

## APPENDIX L-4

### *Additional History/Architecture Survey for Henderson, Henderson County*

**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.



# Additional History/ Architecture Survey for Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky

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





# OHIO RIVER CROSSING

## Additional History/Architecture Survey for Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky

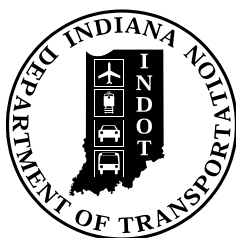
KHC Registration No. FY17-2751

I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project  
Evansville, IN and Henderson, KY

May 23, 2019

Prepared by:  
Gray & Pape, Inc.

Lead Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration DEIS No. 1601700  
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet  
Indiana Department of Transportation



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KHC Registration No. FY17-2751

I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project  
Evansville, IN and Henderson, KY

May 23, 2019

**Lead Agency:**

Federal Highway Administration

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# ABSTRACT

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This report presents the results of an additional History/Architecture investigation for the proposed the I-69 Ohio River Crossing project. Work for the current addendum was completed at the proposed I-69 and U.S. 41 interchange in Henderson, Kentucky based on additional design details prepared for Central Alternatives 1A and 1B. The results of the initial Phase I survey for the project area are available in the 2018 report by Gray & Pape, Inc., entitled *History/Architecture Survey for the Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky I-69 Ohio River Crossing Project, Evansville, Indiana and Henderson, Kentucky*.

The literature review for this project included a record search request to the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) in April 2017 to identify previously recorded history/architecture resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects. Construction dates of newly identified resources were established through property records available at the Henderson County Property Valuation Administration website, from cartographic research, and field observation.

The Area of Potential Effects is largely defined by pre- and post-1970 residential and industrial resources, with mid-century commercial and institutional buildings. One previously recorded resource was identified within the Area of Potential Effects, the Henderson Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot (HEH 163; NR 80001549), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its national significance in architecture and transportation from 1900 to 1924. The survey also identified 104 previously unrecorded History/Architecture resources within the Area of Potential Effects.

Most History/Architecture resources within the Area of Potential Effects are vernacular residential buildings that have been altered with additions and replacement materials, including siding, entry doors, and windows. Due to a lack of historic and architectural significance, as well as compromised historic integrity, all 104 previously unrecorded resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, due to the overall alterations of the buildings and their settings, the resources surveyed as part of this additional investigation are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as one or more historic districts. No further History/Architecture work is recommended in this portion of the project area.

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# CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

In the new DEIS for the I-69 ORX project that was published in the *Federal Register* on December 14, 2018, the project area extends from I-69 (formerly I-164) in Indiana on the south side of Evansville (i.e., northern terminus) across the Ohio River to I-69 (formerly Edward T. Breathitt Pennyryle Parkway) at the KY 425 interchange southeast of Henderson, KY (i.e., southern terminus) (Figure 1.1-1). The section of Edward T. Breathitt Pennyryle Parkway between KY 351 and KY 425 that was not re-designated as I-69, was recently re-designated as U.S. 41. The western limit of the project area is parallel to U.S. 41 and extends a maximum of about 610 meters (m) (2,000 feet [ft.]) west of U.S. 41. The eastern limit of the project area extends about 457 m (1,500 ft.) to 5.8 kilometers (km) (3.4 miles [mi.]) east of U.S. 41. Currently, I-69 does not cross the Ohio River, and the only cross-river access between Evansville and Henderson is via U.S. 41, which is classified as a principal arterial and does not meet current interstate design standards.

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

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

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

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

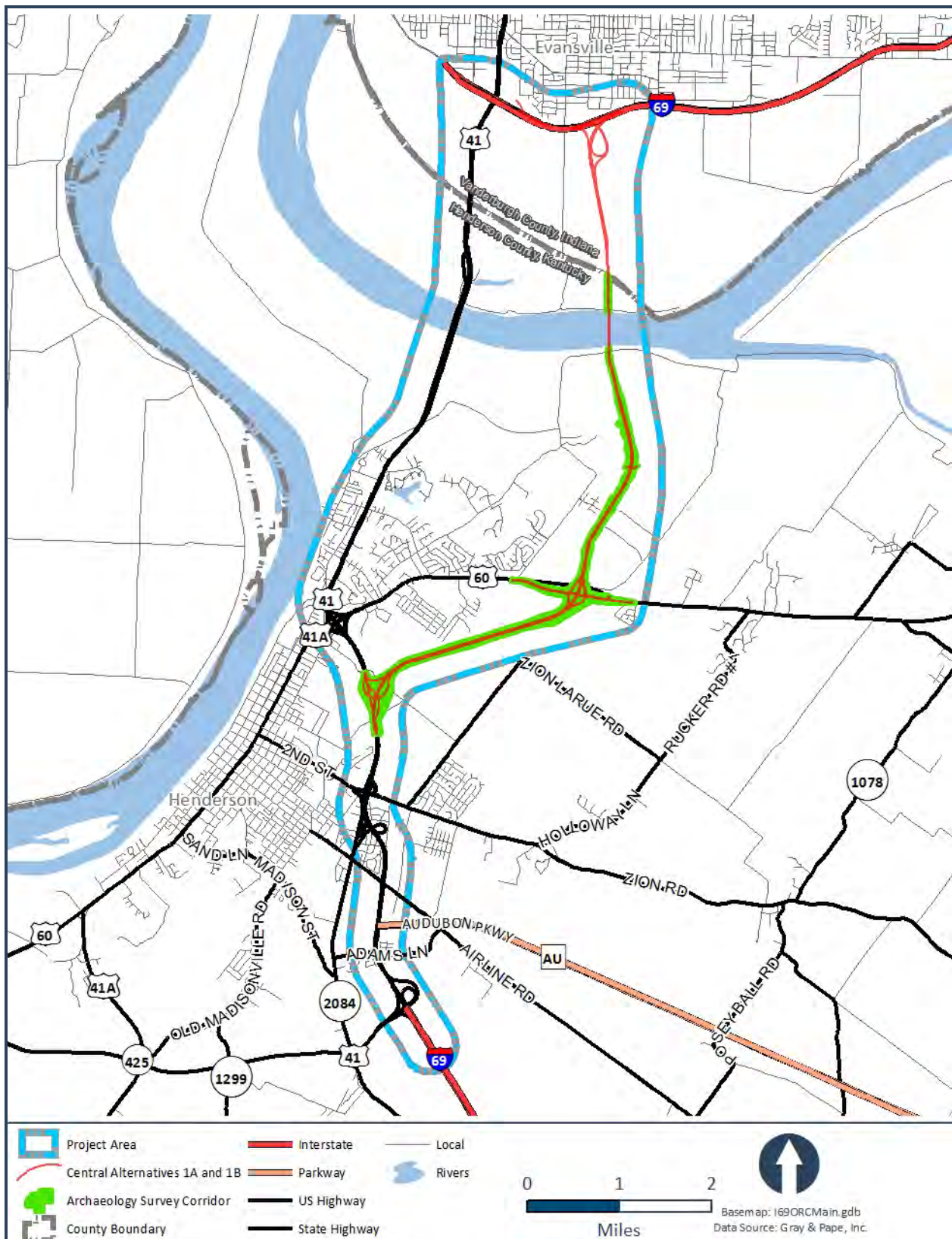


Figure 1.1-1. DEIS Project Area



Based on the project's purpose and need, an initial range of alternatives was developed, evaluated, and screened using secondary source and windshield survey data, and input from the public and federal, state, and local agencies. Because the range of alternatives was developed based on conceptual designs, they were referred to as corridors. Each corridor was evaluated on the degree to which it meets the purpose and need; its potential social, environmental, and economic impacts; and its conceptual cost. In addition to the No Build Alternative, the following five corridors were developed based on alternatives previously presented in the 2004 *Interstate 69 Henderson, Kentucky to Evansville, Indiana Draft Environmental Impact Statement* (FHWA, INDOT, and KYTC 2004) and the 2014 *I-69 Feasibility Study, Henderson, Kentucky, SIU #4, Final* (KYTC 2014).

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

The results of the evaluation of these corridors were presented in a *Screening Report* (INDOT and KYTC 2017) that recommended three corridors—West Corridor 1, West Corridor 2, and Central Corridor 1—be carried forward for more detailed evaluation in the DEIS, in addition to the No Build Alternative. In the *Screening Report*, for West Corridors 1 and 2, it was assumed that both U.S. 41 bridges would be taken out of service for vehicular use and the new I-69 bridge would have six lanes. For Central Corridor 1, it was assumed that both U.S. 41 bridges would remain open and the new I-69 bridge would have four lanes. However, the report stated that the future use of the existing U.S. 41 bridges and corresponding number of lanes on the new I-69 bridge for each corridor would be subject to further evaluation.

Following the *Screening Report* (INDOT and KYTC 2017), preliminary designs were then developed within these corridors based on public and agency input, assessment of potential environmental and right-of-way (ROW) impacts, and results of a traffic analysis. Follow-on studies were conducted regarding the location and configuration of interchanges; the disposition of, and long-term maintenance costs for, the existing U.S. 41 bridges; and tolling scenarios, with resulting traffic patterns. This included the development, evaluation, and screening of the following three different U.S. 41 and I-69 bridge scenarios for each of the three corridors.

- Build a six-lane I-69 bridge for all cross-river traffic and take both U.S. 41 bridges out of service for vehicular use.
- Build a four-lane I-69 bridge and retain one U.S. 41 bridge for local traffic.
- Build a four-lane I-69 bridge and retain both U.S. 41 bridges for local traffic.

The results from this next level of evaluation of the project corridors were presented in a *Screening Report Supplement* (INDOT and KYTC 2018). The *Screening Report Supplement* (INDOT and KYTC

2018) identified the best bridge scenario for each corridor and the following alternatives to be carried forward for detailed evaluation in the DEIS.

