square, wood columns on a concrete slab foundation. The north and south walls are two bays deep with single windows in each bay.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource (Building 3) at 420 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 517, Site 4.3.495 (HE-808): House at 420 Herron Avenue, Building 3, facing southwest

4.3.496 420 HERRON AVENUE, BUILDING 4 (KHC SURVEY# HE-809)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1956 (Plate 518). The building has a metal, front gable roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a raised parged concrete foundation. Fenestration appears to include replacement, 8/8 double-hung windows. The primary (west) façade is three symmetrical bays wide with a central entry and windows in the outer bays. A wide, central, bay porch has a shed roof supported by two round columns. The side walls are two bays deep and windows on the south wall feature metal awnings.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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, roofing, and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource (Building 4) at 420 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 518, Site 4.3.496 (HE-809): House at 420 Herron Avenue, Building 4, facing northwest

4.3.497 500 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-810)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1939 (Plate 519). The building has an asphalt-shingled cross gable roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a concrete foundation. Windows are historic, 2/2 double-hung windows. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide with a paired window in the west bay and the main entry and a single window in the projecting east bays. A hipped roof porch spans the east bays and features three wood posts on brick piers. The west wall is two bays deep with a single window in each bay.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 500 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 519, Site 4.3.497 (HE-810): House at 500 Herron Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.498 504 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-811)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1941 (Plate 520). The building has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a flat roof front porch and rear addition. The house has a concrete foundation and is clad in replacement siding and shingles. The primary (north) façade is two bays wide with a single window in the east bay and a paired window in the projecting west bay. The porch, which spans the east bay, is supported by three, rectangular, painted, wood columns. The primary entrance is located within the porch on the west wall. The replacement windows vary in size throughout and include 4/4 and 6/6 double-hung windows. The rear one-story addition is along the rear (south) of the house.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 504 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 520, Site 4.3.498 (HE-811): House at 504 Herron Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.499 508 HERRON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-812)

The resource is a one story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1947 (Plate 521). The building has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a concrete foundation. The primary (east) façade is three bays wide and faced N. Adams Street. The entrance is slightly off center with decorative shutters on either side. The fenestration throughout the house consists of replacement, vinyl, 1/1 double hung windows with decorative shutters. A secondary entry is in the south bay of the façade.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 508 Herron Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 521, Site 4.3.499 (HE-812): House at 508 Herron Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.500 511 14TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-813)

The resource is one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 522). The building has an asphalt-shingled, cross gable roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a parged concrete foundation. Windows throughout the house appear to be historic 3/1 and 6/6, double-hung windows. The primary (west) façade is four bays wide with windows in three of the bays. The main entry is in the second bay from the north and is accessible via a modern wood ramp leading from the driveway. The south wall is one bay deep. A detached garage is to the side (north) of the house.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 ramp addition and the application of replacement siding and ramp addition, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 511 14th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 522, Site 4.3.500 (HE-813): House at 511 14th Street, facing northeast

4.3.501 603 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-814)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 523). The building is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front-gable projection supported by two columns. Fenestration throughout the building are 2/2 double-hung historic windows. The front (south) façade is four bays wide, with the central primary entrance below the front-gable projection. The west bay of the façade originally included a garage, but it is currently infilled with brick. The east and west walls are two bays wide.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the garage infill and the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 603 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 523, Site 4.3.501 (HE-814): House at 603 Richardson Avenue, facing north

4.3.502 604 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-815)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 524). The building features an asphalt-shingled, low-pitch double-hip roof with a wide eave and is clad in brick veneer. All fenestration are double-hung or picture replacement that include concrete sills. The front (north) façade features a central recessed area with an overhanging eave supported by a decorative metal column; the primary entrance is located within this space. A single-bay garage is located in the east bay. The two west bays feature windows. The west wall features two bays of 6/6 double-hung replacement windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 604 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 524, Site 4.3.502 (HE-815): House at 604 Richardson Avenue, facing south

4.3.503 611 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-816)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 525). The building features a combination of brick veneer and siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. A slight flat-roof projection is above the primary entrance on the front (west) façade, supported by decorative metal columns. The façade is four bays wide with the primary entrance in the north bay. Fenestration throughout the building includes historic, 2/2 double-hung windows. A single-bay garage with double-doors and a gambrel roof is located behind the building.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 611 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 525, Site 4.3.503 (HE-816): House at 611 Richardson Avenue, facing east

4.3.504 612 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-817)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 526). The building features a concrete block foundation, brick veneer walls with replacement siding in the gable ends, and an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The front (north) façade is four bays wide, with an attached single-bay garage in the east bay. An overhanging eave above the garage is supported by a decorative metal column. The front-gable ell features the primary entrance on the east wall and a replacement picture window on the front facade. Remaining fenestration throughout the building are 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Decorative shutters are featured on façade fenestration.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 612 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 526, Site 4.3.504 (HE-817): House at 612 Richardson Avenue, facing south

4.3.505 619 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-818)

The resource is a one-story Ranch type building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 527). Features of the Ranch type found on this house include minimal detailing, one-story plan, and an asphalt-shingled, low-pitch side-gable roof. The building is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is five bays wide with an attached single-bay garage in the east bay. The primary entrance is centrally located, accessed by concrete steps with metal railings. A paired window is in the second bay from the east and single windows are in the two west bays.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of the common Ranch building type. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 619 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 527, Site 4.3.505 (HE-818): House at 619 Richardson Avenue, facing east

4.3.506 620 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-819)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 528). The building is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with wide eaves. Windows are 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung and picture replacements. The front (north) façade features an attached single-bay garage in the west bay. The primary entry is to the west of the garage, and is sheltered beneath the eaves. A wide, central recessed area in on the façade and features a picture window with double-hung windows on either side. An 8/8 double-hung replacement window is located in the west bay. The east wall features a single window. The west wall is two bays wide with 8/8 double-hung replacement windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 620 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 528, Site 4.3.506 (HE-819): House at 620 Richardson Avenue, facing south

4.3.507 627 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-820)

The resource is a one-story, Ranch type residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 529). Features of the Ranch type found on this house include minimal detailing, one-story plan, and asymmetrical layout. The building is clad in brick veneer and has an asphalt-shingled, low-pitched, hip roof with wide eaves. Windows are historic 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The front (south) façade is six bays wide with the primary entrance in the third bay from the west, accessed by concrete steps with balustrade. A single-bay garage is located in the east bay. The remaining bays include windows. The east wall is one-bay deep with a single, central window.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of the common Ranch building type. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 627 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 529, Site 4.3.507 (HE-820): House at 627 Richardson Avenue, facing north

4.3.508 628 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-821)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 530). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in brick veneer siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, double-hipped roof. Windows are historic, 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The front (north) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance. The west two bays feature paired windows. The second bay from the east features a picture window flanked by narrow, double-hung windows. The east bay features an attached single bay garage. The east wall is without fenestration. The west wall features three bays of double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 628 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 530, Site 4.3.508 (HE-821): House at 628 Richardson Avenue, facing west

4.3.509 635 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-822)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 531). The building is clad in buff brick veneer and has an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof. Windows are double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade features a central recessed area with partial vertical replacement siding at the window level. The eave of the recessed area is supported by decorative metal columns is covered by a metal awning. The primary entrance and a paired window with decorative shutters is located within the recessed area. The outer bays of the façade include an attached single bay on the east side and a window with decorative shutters on the west side.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 635 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 531, Site 4.3.509 (HE-822): House at 635 Richardson Avenue, facing east

4.3.510 636 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-823)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 532). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in a combination of replacement siding and historic stone veneer, and has an asphalt-shingled, double-hip roof. Windows are picture, double-hung, and sliding replacements. The northeast side of the front (north) façade features a recessed carport supported by two columns. A secondary entrance is located beneath the carport on the north wall. The front façade features the primary entrance, a picture window and a paired sliding window. The east wall features single and paired sliding windows and a picture window.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 636 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 532, Site 4.3.510 (HE-823): House at 636 Richardson Avenue, facing south

4.3.511 643 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-824)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 533). The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in brick veneer with siding in the gable ends, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (south) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance. Paired windows are in the two east bays and single windows in the two west bays.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 643 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 533, Site 4.3.511 (HE-824): House at 643 Richardson Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.512 644 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-825)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1959 (Plate 534). The building is clad in brick veneer and has an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof. Windows are 6/6 double-hung and picture replacements. The northeast corner of the front (north) façade features a carport supported by two columns. Beneath the carport are secondary doors on the north and west walls. The front façade features a primary door, a picture window with 6/6 double-hung replacement windows on either side, and a paired window. Decorative shutters are included on the front façade fenestration. Remaining fenestration throughout the building includes 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The center window opening on the west wall is currently covered.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 644 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 534, Site 4.3.512 (HE-825): House at 644 Richardson Avenue, facing south

4.3.513 651 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-826)

The resource is a one-story Ranch type residential building constructed ca. 1959 (Plate 535). Features of the Ranch type found on this house include minimal detailing, one-story plan, and asymmetrical layout. The building features a concrete block foundation, is clad in replacement siding with partial brick veneer siding on the front (south) façade, and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The façade is three bays wide with the primary entrance in the east bay accessed by concrete steps. The center bay includes a paired window and a single window is in the west bay. The west wall is two bays deep with a single window in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 651 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 535, Site 4.3.513 (HE-826): House at 651 Richardson Avenue, facing east

4.3.514 652 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-827)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 536). The building features a concrete block foundation, an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, and is clad in a combination of brick veneer, replacement siding, and stone veneer. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The northeast corner of the front (north) façade features a carport supported by a column. Beneath the carport are secondary doors on the north and west walls. The façade is five bays wide with the primary entrance in the center bay. A paired window is in the west bay, a single window in the second bay from the west, and triple window in the bay between the entry and carport. The west wall is two bays deep with a window in each bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding and windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 652 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 536, Site 4.3.514 (HE-827): House at 652 Richardson Avenue, facing south

4.3.515 659 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-828)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 537). The building features a concrete block foundation, brick veneer siding, and an asphalt-shingled, double-hip roof. Windows are historic, 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The front (south) façade is five bays wide with a central primary entrance. An attached single-bay garage is located in the east bay. The remaining bays on the façade feature windows. The west wall features two bays of 2/2 double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 659 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 537, Site 4.3.515 (HE-828): House at 659 Richardson Avenue, facing north

4.3.516 660 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-829)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 538). The building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and exterior walls clad in brick veneer with horizontal siding located in the gable ends. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide and includes a replacement, 1/1, double-hung window in the western bay, two, paired, sliding casements in the central bay, and a slightly recessed attached garage located in the easternmost bay. A slightly projected flower box is beneath the paired sliding casements, supported by thin columns. The primary entrance is located on the north wall, west of the sliding casements, creating a small, single-bay corner stoop. A shed-roof extension from the primary roofline forms an overhang over the entrance, supported by decorative metal posts.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 660 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 538, Site 4.3.516 (HE-829): House at 660 Richardson Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.517 703 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-830)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1920 (Plate 539). The building is clad in replacement siding and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a shed-roof extension on the east portion of the house. The front (east) façade, which faces away from Richardson Avenue, is three bays wide with a central primary entrance, accessed by concrete steps with balustrade. Flanking the entrance are two paired 2/2 double-hung historic windows. Fenestration on the south wall, which faces the street, includes a paired window in the east bay and two single windows in the center and west bays. Decorative shutters are on all of the fenestration.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 703 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 539, Site 4.3.517 (HE-830): House at 703 Richardson Avenue, facing north

4.3.518 717 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-831)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1964 (Plate 540). The building features a brick veneer siding, and an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof with a front-hip projection on the front (west) façade. The façade is four bays wide with an attached single-bay garage in the south bay. The primary entrance is located on the south wall of the front-hip projection. Fenestration on the front façade includes 1/1 double-hung replacement windows and a replacement bay window. Decorative shutters are featured on front façade fenestration.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 717 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 540, Site 4.3.518 (HE-831): House at 717 Richardson Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.519 722 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-832)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1967 (Plate 541). The building features buff brick veneer siding with replacement siding in the gable ends and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. An overhanging eave on the front (west) façade is supported by three columns. The façade is four bays wide with an attached single-bay garage in the south bay. The primary entrance is located in the second bay from the north beneath the overhanging eave. A triple set of historic, 2/2 double-hung windows is between the garage and entry. A single, 2/2 window is in the north bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 722 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 541, Site 4.3.519 (HE-832): House at 722 Richardson Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.520 725 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-833)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 542). The building features brick veneer siding with replacement siding in the gable ends, and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Windows are historic, 2/2 double-hung windows. The front (west) façade is four bays wide with the primary entrance in the second bay from the north. A single window is in the north bay. A paired window is in the second bay from the south. An attached single-bay garage is in the south bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials, design, and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 725 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 542, Site 4.3.520 (HE-833): House at 725 Richardson Avenue, facing south

4.3.521 730 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-834)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1964 (Plate 543). The building features brick veneer siding, with replacement siding in the gable ends and vertical replacement siding in the center bays of the front (east) façade. An asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof features an overhanging eave on the center of the front façade, supported by three decorative metal columns. The façade is five bays wide with a centrally located primary entrance. An attached single-bay garage is located in the north bay. Fenestration on the front facade are paired 2/2 double-hung historic windows. The north and south walls feature single 2/2 double-hung windows.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement siding. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 730 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 543, Site 4.3.521 (HE-834): House at 730 Richardson Avenue, facing north

4.3.522 733 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-835)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 544). The building features an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, an interior brick chimney, with exterior walls clad in brick veneer. A small hipped-roof projection creates a single-bay front-porch over the centrally-located primary entrance. Dense vegetation obscures most of the primary (northwest) façade, but fenestration appears to be 8/8, double-hung windows. The southernmost bay of the primary façade features an attached single-bay garage.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 733 Richardson Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 544, Site 4.3.522 (HE-835): House at 733 Richardson Avenue, facing south

4.3.523 738 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-836)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building, constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 545). The five-bay building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front-gable projection, creating a two-bay front porch. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. The primary entrance is centrally located on the primary (southeast) façade, underneath the front-gable projection. Fenestration on the primary façade appear to be replacement, triple casements. The north wall features two bays of replacement, 1/1, double-hung windows.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 738 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 545, Site 4.3.523 (HE-836): House at 738 Richardson Avenue, facing west

4.3.524 741 RICHARDSON AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-837)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1967 (Plate 546). The building features brick veneer siding and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (west) façade is four bays wide with a single window in the north bay and the main entry with a replacement door in the second bay from the north. A triple set of windows is in the second bay from the south. An attached single-car garage is in the south bay.

Research revealed that the building is not associated with significant events or persons, and therefore, is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house has lost historic integrity of materials and workmanship due to the application of replacement windows. Consequently, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 741 Richardson Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 546, Site 4.3.524 (HE-837): House at 741 Richardson Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.525 KIMSEY LANE

Due to road construction, field survey along Kimsey Lane between N. Adams Street and Richardson Avenue was not possible (Plate 547). Approximately five historic-age resources are located along this block on the north side of Kimsey Lane. Aerial imagery (Historic Aerials 2017) and research on the Henderson County Property Valuation Administration website (Henderson County PVA 2017) reveal that these resources were constructed between ca. 1944 and ca. 1956. The northernmost and southernmost resources are both one-story, vernacular, residential buildings with side-gable roofs, exterior walls clad in replacement siding, and primary (south) façades that are three bays wide with a central primary entrance. The central three buildings are one-story, vernacular, three-bay, residential buildings with front-gable roofs, exterior walls clad in replacement siding and feature a two-bay front-gable projection on the eastern sides of the primary (south) façade with a central primary entrance.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The buildings, therefore, are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The buildings are indistinguishable examples of a common building type that do not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the buildings, including the application of replacement siding, have compromised the integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resources are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends these resources along Kimsey Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 547, Site 4.3.525: Streetscape Kimsey Avenue, facing east

4.3.526 2351 DUNDEE DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-838)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 548). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer and board-and-batten siding with replacement siding in the gable ends. The windows within the house were not visible during field survey as the house is in a bend in the road and a privacy fence obscures views of the southwest wall. The southeast wall faces Dundee Drive and includes a projecting, brick, two-car carport on the north side and a recessed roof overhang on the south side that creates a porch. The visible portions of the southeast wall of the house are clad in board-and-batten.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2351 Dundee Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 548, Site 4.3.526 (HE-838): House at 2351 Dundee Drive, facing southwest

4.3.527 1140 TARANSAY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-839)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1968 (Plate 549). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, walls clad in brick veneer, and historic, 8/12 double-hung windows with decorative shutters throughout. The main (northeast) façade is five bays wide with a central recessed entry with narrow sidelights and a solid, wood paneled door. The outer bays of the façade include single windows. The south wall is two bays deep with a single window in each bay. A garage is attached to the north end 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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1140 Taransay Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 549, Site 4.3.527 (HE-839): House at 1140 Taransay Drive, facing southwest

4.3.528 1142 TARANSAY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-840)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1968 (Plate 550). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip on gable roof with overhanging eaves. The walls are mostly clad in brick veneer with vertical plank siding on the façade (northeast). Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung, picture, and casement replacements. The façade is four bays wide with two casement windows within the projecting south bay; the windows feature wooden flower boxes below. The main entry is in the north wall of the projection. The second bay from the north includes a picture window surrounded by plank siding. A $\frac{3}{4}$ -enclosed carport is in the north bay. The north wall of the carport is clad in brick with four openings near the roof line.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1142 Taransay Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 550, Site 4.3.528 (HE-840): House at 1142 Taransay Drive, facing south.

4.3.529 1152 TARANSAY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-841)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 551). The building has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with the center portion slightly higher than the outer portions of the roof. Walls are mostly clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Windows appear to be a combination of a historic, multi-pane picture window and 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (northeast) façade is five bays wide with the main entry in the center. Single windows with decorative shutters are in the outer bays and in the second bay from the south. The historic picture window is in the bay to the north of the entry. The raised portion of the roof overhangs the façade to create a three-bay porch roof that is supported by round columns. A carport is at the rear of the north wall and connects to a shed 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the shed addition and the application of replacement windows and siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1152 Taransay Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 551, Site 4.3.529 (HE-841): House at 1152 Taransay Drive, facing south

4.3.530 8412 GREEN RIVER ROAD (KHC SURVEY# HE-842)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular, residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 552). The building has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a raised concrete block foundation. The primary (west) façade features a full-width, flat-roof porch supported by three poles atop a raised concrete foundation. The main entrance is centrally located on the facade. Fenestration throughout the house are replacement, 6/6, double hung sash, with two located on either side of the primary entrance and one on the eastern portion of the front façade. A detached, three-car garage is to the south of the house.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguishable 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 8412 Green River Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 552, Site 4.3.530 (HE-842): House at 8412 Green River Road, facing east

4.3.531 3735 MELODY LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-843)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1959 (Plate 553). The house had an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, walls clad in brick veneer, and a concrete foundation. Windows are historic, 2/2 double-hung and awning windows. The primary (south) façade is four bays wide with a single window in the west bay, a paired window in the second bay from the west, and a four, awning window in the east bay. The main entry with a concrete and brick stoop is in the second bay from the east. A two-car, attached garage addition, clad in painted wood siding, is on the east end 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the garage addition, have compromised its integrity of design. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3735 Melody Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 553, Site 4.3.531 (HE-843): House at 3735 Melody Lane, facing north

4.3.532 3813 MELODY LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-844)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 554). The house has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof, is clad in replacement siding, and has a concrete block foundation. Windows appear to be picture and 1/1 double-hung replacements with decorative shutters. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide with single windows in the west two bays. The central main entry and a picture window with flanking double-hung windows are recessed within the façade and are sheltered by an extension of the roof that is supported by metal columns. A smaller, double-hung window is in the east bay. The east wall is one-bay deep with a single window in the bay. A detached, two-bay garage that is clad in replacement siding is to the north 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3813 Melody Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 554, Site 4.3.532 (HE-844): House at 3813 Melody Lane, facing north

4.3.533 4116 MELODY LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-845)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 555). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip on gable roof and is clad in replacement siding. Windows are historic, 2/2 double-hung windows throughout. The primary (east) façade is three bays wide with a central entry, a single window in the south bay, and a paired window in the north bay. The north wall is three bays deep with single windows in the two east bays and a porch addition in the west bay. A single-car garage addition is attached to the rear porch.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear and garage additions and the application of replacement siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 4116 Melody Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 555, Site 4.3.533 (HE-845): House at 4116 Melody Lane, facing west

4.3.534 4125 MELODY LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-846)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod type house constructed ca. 1939 (Plate 556). Cape Cod type features of the house include the side-gable roof, symmetrical original façade, and half-story dormers. The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding. Windows appear to be 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (east) façade of the original portion of the house is three symmetrical bays wide with a central entry and single windows on the outer bays of the first story. Two, front-gable dormers are on the half-story of the façade. A one-story, side-gable addition is on the north end of the house. A partially enclosed, full-depth porch has been added to the south end of the house. A detached, concrete block 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 building is an undistinguishable example of the common Cape Cod building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the north and south additions and the application of replacement windows and siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 4125 Melody Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 556, Site 4.3.534 (HE-846): House at 4125 Melody Lane, facing northeast.

4.3.535 3537 US 60 (KHC SURVEY# HE-847)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 557). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side gable roof, walls clad in siding, and a painted, concrete block foundation. An internal, brick chimney is on the front slope of the roof, near the ridgeline. Windows are historic, 6/6 double-hung windows. The primary (east) façade is three bays wide with a central entry and single windows in the outer bays. The entry is sheltered by a front-gable porch hood that is supported by square wood columns. The side walls are two bays deep with a single window in each bay.

The house is located within the recommended NRHP property boundary for the Col. Jackson McClain property (HE-3). The building, however, does not contribute to the history of the property as it is not associated with Col. Jackson, his agricultural pursuits, nor is it significant for its architectural style. The building, therefore, was evaluated below for its potential inclusion in the NRHP as an individual resource.

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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 3537 US 60 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 557, Site 4.3.535 (HE-847): House at 3537 US 60, facing northwest

4.3.536 1303 KIMSEY LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-848)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 558). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is mostly clad in brick veneer. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The house sits approximately 500 feet back from Kimsey Lane and its primary (east) façade faces away from the street. The façade appears to be four bays wide with single windows in the two south bays, the main entry sheltered by a front-gable hood, and a projecting window is in the north bay. The south wall is one bay deep with a single window; another window opening on the wall has been infilled with brick. A large garage addition is on the north wall. A modern outbuilding is to the north of the 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the garage addition, infill of a window opening, and the application of replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1303 Kimsey Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 558, Site 4.3.536 (HE-848): House at 1303 Kimsey Lane, facing northeast

4.3.537 BARN ALONG KIMSEY LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-849)

The resource is a vernacular barn constructed ca. 1940 that has been abandoned and currently is in a state of severe deterioration (Plate 559). The barn is located within a cultivated agricultural field; no other buildings or structures are nearby. The three-portal barn has a side-gable roof that is currently missing most of its metal roofing materials. Walls are clad in vertical wood planks, also with several currently missing. The three portals are located at the northwest and southeast gable ends.

While the barn is associated with the agricultural history of the area, it is currently out of context as it is the sole extant building within the field. The barn, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. The barn does not appear to be associated with any significant people, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion B. The barn is an example of a three-portal barn, but has lost historic integrity of materials, workmanship, design, setting, and feeling due to loss of building materials and its deteriorated condition. Gray & Pape recommends the barn along Kimsey Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 559, Site 4.3.537 (HE-849): Barn on Kimsey Lane, facing east

4.3.538 8805 LARUE ROAD (KHC SURVEY# HE-850)

The resources at 8805 Larue Road mostly include post-1970 agricultural and residential buildings; however, the property includes a ca. 1940, three-portal barn (Plate 560). The barn is located approximately 400 feet south of Larue Road and is surrounded by modern garages, storage buildings, and silos. The barn is in deteriorated condition and is currently missing many of its materials. The barn had a side-gable roof clad in some metal sheeting and vertical wood plank walls. A large hole is in the southwest corner of the barn. A large hole is in the southwest corner of the barn.

While the barn is associated with the agricultural history of the area, it is currently out of context as it is surrounded by modern farm buildings. The barn, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. The barn does not appear to be associated with any significant people, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion B. The barn is an example of a three-portal barn, but has lost historic integrity of materials, workmanship, design, and setting due to loss of building materials, its deteriorated condition, and loss of historic setting. Gray & Pape recommends the barn at 8805 Larue Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 560, Site 4.3.538 (HE-850): Barn at 8805 Larue Road, facing southeast

4.3.539 8781 LARUE ROAD (KHC SURVEY# HE-851)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 561). The house has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding. Windows are sliding and casement replacements. The primary (north) façade is five bays wide with single windows in the two west bays. The three east bays are recessed and sheltered by a porch that is created from an extension of the roof line. The main entry is in the center bay and single windows in the two east bays. The rear of the house includes a dormer with an extended roof addition as well as a deck addition off the dormer. A detached garage is to the south of the house. A modern barn is to the south of the 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear additions and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends the house at 8805 Larue Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 561, Site 4.3.539 (HE-851): House at 8781 Larue Road, facing southeast

4.3.540 8207 LARUE ROAD (KHC SURVEY# HE-852)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1910 (Plate 562). The house has an asphalt-shingled, multiple hip and gable roof; some of these portions appear to be later additions. The building is clad in replacement siding and windows appear to be picture, sliding, and double-hung replacements. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide with a three-bay projection in the west bay. A one-story porch with a brick foundation wraps around the rest of the façade to the east wall. The main entry is in the second bay from the west and features a replacement door. A single window is in the second bay from the east. The east bay is recessed and has a second entry on the east wall of the façade. A garage addition is at the rear of the house. A detached garage is to the southeast 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear additions and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 8207 Larue Road as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 562, Site 4.3.540 (HE-852): House at 8207 Larue Road, facing southwest

4.3.541 1213 5TH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-853)

The resource is a set of silos that have been at this location on 5th Street, east of Van Wyk Road since the mid-1950s (Plate 563). The set of 16 connected silos are concrete and feature metal rigging at the top that is used to fill the silos. A ca. 1955, one-story, concrete block scale house is to the southwest of the silos and close to 5th Street. Another small building to the northwest of the silos appears to have been added to the property after 1970. While railroad tracks are to the southeast of the silos, no spur connects the silos to the tracks; therefore, grain is shipped in and out of the facility via trucks.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. The building, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. This type of mid-twentieth century silo grouping for storage and shipment of grain is commonly found in agricultural areas throughout the Midwest. As a common example of an agricultural building type, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends the resource at 1213 5th Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 563, Site 4.3.541 (HE-853): Silos at 1213 5th Street, facing south

4.3.542 1321 2ND STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-854)

The resource is a one-story commercial building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 564). The building has smooth brick walls with narrow columns of inlaid metal siding. The center portion is a glass curtain wall that includes the entry and exit doorways. A large projecting sign covered in vertical siding has been added to the front of the glass area. After 1970, the shorter, one-story, east portion of the shopping center was constructed and attached to the east portion of the commercial 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the front signage and side shopping center additions, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, materials, setting, feeling, and association. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1321 2nd Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 564, Site 4.3.542 (HE-854): Commercial Building at 1321 2nd Street, facing northeast

4.3.543 1707 2ND STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-855)

The resource is the North Middle School building constructed ca. 1954 (Plate 565). The irregular-shaped, vernacular, building is one- and two-stories tall and has brick veneer walls. The one-story portions have flat roofs and the two-story section has a rounded roof. Windows throughout the building are replacement casement and awning windows. According to available historic aerial maps, between 1970 and 1998 a building addition was constructed on the north side of the school. The main entry to the school is located along the south wall, facing 2nd Street. Large parking lots are to the north and east of the building. A track with bleachers on the south side is to the north of the school.

The building was constructed as the Henderson County High School when all of the high schools in the county, except for the city high school, merged into one building. The high school remained at this location until the construction of the current high school building was completed on Zion Road in 1969. At this date, the former high school became one of the middle schools, and is currently known as North Middle School (Henderson County High School 2017). As an example of a county high school that now functions as a local middle school, the history of the building does not rise to the level of significance needed to be eligible under Criterion A for association with significant events. Research did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant persons, therefore, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a mid-twentieth century, vernacular school building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the ca. 1970-1998 addition and the application of replacement windows have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1707 2nd Street (North Middle School) as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 565, Site 4.3.543 (HE-855): North Middle School at 1707 2nd Street, facing northwest

4.3.544 1713 SHORT FIRST STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-856)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 566). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, is clad in replacement siding, and has a concrete block foundation. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (south) façade is three symmetrical bays wide with a central entry and outer bay windows. The entry is sheltered by a front-gable hood supported by two columns. The rear of the house has a rear-gable roof, but appears to be original to the house as the foundation is the same.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1713 Short First Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 566, Site 4.3.544 (HE-856): House at 1713 Short First Street, facing north

4.3.545 1717 SHORT FIRST STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-857)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1948 (Plate 567). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, is clad in siding, and has a concrete block foundation. A brick chimney is along the ridgeline of the roof. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with a central entry and single windows in the outer bays. A shorter, front-gable roof supported by round columns shelters the two east bays of the façade. The east wall is three bays deep with a central secondary entry with a metal awning and single windows in the outer bays. 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1717 Short First Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 567, Site 4.3.545 (HE-857): House at 1717 Short First Street, facing north

4.3.546 1712 SHORT FIRST STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-858)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 568). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, is clad in siding, and has a concrete block foundation. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide with an off-center entry and single windows in the outer bays. The entry is sheltered by a front-gable hood supported by replacement wood columns. The west wall is two bays deep and the east wall is three bays deep; all have single windows. Smaller windows are below the gable peaks on the half story.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 porch materials, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1712 Short First Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 568, Site 4.3.546 (HE-858): House at 1712 Short First Street, facing west

4.3.547 1716 SHORT FIRST STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-859)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1947 (Plate 569). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, walls clad in siding, and a concrete block foundation. Windows appear to be historic, 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide with a central entry. A single, 6/6 window is in the front-gable east bay, and the picture window is in the west bay. A carport is attached to 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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction., and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1716 Short First Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 569, Site 4.3.547 (HE-859): House at 1716 Short First Street, facing southwest

4.3.548 1720 SHORT FIRST STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-860)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 570). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, walls clad in siding, and has a concrete block foundation. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The main (north) façade is three bays wide with the main entry with a replacement door in the east bay. A picture window is in the center and a single window in the west bay. The east wall is two bays deep with 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 entry door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 1720 Short First Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 570, Site 4.3.548 (HE-860): House at 1720 Short First Street, facing west

4.3.549 118 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-861)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 571). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with wide overhanging eaves. The house is clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows appear to be 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (west) façade is four bays wide with single windows in the two south bays. A picture window is in the north bay and the main entry is in the next bay to the south. A carport is attached to the north 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 118 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 571, Site 4.3.549 (HE-861): House at 118 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.550 110 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-862)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1947 (Plate 572). The house has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a shed roof extension on the rear. The building is clad in replacement siding and has 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The primary (west) façade is two bays wide with a replacement door in the north bay and a single window in the south bay. A shed roof porch addition shelters the two façade bays. The north and south walls are two bays deep with 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 building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the porch addition and the application of replacement siding, entry door, roof, and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 110 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 572, Site 4.3.550 (HE-862): House at 110 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.551 106 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-863)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1947 (Plate 573). The house has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and sliding replacements. The primary (west) façade is three bays wide with a central entry and single windows in the outer bays. A shorter, one-story addition is on the south wall. A shed building 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side addition and the application of replacement siding, roof, and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 106 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 573, Site 4.3.551 (HE-863): House at 106 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.552 102 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-864)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1942 (Plate 574). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and bay replacements. The main (west) façade is three bays wide a central projecting bay that includes a bay window. The outer bays feature single windows. The main entry is on the south wall of the center projection. A one-story addition is at the south end of the house. A detached, two-car garage is to the southeast 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side addition and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 102 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 574, Site 4.3.552 (HE-864): House at 102 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing east

4.3.553 38 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-865)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1948 (Plate 575). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding. Windows appear to be a combination of historic 6/1 and replacement 1/1 double-hung windows. The primary (west) façade is three bays wide with a central entry, a paired window in the north bay, and a single window in the south bay. The three bays are sheltered by a front-gable porch supported by metal columns. The north wall is two bays deep and features an attached carport.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 some windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 38 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 575, Site 4.3.553 (HE-865): House at 38 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.554 36 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-866)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1948 (Plate 576). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and sliding replacements. The main (west) façade is three bays wide with a central entry, a sliding window in the north bay, and a paired, double-hung window in the south bay. The south wall is two bays deep with a window in each bay. The north wall is three bays deep with a secondary entry in the west bay and windows in the east 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 36 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 576, Site 4.3.554 (HE-866): House at 36 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing east

4.3.555 30 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-867)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 577). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof, a concrete foundation, and is clad in siding. Windows are 1/1 and 8/8 double-hung and picture replacements. The main (west) façade is three bays wide with a central entry. A triple set of windows is in the north bay and a single 8/8 window is in the south bay. A full-width porch with a metal awning roof spans the façade. The south wall is two bays deep with a window in each bay. The north wall is three bays deep with windows in the west bays and a secondary entry sheltered by a flat roof awning in the east bay. 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 30 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 577, Site 4.3.555 (HE-867): House at 30 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.556 26 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-868)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1944 (Plate 578). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is clad in siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) façade is three bays wide with single windows in the outer bays. The central main entry is sheltered by a front-gable hood that is supported by spindle columns. The north wall is two bays deep and the south is three bays deep; each bay includes a single window. A detached carport is to the north 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 26 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 578, Site 4.3.556 (HE-868): House at 26 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing east

4.3.557 20 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-869)

The resource is a one- and two-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1950 (Plate 579). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in blue brick veneer with siding on the second story portion. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The main (west) façade is four bays wide with a single and paired window in the two north bays of the one-story portion of the house. The recessed, two-story portion has an attached, single-car garage on the first story and two windows on the upper story. The upper story may be a later addition as its materials do not match the rest of the house. The main entry with a brick stoop is in the west bay of the south 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the second story addition and the application of replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 20 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 579, Site 4.3.557 (HE-869): House at 20 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing east

4.3.558 16 N. LINCOLN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-870)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1947 (Plate 580). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable and shed roof and is clad in replacement siding with stone veneer detailing on the front. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The main (west) façade is two bays wide with a picture window in the north bay and a single window in the recessed south bay. The main entry is on the south wall of the façade and is sheltered by a flat roof supported by metal columns. Beyond the main entry, the south wall is three bays wide with windows in the west bays and a secondary entry in the east bay. The rear portion of the house appears to be an 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 16 N. Lincoln Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 580, Site 4.3.558 (HE-870): House at 16 N. Lincoln Avenue, facing east

4.3.559 2015 MAGNOLIA STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-871)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1951 (Plate 581). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is covered with horizontal, wood plank siding. Windows appear to be replacement 6/6 double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entrance in the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on each side by a single, 6/6 window. The sides of the building are two bays deep. walls are two bays deep. There are two, 6/6 windows on the west side of the building and a set of three contiguous 6/6 windows and two, 1/1 windows on the east 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the replacement of windows, has compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2015 Magnolia Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 581, Site 4.3.559 (HE-871): House at 2015 Magnolia Street, facing north

4.3.560 99 HIGHWAY 2084 (KHC SURVEY# HE-872)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 582). The house has a standing-seam metal, front gable roof, is clad in siding, and has a concrete block foundation. Windows are fixed casement replacements. The primary (east) façade is two bays wide with a replacement door in the south bay and a single window in the north bay. A front-gable porch with replacement columns and concrete block foundation shelter the two front bays. The south wall is two bays deep.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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, entry door, porch materials, and roofing, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 99 Highway 2084 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 582, Site 4.3.560 (HE-872): House at 99 Highway 2084, facing northwest

4.3.561 113 HIGHWAY 2084 (KHC SURVEY# HE-873)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1930 (Plate 583). The house has an asphalt-shingled and metal-panel, side-gable roof and is clad in siding. Windows are historic, 3/1 double-hung windows. The primary (east) façade is three symmetrical bays wide with single windows with decorative shutters in the outer bays. The central entry is sheltered by a front-gable roof that is supported by metal columns.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement roofing material, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 113 Highway 2084 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 583, Site 4.3.561 (HE-873): House at 113 Highway 2084, facing west

4.3.562 119 HIGHWAY 2084 (KHC SURVEY# HE-874)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 584). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (south) façade faces Magnolia Street and is two bays wide with a window in the west bay and an entry in the east bay. A large portion of the east half of the façade is clad in siding, which suggests a window(s) may have originally been at this location. The east wall that faces Highway 2084 is two bays deep.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the likely covering of a window opening and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 119 Highway 2084 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 584, Site 4.3.562 (HE-874): House at 119 Highway 2084, facing southwest

4.3.563 2006 MAGNOLIA STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-875)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1953 (Plate 585). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and is covered with replacement vinyl siding. Windows appear to be original 1/1 and 3/1 double-hung windows. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide with the main entrance in the side of the cross gable or what is roughly the center of the primary facade. A pair of 3/1 double-hung windows is located in the front-gable portion of the facade to the west of the entry, with a single, 1/1 window in the center of the side-gable portion to the east of the main entry. The sides of the house are three bays deep, each with three 1/1 windows. There is a detached, front-gable, one-car garage at the rear or southwest corner 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2006 Magnolia Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 585, Site 4.3.563 (HE-875): House at 2006 Magnolia Street, facing southwest

4.3.564 2010 MAGNOLIA STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-876)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1953 (Plate 586). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is covered with replacement vinyl siding. Windows are replacement, 1/1 vinyl sash windows. The primary (north) façade consists of an enclosed porch addition with a single bay window in the center of the addition. There are two pedestrian entries located in the east side of the house, including one in the enclosed porch addition. A covered carport extends from the east side of the house. A one-story, side-gable addition extends from the rear of the east side of the house, at the back or south side of the carport. The sides of the house extend roughly four bays deep, with 1/1 windows and doors occupying each of the 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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, windows has compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2010 Magnolia Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 586, Site 4.3.564 (HE-876): House at 2010 Magnolia Street, facing southwest

4.3.565 2005 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-877)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1935 (Plate 587). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is covered with replacement vinyl siding. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entrance in the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on either side by a single 1/1 window. The side walls are five bays deep with a single 1/1 window in the west side and two, 1/1 windows in the east side. There is a detached, front-gable, two-car garage along the east 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2005 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 587, Site 4.3.565 (HE-877): House at 2005 Poplar Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.566 2025 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-878)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1953 (Plate 588). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is covered with replacement vinyl siding. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entrance just west of the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on each side by a single, 1/1 window. An open, shed roof porch extends the full width of the three bays. The side walls are three bays deep with 1/1 and sliding sash windows along each 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement vinyl siding and windows has compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2025 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 588, Site 4.3.566 (HE-878): House at 2025 Poplar Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.567 2029 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-879)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1955 (Plate 589). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is covered with replacement vinyl siding. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entrance in the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on the west side by a single 1/1 window, and on the east side by a single, picture window. An open, front-gable porch extends two bays wide across the primary facade. The side walls are three bays deep with three, 1/1 windows in each 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 has compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2029 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 589, Site 4.3.567 (HE-879): House at 2029 Poplar Avenue, facing northwest

4.3.568 2033 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-880)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1955 (Plate 590). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof and is covered with replacement siding. Windows appear to be original 1/1 double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entrance in the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on either side by a single 1/1 window. 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2033 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 590, Site 4.3.568 (HE-880): House at 2033 Poplar Avenue, facing northeast

4.3.569 137 HIGHWAY 2084 (KHC SURVEY# HE-881)

The resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1951 (Plate 591). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, is clad in replacement siding, and has a concrete block foundation. Windows appear to be 1/1 and 4/4 double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (east) façade is three bays wide with a central entry sheltered by a flat roof awning, a paired window in the south bay, and a picture window in the north bay. A partially enclosed porch has been added to the south wall. The north wall is two bays deep.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side porch addition and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 137 Highway 2084 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 591, Site 4.3.569 (HE-881): House at 137 Highway 2084, facing west

4.3.570 143 HIGHWAY 2084 (KHC SURVEY# HE-882)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 592). The U-shaped house has a standing-seam metal roof and is mostly clad in stone veneer. Most windows appear to be historic double-hung windows. The primary (east) façade features an inset porch at the south end with stone veneer columns. The center portion of the façade has a set of three window with a metal awning. The north end of the façade originally included a garage, but this area is currently infilled with siding, a sliding window, and secondary entry.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the garage infill and the application of replacement roofing, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 143 Highway 2084 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 592, Site 4.3.570 (HE-882): House at 143 Highway 2084, facing west

4.3.571 2002 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-883)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1955 (Plate 593). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is covered with wood shingles. Windows appear to be original 1/1 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide with the main entrance just west of the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on the west by a single, large picture window. The entry is flanked not the east by two, 1/1 windows. The side walls are two bays deep. There are no windows in the east side of the building. There are two, 1/1 windows in each of the east side of 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 building retains good integrity but is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2002 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 593, Site 4.3.571 (HE-883): House at 2002 Poplar Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.572 2004 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-884)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1945 (Plate 594). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is covered with replacement vinyl siding. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung windows. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide with the main entrance in the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on either side by a single 1/1 window. The side walls are four bays deep with two, 1/1 windows in each of the two sides.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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, has compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2004 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 594, Site 4.3.572 (HE-884): House at 2004 Poplar Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.573 2006 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-885)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 595). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad with brick veneer and board and batten siding. Windows appear to be original 1/1 double-hung and sliding windows. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide with the main entrance in the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on the east side by a single, two-pane sliding window. The entry is flanked on the west side by two sets of three, contiguous 1/1 windows. The side walls are two bays deep with two, 1/1 and sliding sash windows in each of the two sides.

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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2006 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 595, Site 4.3.573 (HE-885): House at 2006 Poplar Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.574 2022 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-886)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1955 (Plate 596). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is covered with replacement vinyl siding. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung windows. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide with the main entry in the center of the facade. The main entry is flanked on the west side by a single 1/1 window. The main entry is flanked on the east side by two, 1/1 windows. The side walls are four bays deep with two, 1/1 windows in each of the two sides.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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, has compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2022 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 596, Site 4.3.574 (HE-886): House at 2022 Poplar Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.575 2026 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-887)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1956 (Plate 597). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is covered with replacement vinyl siding. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entrance just east of the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on the east by a single, large picture window. The entrance is flanked on the west by a single, 1/1 double-hung window. The side walls are four bays deep with four, 1/1 windows along each 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 has compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2026 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 597, Site 4.3.575 (HE-887): House at 2026 Poplar Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.576 2030 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-888)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1954 (Plate 598). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is covered with replacement aluminum siding and stone veneer. Windows appear to be original 1/1 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (north) façade is two bays wide with the main entrance just west of the center of the façade. The entrance is flanked on the east by a single, large picture window. The side walls are four bays deep with four, 1/1 and sliding sash windows along each side. A side entrance is located along the east side of the house. A detached, front-gable, one-car garage is located to the rear or south end 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2030 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 598, Site 4.3.576 (HE-888): House at 2030 Poplar Avenue, facing south

4.3.577 2034 POPLAR AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HE-889)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1955 (Plate 599). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is covered with replacement aluminum siding. Windows appear to be original 6/6 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (north) façade is three bays wide with the main entrance just west of the center of the facade. The entrance is flanked on each side by a single, 6/6 window. The side walls are five bays deep with four, 1/1 windows along each side. A side entrance is located along the east side of the house. A detached, front-gable, one-car garage is located to the rear or south end 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2034 Poplar Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 599, Site 4.3.577 (HE-889): House at 2034 Poplar Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.578 179 HIGHWAY 2084 (KHC SURVEY# HE-890)

The resource is the Gospel Light Baptist Church constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 600). The vernacular building has a two-story entry on the east wall with a hip roof and walls clad in brick veneer and siding. A cupola with steeple is centrally located on the roof. The main entry is in the north side and features a set of double doors and tall windows. A hip roof porch supported by three columns shelters the entry. The rear-gable portion of the church behind the entry is one-story tall. The side-gable portion of the church projects from the north wall. A parking lot is to the north of the church.

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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a mid-twentieth century church building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 179 Highway 2084 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 600, Site 4.3.578 (HE-890): Baptist Church at 179 Highway 2084, facing southwest

4.3.579 173 HIGHWAY 2084 (KHC SURVEY# HE-891)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1935 (Plate 601). The house has an asphalt-shingled hip roof, walls clad in replacement siding, and a concrete block foundation. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung replacements. The front (east) façade is three bays wide with a triple set of windows in the south bay, the main entry in the center, and a paired window in the north bay. A metal awning shelters the two south bays. The north wall is two bays deep with 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 173 Highway 2084 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 601, Site 4.3.579 (HE-891): House at 173 Highway 2084, facing southwest

4.3.580 2019 WASHINGTON STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-892)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 602). The house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and is clad with board and batten siding. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entry set slightly west of the center of the façade. Pairs of 1/1 double-hung windows are located to the west and east side of the entry. The side walls are three bays deep. The west wall includes three, 1/1 windows in each bay. The east wall includes two, 1/1 windows and an entry door.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2019 Washington Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 602, Site 4.3.580 (HE-892): House at 2019 Washington Street, facing northwest

4.3.581 2021 WASHINGTON STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-893)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1956 (Plate 603). The house has a metal, side-gable roof and is clad with replacement siding. Windows appear to be historic 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entry in the center bay, a 2/2 double-hung window to the west side of the entry, and a picture window flanked by 2/2 windows to the east side of the entry. A decorative cross gable sits atop the center of the primary facade. The side walls are two and three bays deep. The west wall includes three, 1/1 windows in each bay. The east wall includes two, 1/1 windows.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2021 Washington Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 603, Site 4.3.581 (HE-893): House at 2021 Washington Street, facing north

4.3.582 2035 WASHINGTON STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-894)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1956 (Plate 604). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad with replacement aluminum siding. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entry in the center bay, a 1/1 double-hung window to the west side of the entry and a large picture window to the east side of the entry. A decorative cross gable sits atop the eastern half of the primary façade. The side walls are two bays deep. The west wall includes a pair of 1/1 windows in each bay. The east wall includes a single, 1/1 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2035 Washington Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 604, Site 4.3.582 (HE-894): House at 2035 Washington Street, facing north

4.3.583 2041 WASHINGTON STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-895)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1958 (Plate 605). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad with wood siding and brick veneer. Windows appear to be original wood sash 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (south) façade is three bays wide with the main entry in the center bay, a 2/2 double-hung window to the west side of the entry and a picture window, flanked by 2/2 windows, to the east side of the entry. The two side walls are two and three bays deep. The west wall includes three 1/1 windows in each bay. The east wall includes a two, 1/1 windows.