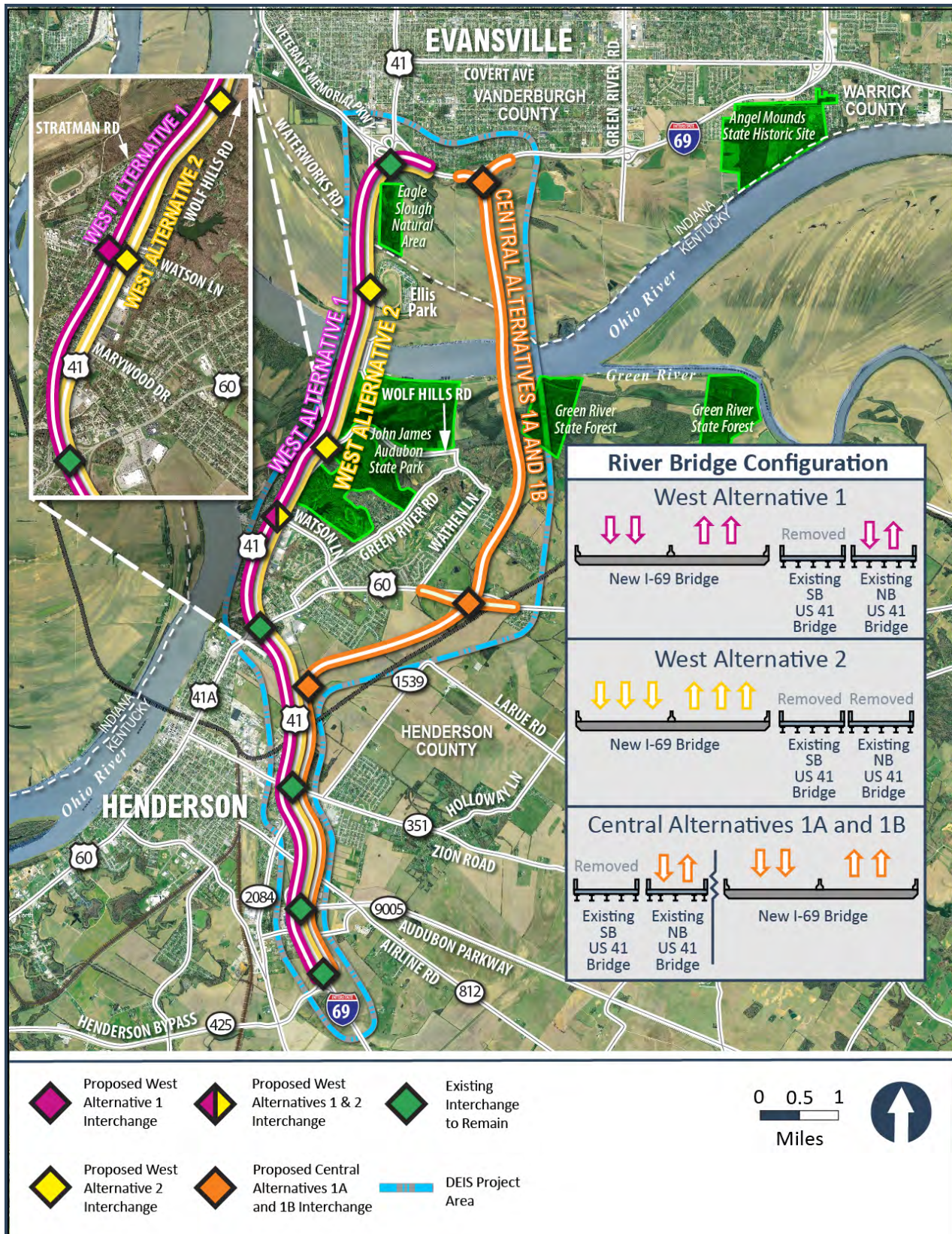
- No Build Alternative: required by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to serve as a baseline for comparison
- West Alternative 1: four lanes on the new I-69 bridge and retain one of the existing U.S. 41 bridges
- West Alternative 2: six lanes on the new I-69 bridge and take both existing U.S. 41 bridges out of service
- Central Alternative 1: four lanes on the new I-69 bridge and retain one of the existing U.S. 41 bridges

Following the *Screening Report Supplement* (INDOT and KYTC 2018), it was determined that the northbound U.S. 41 bridge would be retained, and the southbound U.S. 41 bridge would be removed for West Alternative 1 and Central Alternative 1, and both bridges would be removed for West Alternative 2. In addition, two options for Central Alternative 1 were developed: Central Alternative 1A, which would include tolls on both the I-69 bridge and the northbound U.S. 41 bridge; and Central Alternative 1B, which would only include tolls on the I-69 bridge. The three recommended DEIS build alternatives are shown in Figure 1.1-2. The DEIS provided detailed descriptions of each alternative. Central Alternatives 1A and 1B were identified as Preferred Alternatives in the DEIS.

## 1.2 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES

Central Alternative 1 is described in the DEIS as two alternatives, Central Alternatives 1A and 1B. Both alternatives have been identified as Preferred Alternatives and are physically the same but differ with respect to tolling. Central Alternative 1A would toll both the I-69 bridge and the northbound U.S. 41 bridge, while Central Alternative 1B would toll only the I-69 bridge. Central Alternatives 1A and 1B would include a new I-69 bridge, approximately 2,316 m (7,600 ft.) long, over the Ohio River and associated floodway, located approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi.) east of the existing U.S. 41 bridges. The new I-69 bridge would include four lanes, with the capacity to expand to six lanes in the future, if needed, by restriping the lanes on the bridge; therefore, it would not require additional ROW or major construction. The rest of the alternatives would also include four lanes, but without the capacity to expand to six lanes by restriping lanes. The northbound U.S. 41 bridge would be retained, and the southbound U.S. 41 bridge would be removed. The northbound U.S. 41 bridge that would be retained, which has two lanes, would be converted from a one-way bridge to a two-way bridge for local traffic. No changes would occur to U.S. 41 through the commercial strip. Central Alternatives 1A and 1B would use rural design standards and include a depressed grass median outside of the bridge limits.





**Figure 1.1-1. DEIS Alternative**



Central Alternatives 1A and 1B begin at existing I-69 in Indiana, approximately 1.6 km (1 mi.) east of the U.S. 41 interchange. The alternatives would continue south across the Ohio River, just west of a gas transmission line. It would remain just west of the gas transmission line near the Green River State Forest, then turn southwest where an overpass would be provided to carry the access road for the gas transmission line over the alternatives. The alternatives would continue south to U.S. 60 where an interchange would be provided. As part of the U.S. 60 interchange, U.S. 60 would be relocated approximately 122 m (400 ft.) south, which would require a new bridge over the CSX Railroad east of the interchange. The alternatives would continue southwest and connect with U.S. 41 via an interchange approximately 1.6 km (1 mi.) south of the U.S. 60 interchange. From the alternatives' interchange with U.S. 41 to KY 425, the existing four-lane U.S. 41 would be modernized to meet interstate standards through improvements to ramps and merge areas. The total length of Central Alternatives 1A and 1B is 18 km (11.2 mi.), which includes 4.51 km (2.8 mi.) of existing U.S. 41.

In 2018, Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape), Indianapolis, Indiana, on behalf of Parsons conducted a History/Architecture Survey for resources located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed ORX Project between Evansville, Indiana, and Henderson, Kentucky (Gray & Pape 2018). The APE for the Phase I History/Architecture survey included the recordation of historic-age (pre-1970) resources located within the then described West Alternative 1, West Alternative 2, and the Central Alternative 1. In addition, the APE included the survey of a Visual APE, which is described below in Section 2.3. The survey identified nine previously recorded, and 667 previously unrecorded, resources within the Visual APE. Gray & Pape recommended that in addition to the two resources previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), six previously recorded resources and one newly identified resource were eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further History/Architecture work was recommended. At the time of the 2018 survey, details regarding the proposed I-69 and U.S. 41 interchange were not available. Current plans have been presented that require the expansion of the original Visual APE to include an additional area of visual impact due to the proposed height of the interchange ramp.

### 1.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

In February 2019, Gray & Pape conducted additional History/Architecture Survey for resources located within the expanded Visual APE for the proposed ORX Project Area (Appendix A). This report presents the results of the additional survey at the proposed I-69 and U.S. 41 interchange ramp. Evaluations and photographs of the surveyed resources are included in Section 4 of this report.

All History/Architecture investigations were conducted in compliance with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), and the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office and KHC's 2017 Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Reports (Sanders 2017). The project bears the KHC Project Registration No. FY17-2751. A total of 104 previously unrecorded historic-age resources were recorded during the investigation and one previously recorded NRHP-listed resource was reevaluated. The APE is in the northeast portion of the city of Henderson, Kentucky, and includes commercial, institutional, and residential buildings, along with industrial complexes.



The project was carried out under the management of Cinder Miller, Ph.D., who also served as the Principal in Charge. Ryan M. VanDyke, M.A., served as the Principal Investigator. The field survey was conducted between February 4 and 8, 2019, and February 21, 2019. Ryan VanDyke supervised the fieldwork and was assisted by Architectural Historian, Deqah Hussein-Wetzel, M.S.H.P.; Field Technician, Eric Edelbrock; and Senior Principal Investigator, Archaeology, David Crowell, M.A. The report was written by Senior Principal Investigator, Ryan VanDyke, and Architectural Historians, Kendal Anderson, M.A., and Deqah Hussain-Wetzel. The authors meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for History and Architectural History. Ruth Myers provided the mapping and photo key graphics. Sarah E. Holland, Ph.D., edited and produced the report.

## CHAPTER 2 – PROJECT METHODS

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### 2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH METHODS

Background research for this project was conducted in April 2017 by Gray & Pape. Construction dates were established through property records available on the Henderson County Property Valuation Administration website (Henderson County Property Valuation Administration [HCPVA] 2019), cartographic research, and field observation. A site file search at the KHC was conducted in September 2017 to collect copies of survey forms. One previously recorded NRHP-listed property was identified within the project APE (Appendix B) (Jones and Schneider 1980).

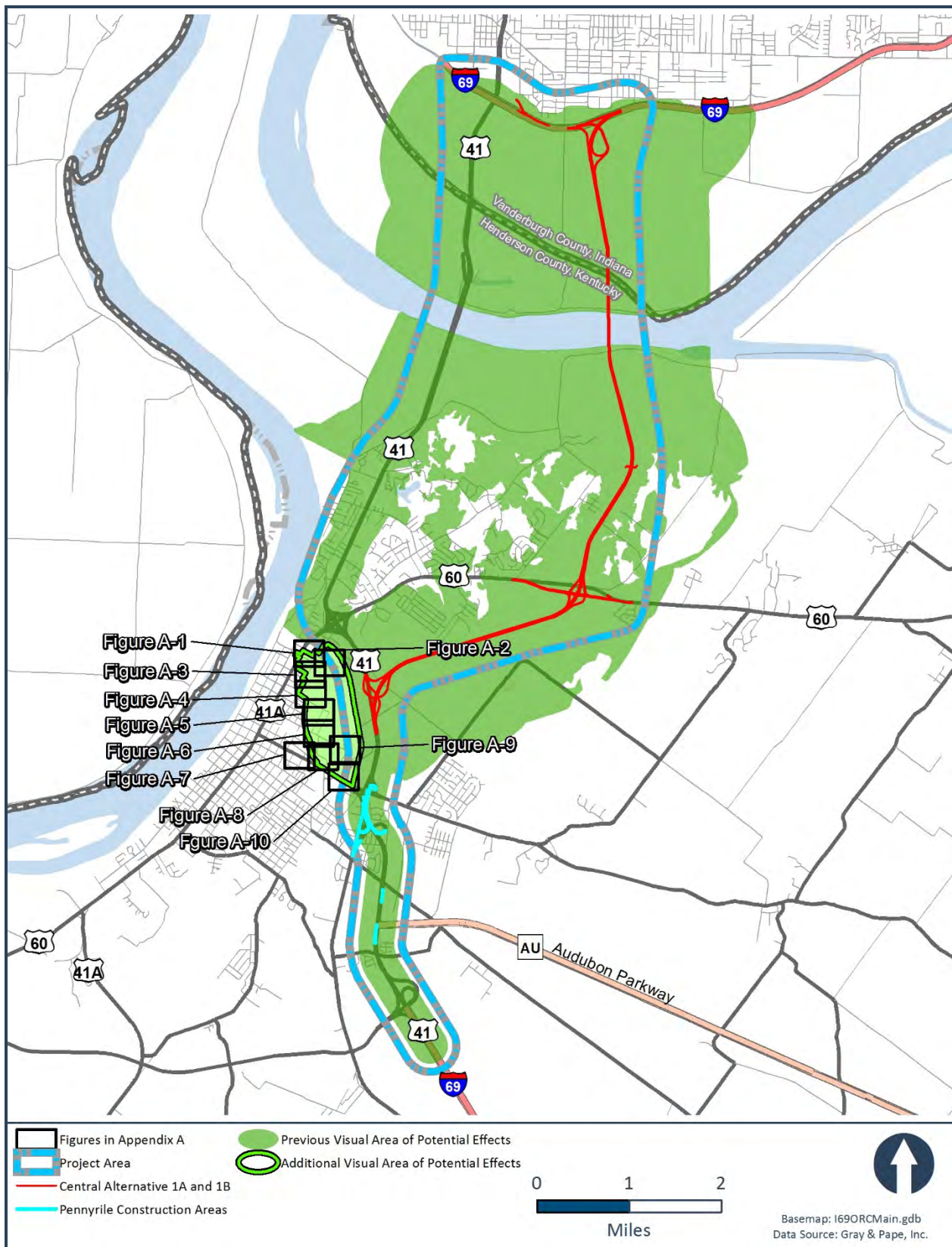
### 2.2 REVISED VISUAL APE

In 2018, Gray & Pape developed a background of actions and requirements, which resulted in the creation of specific methodology for determining the Visual APE of the I-69 ORX project in Evansville, IN and Henderson, KY. For more information regarding the background of the methodology development, please refer to Gray & Pape (2018).