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 building retains good integrity but is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2041 Washington Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 605, Site 4.3.583 (HE-895): House at 2041 Washington Street, facing northeast

4.3.584 2047 WASHINGTON STREET (KHC SURVEY# HE-896)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1957 (Plate 606). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad with wood siding and stone veneer. Windows appear to be original wood sash, 2/2 double-hung windows. The primary (south) façade is four bays wide with the main entry just east of the center of the facade. The entry is flanked on the west by two, 2/2 double-hung windows and on the east by a pair of contiguous 2/2 windows. The two side walls are two bays deep, each with two 1/1 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 building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building retains good integrity but is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2047 Washington Street as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 606, Site 4.3.584 (HE-896): House at 2047 Washington Street, facing northeast

4.3.585 205 HIGHWAY 2084 (KHC SURVEY# HE-897)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular commercial building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 607). The wide building has a flat roof and is clad in brick veneer at the ends and stone veneer in the center. The south end of the main (east) façade includes a secondary entry and a bay window that appears to be a later addition. The center portion of the façade is five symmetrical bays wide with four large, storefront windows in the outer bays and a replacement double entry door in the center. A flat roof awning shelters the storefront. The north portion of the façade includes a former entry infilled with brick and a former window opening infilled with brick and a smaller window. A paved parking lot is in front of 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of the replacement bay window and center doors as well as the door and window infill, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 205 Highway 2084 as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 607, Site 4.3.585 (HE-897): Commercial Building at 205 Highway 2084, facing southwest

4.3.586 199 MELWOOD PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HE-898)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 608). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a side-gable garage on the east wall. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. Windows are sliding and picture replacements. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and includes an attached, two-car garage in the east bay; a picture window in the second bay from the south; the primary entrance in the central bay; and a sliding window in each of the two projecting northern bays. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters.

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, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 199 Melwood Place as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 608, Site 4.3.586 (HE-898): House at 199 Melwood Place, facing northwest

4.3.587 195 MELWOOD PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HE-899)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 609). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a side-gable carport on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer except on the south wall, which is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (east) façade is five bays wide and includes the carport in the south bay, a picture window in the second bay from the south, a recessed primary entrance and front stoop in the central bay, a 1/1 window in the north bay, and a picture window in the second bay from the south. The south wall includes a secondary entrance in the west 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 195 Melwood Place as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 609, Site 4.3.587 (HE-899): House at 195 Melwood Place, facing northwest

4.3.588 196 MELWOOD PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HE-900)

This resource is a two-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 610). The building is four bays wide and features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with an attached, single-story, two-car garage with overhanging eaves on the south wall. Walls are clad in replacement siding with brick veneer detailing on most of the first story of the primary (west) façade. Windows are sliding and 9/9 double-hung replacements. On the first story, the façade includes the garage in the south bay, paired 9/9 windows in the second bay from the south, paired 9/9 windows in the north bay, and the primary entrance with a small 9/9 window in the central bay. The façade features a two bay, single-story front porch. The overhanging eaves of the garage extend northward, sheltering the primary entrance and front porch, which features supporting columns. The second-story features five sliding windows just below the roofline, on the facade. The south wall is three bays deep and features the protruding single-story garage in the west bay, and 6/6 windows in the east bays, at the second-story. A utility shed is in the north side 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 196 Melwood Place as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 610, Site 4.3.588 (HE-900): House at 196 Melwood Place, facing northeast

4.3.589 192 MELWOOD PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HE-901)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 611). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a single-story, side-gable carport on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer, at the lower-story, and the projecting upper-story is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements at the lower-story and 1/1 double-hung replacements at the upper-story. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide and includes a carport south bay; the primary entrance in the third bay from the north; and windows in the remaining bays, at both the upper and lower-stories. Windows at the upper-story of the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The north wall is two bays wide and features windows in each bay of the upper-story, as well as a window in the east bay of the lower-story. 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 192 Melwood Place as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 611, Site 4.3.589 (HE-901): House at 192 Melwood Place, facing east

4.3.590 187 MELWOOD PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HE-902)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 612). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a side-gable garage on the south wall and replacement siding at the gable ends. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer except the addition, which is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide and includes an attached, two-car garage in the south bay; paired windows in the second bay from the south; the primary entrance in the central bay; and a single window in each of the two northern bays. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The north wall is two bays deep and includes a window in each bay. The south bay features a single, centered 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 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 187 Melwood Place as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 612, Site 4.3.590 (HE-902): House at 187 Melwood Place, facing southwest

4.3.591 186 MELWOOD PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HE-903)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, split-level type, vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1968 (Plate 613). The building is five bays wide and features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a side-gable, attached garage on the south wall. The three southern bays are recessed from the primary (south) façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding with brick veneer detailing below the second-story. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and sliding replacements. The façade includes an attached, single-car garage in the south bay, sliding window in the second bay from the east bay, the primary entrance in the central bay, and 1/1 windows in the bays on the upper-story. The 1/1 windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The west wall appears to be two bays deep with what appears to be sliding windows in the two bays of the lower-level and a single, centered window at the upper-story.

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 embodies features of the split-level house type, including its one-and-a-half-story, shallow-pitched roof, and asymmetrical layout; however, it is an example of an ubiquitous house type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 186 Melwood Place as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 613, Site 4.3.591 (HE-903): House at 186 Melwood Place, facing northeast

4.3.592 2203 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-904)

This resource is a two-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 614). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof with a side-gable, single-story garage on the east wall. Exterior walls are clad in painted brick veneer except the addition, which is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements with decorative shutters. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and includes an attached, two-car garage addition in the east bay, paired windows in the second bay from the east, a centrally located primary entrance with a surround, and single windows in each of the two western bays. The primary entrance features a two-story porch that spans the width of the main portion of the house and is sheltered by a flat roof overhang with four supporting columns. The second story of the façade includes single windows in each of the two western bays and a paired window in the second bay from the east. The east wall is two bays deep and includes single 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 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2203 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 614, Site 4.3.592 (HE-904): House at 2203 Greenbriar Drive, facing northwest

4.3.593 2209 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-905)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, split-level type, vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 615). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a side-gable garage addition on the east wall. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer at the upper-story and replacement siding at the lower-story. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and includes an attached, single-car garage in the east bay, triple-unit window in the second bay from the east, the primary entrance in the central bay, and single windows in each of the two western bays, at both the first-story and the half-story. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The west wall appears to be two bays deep with single windows in each bay at both stories.

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 embodies features of the split-level house type, including its one-and-a-half-story, shallow-pitched roof, and asymmetrical layout; however, it is an example of an ubiquitous house type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2209 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 615, Site 4.3.593 (HE-905): House at 2209 Greenbriar Drive, facing northwest

4.3.594 2219 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-906)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 616). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof that is taller at the second bay from the east, on the primary (south) façade. Exterior walls are clad in tan brick veneer with shingled detailing between the bays on the façade. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements throughout. The façade is five bays wide and includes single windows in the two western bays and the eastern bay, three single windows in the second bay from the east, and a centrally located primary entrance and front stoop that is sheltered by the roof with a supporting column.

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, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2219 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 616, Site 4.3.594 (HE-906): House at 2219 Greenbriar Drive, facing north

4.3.595 2221 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-907)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 617). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, and a rear (north) addition. Exterior walls are clad in multi-tone, red brick except for the addition, which is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and includes single windows in the two western bays and the eastern bay, a picture window in the second bay from the east, and a centrally located primary entrance and front stoop that is sheltered by the roof with a supporting column. The overhanging eaves of the roof are supported by four columns and shelter the primary entrance and the front porch that spans the two eastern bays, as well as the central bay. The 6/6 windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The east wall is two bays deep and includes a 6/6 window in the south bay and the rear addition in the north bay. 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 rear addition and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2221 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 617, Site 4.3.595 (HE-907): House at 2221 Greenbriar Drive, facing north

4.3.596 2227 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-908)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 618). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a two bay, cross-gable protrusion on the primary (south) façade, a side-gable carport on the east wall, and a rear (north) addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding with stone veneer detailing on the façade. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements with decorative shutters throughout. The façade is five bays wide and includes single windows in the two western bays, a triple-unit window in the central bay, a carport with a recessed secondary entrance in the east bay, and the primary entrance and front stoop in the second bay from the east. The primary entrance is sheltered by the cross-gable roof, which features a supporting column. The east wall is three bays deep and includes windows in the two northern 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 additions and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2227 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 618, Site 4.3.596 (HE-908): House at 2227 Greenbriar Drive, facing northeast

4.3.597 2233 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-909)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, split-level type, vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1964 (Plate 619). The building features an asphalt-shingled, a side-gable roof at the lower-story, and hipped roof at the upper-story. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer at the lower-story and replacement siding at the projecting upper-story. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements throughout. The primary (south) façade is four bays wide and includes paired windows in the east bay, the primary entrance in the second bay from the east, and single windows in each of the two western bays of the first-story and the half-story. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The west wall is two bays deep with single windows in each bay at both stories. The east wall includes single 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 building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house embodies features of the split-level house type, including its one-and-a-half-story, shallow-pitched roof, and asymmetrical layout; however, it is an example of an ubiquitous house type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2233 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 619, Site 4.3.597 (HE-909): House at 2233 Greenbriar Drive, facing north

4.3.598 2239 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-910)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 620). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a lower, carport on the east wall. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding with a brick veneer protrusion in the central bay. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and includes 1/1 windows in the two western bays, a picture window in the protruding second bay, a carport in the east bay, and the recessed primary entrance in the second bay from the east. The primary entrance is sheltered by the roof, which features a supporting column. The east wall is two bays deep, recessed within the carport, and includes a centrally located secondary entrance with a 1/1 window to the south.

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 design, workmanship, and materials. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2239 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 620, Site 4.3.598 (HE-910): House at 2239 Greenbriar Drive, facing northeast

4.3.599 2245 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-911)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, split-level type, vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 621). The building features an asphalt-shingled, a cross-gable roof. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer at the lower-story and replacement siding at the projecting upper-story. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements with decorative shutters. The primary (south) façade is four bays wide and includes a picture windows in the east bay, the primary entrance in the second bay from the east, and single 1/1 windows in each of the two western bays of the first-story and the half-story. The east wall is two bay deep and includes 1/1 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 building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The house embodies features of the split-level house type, including its one-and-a-half-story, shallow-pitched roof, and asymmetrical layout; however, it is an example of an ubiquitous house type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2245 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 621, Site 4.3.599 (HE-911): House at 2245 Greenbriar Drive, facing northeast

4.3.600 2251 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-912)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 622). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with replacement siding at the gable ends. Exterior walls are clad in painted brick veneer. Windows are 6/9 double-hung replacements. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and includes 1/1 windows with decorative shutters in the two western bays, a centrally located primary entrance and front stoop, an attached, single-car garage in the projecting east bay, and paired windows in the second bay from the east. The west wall is two bays deep and includes single 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 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2251 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 622, Site 4.3.600 (HE-912): House at 2251 Greenbriar Drive, facing northeast

4.3.601 2257 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-913)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 623). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front-gable roof projection and replacement siding at the gable ends. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and sliding replacements. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and includes 1/1 windows in the two western bays, a centrally located primary entrance, an attached, single-car garage in the east bay, and a large sliding window in the second bay from the east. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The primary entrance features a front porch that spans three central bays, and is sheltered by the front-gable roof projection and features four supporting columns. The west wall is two bays deep and includes single 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 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2257 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 623, Site 4.3.601 (HE-913): House at 2257 Greenbriar Drive, facing northeast

4.3.602 2261 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-914)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 624). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front-gable roof projection, a side-gable carport on the west wall, a rear (north) addition, and replacement siding at the gable ends. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer except the rear addition, which is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (south) façade is five bays wide and includes a carport with a recessed secondary entrance in the west bay, paired windows in the second bay from the west, the recessed primary entrance in the central bay, a single window in the east bay, and a paired window in the second bay from the east. The primary entrance is sheltered by the front-gable roof projection with supporting columns. The west wall is three bays deep and features the rear addition in the north bay and single windows in the central 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 rear additions and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2261 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 624, Site 4.3.602 (HE-914): House at 2261 Greenbriar Drive, facing northeast

4.3.603 2208 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-915)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1964 (Plate 625). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with a side-gable garage on the west wall. Exterior walls are clad in red brick except for the gable ends and the garage, which are clad in replacement siding. Windows are 6/6 double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (north) façade is six bays wide and includes single windows in the two protruding eastern bays, the primary entrance and front stoop in the third bay from the east, the single-car garage in the west bay, a single window in the second bay from the west, and paired window with a surround in the third bay from the west. Windows on the façade include decorative shutters, except for the window that features a surround.

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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2208 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 625, Site 4.3.603 (HE-915): House at 2208 Greenbriar Drive, facing south

4.3.604 2214 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-916)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 626). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a projecting front-gable carport. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements with decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. The primary (north) is five bays wide and features a secondary entrance sheltered by the carport in the east bay; a picture window in the second bay from the east; a centrally located primary entrance; and 1/1 windows in the two west bays. The secondary entrance and easternmost window on the primary façade are located in what was originally a single-bay garage, but is now clad in replacement siding. The west wall is two bays deep and includes a 1/1 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 windows and siding in the east bay, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2214 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 626, Site 4.3.604 (HE-916): House at 2214 Greenbriar Drive, facing south

4.3.605 2220 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-917)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, split-level type, vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 627). The building features an asphalt-shingled, a cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves, a side-gable carport on the east wall, and an exterior chimney between the house and the carport. Exterior walls are clad in stone veneer at the lower-story and replacement siding at the projecting upper-story. Fenestration consists of original 2/2 double-hung windows throughout. The primary (north) façade is five bays wide and includes the carport in the east bay, paired windows in the second bay from the east, the primary entrance in the central bay, and single windows in each of the two western bays of the first-story and the half-story. The overhanging eaves of the roof shelter the primary façade. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters.

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 embodies features of the split-level house type, including its one-and-a-half-story, shallow-pitched roof, and asymmetrical layout; however, it is an example of an ubiquitous house type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2220 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 627, Site 4.3.605 (HE-917): House at 2220 Greenbriar Drive, facing southwest

4.3.606 2232 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-918)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 628). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad in painted brick veneer. Fenestration consists of 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide and includes paired 6/6 windows in the west bay, the primary entrance in the second bay from the west, and 1/1 windows in each of the eastern bay. The overhanging eaves of the roof shelter the primary entrance and front porch, which spans the two western bays. The east wall is two bays deep and includes 6/6 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 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2232 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 628, Site 4.3.606 (HE-918): House at 2232 Greenbriar Drive, facing southwest

4.3.607 2238 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-919)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 629). The building features an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. Fenestration consists of original 2/2 double-hung windows throughout. The primary (north) façade is five bays wide and includes a single-car, attached garage in the west bay; paired windows in the second bay from the south; a centrally located primary entrance and front stoop; and single windows in each of the two projecting eastern bays. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The east wall is two bays deep and includes 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 building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Although the resource retains historic integrity, it is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2238 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 629, Site 4.3.607 (HE-919): House at 2238 Greenbriar Drive, facing south

4.3.608 2244 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-920)

This resource is a two-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 630). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable main roof with a side-gable, single-story garage on the west wall. Exterior walls appear to be clad in replacement siding, except the façade which is clad in brick veneer. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements with decorative shutters. The primary (north) façade is five bays wide and includes an attached, two-car garage addition in the west bay, paired windows in the second bay from the west, a centrally located primary entrance with a surround, and single windows in each of the two eastern bays. The primary entrance features a two-story porch that spans the width of the main portion of the house and is sheltered by a flat roof overhang with four supporting columns. The second story of the façade includes single windows in each of the two eastern bays and a paired window in the second bay from the west.

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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2244 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 630, Site 4.3.608 (HE-920): House at 2244 Greenbriar Drive, facing southwest

4.3.609 2250 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-921)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 631). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, exterior walls clad in painted brick veneer except for the east side of the house, which is clad in replacement siding. Windows are 6/6, 8/8, and 9/9 double-hung replacements. The primary (north) façade is five bays wide and includes 8/8 windows in the two projecting west bays, a centrally located primary entrance and front stoop, a 6/6 window in the east bay addition, and a paired 9/9 windows in the second bay from the east. The west wall is two bays deep and includes single windows in each bay. 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 and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2250 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 631, Site 4.3.609 (HE-921): House at 2250 Greenbriar Drive, facing south

4.3.610 2256 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-922)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 632). The building features an asphalt-shingled, saltbox roof with an exterior brick chimney on the east wall, a rear shed roof porch projection, and a concrete foundation. Walls are clad in replacement siding with stone veneer on the west side of the primary (north) façade. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary façade is three bays wide and includes paired windows in the west bay, a centrally located primary entrance, and a triple-unit window in the east bay. The primary entrance features a full-width front porch sheltered by the over-hanging eaves of the roofline, supported by four thin columns. The west wall is two bays deep and includes single windows in each bay of the first-story, and a single window at the half-story. The east wall includes a single window in the south bay of the first-story, and a single window at the half-story. 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2256 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 632, Site 4.3.610 (HE-922): House at 2256 Greenbriar Drive, facing south

4.3.611 2262 GREENBRIAR DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-923)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 633). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side gable roof. The building is clad in brick veneer with replacement siding in the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements throughout. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide with single windows in the two west bays and a set of triple windows in the east bay. The main entry is slightly recessed in the second bay from the east, and features fluted pilasters, four-pane sidelights, and a replacement door. The east wall, which faces Lexington Drive, has two bays of single windows within the main mass of the house and a two-bay recessed breezeway enclosed with siding featuring a paired window and a secondary entry. A two-car garage is attached to the rear of the east wall and has a replacement door.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the breezeway enclosure and the application of replacement windows, doors, and siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2262 Greenbriar Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 633, Site 4.3.611 (HE-923): House at 2262 Greenbriar Drive, facing south

4.3.612 2287 LEXINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-924)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 634). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, walls clad in brick veneer, and historic, 6/6 double-hung windows throughout. The main (east) façade is four bays wide with single windows in the two south bays, a paired window in the north bay, and the main entry in the second bay from the north. The south wall is two bays deep with a single window in each bay. The attached carport on the north end of the house appears to be original. The two-bay north wall includes a window and secondary entry.

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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2287 Lexington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 634, Site 4.3.612 (HE-924): House at 2287 Lexington Drive, facing southwest

4.3.613 84 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-925)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 635). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. Windows appear to be 6/6 double-hung replacements throughout. The primary (west) 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 two single windows in each of the two southern bays. Windows on the facade feature decorative shutters. The overhanging eaves of the roof shelter the primary entrance, along with the entire façade. The north and south walls are two bays deep and include 6/6 windows 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 84 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 635, Site 4.3.613 (HE-925): House at 84 S. Arlington Drive, facing southeast

4.3.614 90 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-926)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 636). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front-gable roof projection on the primary (west) façade. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. Windows appear to be 6/6 double-hung replacements throughout. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide and includes a centrally located primary entrance with windows in the remaining four bays. The front-gable roof projection shelters the primary entrance. The north and south walls are two bays deep and include windows 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 90 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 636, Site 4.3.614 (HE-926): House at 90 S. Arlington Drive, facing northeast.

4.3.615 96 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-927)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 637). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) 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 two single windows in each of the two southern bays. Windows on the facade feature decorative shutters. The overhanging eaves of the roof shelter the primary entrance, along with the entire façade. The north and south walls are two bays deep and include single 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 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 96 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 637, Site 4.3.615 (HE-927): House at 96 S. Arlington Drive, facing southeast

4.3.616 97 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-928)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1971 (Plate 638). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer and feature replacement siding on the primary (east) facade. Windows are 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung replacements. The façade is four bays wide and includes a paired 6/6 window in the north bay, the primary entrance in the second bay from the north, and two single 6/6 windows in each of the two southern bays. The south wall is two bays deep and includes small 1/1 windows in each bay. 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 97 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 638, Site 4.3.616 (HE-928): House at 97 S. Arlington Drive, facing southeast

4.3.617 102 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-929)

This resource is a two-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1967 (Plate 639). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a front-gable porch projection and a single-bay garage. A brick chimney is located between the house and the garage. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) façade is four bays wide. The primary entrance is centrally located on the primary facade between 1/1 windows in both the upper and lower stories. The entrance features door surrounds and a broken pediment. A front-gable two-story porch projection is located over the primary entrance, supported by four columns. The northernmost bay features an attached, two-car garage. The south wall is two bays deep and includes 1/1 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 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 102 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 639, Site 4.3.617 (HE-929): House at 102 S. Arlington Drive, facing northeast

4.3.618 108 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-930)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1940 (Plate 640). The building features an asphalt-shingled, irregular roof with eave returns and a front-gable roof projection. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with three projecting central bays. The façade includes a centrally located primary entrance flanked by paired windows, as well as paired windows in the two outer bays. The central three bays feature a front porch and, along with the primary entrance, is sheltered by the front-gable projection with supporting columns. The north wall is three bays deep and features a secondary entrance, accessed via concrete steps, in the projecting east bay and single windows in the two western 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 108 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 640, Site 4.3.618 (HE-930): House at 108 S. Arlington Drive, facing southeast

4.3.619 114 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-931)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1967 (Plate 641). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a lower side-gable carport on the north wall. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer with replacement siding at the north gable end. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide and includes paired windows in the two southern bays, a recessed primary entrance in the central bay, the carport in the north bay, and a triple-unit window in the second bay from the north. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The south wall is two bays deep and includes single windows in each bay. A detached 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 114 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 641, Site 4.3.619 (HE-931): House at 114 S. Arlington Drive, facing southeast

4.3.620 115 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-932)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 642). The building features an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (east) façade is five bays wide and features a projecting south bay, where an attached two-car garage is located. The façade also includes a paired window in the second bay from the south, single windows in the two northern bays, and a recessed central bay featuring the primary entrance and front stoop. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The north wall is two bays deep and includes single 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 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. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 115 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 642, Site 4.3.620 (HE-932): House at 115 S. Arlington Drive, facing southwest

4.3.621 120 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-933)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1967 (Plate 643). The building features an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof with an interior brick chimney and overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) façade is four bays wide and includes a window in the south bay, the primary entrance in the second bay from the south, an attached, two-car garage in the north bay, and a paired window in the second bay from the south. Windows on the facade feature decorative shutters. The overhanging eaves of the roof shelter the primary entrance, along with the entire façade. The south wall is three bays deep and includes single windows in each bay. The north wall includes a secondary entrance in the east bay and single windows in the two western 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 windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 120 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 643, Site 4.3.621 (HE-933): House at 120 S. Arlington Drive, facing northeast

4.3.622 121 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-934)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1970 (Plate 644). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (east) façade is six bays wide and features four recessed northern bays. The façade includes a carport in the north bay, single windows in the second and third bays from the north, single windows in the two southern bays, and the primary entrance in the third bay from the south. Windows on the facade feature decorative shutters. Overhanging eaves with supporting columns provide shelter to the primary entrance, as well as the remainder of the recessed portion of the house. The south wall is two bays deep and include 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 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 121 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 644, Site 4.3.622 (HE-934): House at 121 S. Arlington Drive, facing southwest

4.3.623 126 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-935)

Obstructed visibility due to trees blocking the façade from the public right-of-way made it difficult for the survey team to get a clear photo of the resource. This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1967 (Plate 645). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a single-story carport addition on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer with replacement siding detailing at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) façade is four bays wide and includes the carport in the south bay, a paired window in the second bay from the south, a single window in the north bay, and the primary entrance in the second bay from the north. Windows on the façade feature decorative shutters. The north wall is three bays deep and features single windows in each bay at the first-story. The south wall features the protruding carport in the west bay and a single window in the central bay of the first-story, and two single windows at the half-story. A utility shed 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 126 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 645, Site 4.3.623 (HE-935): House at 126 S. Arlington Drive, facing northeast