The 2018 report outlined a methodology for determining the Visual APE. This included the following.

- For alternatives using existing limited access highways, including I-69 (in both states) and U.S. 41 in Kentucky, the APE was defined as 304.8 m (1,000 ft) from the centerline of the existing roadway (609.6 m [2,000 ft] total). This approach was presented in the May 6, 2017 memo and no adjustments were made based on the on-site assessment (McCord 2017).
- For sections of roadway proposed to (or that may possibly) be raised from their existing elevation, such as an interchange or where new roadway may be built on fill, available conceptual design data was obtained regarding the potential height of the roadway and associated structures, and was incorporated into the visual model. As such, the APE was widened to reflect the potential increased visibility of these raised elements.
- The Visual APE for areas of new construction, was defined by creating an ArcView GIS viewshed model utilizing a digital terrain model and viewpoints set at 304.8-m (1,000-ft.) intervals and including all known construction alignment and bridge data.

The current project area includes the proposed construction of an interchange with ramps rising to an elevation of 137.4 m (451 ft.) above mean sea level, which is up to 21.3 m (70 ft.) above portions of the surrounding terrain as measured in the viewshed model. The Visual APE was determined utilizing the above definition for new construction and was extended an additional 457.2 m (1,500 ft.) from the limit suggested by the viewshed model. In accordance with the approved approach described above, the Visual APE was limited to a maximum of 1.6 km (1 mi.) from the centerline of the roadway. The suggested additional 457.2-m (1,500-ft.) radius was examined during fieldwork and refined to reflect current site conditions (Figure 2.2-1; Appendix A).



**Figure 2.2-1. Visual Area of Potential Effects and Photo Key Overview**

The Visual APE was reduced in areas:

- That had limited or restricted views of the project undertaking due to mature trees, screening vegetation, houses, industrial elements, and other man-made obstructions, and geographic elements that were not accounted for in the viewshed model, or
- That had compromised views of the project undertaking due to the presence of industrial elements, including silos, tall warehouses, existing road or railway overpasses, or other industrial elements.

Likewise, in other areas the Visual APE was expanded:

- To include areas that have a higher likelihood of being impacted due to topography,
- To encompass complete boundaries of already identified historic properties and/or historic districts, or
- To include areas not identified by the viewshed model, that were determined through field observation to be within sight distance of the proposed alternatives.

## **2.3 ARCHITECTURAL FIELD METHODS**

Fieldwork for the History/Architecture survey was undertaken in February 2019 by Senior Principal Investigator, History/Architecture, Ryan M. VanDyke; Senior Principal Investigator, Archaeology, David Crowell; Architectural Historian, Deqah Hussein-Wetzel; and Field Technician, Eric Edelbrock. Documentation included on-site exterior inspection of the resources, photographs of the resources taken from the public ROW, and overview streetscape photographs. The fieldwork team took thorough notes on building materials, locations of changes, and other architectural details to ensure all pertinent information was gathered about the resources in case these details were not clear in the photographs. Ms. VanDyke and Mrs. Hussein-Wetzel also took multiple photographs of each resource from the ROW to get clear views showing as much of the resource as possible. Only resources that meet the 50-year age criterion were surveyed for this report. Since the project is slated for completion in 2020, all resources built prior or during 1970 were surveyed as part of this project.

### **2.3.1 EVALUATION CRITERIA**

Resources built prior or during 1970 were identified in the field, with the following details regarding the structures observed and recorded.

- Field resource number (arbitrarily assigned by Gray & Pape)
- Address or location
- Historic and current name, if any
- Construction date
- Architect or builder, if known
- Style
- Historic and current use



- Current historic designations, if any
- Property type and subtype
- Architectural features and details
- Condition

Since it is recognized that the observation of the condition of a resource has the potential to be subjective, the terms used to describe the condition within the text (excellent, good, fair, and poor) are defined here. A resource was considered to be in “excellent” condition if no visible structural or cosmetic deterioration of the structure was evident, and maintenance was clearly performed. A resource was classified as being in “good” condition if very little deterioration considering the age of the resource was evident, and maintenance of the resource was consistently performed. Resources were considered to be in “fair” condition if the structure and defining features were intact, and still displayed the original intent of the builder or architect. A resource in “poor” condition displayed little structural integrity, maintenance was not clearly performed, and the defining features as intended by the builder or architect were not present. A date was approximated according to construction methods, materials, and style of the resource.

Each of the surveyed resources was examined for its potential to meet NRHP eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria and definitions laid out for the NRHP were used as guidance to the current Project. The NRHP, which is administered by the United States Department of Interior National Park Service (USDOI-NPS), identifies districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects (defined below) that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The quality of significance is present in resources that “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” Four criteria are outlined below for evaluating resources for eligibility and inclusion in the NRHP (USDOI-NPS 1995).

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

### **2.3.2 NRHP RESOURCE TYPES**

The USDOI-NPS recognizes five types, or categories, of properties that may be listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP (USDOI-NPS 1995:4–6). Each of these types is defined below.

- **Building:** A structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. The term “building” may refer to a historically and functionally related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- **Site:** The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
- **Structure:** A work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. The term is used to distinguish resources created with some purpose other than the shelter of human activity from buildings. Examples of structures include fortifications, roads, and bridges.
- **Object:** A material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include railroad locomotive, ships, airplanes, and memorials.
- **District:** A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

### 2.3.3 CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

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

- **Criteria Consideration A:** A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance; or
- **Criteria Consideration B:** A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or events; or
- **Criteria Consideration C:** A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- **Criteria Consideration D:** A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- **Criteria Consideration E:** A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a signified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

- Criteria Consideration F: A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance; or
- Criteria Consideration G: A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance(USDOI-NPS 1995: 26–43).

### 2.3.4 ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

In order for a resource to convey its significance, it must possess sufficient integrity for its physical features to relate to its significance. The level of integrity required for NRHP eligibility is different for each of the four NRHP Criteria of Significance. If a resource is being assessed for significance because of its association with an event, then integrity of setting, feeling, and association are more important. If being assessed for significance as an example of design, then integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship are more important. These criteria have been discussed at length in previous documents. See *How to Apply the National Register of Criteria for Evaluation* (USDOI-NPS 1995) for a full explanation of how the criteria are applied. Seven aspects of integrity are used to determine if a resource conveys sufficient significance to be included in the NRHP. The resource, however, need not retain all seven aspects, but will possess at least several of the following.

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

### 2.3.5 CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

A cultural landscape is a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. Four general types of cultural landscapes exist, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. Following is a summary of landscape types, as defined by the NPS (Keller and Keller 1987).

- Historic site: Significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. Examples include battlefields and presidential homes and properties.

- Historic designed landscape: Consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates.
- Historic vernacular landscape: Evolved through uses by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. The landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Examples include rural historic districts and agricultural landscapes.
- Ethnographic landscape: Containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples include contemporary settlements, sacred religious sites, and massive geological structures.

Specific guidance for designed historic landscapes is provided by NPS in National Register Bulletin 18, *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*. Cultural landscapes are listed, or determined eligible for listing, in the NRHP as sites or historic districts. They must meet the NRHP evaluation criteria, described above, in terms of both significance and integrity. Significance of a cultural resource under NRHP eligibility Criterion A is derived from events that have made a significance contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Significance of a cultural landscape under NRHP Criterion B is established through association of the resource with the lives of individuals who made important contributions on a local, state, or national level. Significance under Criterion B is often unrelated to historic uses. This is particularly true of farms that were the homes of political leaders, writers, poets, artists, or industrialists. Historic landscape characteristics are important in establishing the historic association and setting of these properties.

Significance under Criterion C applies to the physical qualities of a landscape. Significant physical qualities may be present in a number of ways. The organization of space, visible in the arrangement of fields or siting of farmsteads, may illustrate a significant pattern of land use associated with traditional practices unique to a specific community. Similarly, an irrigation or transportation system may reflect an important innovation in engineering that fostered a community's prosperity.

Significance under Criterion D is associated with properties that have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history. Abandoned roadways, reforested fields, remnant stone walls, and battlefield earthworks are examples of resources that can possess characteristics that meet the significance requirement of Criterion D.

### **2.3.6 ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND TYPES**

The architectural style or type was determined by the current conditions of the building, the Henderson County PVA records, and terminology used in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Second Edition by Virginia McAlester (2013). The descriptions of the resources are based on the *Instructions for Completing the Kentucky Historic Properties Survey Form* (KHC 2017) and rely heavily on the terminology set forth in the form. While the architectural styles are based largely on the



KHC survey form, it should be noted that most architecture is not a perfect example of a style or type, but rather is an interpretation of its ideals.

Architectural styles within the APE include Mid-century Vernacular, Mid-century Commercial, Mid-century Industrial, Federal, Craftsman, and Ranch. Buildings constructed for residential use that have no distinctive style are referred to as Mid-century Vernacular. In addition, if a building has an unknown function and no distinctive style, it may be categorized as Mid-century Vernacular. These buildings can be either wood frame or masonry construction and may include elements from several styles on a simple building form. The *Instructions for Completing the Kentucky Historic Properties Survey Form* (KHC 2017), includes the Mid-century Vernacular, Commercial, and Industrial styles as Moderns styles, which range in date from circa 1920 to the present. However, for this project, the term Mid-century will be used for those buildings constructed between 1940 and 1975.

Buildings erected for industrial use, including warehouses, concrete production, agricultural products manufacturing, and other industrial uses have been categorized as Mid-century Industrial. Steel skeletons, masonry construction, and wood framing members were used in construction of many industrial buildings and structures. Wood, brick, and steel exterior fabrics sheath the buildings. Usually no predominant stylistic details are present.

Buildings erected for commercial use, including offices, stores, etc., have been categorized as Mid-century Commercial. These buildings can be either wood frame, masonry construction, or steel skeletons; however, they all share a similar function of providing a commercial product or service to the public.

The Federal style is a refinement or development of a preceding style, Georgian. It was first established by wealthy merchants in the Northeast United States and drew upon the contemporary styling of the Adam Brothers in England. The Federal style tends to be more formal and restrained in outline and detail than the Georgian style. Characteristics include elliptical fanlights above the entry door, elaborate entry door surround with a decorative crown or small porch, decorative mouldings on the cornice, six-over-six double-hung sash windows in horizontal and vertical symmetrical rows, and the houses tend to be a simple box with two or more rooms in depth.

Craftsman-style residences were a popular small house style from 1900 to 1930. The style originated in Southern California and drew upon the English Arts and Crafts Movement, Oriental architecture, and Swiss roof forms. The style quickly became popular across the United States through pattern books and magazines. Common features include low-pitched gable roofs with wide enclosed eave overhangs, exposed rafter tails, knee braces, casement windows, battered columns set atop piers as porch supports, and dormers.