4.3.624 127 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-936)

This resource is a one-story, L-shape vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1968 (Plate 646). The building has an asphalt-shingle, cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (east) façade is three bays wide and includes a 1/1 window in a projecting, attached, garage in the south bay; the primary entrance in the central bay; and a picture window in the north bay. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. A porch is located at the central and south bays, which is sheltered by overhanging eaves with supporting columns. The north wall is two bays deep and features a two-car garage in the east half of the wall. A detached 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 127 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 646, Site 4.3.624 (HE-936): House at 127 S. Arlington Drive, facing west

4.3.625 133 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-937)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1967 (Plate 647). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a carport on the south wall. Walls are clad in brick veneer with replacement siding on the carport. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (east) façade is five bays wide and includes the carport in the south bay, a triple-unit 6/6 window in the second bay from the south, the primary entrance in the central bay, a paired 6/6 window in the projecting north bay, and a single 6/6 window in the second bay from the south. A front porch spans the three central bays of the façade. The overhanging eaves of the roof, supported by columns, shelter the primary entrance and front porch. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The north wall is two bays deep and includes single 6/6 windows in each bay of the first story with windows in each bay at the foundation covered by metal awnings. The south wall includes a central sliding 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 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 design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 133 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 647, Site 4.3.625 (HE-937): House at 133 S. Arlington Drive, facing west

4.3.626 138 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-938)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, split-level type, vernacular dwelling constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 648). The building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with an exterior brick chimney on the north wall and a side-gable carport on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer at the lower-story and replacement siding at the projecting upper-story. Windows are 4/4 and 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide and includes the carport in the south bay, a paired 6/6 window in the second bay from the south, the primary entrance in the central bay, 4/4 windows in each of the two northern bays of the lower-story 6/6 windows in each of the two northern bays at the upper-story. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The south wall is two bays deep and, within the carport, includes a secondary entrance in the east bay and a 6/6 window in the west 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 house embodies features of the split-level house type, including its one-and-a-half-story, shallow-pitched roof, and asymmetrical layout; however, it is an example of an ubiquitous house type. Furthermore, alterations to the building including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 138 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 648, Site 4.3.626 (HE-938): House at 138 S. Arlington Drive, facing east

4.3.627 144 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-939)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 649). The building features an asphalt-shingled, hipped roof with overhanging eaves and a carport on the south wall. Exterior walls are clad brick veneer. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements with decorative shutters. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide and includes a carport in the south bay, a triple-unit window in the second bay from the south, the primary entrance in the central bay, and single windows in the projecting two northern bays. A front porch spans the two south bays of the façade. The overhanging eaves of the roof, supported by metal columns, shelter the primary entrance and front porch. The north wall is two bays deep and includes single windows in each bay. The south wall includes a secondary entrance in the east bay and a single 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 windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 144 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 649, Site 4.3.627 (HE-939): House at 144 S. Arlington Drive, facing east

4.3.628 145 S. ARLINGTON DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-940)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, split-level vernacular building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 650). The building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with an exterior brick chimney and a single-story, side-gable carport on the north wall. The single-story portion features overhanging eaves. Walls are clad in brick veneer at the lower-story and replacement siding at the upper-story. Windows are 6/6 double-hung replacements. The primary (east) façade is five bays wide and includes a carport in the north bay, triple-unit windows in the second bay from the north, the primary entrance in the central bay, and single windows in each of the two southern bays of the lower and upper-stories. Windows on the façade are flanked by decorative shutters. A front porch spans the façade at the central bay and second bay from the north. The overhanging eaves of the roof shelter the primary entrance and the front porch. The south wall is two bays deep and includes a secondary entrance, within the carport, 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 house embodies features of the split-level house type, including its one-and-a-half-story, shallow-pitched roof, and asymmetrical layout; however, it is an example of an ubiquitous house type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 145 S. Arlington Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 650, Site 4.3.628 (HE-940): House at 145 S. Arlington Drive, facing west

4.3.629 2424 ZION ROAD (KHC SURVEY# HE-941)

This resource is the Henderson County High School that was originally constructed ca. 1969 with later additions and another building added to the property in 2007 (Plate 651). The original portion of the building is setback approximately 250 feet from Zion Road. The building is clad in brown brick veneer and has a flat roof. The off-center entrance includes a seven-bay, two-story series of windows. Two sets of modern glass and metal double-doors are in the east two bays of the entry. The remaining entry bays feature replacement windows. According to available historic aerial maps, the west ell on the school building was added between 1998 and 2004. During this same period, building wings were added to the rear of the school.

The high school is the result of a consolidation of high schools throughout Henderson County in 1954. Between 1954 and 1969, the school was located on Second Street. Until 1976, the city high school remained in a separate facility. The city school merged into the Zion Road building at that date, resulting in one high school facility for the county (Henderson County High School 2017). As a common example of a local county high school, the history of the building does not rise to the level of significance needed to be eligible under Criterion A for association with significant events. Research did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant persons, therefore, the building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. The resource is an indistinguishable example of a mid-twentieth century, vernacular school building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the ca. 1998-2004 additions and the application of replacement doors and windows along the original entryway, have compromised the building's historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2424 Zion Road (Henderson County High School) as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 651, Site 4.3.629 (HE-941): Henderson County High School at 2424 Zion Road, facing south

4.3.630 103 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-942)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 652). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with replacement siding at the gable ends. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung, casement, and awning replacements. The primary (east) façade is four bays wide with single windows in the two north bays. A triple set of casements with awning windows below is in the south bay and the main entry is in the next bay to the north. During field survey, an addition was being constructed at the rear of the house. A modern, metal garage building 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and the application of replacement siding and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 103 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 652, Site 4.3.630 (HE-942): House at 103 Hubbard Lane, facing northwest

4.3.631 102 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-943)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1966 (Plate 653). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding in the gable ends. Windows are 8/8 double-hung replacements. The front (west) façade is five bays wide with a central entry. Single windows are in the two north bays. An attached, single-car garage is in the south bay and features a replacement door. A paired window is between the garage and entry. The south wall is one bay wide with a central, single 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 garage door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 102 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 653, Site 4.3.631 (HE-943): House at 102 Hubbard Lane, facing northeast

4.3.632 109 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-944)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 654). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer below the window openings and vertical wood planking above on the front; siding is in the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The main (east) façade is four bays wide with a triple set of windows in the south bay. The main entry is in the next bay to the north and features a replacement door. Single windows are in the two north bays. The north wall is two bays deep with 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 entry door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 109 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 654, Site 4.3.632 (HE-944): House at 109 Hubbard Lane, facing southwest

4.3.633 108 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-945)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 655). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with single windows in the two north bays. The main entry is in the center and features a concrete stoop and a replacement door. A paired window is in the south bay and a triple window is in the next bay to the north. A detached carport 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including application of replacement windows and entry door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 108 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 655, Site 4.3.633 (HE-945): House at 108 Hubbard Lane, facing northeast

4.3.634 115 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-946)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 656). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and sliding replacements. The main (east) façade is five bays wide with the south bay projected from the main mass of the house and topped with a front-gable roof. The north three bays feature single windows. The main entry is in the remaining bay and is sheltered by the extension of the front-gable portion of the roof. The south and north walls are each two bays deep with a window in each bay. A detached, two-story, 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 115 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 656, Site 4.3.634 (HE-946): House at 115 Hubbard Lane, facing northwest

4.3.635 114 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-947)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 657). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with a central entry that features a concrete stoop. The north bay features a single window and the second bay from the north has a paired window. An attached, single-car garage is in the south bay and has a replacement door. A picture window flanked by double-hung windows is between the garage and entry.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 garage door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 114 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 657, Site 4.3.635 (HE-947): House at 114 Hubbard Lane, facing northeast

4.3.636 121 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-948)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1965 (Plate 658). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in buff brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. The primary (east) façade is five bays wide with a central entryway with a replacement door. The two south bays feature a single, replacement 1/1 double-hung window in each. An attached, single-car garage is in the north bay and has a replacement door. A historic picture window with flanking 6/6 double hung windows is between the entry and garage. The south wall is two bays deep with replacement 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 building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement entry, garage doors, and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 121 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 658, Site 4.3.636 (HE-948): House at 121 Hubbard Lane, facing northwest

4.3.637 120 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-949)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 659). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof and is clad in a light-colored brick veneer. Windows are sliding, bay, and picture replacements. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with two sliding windows in the north bays projected from the main mass of the house. The main entry is in the center bay and sheltered by the overhang of the roof. A three-step stoop leads to the entry. A picture window is to the south of the entry. The south bay is recessed from the main mass of the house and features a bay 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 120 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 659, Site 4.3.637 (HE-949): House at 120 Hubbard Lane, facing northeast

4.3.638 127 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-950)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1962 (Plate 660). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and casement replacements. The primary (east) façade is five bays wide with a central main entry sheltered by a front-gable hood supported by two square columns. A single window is located in the south bay and a paired window is located in the next bay to the north. An attached, single-car garage is in the north bay and a four-pane casement window is in the next bay to the south.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource 127 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 660, Site 4.3.638 (HE-950): House at 127 Hubbard Lane, facing southwest

4.3.639 126 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-951)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 661). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are 6/6 double-hung and bay replacements. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with single and paired windows in the north three bays. The bay window is in the south bay and the main entry is to the north. A front-gable porch shelters the two south bays and features replacement balustrades. A detached, two-car garage is to the northeast 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 porch materials, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 126 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 661, Site 4.3.639 (HE-951): House at 126 Hubbard Lane, facing southeast

4.3.640 133 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-952)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 662). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 and picture replacements. The main (east) façade is five bays wide with the south two bays projected from the main mass of the house and topped with a front-gable roof. The south bays feature single and paired windows. The main entry is in the center bay and has a replacement door. An attached, single-car garage is in the north bay and the picture window is in the next bay to the south. A flat porch roof supported by two columns shelters the entry and picture 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 entry door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 133 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 662, Site 4.3.640 (HE-952): House at 133 Hubbard Lane, facing southwest

4.3.641 132 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-953)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 663). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and is clad in brick veneer. Windows are replacement, 1/1, double-hung and bay windows. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with a central entry. Single and paired windows are in the two north bays. A bay window is in the south bay and a triple window is in the next bay to the north. A front-gable porch spans two bays of the façade and features replacement balustrades. 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 porch materials, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 132 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 663, Site 4.3.641 (HE-953): House at 132 Hubbard Lane, facing northeast

4.3.642 139 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-954)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 664). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof and walls clad in brick veneer. Windows are historic, 2/2 double-hung and casement windows. The front (east) façade is five bays wide with the south three bays slightly projected from the main mass of the house. The south bay includes a single window and the next bay has a large, nine-pane casement window. The main entry is in the center bay and has a concrete stoop. An attached, single-car garage is in the north bay and a paired window is in the next bay to the south.

Research in the local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the building to be associated with any significant events or persons. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 139 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 664, Site 4.3.642 (HE-954): House at 139 Hubbard Lane, facing southwest

4.3.643 138 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-955)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 665). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are historic 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The main (west) façade is five bays wide with a center entry. Single and paired windows are in the two north bays. An attached, single-car garage is in the south bay and a picture window is in the next bay to the north. A wide, front-gable porch spans the main entry bay and features a raised, concrete slab floor.

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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource 138 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 665, Site 4.3.643 (HE-955): House at 138 Hubbard Lane, facing southeast

4.3.644 145 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-956)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1959 (Plate 666). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer with vertical siding in the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and bay replacements. The primary (east) façade is five bays wide with a central entry. A single window is in the south bay and a paired window is located in the second bay from the south. An attached, single-car garage is located in the north bay and a bay window is in the next bay to the south. A front-gable porch roof, supported by four round columns shelters the three center 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 145 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 666, Site 4.3.644 (HE-956): House at 145 Hubbard Lane, facing southwest

4.3.645 144 HUBBARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-957)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1959 (Plate 667). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung, sliding, and bay replacements. The two north bays are projected from the main mass of the house and features single windows. The main entry is in the center bay and has a raised concrete stoop. Bay and single windows are in the two south bays. An attached, single-car garage is at the east end of the rear portion 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 144 Hubbard Lane as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 667, Site 4.3.645 (HE-957): House at 144 Hubbard Lane, facing southeast

4.3.646 2146 VANGUARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-958)

The resource is a two-story, bi-level, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1964 (Plate 668). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are 8/8 double-hung replacements. The primary (north) façade is four bays wide with single windows in the two east bays on both levels and paired windows in the west bay on both levels. The main entry is in the remaining bay and has a fluted door surround. A two-story, front-gable pediment supported by four columns is centered at the entry. A two-car garage is attached to the west end 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2146 Vanguard Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 668, Site 4.3.646 (HE-958): House at 2146 Vanguard Avenue, facing south

4.3.647 2152 VANGUARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-959)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1959 (Plate 669). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are historic, 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (north) façade is six bays wide with the west three bays slightly recessed. These bays feature a central entry with single windows in the outer bays. The east three bays have a central main entry, a single window in the east bay and a picture window in the west 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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2152 Vanguard Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 669, Site 4.3.647 (HE-959): House at 2152 Vanguard Avenue, facing south

4.3.648 2156 VANGUARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-960)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 670). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof and is clad in brick veneer. Windows appear to be replacement 1/1 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (north) façade is five bays wide with a single window in the west bay and the main entry in the next bay to the east. The picture window is in the center bay. A single-car garage addition is in the east bay and a single window is to the west. The side walls are three bays deep with single 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 building is, therefore, not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the garage addition and the application of replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2156 Vanguard Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 670, Site 4.3.648 (HE-960): House at 2156 Vanguard Avenue, facing south

4.3.649 145 GARDEN DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-961)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1968 (Plate 671). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and walls are clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are historic, 8/8 double-hung windows throughout. The primary (east) façade is five bays wide with the main entry in the center bay. Single windows are in the two north bays that project slightly from the main mass of the house. The two south bays feature single and paired windows. The south wall is two bays deep with a window in each bay. A carport with a flat roof supported by square posts on a brick railing is attached to the rear 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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 145 Garden Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 671, Site 4.3.649 (HE-961): House at 145 Garden Drive, facing northwest

4.3.650 204 HALLWAY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-962)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 672). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer. Windows are historic, 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The main (west) façade is five bays wide with single windows in the two north recessed bays. A picture window is in the center bay, single window in the south bay, and main entry in the second bay from the south. A carport is attached to the north 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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 204 Hallway Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 672, Site 4.3.650 (HE-962): House at 204 Hallway Drive, facing northeast

4.3.651 210 HALLWAY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-963)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 673). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip on gable roof and is clad in brick veneer. Windows appear to be historic, 2/2 double-hung and picture windows. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with a single window in the north bay and a paired window in the next bay to the south. The main entry is in the center bay. An attached, single-car garage is in the south bay and a two-pane picture window is in the next bay to the north. 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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 210 Hallway Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 673, Site 4.3.651 (HE-963): House at 210 Hallway Drive, facing northeast

4.3.652 213 HALLWAY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-964)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1960 (Plate 674). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer. Windows appear to be 6/6 double-hung replacements. The main (east) façade is three bays wide with a single window in the south bay, the main entry with stoop in the center bay, and a paired window in the north bay. A single-car garage addition is on the north 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the garage addition and the application of replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 213 Hallway Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 674, Site 4.3.652 (HE-964): House at 213 Hallway Drive, facing southwest

4.3.653 214 HALLWAY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-965)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 675). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof and is clad in stone veneer. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The main (west) façade is four bays wide with single windows in the two north bays. A three-pane picture window is in the south bay and the main entry is in the next bay to the north. A hip roof carport is at the south end of the house. A secondary entry is along the south 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 214 Hallway Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 675, Site 4.3.653 (HE-965): House at 214 Hallway Drive, facing northeast

4.3.654 217 HALLWAY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-966)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 676). The house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof and is clad in brick veneer. Windows appear to be 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The primary (east) façade is four bays wide with single windows in the two north bays. A picture window is in the south bay and the main entry is in the second bay from the south and features a replacement door. A hip roof carport is at the south end of the house. The south wall includes a central secondary entry.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 entry door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 217 Hallway Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 676, Site 4.3.654 (HE-966): House at 217 Hallway Drive, facing northwest

4.3.655 218 HALLWAY DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-967)

The resource is a two-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 677). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and appears to have 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. The first story of the house is clad in brick veneer and the second story is clad in siding. The primary (west) façade is three bays wide on the first story with paired windows in the outer bays and a central entry. The two north bays are recessed within the front porch. The second story is two bays wide with single windows in each bay. A detached garage is to the east 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 218 Hallway Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 677, Site 4.3.655 (HE-967): House at 218 Hallway Drive, facing southeast

4.3.656 2188 VANGUARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-968)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1968 (Plate 678). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows appear to be 8/12 double-hung replacements. The main (north) façade is six bays wide with an attached, single-car garage with a replacement door in the east bay. The main entry is in the third bay from the west and features a fluted door surround. The remaining bays feature single windows. The center four bays are slightly taller than 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 garage door, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2188 Vanguard Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 678, Site 4.3.656 (HE-968): House at 2188 Vanguard Avenue, facing southwest

4.3.657 2189 AUGUSTA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-969)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1963 (Plate 679). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad with brick veneer. Windows appear to be replacement 6/6 double-hung windows. The primary (east) façade is nine bays wide with the main entrance located in the third bay from the south. The entry is flanked on the south by two, 2/2 double-hung windows. The six bays to the north of the main entry consist of 6/6 windows and an entry door, located in the third bay from the north end of the building. The north entry door provides access to the attached garage at the north end of the house. The north side wall includes a single garage door that is two bays wide. The rear, west side of the house is divided into six bays, with entrances located in the third bay from the north (garage entrance) and the second bay from the south. The remaining bays each include a 6/6 double-hung 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 house is a common and undistinguished building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2189 Augusta Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 679, Site 4.3.657 (HE-969): House at 2189 Augusta Drive, facing southwest

4.3.658 2183 AUGUSTA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-970)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed in 1963 (Plate 680). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer. Windows are replacement 6/6 double-hung windows. The primary (east) facade is five bays wide with the front entrance located near the center of the facade. The front entrance is flanked on the south by a pair of 6/6 windows. The north half of the facade includes a contiguous set of three, 6/6 windows and an overhead garage door for an attached, single car garage. A covered carport, one bay wide, extends from the north side of the attached garage. The sides of the house are two bays deep with 6/6 double-hung replacement windows, identical to those on the primary facade.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2183 Augusta Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 680, Site 4.3.658 (HE-970): House at 2183 Augusta Drive, facing southwest

4.3.659 2179 AUGUSTA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-971)

This resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed in 1964 (Plate 681). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer. Windows appear to be original 2/2 double-hung windows. The primary (south) facade is five bays wide with the front entrance located near the center of the facade. The front entrance is flanked on the west by a contiguous series of three, 2/2 windows and a garage door for an attached, one-car garage. To the west of the main entry are two, 2/2 windows. The sides of the house are two bays deep with two, 2/2 windows, identical to those on the primary facade.

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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2179 Augusta Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 681, Site 4.3.659 (HE-971): House at 2179 Augusta Drive, facing west

4.3.660 2171 AUGUSTA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-972)

This resource is a one-and-a-half-story, vernacular residential building constructed in 1964 (Plate 682). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. Windows are replacement 6/6 double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The primary (south) facade is four bays wide with the main entry located near the center of the facade. The front entrance is flanked on the west by a pair of 6/6 windows and an overhead garage door, located at the east end of the facade. A series of three, contiguous 9/9 windows is located in the bay to the east of the main entry. A pair of 6/6 windows is located in the center of the second story cross gable, which is located in the bay immediately west of the main entry. The sides of the house are two bays deep with 6/6 double-hung replacement windows, identical to those on the primary facade.

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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 vinyl siding, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2171 Augusta Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 682, Site 4.3.660 (HE-972): House at 2171 Augusta Drive, facing northwest

4.3.661 2194 AUGUSTA DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HE-973)

The resource is a vernacular split-level residential building constructed ca. 1962 (Plate 683). The house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and is clad with brick veneer and wood board siding. Windows appear to be original 2/2 and 8/8 double-hung wood sash windows. The primary (west) façade is five bays wide with the main entrance located in the center bay. The entry is flanked on the south by two, 8/9 double-hung windows and a covered car port (south end of building). The two bays to the north of the main entry each include a 2/2 window in the upper half story and two, 2/2 windows in the lower half or basement level of the house. The sides of the house are three bays deep with a brick chimney and window at the south end of the house and two, 2/2 windows in the north end 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. Although the building retains historic integrity, it is an indistinguishable example of a vernacular building that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2194 Augusta Drive as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 683, Site 4.3.661 (HE-973): House at 2194 Augusta Drive, facing southeast

4.3.662 2308 VANGUARD LANE (KHC SURVEY# HE-974)

The resource is a one-story, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1961 (Plate 684). The house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer with siding at the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung and picture replacements. The main (north) façade is four bays wide with single windows in the outer bays. The main entry is in the second bay from the east and a picture window is to the west of the entry. A carport is attached to the west end of the house. A secondary entry is in 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type 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 its integrity of workmanship and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 2308 Vanguard Avenue as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 684, Site 4.3.662 (HE-974): House at 2308 Vanguard Avenue, facing southeast

4.3.663 4878 US 60 E. (KHC SURVEY# HE-975)

The resource is a bi-level, vernacular residential building constructed ca. 1969 (Plate 685). The house has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and walls clad in brick veneer and replacement siding. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacements. The main (north) façade is four bays wide with three single windows with decorative shutters on the upper level. The main entry is in the second bay from the west and features sidelights. A wide, one-bay porch with a hipped metal roof supported by square columns shelters the entry. The west wall is one bay deep with an off-center, paired window. A deck addition on the west wall wraps around to the rear of the house. The east wall is two bays deep with 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 building is an undistinguishable example of a common building type that does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side and rear deck addition and the application of replacement siding, roofing, and windows, have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Consequently, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Gray & Pape recommends this resource at 4878 US 60 E. as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 685, Site 4.3.663 (HE-975): House at 4878 US 60 E., facing southwest

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The History/Architecture survey identified nine previously recorded KHC resources within the Visual APE, including two that are listed in the NRHP (Table 4-1). The seven previously recorded resources that are not listed in the NRHP include the Dade Park/Ellis Park racetrack established in the 1920s, the northbound US 41 bridge crossing the Ohio River that was built in 1932, and the Henry Barret, Robertson-Warren, McClain, Baskett, and Kimsey family properties that were recorded for their connection to the agricultural history of the area and/or the examples of architectural styles and types on the properties. The NRHP-listed resources include the John James Audubon State Park (NR 87002220), which was listed for its national significance in architecture, landscape architecture, conservation, public recreation, and public works during the 1934 – 1941 period of the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. The other NRHP-listed property within the Visual APE is the William Soaper Farm (NR 00001595), which was listed in the NRHP for its local significance in Henderson County's agricultural history between 1834 and 1925. The survey also identified 663 previously unrecorded resources (Table 4-2).

The majority of History/Architecture resources within the APE are vernacular residential buildings that have been altered with replacement materials, including siding and windows. Besides residential buildings, surveyed resources also included 21 non-residential resources, including 11 commercial buildings, three agricultural buildings and structures, two churches, two schools, two recreational facilities, and one bridge. Due to a lack of historic and architectural significance, as well as compromised historic integrity, all but one (the southbound US 41 bridge over the Ohio River) of the 663 previously unrecorded resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Due to the overall alterations of the buildings and their settings, the resources located in Henderson, Kentucky are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as one or more historic districts.