Ranch houses became popular in residential architecture during the 1940s, and dominated house construction in the 1950s and 1960s. Characteristics of the Ranch style include asymmetrical one-story shapes, with low-pitched roofs, moderate or wide overhanging eaves, decorative iron or wood porch supports, large picture windows, tripartite window arrangements, large brick chimneys, and integrated garages. The Ranch style can be divided into several subtypes including

Transitional Ranches, which retain characteristics indicative of Minimal Traditional type houses, and many others. For additional Ranch subtypes, see *The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation* (New South Associates 2010) and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program, Report 723, *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing* (Mead & Hunt and Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2012).

Architectural types include Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod. These types typically refer to a building form; however, they are also commonly used as a style, such as in McAlester (2013), *American Field Houses: A Field Guide* (Foster 2004), and Mead & Hunt, Inc. and Louis Berger Group, Inc. (2012).

Minimal Traditional residences emerged in the mid-1930s, and continued through the 1940s and 1950s, as a result of the economic depression and massive post-World War II construction boom. These homes lack decorative detailing, have low roof pitches, minimal or no eave overhangs, and are relatively small in size.

Cape Cod-style houses are typically considered a sub-type of Minimal Traditional, in that they also became popular in the post-World War II housing boom and have minimal to no overhanging eaves or rakes. The Cape Cod is typically found in the Northeast, though variations can occur in other parts of the United States. Common characteristics include a side-gable roof, dormers, center chimney, one-and-a-half stories, clapboard or brick siding, picture windows, and a centered doorway.

## CHAPTER 3 – CULTURAL OVERVIEW OF THE VISUAL AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

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Historical contexts assist in the interpretation of the cultural resources identified during survey. This chapter provides an overview of the history of the APE and its vicinity. The historical context is not intended to be a comprehensive history, rather, it is intended to provide a framework within which to associate architectural resources identified in the project APE and to aid in the evaluation of their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Resources within the project APE are located in Henderson County and centered on the interchange between U.S. 41 and I-69.

### 3.1 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Colonel Richard Henderson purchased approximately 6,879,655.9 hectares (ha) (17,000,000 acres [ac.]) between the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers from the Cherokees in March 1776, but the Virginia Legislature voided this transaction. Henderson, who founded the Transylvania Company in 1775 with eight other members, sought to explore, survey, and exploit the area now encompassing present-day Kentucky and Tennessee. The General Assembly of Virginia compensated Henderson a land grant of 80,937.1 ha (200,000 ac.) in November 1778 to accommodate the Transylvania Company's previous land loss. Henderson sent Daniel Boone to Kentucky to serve as the Company's first representative in the new area (Jenkins 2004; Raley 2003; Starling 1887:18).

In March 1797, General Samuel Hopkins led a team comprised of surveyor Thomas Allen and lawyer Henry Purivance to survey and lay out a new town to be named Henderson, after the company's founder. Upon their arrival, they found a group of settlers had previously established a small village on a bluff they named Red Banks. An ordinance in August 1797 allowed the Company to give these men one lot of 0.2 ha (½-ac.) each in the new town established as Henderson (Arnett et al. 1974; Dannheiser and Hazelwood 1980:133).

Henderson County formed as Kentucky's thirty-eighth county in 1798, splitting from Christian County to the south and named for Colonel Henderson. Officially organized in 1799, the original size of the county included present-day Hopkins, Union, and Webster counties, but the large size was short-lived as Hopkins County formed in 1806, Union County in 1811, and Webster County in 1860 out of portions of all three (Starling 1887:22).

The Town of Henderson became the county seat of Henderson County, as it was seated midway between Louisville and Cairo, Illinois, along the Ohio River. The town also served as the northern terminus of the Henderson and Nashville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad that connected southern cities with midwestern cities via Evansville. It also served as the northern terminus of the Ohio Valley Railway (Starling 1887:253).

Much of the county's population was of English and Scottish descent as many of the newcomers to the area traveled from Virginia and the Carolinas. One notable resident of Henderson County was John James Audubon, who relocated his family to the Red Banks vicinity in 1810 and built a store. In 1817, he began land speculation and quickly became the third wealthiest person in Henderson. He also collaborated with partners to construct a steam mill on the waterfront in downtown Henderson. Audubon became a nationally renowned naturalist and artist, whose *Birds of America* series became his seminal work, which is still referenced today. The John James Audubon State Park, located north of downtown Henderson and south of the U.S. 41 bridge, was named in his honor (Arnett et al. 1974; Bacon et al. 1941:17).

Since its origin, Henderson County was the largest tobacco growing county in the state. Known as the "Dark Tobacco Capital," an estimated 16,187.4 to 30,651.4 ha (40,000 75,000 ac.) sold approximately 18,143,694.8 kilograms (kg) (40,000,000 pounds [lb.]) annually. The county also led the state in production of corn, hogs, and soybeans. By 1860, reports documented that Henderson was the second wealthiest city in the world behind Heidelberg, Germany, due to its successful tobacco and other agricultural industries (Arnett et al. 1974; Stinnett 2015a). Tobacco production has sharply decreased since the mid-nineteenth century peak. During field survey, many former farms within the project area have been subdivided and developed into subdivision housing tracts since the mid-twentieth century. However, many farms in the county outside of Henderson's city limits to the east, south, and west remain intact.

In 1882, the Louisville, St. Louis, and Texas Railroad entered the county and five years later, a line from Owensboro to Henderson included the construction of a bridge over the Green River, which enters the Ohio River to the northeast of Henderson. Construction of a paved U.S. 60 highway connected Henderson to Owensboro to automobile traffic in 1923, and the Dixie Bee Line created a direct line from Chicago south to Nashville. Originally, this route crossed the Ohio River via a ferry at downtown Henderson but other interests desired a bridge crossing closer to Dade (now Ellis) Park racetrack to the north. Construction of the bridge was authorized by the Murphy Toll Bridge Act of 1928, which funded the state Department of Highway to erect bridges over large rivers. The Commonwealth of Kentucky Bridge Revenue Bond was created in 1930, and a second bond sale funded bridge construction over the Ohio River in three locations, including Henderson. When the bridge opened to traffic in 1932, it carried north and southbound lanes of U.S. 41, and was named for John James Audubon. The construction of the bridge expanded travel through this area as it provided a more convenient way to cross the river, rather than relying on ferries, which could be delayed due to inclement weather and periods of high demand. In 1965, a second bridge to the west was added to carry southbound U.S. 41 traffic; thus, the bridges then offered two lanes of traffic in each direction. The bridges were then named the Bi-State Vietnam Gold Star Twin Bridges and are often referred to as the Twin Bridges (Arnett et al. 1974; Raley 2003; Stinnett 2015a; Stinnett 2015b; Stinnett 2015c; Stinnett 2015d).

The bridges opened opportunities to Henderson and Evansville locals, as well, as they could feasibly live in one state, and work in the other. During World War II, several industrial concerns in Evansville adapted to wartime manufacturing and, therefore, demanded a larger workforce. Residents of Henderson were then able to easily travel to these sites. When the second bridge

opened, this provided an even more convenient commuting option (Dannheiser and Hazelwood 1980; Raley 2003). The previous field survey identified several individual houses and residential subdivisions that were constructed in the late 1960s, which were developed to likely attract new residents commuting over the bridges (Gray & Pape 2018). Furthermore, commercial development along U.S. 41 in Henderson County expanded in the mid- and late twentieth century to accommodate the large volumes of traffic through the area. Types of businesses included hotels/motels, restaurants, and gas stations. Development continues in this area as more housing tracts and businesses open along both U.S. 41 and U.S. 60 within the county (Raley 2003).

## CHAPTER 4 – PROJECT RESULTS

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### 4.1 RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The History/Architecture survey identified one previously recorded NRHP-listed resource and 104 previously unrecorded resources within the Visual APE; each was examined to determine if it was eligible for inclusion in the NRHP individually, or as part of one or more historic districts. The overall recommendation for the resources is provided in Chapter 5. Photographs of each surveyed resource follow their respective resource description. The Resource Location Maps are provided in Appendix A and individually cross-referenced in each resource description. A copy of the NRHP Nomination Form for the previously recorded Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Survey and NRHP-listed resource is provided in Appendix B.

The APE is characterized by primarily residential development between North Green Street (U.S. 41-Alternate) and North Adams Street, with scattered residential and commercial development on the east side of North Adams Street. Dense, industrial development is located in the southern portion of the Visual APE between Second Street to the south, the CSX Railroad corridor along the east, and Eighth Street to the north. Agricultural development is located between the commercial and residential development along North Adams Street and U.S. 41. Most of the resources located within the project area are Minimal Traditional style and other mid-century resources, including commercial and industrial resources, that have been altered with replacement materials and additions, thereby altering their historic look and feel.

### 4.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED NRHP-LISTED RESOURCE

The survey identified one previously recorded NRHP-listed resource within the project Visual APE. The Henderson Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N) Depot was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C on May 14, 1980. The current conditions of the resource are described below in detail.

#### 4.2.1 HENDERSON L&N DEPOT (HEH 163)

The resource at 300 Clark Street contains a 1901 railroad depot (HEH 163) and storage building (HEH 163a) (Plates 1 and 2). The resource is located on the east side of Clark St. and on the west side of the CSX railroad (Appendix A, Figure A-8). The one-story, brick masonry railroad depot features an irregular hipped-roof and an interior brick chimney, as well as a conical roof between the north and west façades, and a centrally located tower with a cupola on the west façade. The roof is clad in asphalt-shingles and features an overhang, with supporting painted wood brackets, except for the tower, which is clad in clay tiles. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block and brick foundation, which rests below a stone water table. The exterior cladding features recessed brick and stone embellishments, and the foundation is covered in cast concrete blocks on the northern half of the west façade and the north façade. The main entry, on the west façade, features a round arched stone opening, supported by double squat, pink marble rounded columns, with foliated stone capitals. Stone ornamentation on the rounded arched entryway includes rope lattice with roundels in the spandrel, dentil moldings, and a recessed paneled intrados with flower moldings. The arched entryway is recessed and features the primary,



double-door, entrance on the north wall, and a secondary entrance on the south wall. A single-story porch supported by iron posts and brackets shelters the arched entryway. Additional entrances are located on the north and south sides of the west façade. The fenestration includes large narrow window openings covered with plywood throughout; most windows rest just below the roofline and feature stone sills. West of the entryway is a large window flanked by two narrower windows that rest atop the stone water table and below a flush stone lintel that spans all three window openings. The striking tower on the west façade features a supporting stone buttress-like element south of the arched entryway. Narrow window openings, with missing glass, are centered on the tower's west façade, flanked by brick pilasters. A stone belt-course, with foliated stone capitals, encircles the tower below the cupola. The cupola is defined by slender apertures piercing the tower on all four sides, supported by stone piers and painted wood brackets. The depot is in poor condition, as the building has been abandoned and the basement is flooded. However, the building appears to retain sufficient historic integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, and association.

The circa 1901 ancillary storage building (HEH 163a) is located to the south of the railroad depot, and is a one-story building, with a hipped-roof, brick chimney, and shed roof extension with supporting wood brackets on the north façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the building is clad in brick. The building is set atop a poured concrete foundation and features a stone band above the water table, and brick veneer detailing on the north façade. The primary entrance is on the east façade, facing the train yard. A secondary entrance is on the north façade. Both entrances feature transom windows, with missing glass. Fenestration includes tall, narrow windows, with broken glass on the west and north façades. The storage building is in poor condition, as parts of the roof and walls are missing.

The former L&N railroad depot holds statewide significance and, as such, was listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with state transportation history and Criterion C for architecture on May 14, 1980 (Jones and Schneider 1980). Under Criterion A, the railroad depot was determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to its significance as a prominent passenger railroad stop along the L&N line beginning in 1901, the date of construction, and ending in 1971, when the last passenger train passed through the station. The determination of eligibility under Criterion C of the NRHP identified the L&N railroad depot as an architecturally significant early twentieth century building for the state of Kentucky. In design, the use of elaborate visual features and high-quality building materials, while adhering to a standard, more traditional, depot plan, was influential in determining the architectural significance of the early twentieth-century railroad building. Gray & Pape, finds that the former L&N railroad depot is appropriately listed in the NRHP for its significance under Criterion A and Criterion C.



Plate 1. Site 4.2.1 (HEH 163): 300 Clark Street, L&N Railroad Depot, View to the East



Plate 2. Site 4.2.1 (HEH 163): 300 Clark Street, L&N Railroad Depot, View to the East



### 4.3 NEWLY IDENTIFIED RESOURCES

The survey identified 104 previously unrecorded resources that are 50 years of age or older within the Visual APE (Table 4.3-1). Most historic-age resources within the project area have experienced the typical array of alterations, including additions, replacement siding, windows, and doors, as well as various modern decorative treatments. Although a few of the historic-age buildings retain good integrity, too few noteworthy resources are within the APE to comprise a historic district. The individual resources are discussed in further detail below.

**Table 4.3-1. Previously Unrecorded Resources Located within the Visual Area of Potential Effect in Henderson County, Kentucky**

SITE	ID	RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILD DATE	STYLE OR TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	NRHP STATUS
4.3.1	HEH 588	Buildings	215-219 Priest Street	1959/1970	Mid-century Commercial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.2	HEH 589	Structure	CSX bridge over branch of Canoe Creek	circa 1950	Slab	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.3	HEH 590	Building	305 Priest Street	1954	Mid-century Industrial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.4	HEH 591	Building	1301 Second Street	1954	Mid-century Commercial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.5	HEH 592	Building	1215 Second Street	1944	Mid-century Commercial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.6	HEH 593	Building	219 Heilman Avenue	1956	Mid-century Industrial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.7	HEH 594	Building	1210 Fifth Street	1959	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.8	HEH 595	Buildings	232 Heilman Avenue	circa 1970	Mid-century Industrial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.9	HEH 596	Buildings	1020 Fifth Street	1947/1970	Mid-century Industrial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.10	HEH 597	Building	1131 Fifth Street	circa 1970	Mid-century Industrial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.11	HEH 598	Building	1105 Fifth Street	1958	Mid-century Commercial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.12	HEH 599	Building	618 Bob Posey Street	1959	Mid-century Commercial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.13	HEH 600	Building	716 Pennell Street	1966	Mid-century Commercial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.14	HEH 601	Building	700 Pennell Street	1963	Mid-century Commercial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.15	HEH 602	Building	636 Pennell Street	1957	Mid-century Industrial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.16	HEH 603	Building	635 Bob Posey Street	1965	Mid-century Industrial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible

**Table 4.3-1. Previously Unrecorded Resources Located within the Visual Area of Potential Effect in Henderson County, Kentucky**

SITE	ID	RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILD DATE	STYLE OR TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	NRHP STATUS
4.3.17	HEH 604	Buildings	901 Fifth Street	circa 1958/1965 / 1967	Mid-century Industrial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.18	HEH 605	Building	701 Pennell Street	circa 1970	Mid-century Industrial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.19	HEH 606	Building	705 Pennell Street	circa 1970	Mid-century Industrial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.20	HEH 607	Buildings	936 Eighth Street	1965/1970	Mid-century Commercial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.21	HEH 608	Buildings	747 Eighth Street	circa 1970	Mid-century Industrial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.22	HEH 609	Building	840 North Adams Street	1970	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.23	HEH 610	Building	618 Ninth Place	1949	Mid-century Vernacular	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.24	HEH 611	Building	610 Ninth Place	1935	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.25	HEH 612	Building	606 Ninth Place	1948	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.26	HEH 613	Building	600 Ninth Place	1953	Ranch	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.27	HEH 614	Building	904 North Adams Street	1935	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.28	HEH 615	Building	609 Ninth Place	1948	Minimal Traditional	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.29	HEH 616	Building	611 Ninth Place	1949	Mid-century Vernacular	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.30	HEH 617	Building	906 North Adams Street	1935	Minimal Traditional	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.31	HEH 618	Buildings	1100 North Adams Street	circa 1960/1965 / 1966/ 1970	Mid-century Industrial	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.32	HEH 619	Buildings	1300 North Adams Street	1970	Mobile Home Park	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.33	HEH 620	Building	1300 North Adams Street	1800	Federal	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.34	HEH 621	Building	524 Harding Avenue	1925	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Good	Recommended Not Eligible

**Table 4.3-1. Previously Unrecorded Resources Located within the Visual Area of Potential Effect in Henderson County, Kentucky**

SITE	ID	RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILD DATE	STYLE OR TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	NRHP STATUS
4.3.35	HEH 622	Building	510 Harding Avenue	1930	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.36	HEH 623	Building	506 Harding Avenue	1944	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.37	HEH 624	Building	440 Harding Avenue	1946	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.38	HEH 625	Building	420 Harding Avenue	1945	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.39	HEH 626	Building	418 Harding Avenue	1905	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.40	HEH 627	Building	416 Harding Avenue	1935	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.41	HEH 628	Building	412 Harding Avenue	1940	Mid-century Vernacular	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.42	HEH 629	Building	Church of Christ (1202 North Green Street)	circa 1958	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.43	HEH 630	Building	411 Twelfth Street	1952	Ranch	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.44	HEH 631	Building	423 Twelfth Street	1925	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.45	HEH 632	Building	517 Twelfth Street	circa 1970	Ranch	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.46	HEH 633	Building	532 Twelfth Street	1948	Ranch	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.47	HEH 634	Building	418 Twelfth Street	1948	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.48	HEH 635	Building	416 Twelfth Street	1948	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.49	HEH 636	Building	412 Twelfth Street	1970	Mobile Home	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.50	HEH 637	Building	410 Twelfth Street	1943	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.51	HEH 638	Building	404 Twelfth Street	1940	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.52	HEH 639	Building	400 Twelfth Street, Building 1	1935	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Good	Recommended Not Eligible

**Table 4.3-1. Previously Unrecorded Resources Located within the Visual Area of Potential Effect in Henderson County, Kentucky**

SITE	ID	RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILD DATE	STYLE OR TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	NRHP STATUS
4.3.53	HEH 640	Building	400 Twelfth Street, Building 2	1950	Mid-century Vernacular	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.54	HEH 641	Building	1142 North Green Street, Building 1	1943	Mid-century Vernacular	Poor	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.55	HEH 642	Building	1142 North Green Street, Building 2	1948	Craftsman	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.56	HEH 643	Building	1159 North Green Street	circa 1958	Mid-century Commercial	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.57	HEH 644	Building	320 Twelfth Street	1950	Cape Cod	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.58	HEH 645	Building	1100 North Green Street	1949	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.59	HEH 646	Building	409 Crestview Drive	1948	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.60	HEH 647	Building	415 Crestview Drive	1946	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.61	HEH 648	Building	421 Crestview Drive	1947	Minimal Traditional	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.62	HEH 649	Building	427 Crestview Drive	1949	Minimal Traditional	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.63	HEH 650	Building	433 Crestview Drive	1948	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.64	HEH 651	Building	439 Crestview Drive	1948	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.65	HEH 652	Building	443 Crestview Drive	1948	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.66	HEH 653	Building	449 Crestview Drive	1949	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.67	HEH 654	Building	451 Crestview Drive	1949	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.68	HEH 655	Building	463 Crestview Drive	1950	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.69	HEH 656	Building	469 Crestview Drive	1950	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.70	HEH 657	Building	475 Crestview Drive	1950	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.71	HEH 658	Building	481 Crestview Drive	1950	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.72	HEH 659	Building	482 Crestview Drive	1950	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible

**Table 4.3-1. Previously Unrecorded Resources Located within the Visual Area of Potential Effect in Henderson County, Kentucky**

SITE	ID	RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILD DATE	STYLE OR TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	NRHP STATUS
4.3.73	HEH 660	Building	476 Crestview Drive	1950	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.74	HEH 661	Building	470 Crestview Drive	1950	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.75	HEH 662	Building	466 Crestview Drive	1950	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.76	HEH 663	Building	460 Crestview Drive	1950	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.77	HEH 664	Building	450 Crestview Drive	1945	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.78	HEH 665	Building	444 Crestview Drive	1949	Minimal Traditional	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.79	HEH 666	Building	440 Crestview Drive	1949	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.80	HEH 667	Building	434 Crestview Drive	1947	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.81	HEH 668	Building	428 Crestview Drive	1947	Ranch	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.82	HEH 669	Building	422 Crestview Drive	1947	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.83	HEH 670	Building	416 Crestview Drive	1949	Cape Cod	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.84	HEH 671	Building	406 Crestview Drive	1947	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.85	HEH 672	Building	402 Crestview Drive	1952	Ranch	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.86	HEH 673	Building	Eastview Baptist Church (1017 Earl Street)	circa 1958	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.87	HEH 674	Building	501 Tenth Place	1935	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.88	HEH 675	Building	505 Tenth Place	1935	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.89	HEH 676	Building	507 Tenth Place	1945	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.90	HEH 677	Building	509 Tenth Place	1955	Ranch	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.91	HEH 678	Building	511 Tenth Place	1927	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible

**Table 4.3-1. Previously Unrecorded Resources Located within the Visual Area of Potential Effect in Henderson County, Kentucky**

SITE	ID	RESOURCE TYPE	ADDRESS	BUILD DATE	STYLE OR TYPE	CURRENT CONDITION	NRHP STATUS
4.3.92	HEH 679	Building	513 Tenth Place	1937	Minimal Traditional	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.93	HEH 680	Building	515 Tenth Place	1945	Mid-century Vernacular	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.94	HEH 681	Building	517 Tenth Place	1935	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.95	HEH 682	Building	1014 Earl Street	1940	Mid-century Vernacular	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.96	HEH 683	Building	510 Tenth Place	1948	Mid-century Vernacular	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.97	HEH 684	Building	1024 Book Street	1925	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.98	HEH 685	Building	1021 North Adams Street	1935	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Good	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.99	HEH 686	Building	1019 North Adams Street	1966	Mid-century Vernacular	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.100	HEH 687	Building	1017 North Adams Street	1930	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.101	HEH 688	Building	1015 North Adams Street	1935	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.102	HEH 689	Building	1009 North Adams Street	1935	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.103	HEH 690	Building	1005 North Adams Street	1945	Mid-century Vernacular	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible
4.3.104	HEH 691	Building	519 Tenth Street	1930	Vernacular Early Twentieth Century	Fair	Recommended Not Eligible

#### **4.3.1 215–219 PRIEST STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 588)**

The resource at 215–219 Priest Street includes a 1959 mid-century commercial office building (Plate 3) and a 1970 mid-century commercial garage (Plate 4; Appendix A, Figure A-8 and A-10). The resource is located on the west side of Priest Street and on the east side of the CSX railroad. The one-story, concrete block office building (HEH 588) features a side-gable roof, with a one-story, gable-roofed garage addition attached on the south façade and an extended shed roof addition on the west façade. The roof is clad in standing-seam sheet metal, with boxed gable ends, and is set atop a poured concrete foundation. The exterior concrete block and vertical metal siding



in the gable ends have been painted. The main entry on the east façade features a single metal door, with a large fixed light, offset north, and a secondary single metal door is located on the east façade, offset south. Glass block windows are on the east façade, and the window opening on the north façade has been infilled with concrete block. The garage addition on the south façade features a roll-up metal door on its east façade.