Besides the two resources already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, seven of the previously recorded resources and one of the newly identified resources within the Area of Potential Effects are recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Table 5-1, Figure 5-1).

No further History/Architecture work is recommended for this project.

Table 5-1. NRHP Listed or Eligible Resources within the Project APE

SURVEY ID	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE AND TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	NRHP STATUS
HE-118	John James Audubon Bridge (Henderson-Evansville Northbound US 41 Bridge)	US 41 Northbound over Ohio River	1932	Cantilevered Truss	Good	Eligible
HE-314	Henderson-Evansville Southbound US 41 Bridge	US 41 Southbound over Ohio River	1965	Cantilevered Truss	Good	Eligible
HE- 24/25, NR 87002220	John James Audubon State Park	3100 US 41	1934	Historic District	Good	Listed
HE-1/ HE-63	Henry Barret House/Henry Barret Overseer's House	S Side US 60 at US 41, 2000 US 60 E	1904	Tudor Revival	Fair	Eligible
HE-2/ HE-64	Robertson-Warren House/Robertson Log House	S Side US 60, 1.5m E of US 41, 3030 US 60 E	1830	Federal	Fair	Eligible
HE-3	Jackson McClain House	N Side US 60, 2m E of US 41, 3427 US 60 E	1852	Greek Revival	Good	Eligible
HE-36	Ellis-Neville House ("Spence Tea Room")/ Lee Baskett House	3925 US 60	Ca. 1914	Foursquare	Good	Eligible
HE-37	Ben Kimsey House	1712 Larue Road	Ca. 1906	Queen Anne	Good	Eligible
HE-5, NR 00001595	William Soaper Farm	2323 Zion Road	1834	Greek Revival	Good	Listed

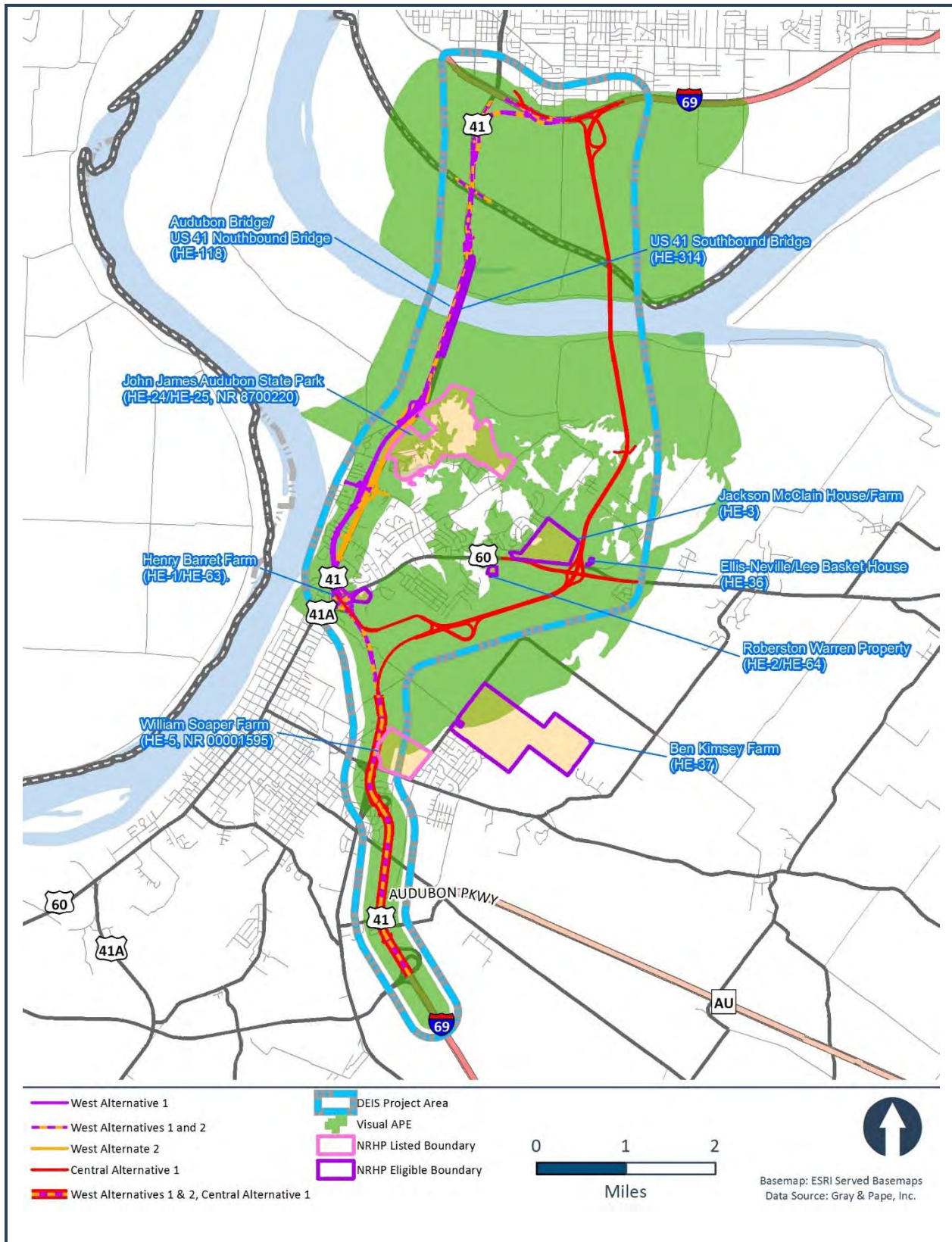


Figure 5-1. NRHP Listed and NRHP Eligible Properties



REFERENCES CITED

Armstrong, J.M

1878 *Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky of the Dead and Living Men of the Nineteenth Century*. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Arnett, Maralea, Katheryn Basket, and J.W. Duncan

1974 *A Pictorial History of Henderson County, 1775-1950*, Henderson Bicentennial Committee, Gleaner Print Shop, Henderson, Kentucky.

Bacon, Percy, & Daggett

1941 *Henderson: A Guide to Audubon's Hometown in Kentucky*. Rhode Printing Publishing, Co. Inc., New York.

Dannheiser, Hazelwood

1980 *History of Henderson County, Kentucky: Picturesque and Descriptive Illustrated and Biographical, 1888-1978, Vol. 1*, Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society, Henderson, Kentucky.

D.J. Lake & Co.

1880 *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Henderson & Union Counties, Kentucky*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Henderson County High School

2017 Henderson County Schools. "Henderson County High School."
<http://hchs.henderson.kyschools.us/>.

Henderson County Property Valuation Administration (Henderson County PVA)

2017 www.qpublic.net/ky/henderson

Historic Aerials

2017 www.historicaerials.com. Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online.

Jenkins, Judy

2004 "Town was laid out in 7 days." Henderson Daily Gleaner, Henderson, Kentucky.

Johnson, E. Polk

1912 *A History of Kentucky and Kentuckians*. Volume III. The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago-New York.

Johnston, Janet L.

2000 "William Soaper Farm." National Register of Historic Places/Inventory Form. Cox's Creek, Kentucky, 1 Aug. 2000.

Polsgrove, Robert M.

1987 "John James Audubon State Park." National Register of Historic Places/Inventory Form. Frankfort, 4 Sep. 1987.

Powell, Helen C.

2002 *A Cultural Resources Survey for I-69 South in Henderson County, Kentucky*. Prepared for Tim Miller, HNTB Corporation. H. Powell and Co., Inc. Lexington, Kentucky.

Raley, Richard Bruce

2003 *Over the River: A History of Henderson County, Kentucky. East of the Green*. McDowell Publications, Henderson, Kentucky.

Sommers, Susan

2008 *Henderson Postcard History Series*, Acadia Publishing, Henderson, Kentucky.

Starling, Edmund L.

1887 *History of Henderson, Kentucky*, Henderson, Kentucky

Stinnett, Chuck

2015a *First in a Series: the Many Routes of Highway 41*, Evansville Courier & Press, Evansville, Indiana.

2015b *Before There was U.S. 41, There was the Dixie Bee Line*, Evansville Courier & Press, Evansville, Indiana.

2015c *1930s Brought Major Improvements to U.S. 41*, Evansville Courier & Press, Evansville, Indiana.

2015d *Last in a Series: From Pioneer Trail to Interstate, U.S. 41 Rolls on*, Evansville Courier & Press, Evansville, Indiana.

United States Census Records

1850 *United States Federal Census*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

1860 *United States Federal Census*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

1870 *United States Federal Census*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

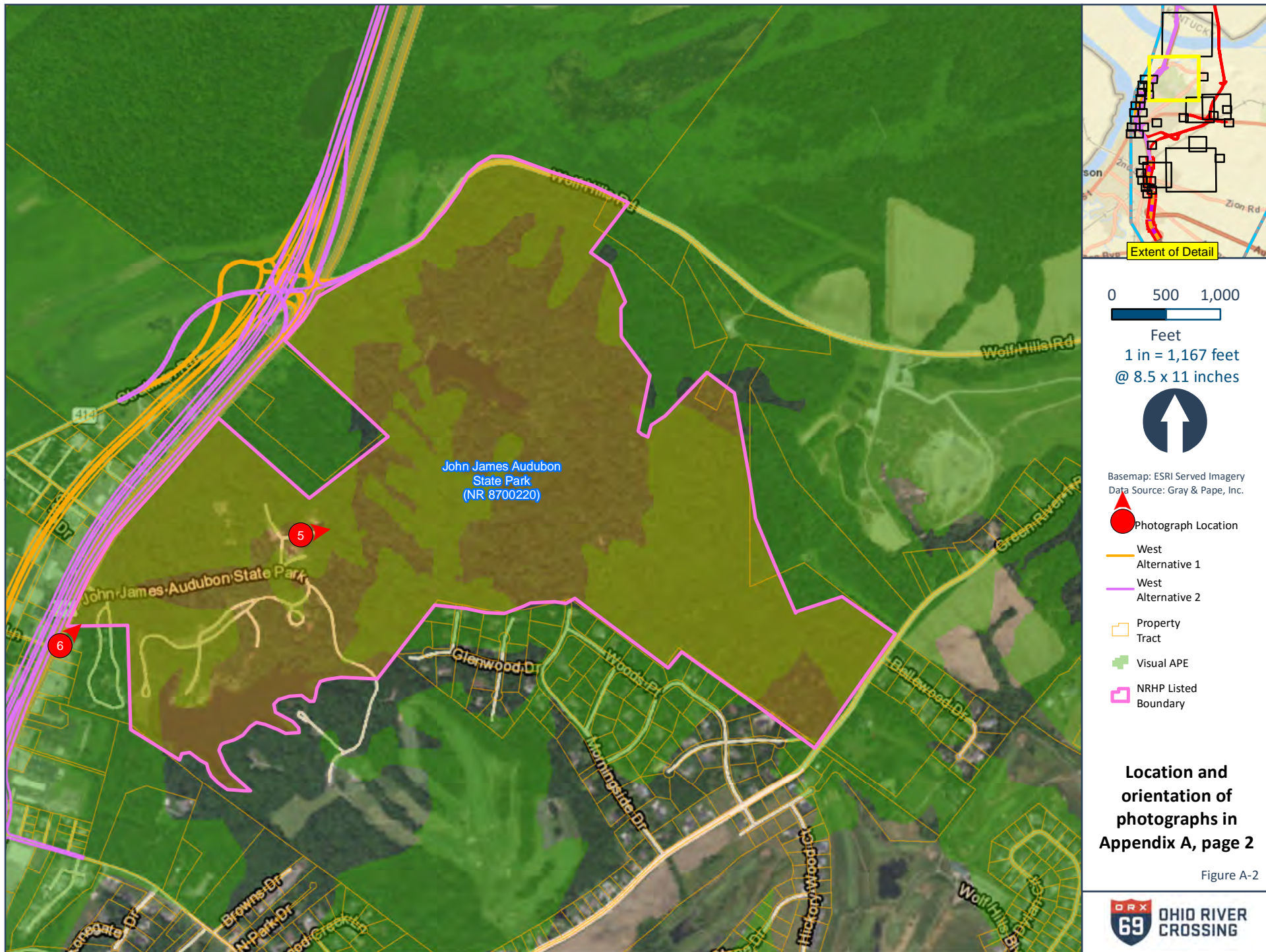
- 1880 *United States Federal Census*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.
- 1900 *United States Federal Census*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.
- 1910 *United States Federal Census*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.
- 1920 *United States Federal Census*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.
- 1930 *United States Federal Census*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

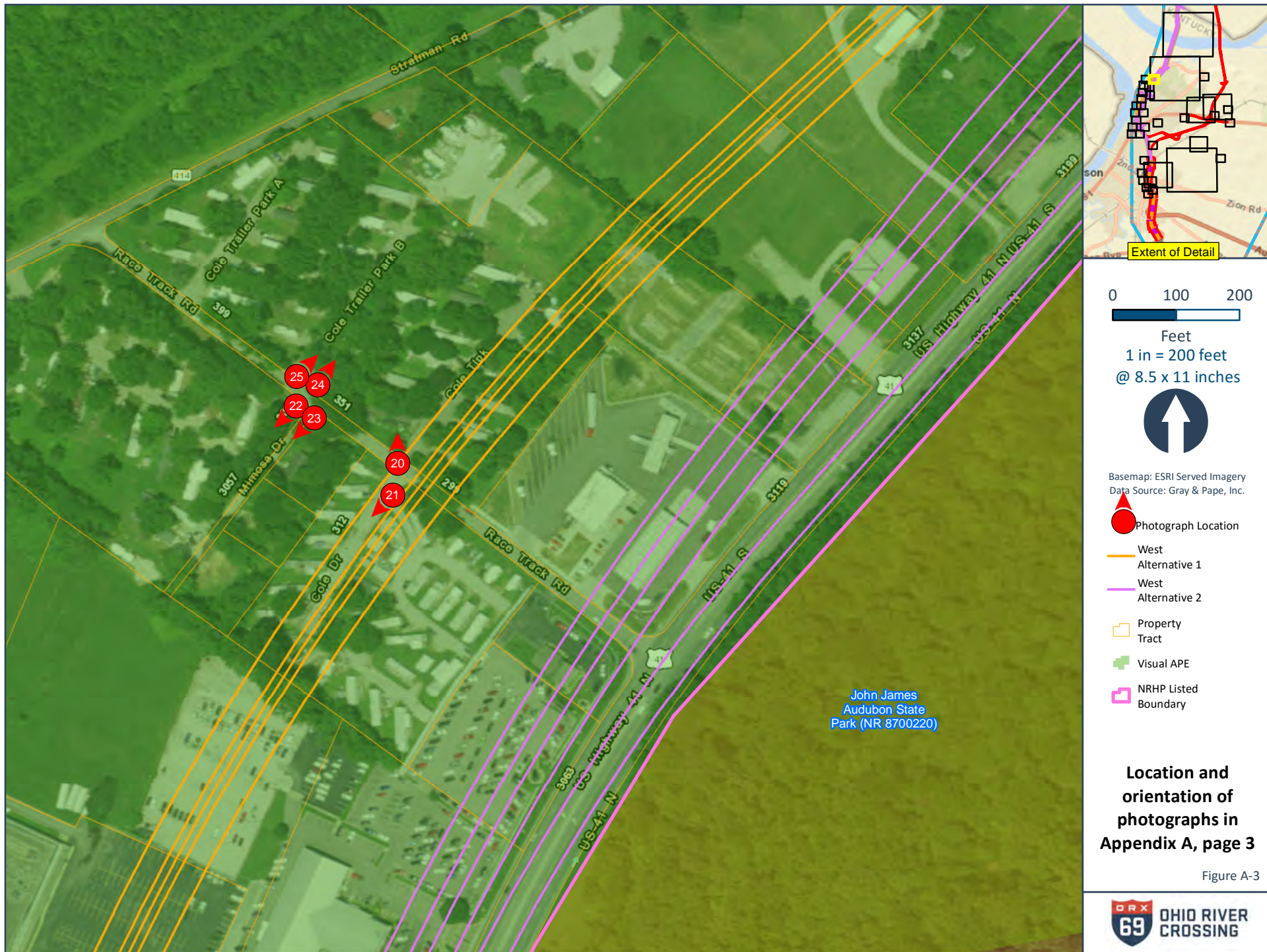
United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service (USDOI-NPS)

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

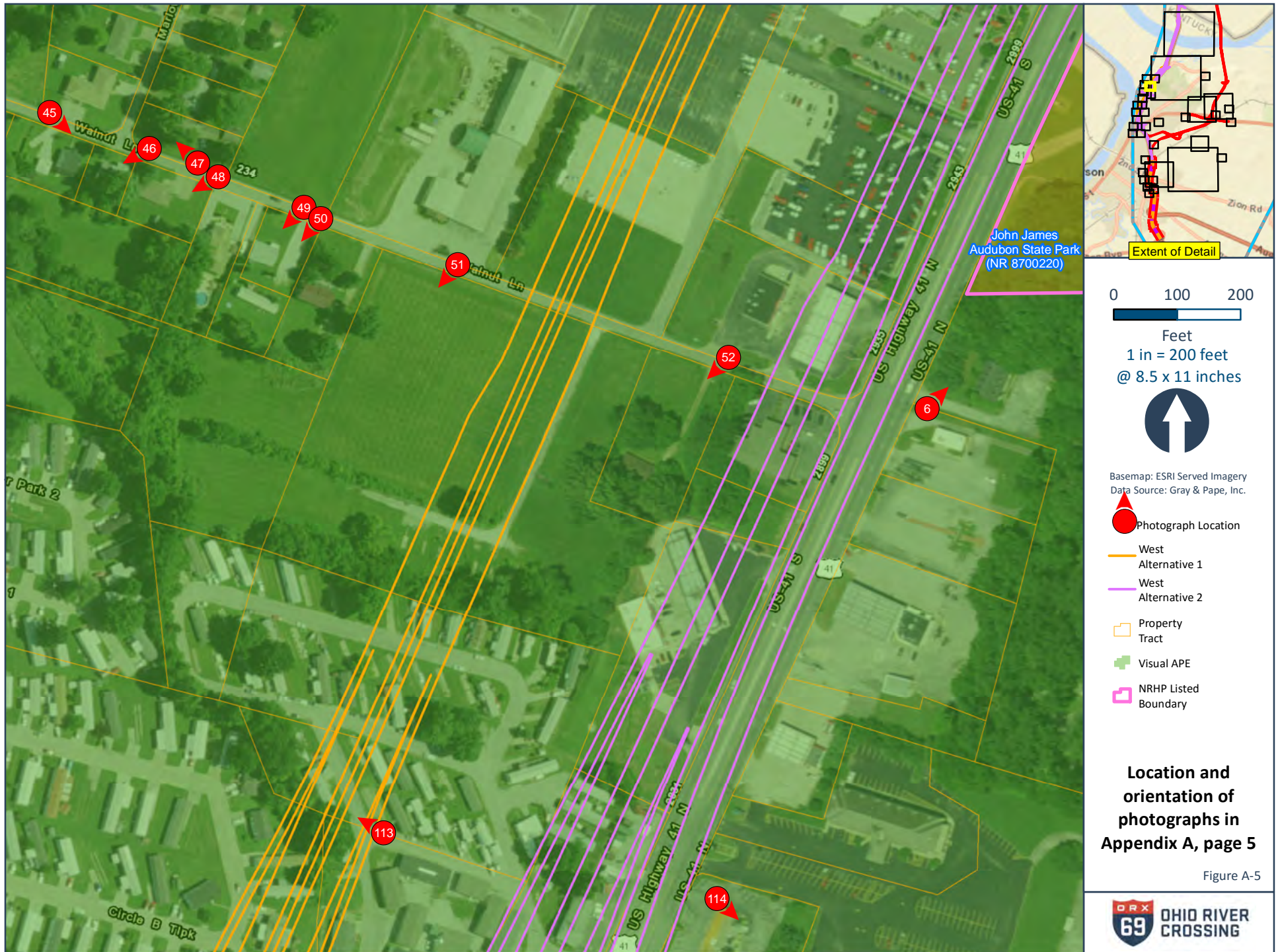
A PHOTO KEY



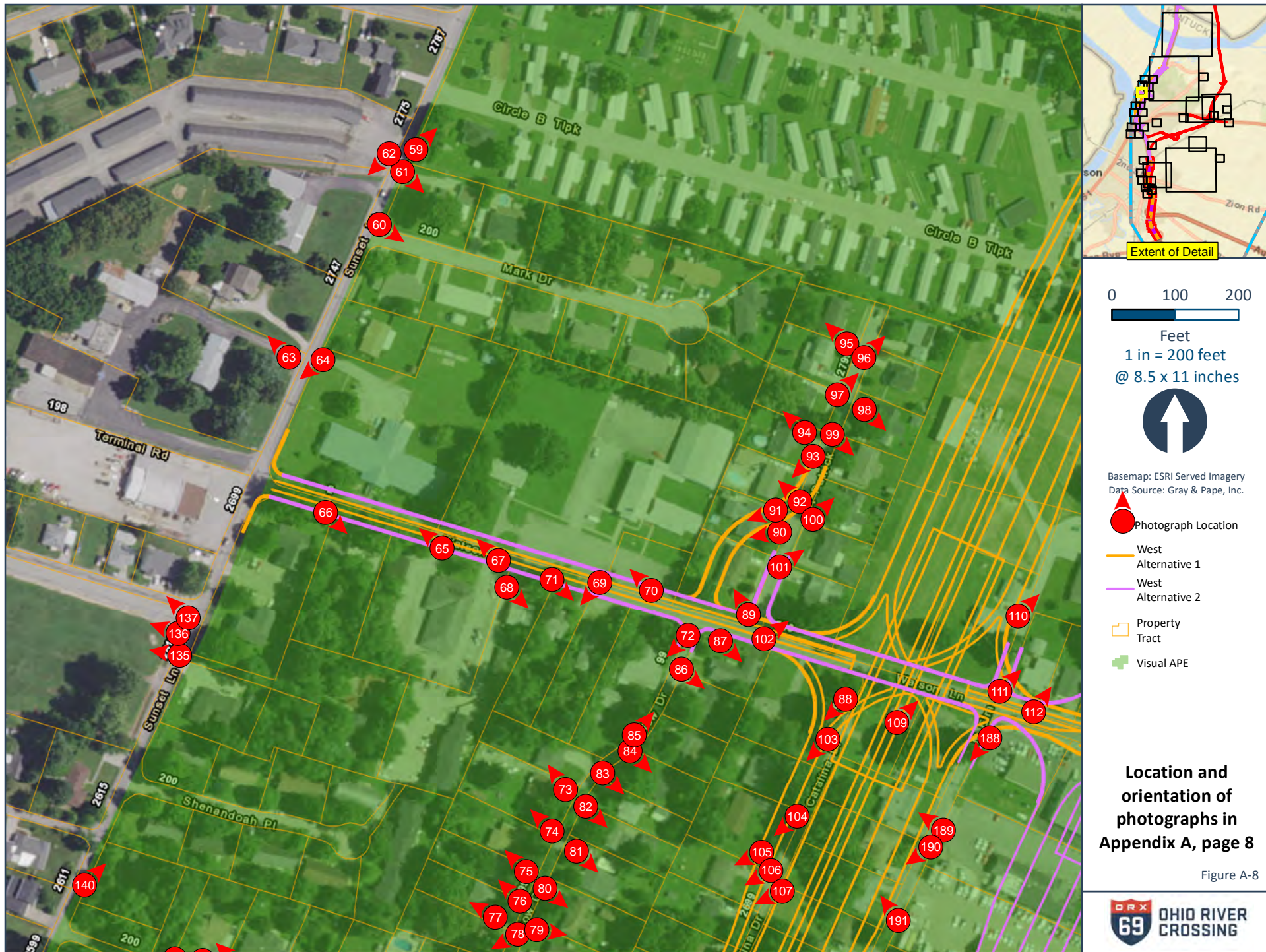






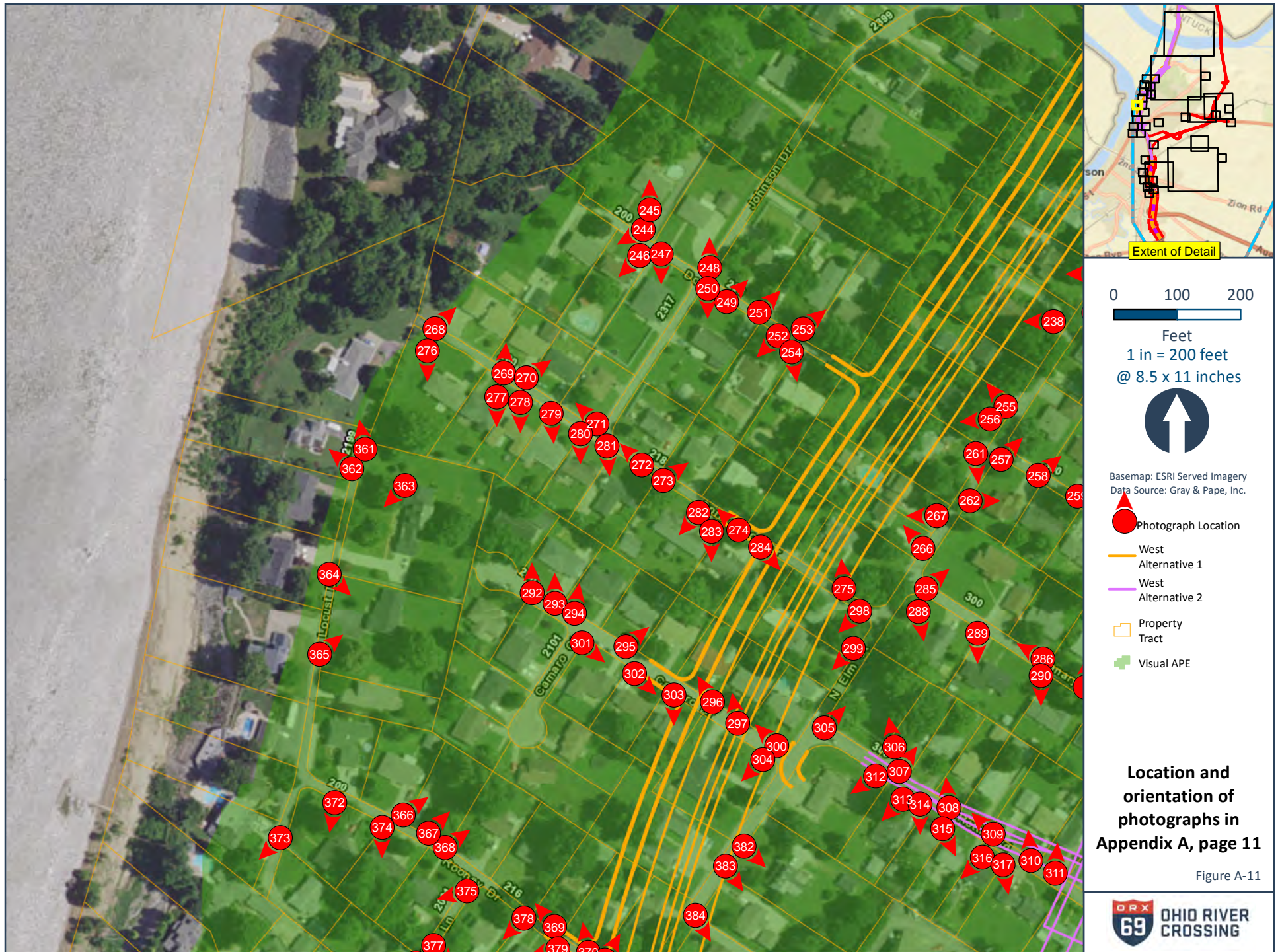




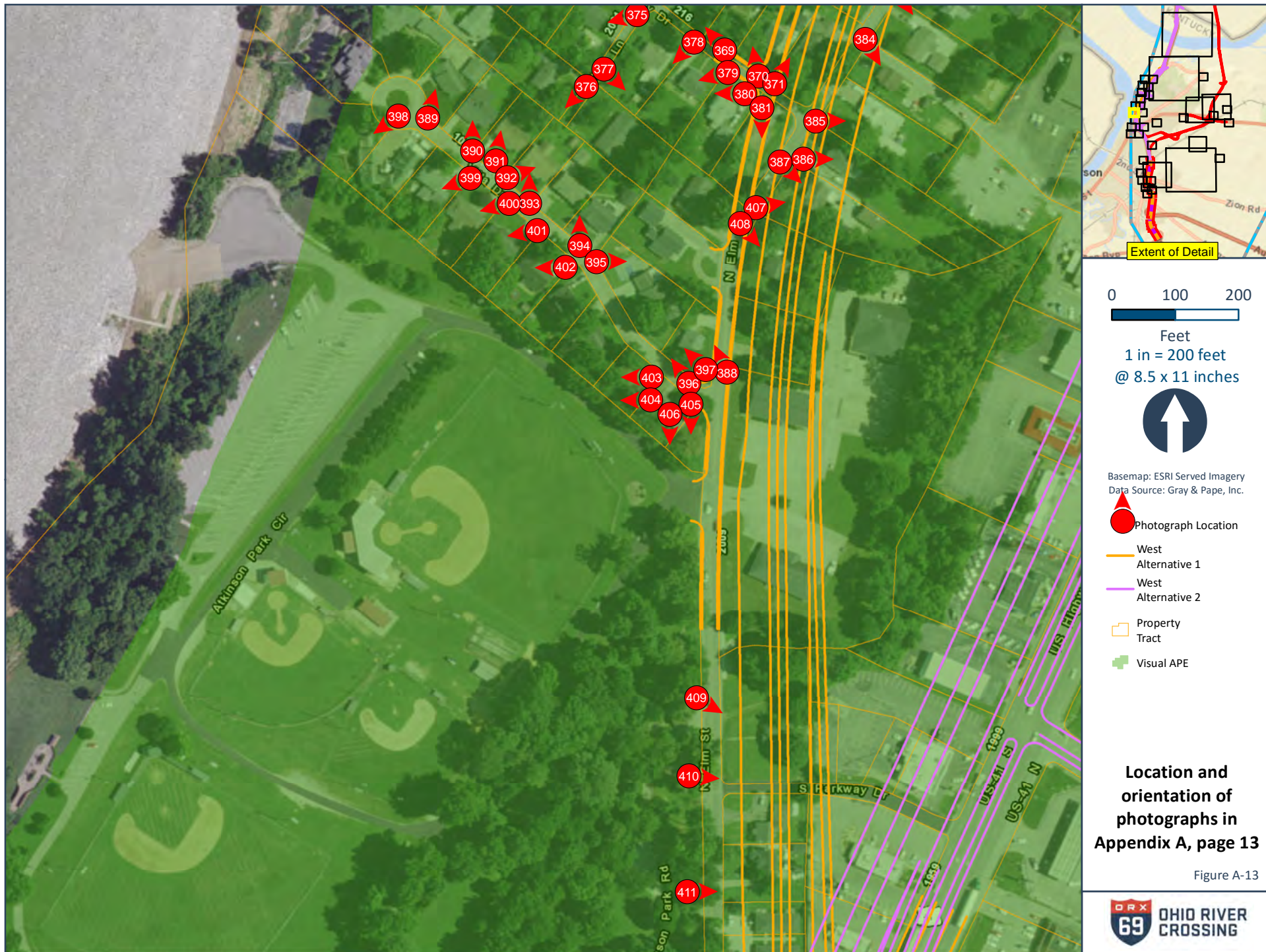








































**Location and
orientation of
photographs in
Appendix A, page 27**

Figure A-27













Location and orientation of photographs in Appendix A, page 32

Figure A-32















B PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SURVEY FORMS

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES

COUNTY Henderson
 RESOURCE # HE-118
 RELATED GROUP #
 EVALUATION D
 SHPO EVALUATION
 DESTROYED

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 0/
 Henderson-Evansville Bridge over Ohio River
 Audubon Bridge

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
 US 41 Northbound

3. UTM REFERENCE:
 Quad. Name: Evansville South
 Date: 1993 Zone: 16 Accuracy: A
 Easting: 451660
 Northing: 4195560

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
 H. Powell and Co., Inc.

6. DATE RECORDED: July -September 2002

7. SPONSOR: KYTC Item No. 2-69.00

8. INITIATION: 3 Compliance

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
☐ Survey ☐ HABS/HAER
☐ KY Land ☐ Local Land
☐ NR ☐ NHL

Other: Site 149
 Report Reference "A Cultural Resource Survey for I-69 South
 Henderson County, Ky.", 2002

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 16D
 Highway Bridge

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 16D
 Highway Bridge

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 3/ 1932

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
☐ P.O. Poured Concrete
☒ X X Steel

15. DIMENSIONS:
 Height NA Width NA Depth NA

16. PLAN:
 U/NA

17. STYLISTIC INFLUNCE:
 OO/NA

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
 P/ first / second / third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE MATERIAL
☐ Unknown ☐ Unknown

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
 O/NA

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
 CONFIGURATION COVERING
☐ NA ☐ NA

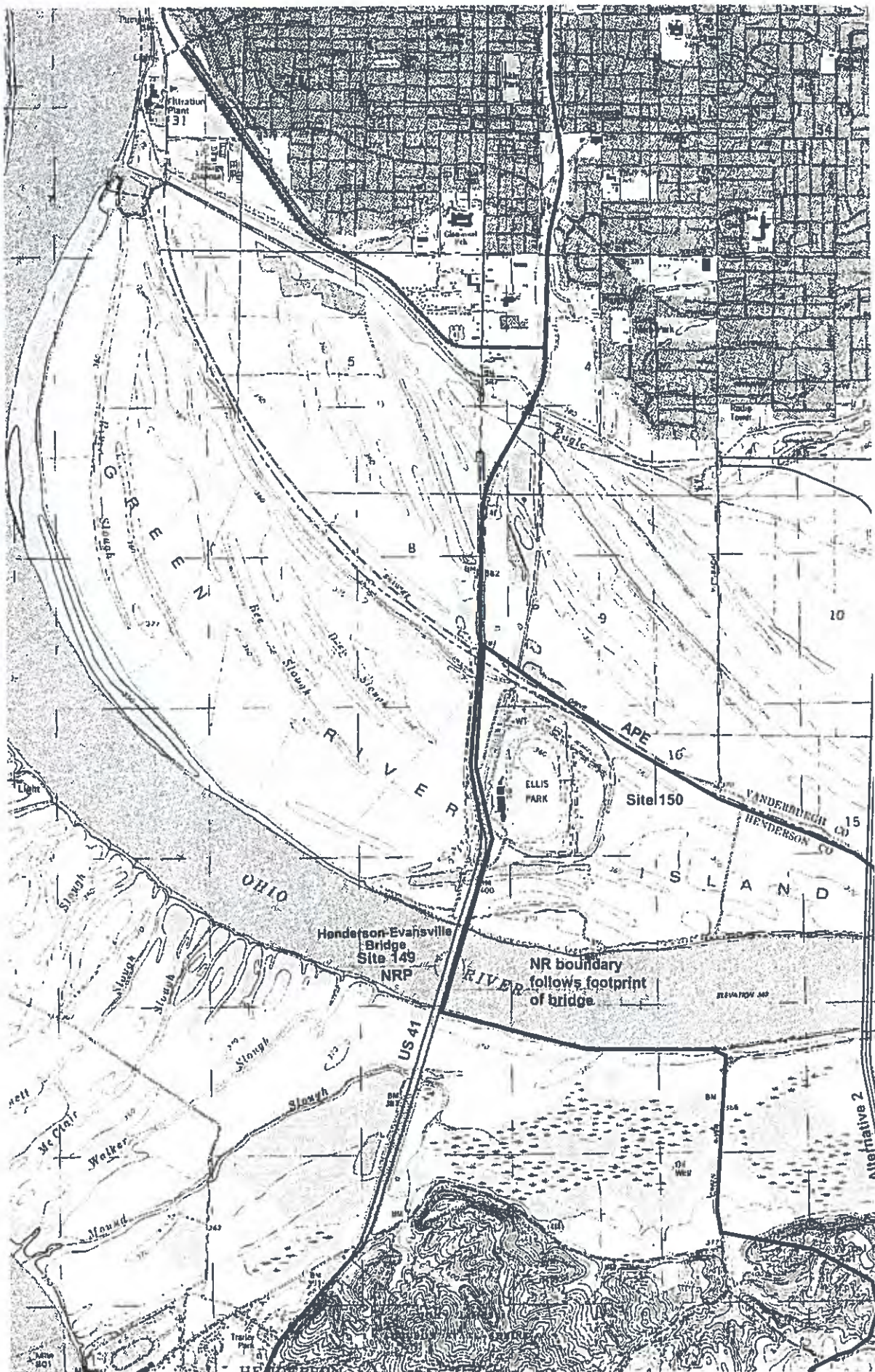
22. CONDITION: G: Good

23. MODIFICATION: I/ Little alteration

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 02/13/18



COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

RECEIVED

COUNTY
RESOURCE #
RELATED GRC
INTENSIVE DOC.
EVALUATION
DESTROYED

Henderson
HE-1
HE-01

Resurvey

APR 4 2000

KY HERITAGE
COUNCIL

Updated 5/9/03

D
0/NA

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined 1/
Henry P. Barret House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
2000 US 60 East (south side)

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Henderson
Date: 1971 Zone: 16
Easting: 4 / 4 / 9 / 0 / 2 / 0
Northing 4 / 1 / 9 / 0 / 0 / 2 / 0
Accuracy A

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
Richard P. & Marlene M. Curby
P.O. Box 38, Evansville IN 47701

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Janet Johnston

6. DATE RECORDED: 09/28/1999

7. SPONSOR: Downtown Henderson Project

8. INITIATION: 2/Survey & Planning Grant

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
X Survey HABS/HAER
KY Land Local Land
NR R & C
NHL

Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A
Single dwelling

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A
Single dwelling

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: estimated
4 / 1904-1906 documented

13. MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
1/1999; 4-car garage & 2nd floor
/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
BO/Brick original
/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2.5 Width 6 Depth 2

16. PLAN
0/undetermined first
/ second
/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
5/TOC 3/Tudor Rev. first
/ second
/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
P/first /second / third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
2/continuous S/stone original
/ replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E & M/Brick & stucco original
/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATI(COVERING
I/hip 0/undetd. original
I/hip 7/st. seam mt. replacement

22. CONDITION: E/Excellent

23. MODIFICATION: 2/Moderate alterations

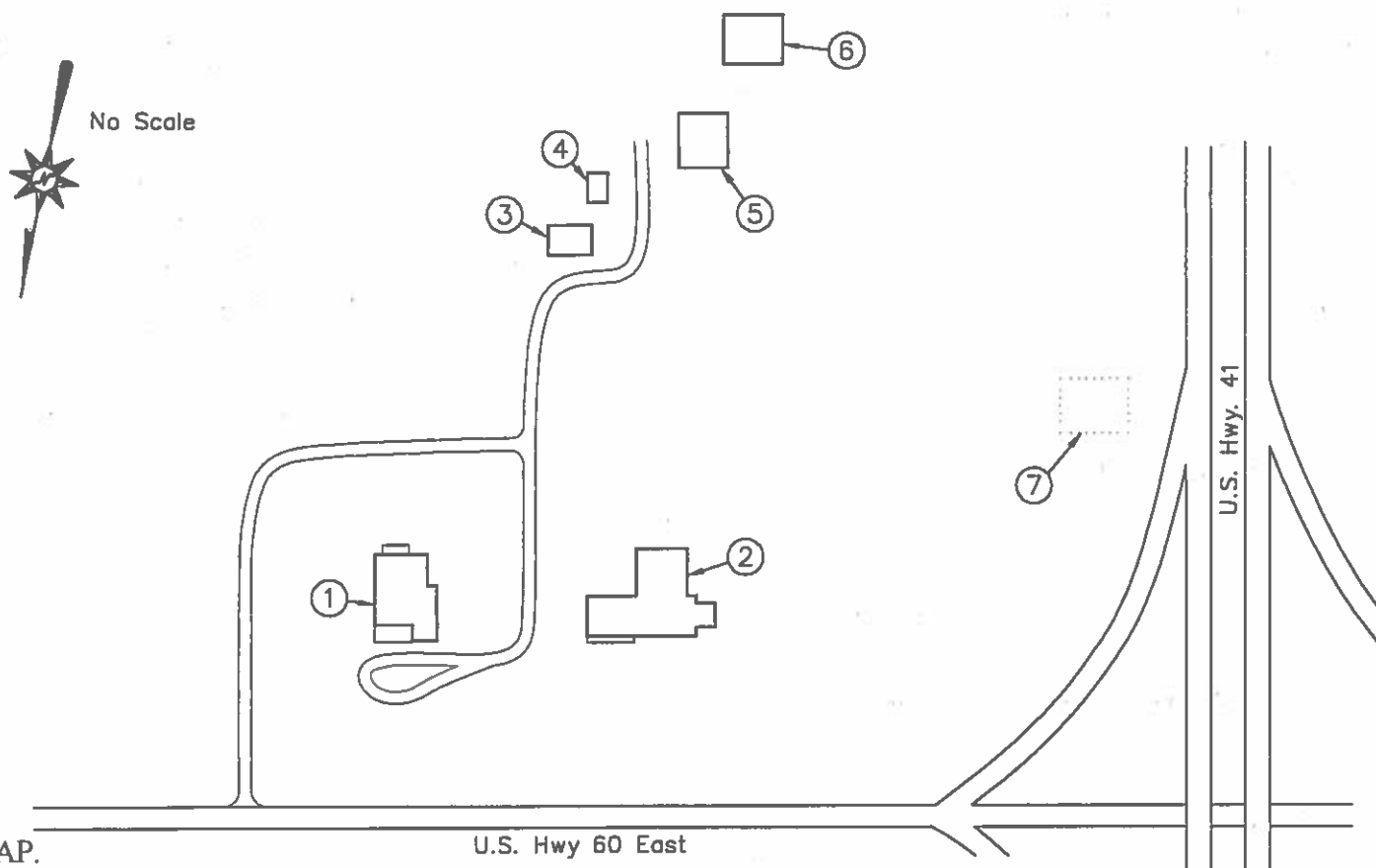
24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 99/8/12-13
Write resource # on back of all prints.



25. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

<u>Site Plan Key</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>Method/Material</u>
1	Dwelling	1904-1906	Brick
2	Carriage house	1906	Brick
3	Overseer's house	c. 1906	Balloon Frame
4	Garage	c. 1940s	Balloon Frame
5	Machinery shed	c. 1955	Frame
6	Tranverse-crib barn	c. 1920	Frame
7	Graveyard	c. 1850-1899	Not applicable

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).



27. MAP.

County Henderson

Resource # HE-1 & HE-63

Group # HE-01

X Identification Intensive

Category #'s

Page 1 of 1

Kentucky Historic Resources Survey

Continuation Sheet

(KHC 91-4)

PVA #65-14 & 65-15 (Deed Book/Page #283/502)	10.715 acres	Owned by Richard & Marlene Curby
PVA #65-13 (Deed Book/Page #428/212)	244.1334 acres	Owned by Boynton Merrill
Total	254.8484 acres	

Boundary: This farm is bounded by U.S. 60 East on the north side, by U.S. 41A on the west side, and by farmland on the south and east sides.

Telephone Interview with Boynton Merrill, February 6, 2000.

Boynton Merrill's aunt was Mrs. Henry P. Barret. Mr. Merrill stated that Henry P. Barret was the son of John Henry Barret and that he was a tobacco merchant and owner of 9 tobacco factories. Mr. Merrill indicated that the original farm included over 400 acres and included the site of Old Orchard Shopping Center and Assembly of God Church. Today only 254.8484 acres exist in two tracts. Mr. Merrill stated that the formal garden and landscaping was designed by Frank Law Olmstead Jr. and Mr. Olmstead wanted to call the farm "Long Slopes." Mr. Merrill stated that the "Barret Home Farm" included a large apple orchard that included 100 acres and was maintained between 1920 and 1945. Mr. Merrill also stated that the farm included a 60-acre peach orchard that was started in 1950 and was removed in 1985. Mr. Merrill stated that the farm includes a black and slave cemetery that was deeded out to the descendents. Merrill indicated that he sold the house and acreage in 1970s.

History of Henderson County, Kentucky by Edmund L. Starling, 1887. Reprinted in 1996.

Pages 766-770. John Henry Barret was born on February 4, 1818. He was in the tobacco business with his brother, Alexander B. Barret, whose \$3-4 million estate was the largest in Kentucky. "In addition to his very large stock and bonded interests, he is the owner of seven hundred acres of valuable river bottom lands, lying between the City of Henderson and the City of Evansville, on the Ohio River; one thousand and thirty-three acres of hill lands, all of which, with the exception of his Tom Lockett place, he causes to be cultivated in his own name and behalf. He is a large grower of corn, wheat, grass and stock."

The Annals and Scandals of Henderson County, Kentucky, 1775-1975 by Maralea Arnett in 1976.



Page 140. "At that time, he [George Street] was operating Henry Barret's farm and Mr. Barret still preferred apples. He finally agreed to let Street plant peach trees between apple trees, set in 40-foot blocks. Five years later, with the trees in full production, they sold the peaches for \$4.50 per bushel, on the tree, thus saving hours of hand labor. Mr. Barret was ready to dig up the apple trees and re-set with peaches."