The two-story, circa 1970 ancillary garage building (HEH 588a) is located to the south of the office, and has a side-gable roof, with shed-roof extension on the west. The roof is clad in standing-seam sheet metal, and the building is clad in vertical metal siding. Two, large, roll-up vehicular doors pierce the east façade and another vehicle door pierces the south façade, offset west. A single metal door provides access on the north façade, offset east.

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 resource is an undistinguished example of a vernacular commercial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions and infill of window openings, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. As buildings that have lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 3. Site 4.3.1 (HEH 588): 215–219 Priest Street, View to the Northwest



Plate 4. Site 4.3.1 (HEH 588a): 215–219 Priest Street, View to the Northwest

#### 4.3.2 CSX BRIDGE OVER BRANCH OF CANOE CREEK (KHC SURVEY# HEH 589)

The resource is a CSX bridge over the north branch of Canoe Creek constructed circa 1950 (Plate 5; Appendix A, Figure A-8 and A-10). Historical aerial maps show that the area directly surrounding the CSX bridge was relatively undeveloped in 1950 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 2019). Two railroad lines appear on the 1952 topographic map of Henderson, Kentucky, and these lines remain today (NETR 2019). The railroad bridges carry two sets of iron tracks and gravel ballast, which are separated into a northern and southern bridge. Both bridges are approximately 5.8 m (19 ft.) in length. The southern bridge has cantilevered, concrete slab approach spans, and a central span composed of steel stringers set atop a concrete header, with four square bents. The northern bridge was not accessible; however, the piers of similar design to the southern bridge are visible, indicating that both, or either, of the bridges are replacements for an older original bridge.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the bridge to be associated with any significant events or persons. The bridge, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguished example of a vernacular railroad bridge that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and, as such, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 5. Site 4.3.2 (HEH 589): Railroad Bridge over North Branch of Canoe Creek, View to the Northeast**

### **4.3.3 305 PRIEST STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 590)**

The resource at 305 Priest Street contains a 1954 mid-century industrial manufacturing building and an ancillary building constructed in 1992 (Plates 6 and 7; Appendix A, Figure A-9). The resource is located on the northwest side of Priest Street and north of the CSX railroad tracks. The building has a two-story portion, offset northeast; a one-story gable-roofed connector; and a four-story building, offset southwest. A non-historic gable-roofed addition is attached to the west façade, as are several metal silos. Most of the building is concrete block and the upper three stories of the southwest attachment are clad in metal siding. The office portion, and the four-story portion roofs, are flat and clad in tar and gravel, with a slight parapet on the east façade; however, the one-story connector roof is clad in sheet metal. The exterior concrete block is painted. The main entry on the east façade features a single metal door, with a large fixed light and a fabric awning, offset south. The fenestration includes second story replacement sliding windows, fixed windows, and historic 16-light-windows covered with steel mesh or painted over. A concrete block loading ramp connects from the large metal vehicle doors on the southeast façade to the railroad tracks, and has a metal pole rail, painted yellow. The 1992 ancillary building is located to the northwest of the main 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 undistinguished example of a concrete block vernacular manufacturing building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including additions and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

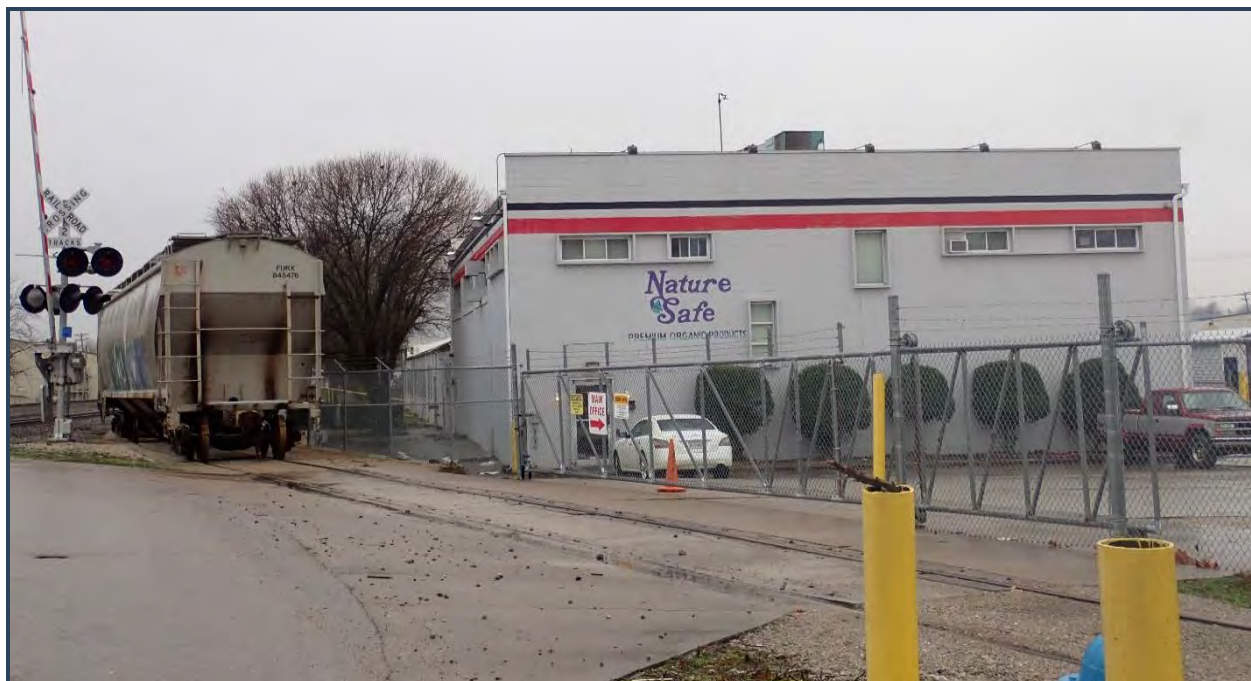


Plate 6. Site 4.3.03 (HEH 590): 305 Priest Street, View to the West



Plate 7. Site 4.3.03 (HEH 590): 305 Priest Street, View to the Northwest

#### 4.3.4 1301 SECOND STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 591)

The resource at 1301 Second Street contains a 1954 mid-century commercial building (Plate 8; Appendix A, Figure A-8). The one-story, concrete block, auto repair building features a flat roof, with a metal standing-seam faux Mansard-style parapet on the east and south façades. The exterior concrete block is painted, and the east façade is clad in brick veneer. The main entry on the east façade features a single metal door, with a large fixed light, offset south, within a two-bay bump-out with a metal standing-seam half-hip roof hood. Flanking the main entrance is a fixed picture window to the south, and three roll-up, multi-light, garage bays to the north. No fenestration is present on the north and west façades. A second fixed picture window is offset to the south of the south 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 undistinguished example of a vernacular building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and, as such, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 8. Site 4.3.4 (HEH 591): 1301 Second Street., View to the Northwest

#### 4.3.5 1215 SECOND STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 592)

The resource at 1215 Second Street contains a 1944 auto repair building (Plate 9; Appendix A, Figure A-8). The one-story, concrete block and brick, auto repair building features a flat roof portion on the east with a barrel vault roof on the west. The south façade features a stepped brick parapet, which partially continues onto the east façade above the main entry. The office is in the southeast corner and accessed via the main entry on the east façade, which features a single metal



door, with a large fixed light sheltered by a fabric awning, offset south. In addition, the east façade features a secondary single paneled metal door to the north of the main entry and six garage bays. Five of the bays have roll-up garage doors, and one bay has been infilled with concrete block and a single metal door. The south façade features three bays that have been infilled with standing-seam metal siding, with the furthest east bay containing a fixed picture window flanked by one-over-one double-hung replacement windows set in a tripartite arrangement. The north façade features six bays of roll-up metal doors, likely used for loading semitrucks or railroad cars.

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 undistinguished example of an auto repair building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement windows and the infill of garage bay openings, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 9. Site 4.3.05 (HEH 592): 1215 Second Street, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.6 219 HEILMAN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 593)**

The resource at 219 Heilman Avenue contains a 1956 mid-century garage building (Plate 10; Appendix A, Figure A-8). The one-story, concrete block garage building features a front-gable roof, with an attached one-story, shed-roof extension attached to the south façade. The roof is clad in 5V sheet metal and the building is set atop a concrete slab foundation. The south addition



and gable-ends of the original building are clad in standing-seam metal siding. The exterior concrete block has been painted. The main entry on the west façade features a large sliding garage bay in the original building, and a roll-up garage bay in the south addition. The fenestration includes six- and eighteen-light fixed windows, six-over-six double-hung windows, and a one-over-one replacement window.

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 undistinguished example of a concrete block garage building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including additions and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 10. Site 4.3.06 (HEH 593): 219 Heilman Avenue, View to the Southeast

#### 4.3.7 1210 FIFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 594)

The resource at 1210 Fifth Street contains a 1959 commercial office building and a modern warehouse, which is located to the southwest of the office (Plate 11; Appendix A, Figure A-9). The resource is located on the southwest corner of Fifth and Priest Streets, and the CSX railroad runs along the east and south boundaries. The one-story office building features a multi-eave, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, with a boxed gable eave (Plate 11). The building is set atop a continuous brick foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding. The main entry on the north façade features a paneled metal door sheltered by a front-gable projection

supported by two round columns, offset to the east, and a secondary metal door, recessed, with a large fixed center light, offset west. Fenestration includes six-light replacement sliding windows on the north and south façades, and a single nine-light replacement sliding window on the east façade. The west façade is without fenestration and the other windows are flanked by decorative louvered shutters.

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 undistinguished example of a vernacular office building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 11. Site 4.3.07 (HEH 594): 1210 Fifth Street, View to the South**

#### **4.3.8 232 HEILMAN AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 595)**

The resource at 232 Heilman Avenue contains two circa 1970 industrial buildings. The CSX railroad borders the industrial complex to the south and west. The two-story, concrete block office building (HEH 595) features a barrel vault roof, and is set atop a poured concrete slab foundation (Plate 12; Appendix A, Figure A-6). The exterior concrete block has been painted. The north façade faces Fifth Street, and features a centrally located single commercial glass and metal door, with a full-height fixed window to the east of the entrance on the first story, and a single sliding

glass door directly above the main entry on the second story. The west façade features a central, metal, double-door entrance, and a roll-up garage door, offset to south.



**Plate 12. Site 4.3.8 (HEH 595): Office at 232 Heilman Avenue, View to the South**

The 1970 industrial warehouse building (HEH 595a) is located south of the first building and along Heilman Ave (Plate 13; Appendix A, Figure A-8). The building features a multi-level flat-roof, with gable roofed additions. The warehouse is set atop a poured concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad in a combination of painted concrete block, brick veneer, and vertical metal siding. The main entry on the west façade features a single glass and metal door, with a transom, flanked to the north by three full-height fixed windows. The fenestration includes fixed picture windows. Four bays of loading docks, with roll-up metal doors and a single garage bay, are offset north on the west façade. An addition on the southwest corner of Heilman Avenue features a low-pitched front-gable roof, with a one-story bump-out centrally located on the west façade. The concrete block bump-out features a flat roof and two metal doors on the west façade. Flanking the bump-out is a double-bay bump-out, offset north, and a single garage bay, offset south; all feature roll-up metal doors. The warehouse has experienced multiple additions, including a large warehouse addition to the southeast, gable roof addition to the east façade, and multiple smaller additions to the larger south addition.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the complex 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 resource is an undistinguished example of a vernacular industrial building complex that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the buildings, including multiple



additions, have compromised their integrity of workmanship and materials. As buildings that have lost historic integrity, the resources are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 13. Site 4.3.8 (HEH 595a): Warehouse at 232 Heilman Avenue, View to the Northeast**

#### **4.3.9 1020 FIFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 596)**

The resource at 1020 Fifth Street contains is a mid-century factory complex, containing a 1947 mid-century warehouse and office building (Plate 14), a 1970 industrial agricultural building (Plate 15), a circa 1970 silo (Plate 15), and a circa 2004 warehouse (Appendix A, Figure A-6). The resource is located on the southwest corner of Fifth Street and Heilman Avenue, and on the north side of the CSX railroad. The facility is currently operating as Bakery Feeds, a company owned by Griffin Industries, LLC, that specializes in transforming residuals from bakeries into feed and fuel.

The 1947 warehouse and office building (HEH 596) is located in the northwest corner of the parcel, and to the northwest of the warehouse and silo. The building has an original, two-story central portion, with a central gable-roofed clerestory, and one-story, shed-roof extensions on the east and west. The main portion of the building is painted brick, with standing-seam sheet metal siding on the clerestory and northeast addition. The north façade features two garage bays in the east addition, and four loading docks sheltered by an attached metal shed-roofed canopy. The east façade of the addition, offset north, features two metal doors, with a single fixed light. The addition, offset south, features a flat roof, brick veneer, a shed-roof overhang supported by five posts sheltering two metal doors, with a single fixed light, and triple casement windows. A tall

smokestack is attached to the west façade. Two, large metal tanks were added to the south façade of the building circa 2008. An addition is attached to the west façade, offset north. The circa 2008 warehouse is located to the southwest of this main warehouse/office building.

The 1970 warehouse (HEH 596a) is clad in standing-seam metal, with a front-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. The building is set atop a raised brick continuous foundation. The south façade features a loading dock, offset east, and the east façade contains five bays, with a vent in each. The north and west façades are not visible from the road.

The circa 1970 silo (HEH 596b) is located to the north of the 1970 warehouse, along the west side of Heilman Ave. The cylindrical silo is clad in riveted sheet metal and features an entrance on the north side. The conical roof is also metal.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the buildings 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 resource is an undistinguished example of a vernacular industrial complex that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the buildings, including multiple additions, have compromised their integrity of workmanship and materials. As buildings that have lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 14. Site 4.3.9 (HEH 596): 1020 Fifth Street, View to the West





**Plate 15. Site 4.3.9 (HEH 596a and b): 1020 Fifth Street, View to the West**

#### **4.3.10 1131 FIFTH STREET ST. (KHC SURVEY# HEH 597)**

The resource at 1131 Fifth St. contains a circa 1970 mid-century industrial building (Plate 16; Appendix A, Figure A-6). The one-story, concrete block office building features a multi-level eave flat roof. The southeast corner is taller than the surrounding building, and features concrete dentils along the cornice on the east and west façades and exterior concrete pilasters. The lower southwest corner features exterior walls of concrete panels. The main entry on the south façade, offset west, features a glass and metal door. A secondary metal entry door, with a fixed light, is offset west on the south façade. Fenestration includes two, four-light awning windows on the south façade, and eight four-light metal awning windows on the west façade. The west façade features two, secondary entry doors; a metal door; and a metal door, with a fixed light. Four garage bays are on the east façade. A chain link fence surrounds the property. Two ancillary buildings are located to the north and northeast of the main 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 undistinguished example of a concrete block vernacular industrial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and, as such, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 16. Site 4.3.10 (HEH 597): 1131 Fifth Street, View to the Northeast**

#### **4.3.11 1105 FIFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 598)**

The resource at 1105 Fifth Street contains a 1958 mid-century commercial office and manufacturing building (Plate 17; Appendix A, Figure A-6). The one-story, concrete block commercial office and manufacturing building features three, multi-level eave barrel vault roofs, separated by a stepped parapet; a rear addition on the north façade, featuring a flat roof; and a smaller full-width mass, with a flat roof on the south façade. The north and south façades of the barrel vault roofs feature parapets. Exterior walls are a combination of painted concrete block and brick veneer. The centrally located main entry on the south façade is a set of double glass and metal doors, flanked by full-height fixed windows, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingled shed-roof projection. The fenestration includes historic double, triple, and multi-light triple casement windows. The west façade windows are covered or infilled with vinyl siding, while the east façade windows are covered with plastic sheeting. The east façade features a metal door, with a fixed light, accessible by a concrete stair, offset south; two loading docks, with roll-up metal doors; and seven, plastic-covered windows. The west façade features a bump-out addition, offset south, clad in vertical wood siding, with an asphalt-shingled shed roof. The bump-out features an entrance accessed by a concrete ramp and a fixed picture window. North of the bump-out are five bays of vinyl covered or infilled windows, and six loading docks, with roll-up metal doors. A recessed area, accessible by a concrete stair, features two metal doors, with a fixed light.

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 undistinguished example of a commercial office and manufacturing building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or

method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions and the infill of window openings, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 17. Site 4.3.11 (HEH 598): 1105 Fifth Street, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.12 618 BOB POSEY STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 599)**

The resource at 618 Bob Posey Street contains a 1959 mid-century commercial office building (Plate 18; Appendix A, Figure A-5). The one-story, concrete block office building features a multi-level eave front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, with an addition, offset east, on the north façade with a metal standing-seam flat roof. The west façade, facing Bob Posey Street, is clad in brick veneer, while remaining exterior walls are painted concrete block. The gable ends are clad in replacement vinyl siding. The main entry on the north façade features a single metal door, with a large fixed light, offset west, with a metal awning. The fenestration includes horizontally sliding windows and a fixed picture window. Several windows have been infilled. The addition features a two-bay garage opening. The building is set atop a poured concrete foundation. A modern one-story storage building is located northeast of the office 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 undistinguished example of a masonry vernacular commercial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and infill of window openings, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 18. Site 4.3.12 (HEH 599): 618 Bob Posey Street, View to the Southeast**

#### **4.3.13 716 PENNELL STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 600)**

The resource at 716 Pennell Street contains a 1966 mid-century commercial office building (Plate 19; Appendix A, Figure A-5). The one-story, commercial office building features a flat roof, with metal standing-seam Mansard-style parapet on the west façade, and a rear ell addition clad in metal standing seam. The main entry on the west façade features a single metal door, with a large fixed light, centrally located, and flanked by three fixed picture windows, two offset north and one offset south. The west façade is clad in painted brick veneer. The north façade features concrete brackets on the cornice of the main mass. One metal door, a fixed picture window, and two windows have been painted on the north façade. The east façade of an addition features a single loading dock, with a metal roll-up door, offset south.

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 undistinguished example of a vernacular commercial office building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition of the rear ell and a metal-clad addition to the east façade, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 19. Site 4.3.13 (HEH 600): 716 Pennell Street, View to the Southeast**

#### **4.3.14 700 PENNELL STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 601)**

The resource at 700 Pennell Street contains a 1963 mid-century commercial office building (Plate 20; Appendix A, Figure A-5). The one-story, concrete block office building features a flat roof and several additions, featuring multi-level eaves and low-pitched front-gable roofs. The building is set atop a poured concrete foundation. The west façade is clad in brick veneer, while the remaining exterior walls are painted concrete. The main entry on the west façade features a single metal and glass door, with a centrally located transom flanked by two full-height fixed windows. The main entry is accessible by a concrete stair or ramp, with a simple metal railing. South of the main entry is a secondary metal door, with a center fixed light, accessible by a concrete stair. Two fixed picture windows are offset north on the west façade. The northwest corner is recessed and features two loading docks, with roll-up metal doors. The loading dock offset south is accessed by a concrete ramp. The north façade within the recessed area features a single metal door, with a fixed light and a fixed picture window. The fenestration on the north and south façades have been infilled. The east façade features a multi-level eave and a low-pitched front-gable roof. Two loading docks, with roll-up metal doors, are offset to the north and south. A metal door, accessible by a concrete stair, is offset north. Fenestration includes historic one-over-one double-hung windows and four-mullioned awning 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 resource is an undistinguished example of a masonry vernacular commercial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions



and infill of window openings, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 20. Site 4.3.14 (HEH 601): 700 Pennell Street, View to the Northeast

#### 4.3.15 636 PENNELL STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 602)

The resource at 636 Pennell Street contains a 1957 mid-century industrial warehouse building (Plate 21) and a modern office and warehouse building (Appendix A, Figure A-5). The resource is located on the west side of Bob Posey Street and on the northeast side of the CSX railroad. The one-story, concrete block warehouse building features a low-pitched shed roof, with a concrete block stepped parapet on the south façade. The building is set atop a poured concrete foundation. The south façade features two metal doors accessible by a double concrete stair, offset west, flanked by two, fixed replacement picture windows, and a historic four-over-four double-hung window. A garage bay, with a flush wood sliding door, offset east, once had a larger opening but has since been infilled with concrete block. The east façade features twelve concrete block pilasters and an infilled garage bay, offset north. The north façade features eight concrete block pilasters and an infilled garage bay, offset east. The west façade is clad in metal standing-seam and has a short ell, offset south. The modern office and warehouse building are located to the west of the larger, historic-age warehouse, and is located along the east side of Pennell St.

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 undistinguished example of a masonry vernacular commercial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the infill of garage openings, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 21. Site 4.3.15 (HEH 602): 636 Pennell Street, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.16 635 BOB POSEY STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 603)**

The resource at 635 Bob Posey Street contains a 1965 mid-century industrial building (Plate 22; Appendix A, Figure A-6). The one-story, concrete block commercial building features a flat roof, with a metal standing-seam Mansard-style parapet on the west façade; an addition on the north façade; and is set atop a concrete slab foundation. Exterior walls are a combination of vertical wood siding, brick veneer, and painted concrete block. The main entry on the east façade features a paneled metal door, and is within the dropped shed-roofed addition, offset north. North of the entry is a two-over-two double-hung window. A secondary entrance featuring a metal door and a large open loading dock, offset to the south, are also located on the east façade. The south façade features several infilled windows. The north façade of the addition features two-over-two double-hung windows, and a single metal door, with a large fixed light, offset west. The west façade of the addition features a stepped parapet and a secondary entrance. The north façade of the main block features three bump-outs; the shed-roof bump-out, offset west, is clad in replacement siding. A large metal tank is attached to the north façade between two of the bump-outs. The west façade features a stepped parapet; a single metal door, offset north; and two garage bays, with roll-up metal doors.

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 undistinguished example of a masonry vernacular commercial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions

and infill of window openings, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 22. Site 4.3.16 (HEH 603): 635 Bob Posey Street, View to the Southwest

#### 4.3.17 901 FIFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 604)

The resource at 901 Fifth Street is a 1965 mid-century industrial building, a 1958 mid-century ancillary industrial building, a 1967 mid-century ancillary industrial building, and a 1991 ancillary industrial building (Plates 23 and 24; Appendix A, Figure A-6). The resource is located on the north side of Adams Street and on the east side of the CSX railroad.