Supporting Resources - Negative File: 99/8/14,17-20



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

He-1

1. Historic Name (s) Original Owner Present Name 3. Owner's Name 4. Owner's Address			22. ADD/County <u>Green River/He</u>		
5. Location <u>S side US 60 at US 41</u>			23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District		
6. Open to Public Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') <u>Henderson</u>		
7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			25. UTM Reference <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>Zone <u>116</u></div> <div>Easting <u>448020</u></div> <div>Northing <u>4190020</u></div> </div>		
8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>			26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
9. Local Contact/Organization			27. District Name:		
10. Site Plan with North Arrow			28. Significance Evaluation <u>National Register</u>		
11. Architect			29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>		
12. Builder			30. Theme Primary <u>architecture</u>		
13. Date <u>1st 1/4 20th c</u>			Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
14. Style <u>eclectic</u>			31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
15. Original Use <u>house</u>			32.		
16. Present Use <u>house</u>					
17. Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <u>excellent</u>					
18. Description <u>brick; 2 1/2-story; stuccoed upper walls; decorative patterned brick-work; stone detail; tile roof; picturesque hip roof forms</u>			Roll No. <u>2419</u> Picture No. _____ Direction _____		
19. History			33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____		
20. Significance			34. Prepared by: <u>K. Gibbs</u>		
21. Source of Information			35. Organization <u>KHC</u>		
22.			36. Date <u>winter 1981</u>		
23.			37. Revision Dates		
24.			38. Staff Review		



Roll 19

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

RECEIVED
APR 4 2000
KY HERITAGE
COUNCIL

COUNTY Henderson
RESOURCE # HE-63
REL. GROUP # HE-01
INTENSIVE DOC.
EVALUATION
DESTROYED ☒ 0/NA

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

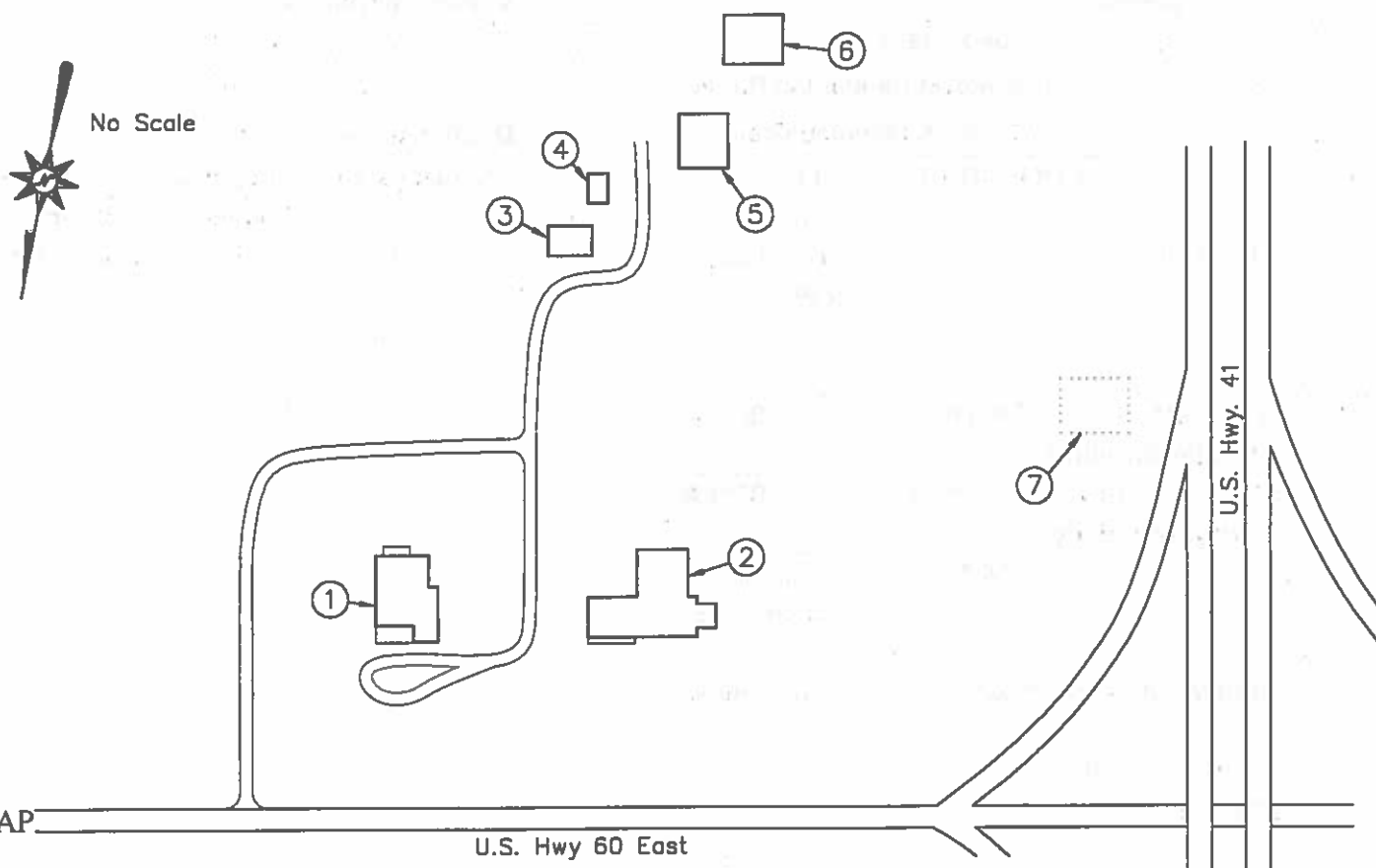
<p>1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined / Henry P. Barret Overseer's House</p> <hr/> <p>2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 2000 US 60 East (south side)</p> <hr/> <p>3. UTM REFERENCE: Quad. Name: Henderson Date: 1971 Zone: 16 Easting: 4 / 5 / 0 / 0 / 2 / 0 Northing 4 / 1 / 8 / 9 / 8 / 2 / 0 Accuracy: A</p> <hr/> <p>4. OWNER/ADDRESS: Boynton Merrill 4210 Deepwood, Henderson KY 42420</p> <hr/> <p>5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION: Janet Johnston</p> <hr/> <p>6. DATE RECORDED: 09/28/1999</p> <hr/> <p>7. SPONSOR: Downtown Henderson Project</p> <hr/> <p>8. INITIATION: 2/Survey & Planning Grant</p> <hr/> <p>9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION: Survey HABS/HAER KY Land Local Land NR R & C NHL Other:</p> <hr/> <p>10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A Single dwelling</p> <hr/> <p>11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A Single dwelling</p> <hr/> <p>12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 04/1906 estimated documented</p> <hr/> <p>13. MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify): 1/Replaced weatherboard with aluminum siding /</p> <hr/> <p>14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL: W2/Balloon Frame original / subsequent</p> <hr/> <p>15. DIMENSIONS: Height 1 Width 4 Depth 3</p>	<p>16. PLAN N/T-Plan first / second / third</p> <hr/> <p>17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE: 4/Victorian 5/Queen Anne first / second / third</p> <hr/> <p>18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT: R/first /second / third</p> <hr/> <p>19. FOUNDATION: TYPE MATERIAL 2/continuous 0/undeterd. original 2/continuous B/brick replacement</p> <hr/> <p>20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL: I/weatherboard original V/aluminum siding replacement</p> <hr/> <p>21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING: CONFIGURATION COVERING D/cross gable 0/undetd. original D/cross gable 5/asph. sh. replacement</p> <hr/> <p>22. CONDITION: G/Good state of repair</p> <hr/> <p>23. MODIFICATION: 2/Moderate alterations</p> <hr/> <p>24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 99/8/15-16 Write resource # on back of all prints.</p>
--	--



25. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

<u>Site Plan Key</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>Method/Material</u>
1	Dwelling	1904-1906	Brick
2	Carriage house	1906	Brick
3	Overseer's house	c. 1906	Balloon Frame
4	Garage	c. 1940s	Balloon Frame
5	Machinery shed	c. 1955	Frame
6	Tranverse-crib barn	c. 1920	Frame
7	Graveyard	c. 1850-1899	Not applicable

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).



27. MAP

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

RECEIVED

COUNTY
RESOURCE #
REL. GR. #
INTENSIVE DOC.
EVALUATION
DESTROYED

Henderson
HE-2
HE-02

D
0/NA

Resurvey

updated
5/9/03

APR 4 2000

KY HERITAGE
COUNCIL

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

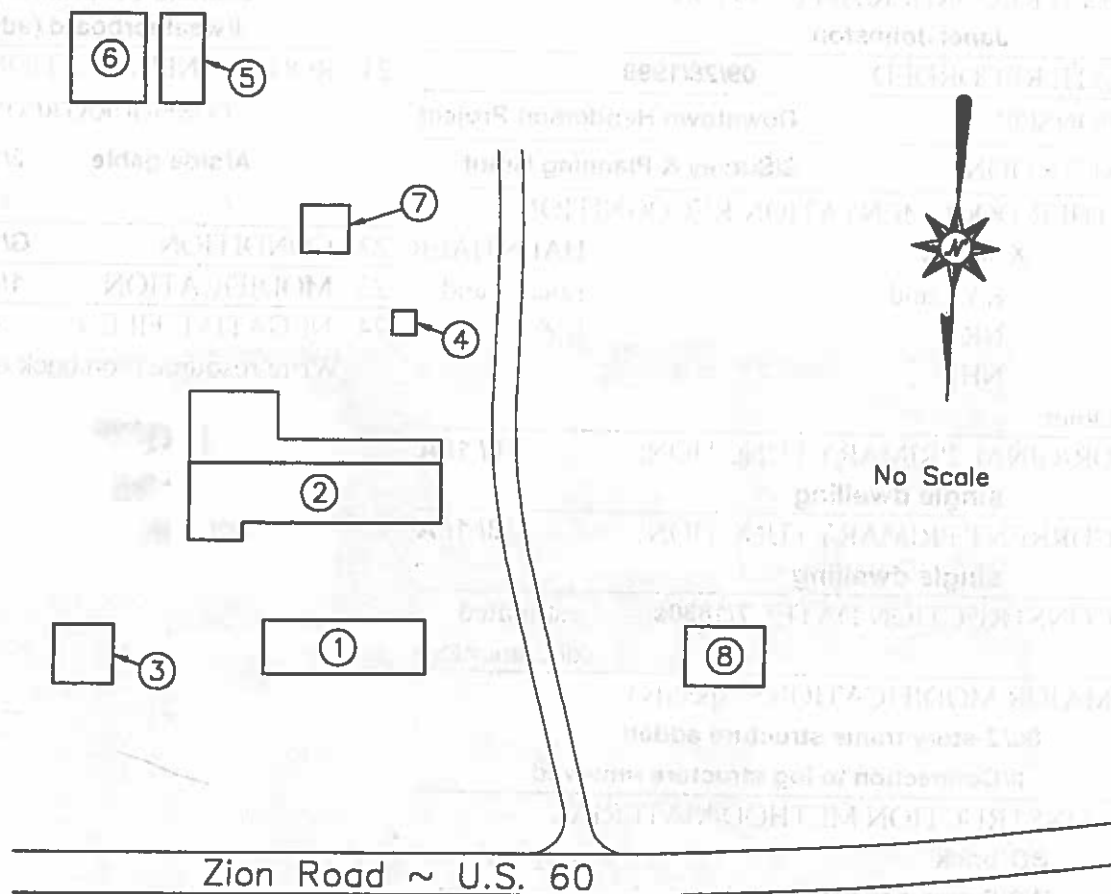
<p>1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined / Robertson- Warren House (2)</p> <hr/> <p>2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 2560 US 60 East (south side)</p> <hr/> <p>3. UTM REFERENCE: Quad. Name: Henderson Date: 1971 Zone: 16 Easting: 4 / 5 / 2 / 3 / 0 / 0 Northing 4 / 1 / 9 / 0 / 5 / 4 / 0 <i>updated Northing</i> Accuracy: A</p> <hr/> <p>4. OWNER/ADDRESS: Gene Jr. & Charlotte Warren P.O. Box 9020, Evansville IN 47710</p> <hr/> <p>5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION: Janet Johnston</p> <hr/> <p>6. DATE RECORDED: 09/28/1999</p> <hr/> <p>7. SPONSOR: Downtown Henderson Project</p> <hr/> <p>8. INITIATION: 2/Survey & Planning Grant</p> <hr/> <p>9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION: <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey</td> <td>HABS/HAER</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> KY Land</td> <td>Local Land</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> NR</td> <td>R & C</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> NHL</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Other:</p> </p> <hr/> <p>10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A single dwelling</p> <hr/> <p>11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A single dwelling</p> <hr/> <p>12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/1830s estimated documented</p> <hr/> <p>13. MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify): 06/2-story frame structure added 0/Connection to log structure removed</p> <hr/> <p>14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL: BO/brick original W2/Frame construction, type unkn. subsequent</p> <hr/> <p>15. DIMENSIONS: Height 1 Width 6 Depth 1</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	HABS/HAER	<input type="checkbox"/> KY Land	Local Land	<input type="checkbox"/> NR	R & C	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL		<p>16. PLAN 0/Undetermined first / second / third</p> <hr/> <p>17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE: 0/Not applicable 0/Not applicable first 2/1 Federal 3/1 Greek Rev. second / / third</p> <hr/> <p>18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT: R/first A/second / third</p> <hr/> <p>19. FOUNDATION: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>TYPE</td> <td>MATERIAL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2/continuous</td> <td>B/brick</td> <td>original</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/</td> <td>/</td> <td>replacement</td> </tr> </table> </p> <hr/> <p>20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL: E/brick, common bond original I/weatherboard (addition) replacement</p> <hr/> <p>21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING: <table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2">CONFIGURATI(COVERING</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A/side gable</td> <td>2/tin</td> <td>original</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/</td> <td>/</td> <td>replacement</td> </tr> </table> </p> <hr/> <p>22. CONDITION: G/Good state of repair</p> <hr/> <p>23. MODIFICATION: 1/Little or no alterations</p> <hr/> <p>24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 99/8/1-2 Write resource # on back of all prints.</p>	TYPE	MATERIAL		2/continuous	B/brick	original	/	/	replacement	CONFIGURATI(COVERING			A/side gable	2/tin	original	/	/	replacement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	HABS/HAER																										
<input type="checkbox"/> KY Land	Local Land																										
<input type="checkbox"/> NR	R & C																										
<input type="checkbox"/> NHL																											
TYPE	MATERIAL																										
2/continuous	B/brick	original																									
/	/	replacement																									
CONFIGURATI(COVERING																											
A/side gable	2/tin	original																									
/	/	replacement																									



25. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

Site Plan Key	Function	Construction Date	Method/Material
1	Dwelling	c. 1824	Log, full dovetail
2	Dwelling	c. 1830s	Brick/frame
3	Dwelling	Undetermined *moved to site	Log, full dovetail
4	Schoolhouse	c. 1850-1899	Frame
5	Barn	Undetermined	Frame
6	Mule barn	c. 1875-1899	Frame
7	Outbuilding	c. 1965	Concrete block
8	Tranverse crib barn with wing sheds	early 1800s	Frame

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).



27. MAP.

County Henderson

Resource # HE-2 & HE-64

Group # HE-02

X Identification Intensive

Category #'s

Page 1 of 1

Kentucky Historic Resources Survey

Continuation Sheet

(KHC 91-4)

PVA #65-31.4 (Deed Book/Page #423/587)

6.350 acres

Total farm acreage remaining is 220 acres, including Tract 3 (6.350 acres).

Boundary:

This farm is bounded by US 60 East on the north side and farmland on the south, west, and east sides.

An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Henderson & Union Counties, Kentucky published by D.J. Lake & Co, 1880.

1880 atlas indicates site owned by G.W. Robertson.

List of Patrons, Henderson Precinct:

G.W. Robertson. 264 acres. Farmer. Native of Mecklenberg County, Virginia. Settled in 1820.

Other Sources:

Merrill, Boynton Jr., editor. *Old Henderson Homes and Buildings*. Henderson, KY: Historic Henderson Publishing Council, 1985.

Supporting Resources - Negative File: 99/8/5-11



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. Historic Name (s) <u>Robertson house</u>		22. ADD/County <u>He-2</u>	
Original Owner		23. Zoning Classification <u>Green River/He</u>	
Agent Name		Magisterial District	
3. Owner's Name <u>Otha Eugene Warren Sr.</u>		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') <u>Henderson</u>	
4. Owner's Address <u>Rt. 1, Box 127, Henderson 42420</u>		25. UTM Reference	
5. Location <u>S side US 60; 1.5 m E of US 41</u>		Zone <u>16</u> Easting <u>412300</u> Northing <u>4190586</u>	
Open to Public	7. Visible from road	26. Prehistoric Site	
Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Historic Site	
Local Contact/Organization		Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Ownership		27. District	
Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Name: Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Local <input type="checkbox"/>		28. Significance Evaluation <u>National Register</u>	
State <input type="checkbox"/>		29. Status	
Federal <input type="checkbox"/>		National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/>	
Site Plan with North Arrow		National Register <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Architect		Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Builder		Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Date <u>from 1st 1/4 19th c</u>		HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Style <u>Fed/Greek</u>		30. Theme	
15. Original Use <u>house</u>		Primary <u>architecture</u>	
16. Present Use <u>house</u>		Secondary <input type="checkbox"/>	
17. Condition		Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
Interior <u>good</u>		31. Endangered	
Exterior <u>good</u>		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Description		32.	
<u>1st: log; dogtrot form; 1.5-story;</u> <u>-bay; remnant stone chimney</u> <u>nd: brick; 1-story; 4-bay on S, 4-bay</u> <u>N (3 rooms); central chimneys; asym-</u> <u>etrical; wood lintels</u> <u>d: frame; 2-story; 2-bay</u> <u>outbldg; moved to site</u>			
History		33. Tape No. <u>Roll 17</u> Negative No.	
80 atlas: res. G.W. Robertson		34. Prepared by: <u>K. Gibbs</u>	
gnificance		35. Organization <u>KHC</u>	
eigh		36. Date <u>winter 1981</u>	
ource of Information		37. Revision Dates	
		38. Staff Review	

Roll 10

FILM 5062 KODAK SAFETY FILM 5062 KODAK SAFETY FILM 5062 KODAK SAFETY FILM 5062 KODAK SAFETY FILM 5062

17A 18 18A 19 19A 20 20A 21A 22



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Henderson
RESOURCE # HE-64
REL. GR. # HE-02
INTENSIVE DOC.
EVALUATION D
DESTROYED 0/NA

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined 1/
Robertson Log House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
2560 US 60 East (south side)

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Henderson
Date: 1971 Zone: 16
Easting: 4/5/2/2/8/0
Northing 4/1/9/0/5/7/0
Accuracy:A

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
Gene Jr. & Charlotte Warren
P.O. Box 9020, Evansville, IN 47710

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Janet Johnston

6. DATE RECORDED: 09/28/1999

7. SPONSOR: Downtown Henderson Project

8. INITIATION: 2/Survey & Planning Grant

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
X Survey HABS/HAER
KY Land Local Land
NR R & C
NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A
single dwelling

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A
single dwelling

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/1824 estimated
documented

13. MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/enclosed dogtrot
/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L2/log, full-dovetail original
/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1.5 Width 3 Depth 1

16. PLAN
D/dogtrot first
/ second
/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0/not applicable 0/not applicable first
/ second
/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
R/first /second / third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
1/piers S/stone original
/ replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/log original
/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/side gable 2/tin original
/ replacement

22. CONDITION: P/Need of major repairs

23. MODIFICATION: 1/Little or no alterations

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 99/8/3-4

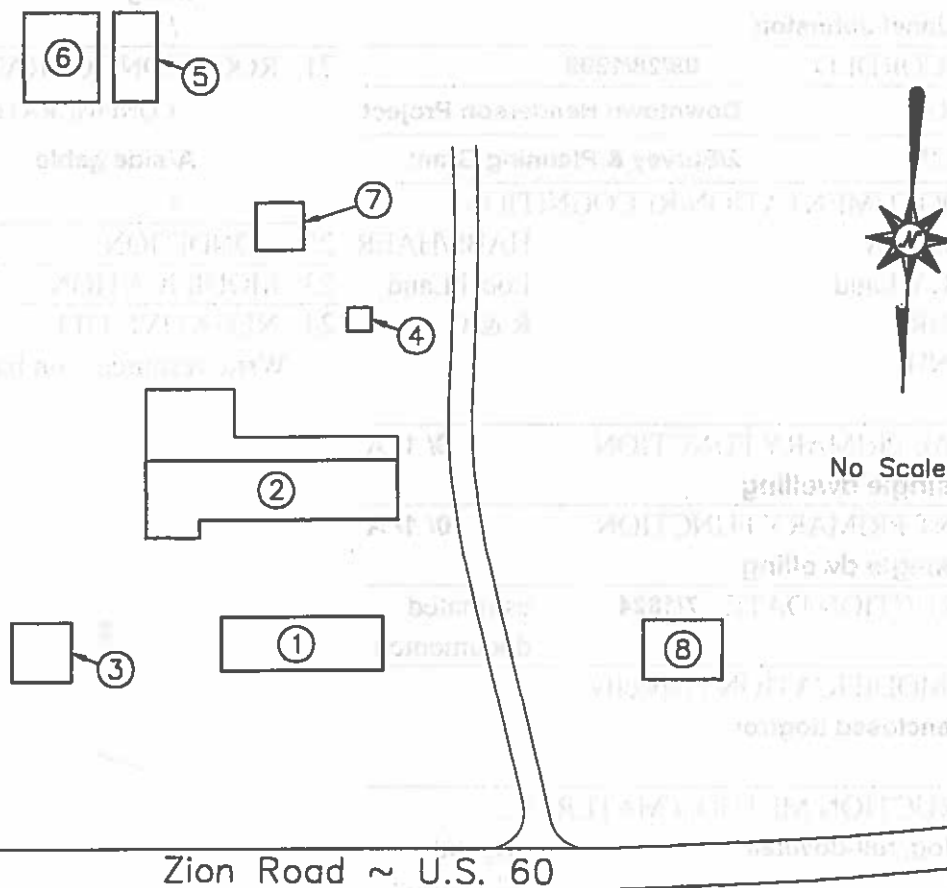
Write resource # on back of all prints.



25. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

<u>Site Plan Key</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>Method/Material</u>
1	Dwelling	c. 1824	Log, full dovetail
2	Dwelling	c. 1830s	Brick/frame
3	Dwelling	Undetermined *moved to site	Log, full dovetail
4	Schoolhouse	c. 1850-1899	Frame
5	Barn	Undetermined	Frame
6	Mule barn	c. 1875-1899	Frame
7	Outbuilding	c. 1965	Concrete block
8	Transverse crib barn with wing sheds	early 1800s	Frame

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).



27. MAP.

He-3

Appendix L-2b, page 408



189
Stories from Ex-Slaves
5th District
Vanderburgh County
Laurens Greel.

189

Escape from Bondage of Adah Isabelle Suggs.

Among the interesting stories connected with former slaves one of the most outstanding ones is the life story of Adah Isabelle Suggs, indeed her escape from slavery planned and executed by her anxious mother, Harriott McClain, bears the earmarks of fiction, but the truth of all related occurrences has been established by the aged negro woman and her daughter Mrs. Harriott Holloway, both citizens of Evansville, Indiana.

before
Born in slavery/January the twenty-second, 1852 the child Adah McClain ~~and~~ was the property of Colonel Jackson McClain and Louisa, his wife.

According to the customary practice of raising slave children, Adah was left at the negro quarters of the McClain plantation, a large estate located in Henderson county, three and one half miles from the village of Henderson, Kentucky. There she was cared for by her mother. She retains many impressions gained in early childhood of the slave quarters; she remembers the slaves singing and dancing together after the day of toil. Their voices were strong and their songs were sweet. "Master was good to his slaves and never beat them," were her words concerning her master.

When Adah was not yet five years of age the mistress, Louisa McClain, made a trip to the slave quarters to review conditions of the negroes. It was there she discovered that one little girl there had been developing ideas and ideals; the mother had taught the little one to knit tiny stockings, using wheat straws for knitting needles.

Mrs. McClain at once took charge of the child, taking her from her mother's care and establishing her room at the residence of the McClain family.

Today the aged negro woman recalls the words of praise and encouragement accorded her accomplishments, for the child was apt, active, responsive to influence and soon learned to fetch any needed volume from the library shelves of the McClain home.

Stories from Ex-Slaves
5th District
Vanderburgh County
Lauana Creel

Escape of Adah Isabelle Suggs.

Page 2. 190

She was contented and happy but the mother knew that much unhappiness was in store for her young daughter if she remained as she was situated.

A custom prevailed throughout the southern states that the first born of each slave maiden should be the son or daughter of her master and the girls were forced into maternity at puberty. The mothers naturally resisted this terrible practice and Harriott was determined to prevent her child being victimized.

One planned escape was thwarted; when the girl was about twelve years of age the mother tried to take her to a place of safety but they were overtaken on the road to the ferry where they hoped to be put across the Ohio river. They were carried back to the plantation and the mother was mildly punished and imprisoned in an upstairs room.

The little girl knew her mother was imprisoned and often climbed up to a window where the two could talk together.

One night the mother received directions through a dream in which her escape was planned. She told the child about the dream and instructed her to carry out orders that they might escape together.

The girl brought a large knife from Mrs. McClain's pantry and by the aid of that tool the lock was pried from the prison door and the mother made her way into the open world about midnight.

A large tobacco barn became her refuge where she waited for her child. The girl had some trouble making her escape; she had become a useful and necessary member of her mistress' household and her services were hourly in demand. The Daughter "young missus" Annie McClain was afflicted from birth having a cleft palate and later developing heart dropsy which made regular surgery imperative. The negro girl had learned to care for the young white woman and could draw the bandages for the surgeon when "Young Missus" underwent surgical treatment.

The memory of one trip to Louisville is vivid in the mind of the old negress today for she was taken to the city and the party stopped at the Gault House and

"Mt

Stories from Ex- Slaves
8th District
Vanderburgh County
Lawana Creel

Escape of Adah Isabelle Suggs.

page 3. 191

"It was a grand place," she declares, as she describes the surroundings; the handsome draperies and the winding stairway and other artistic objects seen at the grand hotel.

The child loved her young mistress and the young mistress desired the good slave should be always near her; so, patient waiting was required by the negro mother before her daughter finally reached their rendezvous.

Under cover of night the two fugitives traveled the three miles to Henderson, there they secreted themselves under the house of Mrs. Margaret Bentley until darkness fell over the world to cover their retreat. Imagine the frightened negroes stealthily creeping through the woods in constant fear of being recaptured. Federal soldiers put them across the river at Henderson and from that point they cautiously advanced toward Evansville. The husband of Harriott, Milton McClain and her son Jerome were volunteers in a negro regiment. The operation of the Federal Statute providing for the enlistment of slaves made enlisted negroes free as well as their wives and children, so, by that statute Harriott McClain and her daughter should have been given their freedom.

When the refugees arrived in Evansville they were befriended by free negroes of the area. Harriott obtained a position as maid with the Parvine family, "Miss Hallie and Miss Genevieve Parvine were real good folks," declares the aged negro Adah when repeating her story. After working for the Misses Parvine for about two years, the negro mother had saved enough money to place her child in "pay school" there she learned rapidly.

Adah McClain was married to Thomas Suggs January 18, 1872. Thomas was a slave of Bill McClain and it is believed he adopted the name Suggs because a Mr. Suggs had befriended him in time of trouble. Of this fact neither the wife nor daughter have positive proof. The father has departed this life but Adah Suggs lives on with her memories.

Stories from Ex-Slaves
6th District
Vanderburgh County
Lauana Creel

Escape of Adah Isabelle Suggs.

Page 4. 192

Varied experiences have attended her way. Wifehood and devotion; motherhood and care she has known for she has given fifteen children to the world. Among them were one set of twins, daughters and triplets / two sons and a daughter. She is a beloved mother to those of her children who remain near her and says she is happy in her belief in God and Christ and hopes for a glorious hereafter where she can serve the Lord Jesus Christ and praise him eternally.

What greater hope can be given to the mortal than the hope cherished by Adah Isabelle Suggs?

Lauana Creel
1415 S. Barker Avenue
Evansville Indiana.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

RECEIVED
APR 4 2000

COUNTY Henderson
RESOURCE # HE-3
REL. GR. # HE-03
INTENSIVE DOC. D
EVALUATION O/NA
DESTROYED

Resurvey

Updated
5/9/03

KY HERITAGE
COUNCIL

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined) **1/**
McClain House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
3497 US 60 East (north side)

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: **Henderson**
Date: **1971** Zone: **16**
Easting: **4 1 5 3 1 1 0 0** *Updated UTILS*
Northing **4 1 1 9 0 8 1 1 0**
Accuracy: **A**

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
Janice S. Childs Trustee
3497 U.S. 60 East, Henderson KY 42420

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Janet Johnston & Becky Proctor

6. DATE RECORDED: **09/28/1999**

7. SPONSOR: **Downtown Henderson Project**

8. INITIATION: **2/Survey & Planning Grant**

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
☒ Survey HABS/HAER
☐ KY Land Local Land
☐ NR R & C
☐ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: **0/ 1/ A**
single dwelling

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: **0/ 1/ A**
single dwelling

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: **6/1852** estimated
documented

13. MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
1/screened-in rear porch
/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/Brick original
/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height **2** Width **5** Depth **3**

16. PLAN
H/central passage, double pile first
/ second
/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/mid-19th Cent 1/Greek Rev. first
/ second
/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/first /second / third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
0/undetd. **0/undetd.** original
2/continuous **B/brick** replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
B0/brick, common bond original
/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATI(COVERING
1/hip /undetd. original
1/hip **5/asph. shgle.** replacement

22. CONDITION: **E/Excellent**

23. MODIFICATION: **1/Little or no alteration**

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: **99/7/18-20,22-23**

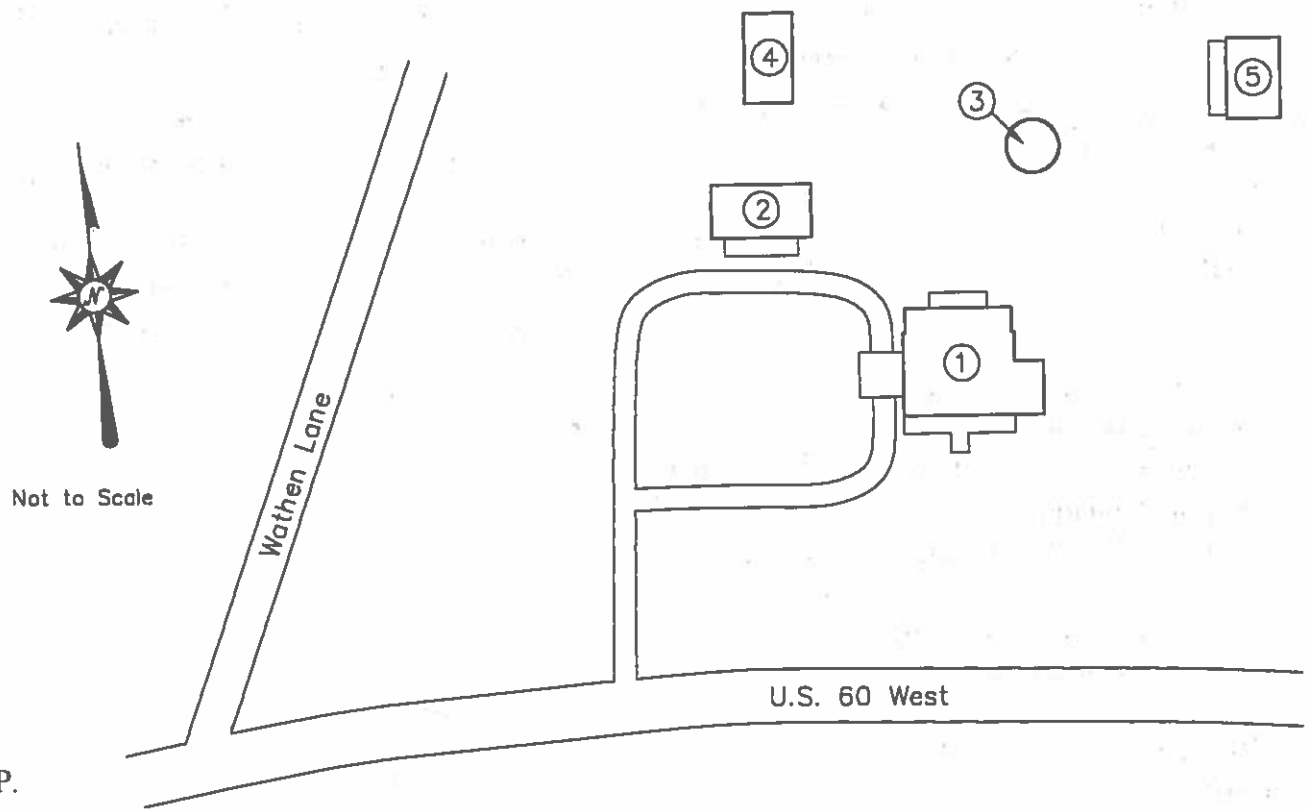
Write resource # on back of all prints.



25. SUPPORT RESOURCES: Site Plan Key Function Construction Date Method/Material

1	Dwelling	c. 1852	Brick
2	Carriage house/ garage	c. 1922	Brick
3	Meathouse	c. 1852	Brick
4	Tenant House	early 1900s	Frame
5	Tenant House	1920s	Frame

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).



27. MAP.

Henderson

Site # HE-3

Map # HE-03

Kentucky Historic Resources Survey
Continuation Sheet
(KHC 91-4)

Identification Intensive

Category #'s

Page 1 of 1

PVA #64-59 (Deed Book/Page #452/766) 6.394 acres.

This 6.394-acre tract is part of the original Jackson McClain farm (approximately 4,000 acres). Today the property is surrounded by a 239-acre tract owned and farmed by Hodge, Hodge, & King.

Boundary:

The 6.394-acre tract is bounded by U.S. 60 East on the south and by the 239-acre Hodge farm.

An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Henderson & Union Counties, Kentucky published by D.J. Lake & Co. 1880.

1880 atlas indicates site owned by J. McClain.

List of Patrons, Henderson Precinct:

J. McClain. 4000 acres. Farmer. Native of Henderson County, Kentucky.

History of Henderson County, Kentucky by Edmund L. Starling. 1887. Reprinted in 1996.

Pages 813-814.

Colonel Jackson McClain was born in Henderson County on October 5, 1816. Col. McClain inherited the farm from his father in 1839. "Colonel McClain is a very large land owner, and has farmed it for a great many years on a large scale. The war robbed him of a large number of valuable slaves, but, notwithstanding that, with his usual indomitable will-power, he has annually, with the uncertain labor at his command, grown large crops" (813).

Supporting Resources - Negative File: 99/7/21, 24-25



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

RECEIVED

COUNTY
RESOURCE #
REL. GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC.
EVALUATION
DESTROYED

Henderson
HE-36
HE-017

Entered
5/15/03

APR 4 2000

KY HERITAGE

D
0/NA

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined 1 & 4/

Ellis-Neville House
"Spence Tea Room"

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:

3925 US 60 West (north side)

3. UTM REFERENCE:

Quad. Name: Spottsville *Henderson*
Date: 1971 Zone: 16
Easting: 4154030
Northing 41190720
Accuracy: A

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:

Paul K. II & Misty Neville
3925 US 60 West, Henderson KY 42420

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:

Janet Johnston

6. DATE RECORDED: 09/28/1999

7. SPONSOR: Downtown Henderson Project

8. INITIATION: 2/Survey & Planning Grant

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:

Survey HABS/HAER
KY Land Local Land
NR R & C
NHL

Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A

single dwelling

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 1/ A

single dwelling

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 04/1914 estimated
documented

13. MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):

0/undetermined
/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:

B0/Brick original
/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:

Height 2 Width 3 Depth 4

16. PLAN

0/undetermined first
/ second
/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:

6/20th Cent. Am. 1/F/Prairie/Am.4sq. first
/ second
/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:

P/first /second / third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
0/undetd.	0/undetd.	original
2/continuous	S/stone	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:

E/Brick, common bond original
/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION COVERING

1/hip 4/tile original
/ replacement

22. CONDITION: E/Excellent

23. MODIFICATION: 1/Little or no alteration

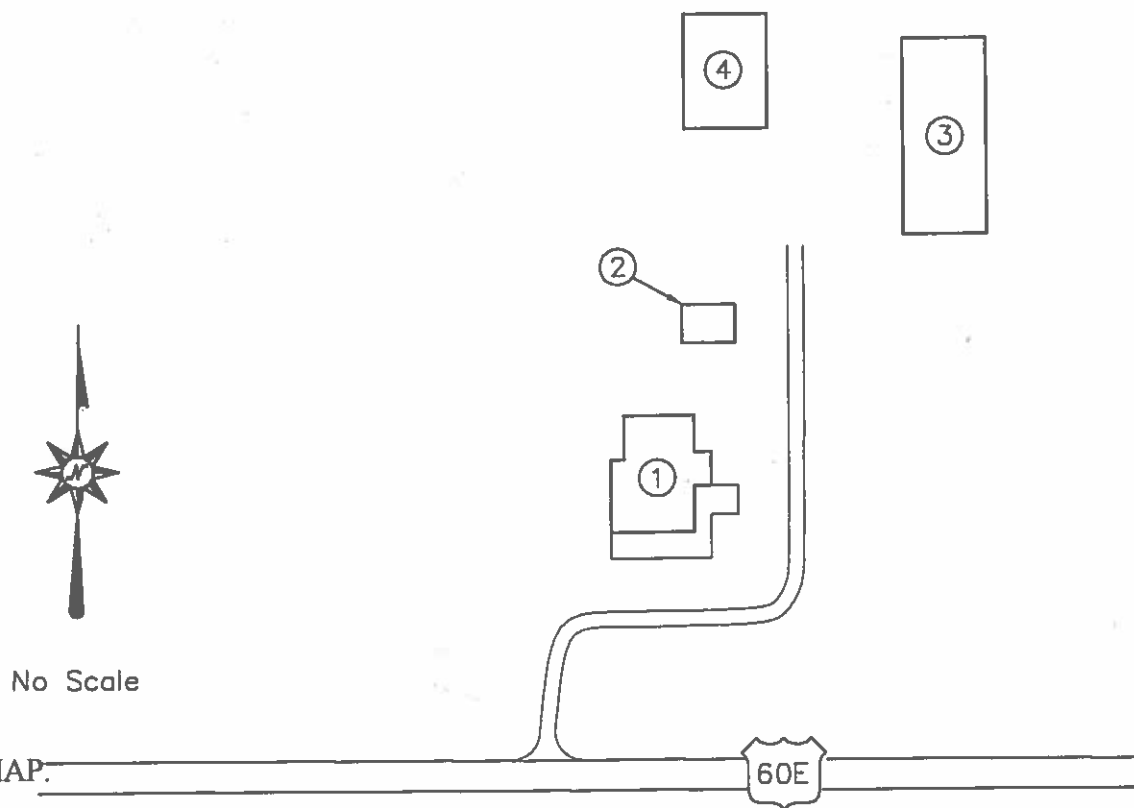
24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 99/7/12-14

Write resource # on back of all prints.



25. SUPPORT RESOURCES:	<u>Site Plan Key</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>	<u>Method/Material</u>
	1	Dwelling	1930s	Brick
	2	Garage	1930s	Brick
	3	Barn	1970s-1990s	Concrete block
	4	Barn	1930s	Brick/frame

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).



27. MAP.

County Henderson

Resource # HE-36

Group # HE-017

X Identification Intensive

Category #'s

Page 1 of 1

Kentucky Historic Resources Survey

Continuation Sheet

(KHC 91-4)

PVA #74-74 (Deed Book/Page #362/367)

14 acres**

**This 14-acre tract is part of the 379-acre James C. Ellis Estate.

Boundary: This farm is bounded by U.S. 60 East on the south side, Tillman-Bethel Road on the east side, and farmland on the north and west sides.

Supporting Resources - Negative File: 99/17/15-17



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Entered
5/15/03

RECEIVED

APR 4 2000

COUNTY
RESOURCE #
REL. GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC.
EVALUATION
DESTROYED

Henderson
HE-37
HE-018

D
0/NA

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined 1/
Ben T. Kimsey House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
1712 LaRue Road

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: **Henderson**
Date: **1971** Zone: **16**
Easting: **4/5/1/8/2/0**
Northing **4/1/8/7/7/7/0**
Accuracy: **A**

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
Mary E. Rudy
617 2nd Street, Henderson KY 42420

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Janet Johnston

6. DATE RECORDED: **01/16/2000**

7. SPONSOR: **Downtown Henderson Project**

8. INITIATION: **2/Survey & Planning Grant**

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
Survey **HABS/HAER**
KY Land **Local Land**
NR **R & C**
NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: **0/ 1/ A**
single dwelling

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: **0/ 1/ A**
single dwelling

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: **04/1906** estimated
documented

13. MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
1/1979; renovation of pantry & kitchen
/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W2/balloon frame original
/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height **2 1/2** Width **3** Depth **3**

16. PLAN
N/T-Plan first
/ second
/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
4/Victorian **5/Queen Anne** first
/ **/** second
/ **/** third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/first **R/second** **/ third**

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
2/continuous **0/undetd.** original
2/continuous **B/brick** replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
1/weatherboard original
/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
J/gable on hip **3/slate** original
J/gable on hip **5/asph. shgls.** replacement

22. CONDITION: **G/good state of repair**

23. MODIFICATION: **1/little or no alteration**

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: **00/5/13-25**

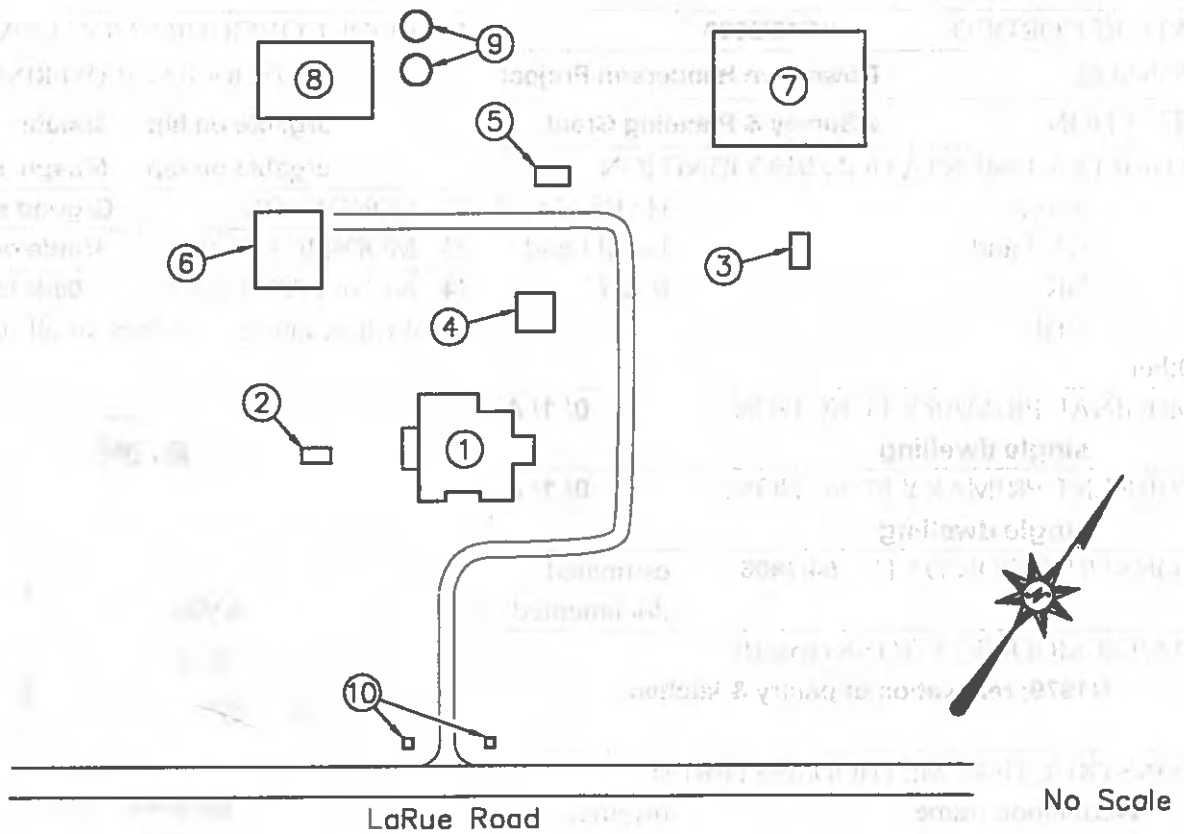
Write resource # on back of all prints.



25. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

Site Plan Key	Function	Construction Date	Method/Material
1	Dwelling	1906	Frame
2	Storage	1950s	Concrete block
3	Garage	1940s	Frame
4	Original house	late 1890s	Frame/vinyl
5	Scale house	early 1900s	Frame
6	Tobacco barn	early 1900s	Frame
7	Stable	early 1900s	Frame
8	Equip. barn	1970s	Frame/metal
9	Silos	1913	Concrete
10	Entrance posts	1906	Concrete

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).



27. MAP.

County Henderson

Resource # HE-37

Group # HE-018

X Identification Intensive

Category #'s

Page 1 of 1

Kentucky Historic Resources Survey

Continuation Sheet

(KHC 91-4)

PVA #66-3 497.45 acres

Boundary:

This farm is bounded by LaRue Road on the west side and farmland on the east, north, and south sides.

Interview with Mary Rudy and Marie Huber, January 16, 2000

Mrs. Rudy indicated that this farm was the "Ben T. Kimsey Home Farm" and that Ben T. Kimsey purchased the 190 acre farm in 1900. She stated that when Ben T. Kimsey purchased, the small house (#4 on map) existed and that her grandparents lived in that house until their new house was constructed in 1906. Mrs. Rudy discussed her grandfather taking the farm hands to the 1904 World's Fair. She also indicated that the two silos constructed in 1913 were known as "Ben's Follies." Four generations of the Kimsey family have lived on this farm. The farm used to include a smokehouse, chicken house, dairy barn, tobacco barn, coal house, tenant houses, and two multi-purpose barns; however, most of these structures have been demolished. The farm primarily has been a grain farm and included a 10-acre Locust grove.

Supporting Resources - Negative File: 00/5/17-25, 00/6/4-5



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.

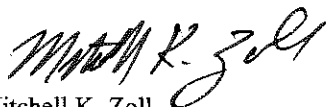
Furthermore, most of the historic districts within Evansville are east or southeast of downtown, and they are among Evansville's oldest neighborhoods and some of the closest to the north end of the existing US 41 bridges. We think it is foreseeable that many of the motorists who would not want to, or 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, 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.

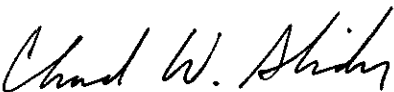
Having met with FHWA and INDOT staff members on June 28, 2017, to discuss our concerns, we realize that attempting to include within the APE areas outside the viewshed of the project area that might be indirectly affected by the removal of both US 41 bridges would be speculative at this time.

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

H CORRESPONDENCE, OCTOBER 3, 2017



MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

REGINA STIVERS
DEPUTY SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

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

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

October 3, 2017

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

**Re: Boundary Clarification to the Col. Jackson McClain and Lee Baskett Properties
Above Ground Only
Henderson, KY
KYTC # 2-00069**

Dear Mr. Waldner:

Thank you for submitting the additional information regarding the boundaries of the Col. Jackson McClain properties and the Lee Baskett properties. 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 the above letter and report. We understand that the proposed I-69 Ohio River Crossing project involves two historic properties eligible for the National Register. We concur that the Lee Baskett property boundary can be reduced to the boundary illustrated in red in Figure 10 on Page 12, from the report sent to KHC from your office on August 11, 2017. We do not concur with your assessment or recommendation of reducing the NR boundary for the Col. Jackson McClain property. The McClain property is eligible under Criterion A, B and C. It is eligible under A for important themes in agricultural history in Henderson Co. Under Criterion B the property is associated with Col. Jackson McClain (owner) and Adah Isabella Suggs (an escaped slave). The property is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural importance.

If you have any questions please contact Christina Sabol, of my staff at (502)564.7005 ext. 4562.

Sincerely,

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

CP: cs, KHC # 50078

cc: Amanda Abner; T. Foreman, J. Wallace (KYTC-DEA)