The 1965, one-story, metal-clad office building (HEH 604) features a low-slope, side-gable roof, clad in replacement corrugated sheet metal (Plate 23). The vertical metal siding features channels. The building is set atop a poured concrete foundation. The main entry on the southwest façade features a single metal door. The fenestration includes a three-light metal awning window on the southwest façade.

The circa 1958 ancillary industrial building (HEH 604a) is located to the north of the 1965 building (Plate 23). The one-story building has a front-gable roof, clad in sheet metal, with three large exhaust fans on the gable ridge. The building is clad in vertical metal siding and set atop a continuous brick foundation. A large vehicular sliding door pierces the southwest façade. Three, single metal doors provide access on the southwest façade, offset southeast. Fenestration includes six-over-three metal awning windows.

The 1967 ancillary industrial building (HEH 604b) is located northwest of the 1965 industrial building and is one-story, with a sawtooth roof; a shed-roof extension on the northwest façade; and a flat roof and side-gable addition on the southeast façade (Plate 24). The roof is clad in



corrugated metal and the building is clad in vertical metal siding. The flat-roof addition is open and does not have a southeast side wall. The building has no fenestration, and the south façade of both front gable-roof portions has large, vehicular metal swing doors.



**Plate 23. Site 4.3.17 (HEH 604 & HEH 604a): 901 Fifth Street, View to the Northeast**

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the complex to be associated with any significant events or persons. The complex, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The resource is an undistinguished example of a metal-clad vernacular industrial complex that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the complex, including the use of replacement building materials, have compromised its integrity of workmanship and materials. As a complex that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 24. Site 4.3.17 (HEH 604b): 901 Fifth Street, View to the Northeast**

#### **4.3.18 701 PENNELL STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 605)**

The resource at 701 Pennell Street contains a 1970 mid-century industrial office and warehouse building (Plates 25 and 26; Appendix A, Figure A-5). The resource is located on the northwest side of Pennell Street and on the east side of the CSX railroad. The one-story, metal-clad warehouse building features a gabled roof, with a one-story, double gable-roofed addition attached to the northeast façade, and sits atop a concrete block foundation. The addition sits further back from Pennell Street and its roof is clad in replacement rubber membrane, while the 1970 warehouse fronts the road and its roof is clad in metal. The main entry is on the southeast façade of the office building addition, and features a recessed storefront-type entrance, with a glass door flanked by large lights. The fenestration includes fixed metal frame windows on the southeast façade. Multiple loading docks are located on the northwest and southeast façades of the 1970 warehouse portion 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 undistinguished example of a masonry vernacular industrial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the double gable-roofed office addition, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





Plate 25. Site 4.3.18 (HEH 605): 701 Pennell Street, View to the Northwest



Plate 26. Site 4.3.18 (HEH 605): 701 Pennell Street, View to the Southwest

#### 4.3.19 705 PENNELL STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 606)

The resource at 705 Pennell Street contains a 1970 mid-century industrial building (Plate 27; Appendix A, Figure A-5). The resource is located on the northwest side of Pennell Street and on the east side of the CSX railroad. The one-story, metal-clad, concrete block building features a flat roof, and sits atop a poured concrete foundation. The roof is clad in metal and replacement rubber membrane. The exterior concrete block is sheathed in standing-seam metal and features blonde brick veneer on the center portion of the southeast façade, which abuts Pennell Street. The main entry, on the southeast façade, features a single metal-frame glass door. The far southwest and northeast bays of the southwest façade sit further back from the road and feature multiple loading docks. The fenestration includes metal-frame picture windows on the southeast façade, and multi-pane fixed windows on the northeast facade. The northeast façade also features loading dock openings infilled with concrete blocks.

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 undistinguished example of a masonry vernacular industrial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement rubber membrane roof sheathing and concrete block infills, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 27. Site 4.3.19 (HEH 606): 705 Pennell Street, View to the West



#### 4.3.20 936 EIGHTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 607)

The resource at 936 Eighth Street contains a 1965 mid-century commercial building (Plate 28; Appendix A, Figure A-5). The resource is located on the northwest side of Eighth Street, and on the east side of the CSX railroad. The one-story, concrete block commercial building features a flat roof (Plate 28). The roof is clad in replacement rubber membrane. The exterior concrete block is mostly sheathed in brick veneer. The main entry on the northeast façade features a flat-roof projection, with a metal-frame entry door flanked by large fixed lights, offset southeast; as well as centrally located metal-frame double-glass doors, with a Mansard-style hood; and three, individual double metal doors, with the same Mansard-style hoods, offset northwest. Entry hoods on the northeast façade are clad in wood shakes. Signage for businesses are located below the roofline on the northeast façade. The southeast façade features two centrally located single metal entry doors, and a single garage door, offset southwest. Fenestration includes projecting triple-unit fixed replacement bay windows on the southeast façade, offset northeast. The metal entry door adjacent to the garage and fenestration on the southeast facade feature copper hoods.

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 undistinguished example of a masonry vernacular commercial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement triple-unit bay windows and rubber membrane roof sheathing, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 28. Site 4.3.20 (HEH 607): 936 Eighth Street, View to the Southwest**

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**4.3.21 747 EIGHTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 608)**

The industrial complex at 747 Eighth Street contains two 1970 mid-century office buildings, four 1970 mid-century industrial buildings, three circa 1980s industrial buildings, and two circa 1980s industrial structures, including a concrete tower in the northwest corner of the property, and a cement mixing tower in the northeast corner (Plates 29 through 33; Appendix A, Figures A-4 and A-5). The complex is located on the north side of Eighth Street and on the northeast side of the CSX railroad. The complex currently houses a concrete production plant, named *Meuth*. A commemorative concrete wall and three concrete flagpoles are along the north side of Eighth Street and in front of the secondary office building. A chain link fence is present around the property.

HEH 608, the circa 1970 one-story, concrete block office building, features a flat roof and is set atop a poured concrete foundation (Plate 29). The main entry is centered on the southwest façade, and features a flat-roof extension, with visible brackets, sheltering a single metal-frame glass door, with a large fixed light. The flat-roof projection also features signage for the business on the northwest and southeast façades. The fenestration includes replacement sliding windows throughout.

HEH 608a, a circa 1970 ancillary industrial building, is located to the northwest of the main office building and is a one-story building, with a flat roof (Plate 30). The roof is clad in sheet metal and the building appears to be clad in concrete, with large channels, indicating that the material may be thin-shelled spray on concrete. Two, large, loading dock garage doors pierce the northwest and southeast facades.

HEH 608b, a circa 1970 ancillary industrial garage building, is located to the northeast of the main office building and is a one-story building, with a side-gable roof and shed-roof extension on the southwest façade (Plate 31). The side-gable roof is clad in standing-seam metal, the shed-roof extension is clad in sheet metal, and the building is clad in sheet metal siding. Fenestration is a one-over-one double-hung replacement window on the southwest façade. A large vehicular garage door pierces the southeast façade.

HEH 608c, a small circa 1970 ancillary industrial building, is located northeast of the main office building and is a one-story building, with a flat roof clad in metal (Plate 31). The exterior of the building appears to be concrete panels and set atop a poured concrete slab foundation. A single metal door is on the southwest façade, offset southeast.

HEH 608d, a circa 1970 industrial warehouse building, is located northeast of the main office building and is a long, linear, one-story building, with a flat roof (Plate 32). The building appears to be clad in vertical metal siding. Two, centrally located, large metal doors pierce the southwest façade. The southeast façade features, what appears to be, a large, open loading dock.

HEH 608e, a circa 1970 secondary industrial office building, is located southeast of the main office building and is a one-story building, with a flat roof (Plate 33). The roof is clad in metal and the building is clad in sheet metal siding that has been painted. A glass entry door is located on the



southwest façade, offset southeast, and a secondary metal door is offset northwest. Fenestration includes replacement one-over-one double-hung windows.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the property to be associated with any significant events or persons. The resource, therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The property contains undistinguished examples of vernacular industrial buildings that do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the buildings, including replacement windows, have compromised their integrity of workmanship and materials. As a property with buildings that have lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 29. Site 4.3.21 (HEH 608): 747 Eighth Street, View to the Northwest



Plate 30. Site 4.3.21 (HEH 608a): 747 Eighth Street, View to the Northeast



Plate 31. Site 4.3.21 (HEH 608b & c): 747 Eighth Street, View to the North





Plate 32. Site 4.3.21 (HEH 608d): 747 Eighth Street, View to the North



Plate 33. Site 4.3.21 (HEH 608e): 747 Eighth Street, View to the North

**4.3.22 840 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 609)**

The resource at 840 North Adams Street is a 1970 mid-century vernacular apartment complex (Plate 34; Appendix A, Figure A-4). The resource is located on the east side of North Adams Street and on the north side of the CSX railroad. The two-story, apartment complex features seven two-story buildings, and a one-story building set in a U-shape. The two-story buildings have a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal; a concrete block foundation; and a first- and second-floor wraparound porch, with second-floor simple metal balustrade and supported by square concrete columns. The exterior walls are clad in brick veneer; with replacement vinyl siding in the gable ends and outer facing walls. Interior stairwells are located at the ends of each building; and are sheltered beneath a dropped, side-gable roof. A poured concrete walkway accesses the entryways on the first story. Fenestration includes single and double one-over-one double-hung windows. Each separate apartment unit includes a single entry door, with an outer screen door. Landscaping in the center of the apartment complex includes parking, a picnic area, trees, a concrete pedestrian bridge, and a stream.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the complex 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 undistinguished example of a vernacular apartment complex that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and, as such, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 34. Site 4.3.22 (HEH 609): 840 North Adams Street, View to the East



### 4.3.23 618 NINTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 610)

The resource at 618 Ninth Place is a 1949 mid-century vernacular residential building (Plate 35; Appendix A, Figure A-4). The one-story, residential building features a low-pitched, side-gable roof, with a low-pitched front-gable roof bump-out, offset east, on the north façade. The entire roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building is set atop a concrete block foundation. The exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding. The main entry on the north façade features a single door, with an exterior screen door, sheltered by a metal awning, offset west, within the front-gable bump-out. Fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows and a replacement horizontal sliding window. The fenestration on the bump-out features decorative shutters.

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 undistinguished example of a frame vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 35. Site 4.3.23 (HEH 610): 618 Ninth Place, View to the Southeast

#### 4.3.24 610 NINTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 611)

The resource at 610 Ninth Place is a 1935 vernacular early twentieth century residential building and a detached single-bay garage (Plate 36; Appendix A, Figure A-4). The one-story, residential building features a front-gable roof, with a front-gable drop-gable porch, supported by two wood posts, offset east, sheltering the main entry. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with boxed gable ends and is set atop a concrete block foundation. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding. The main entry on the north façade features a single door, with nine lights, and an exterior screen door. Fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows and replacement horizontal sliding windows. A secondary entrance is located on the east façade of a shed-roof addition, which is attached to the south façade. The single-bay garage is located to the southeast of the main building and features a sliding entry on the north façade and an asphalt-shingled, low-pitched, front-gable roof. Exterior walls are painted concrete block, with vertical wood siding, terminating in a scalloped pattern in the gable ends.

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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 36. Site 4.3.24 (HEH 611): 610 Ninth Place, View to the Southwest



#### 4.3.25 606 NINTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 612)

The resource at 606 Ninth Place contains a 1948 Minimal Traditional residential building (Plate 37; Appendix A, Figure A-4). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-level eave, side-gable roof, with a front-gable dropped porch roof, supported by two decorative metal posts set atop a poured concrete base, sheltering the main entry on the north façade. The gable ends are flush, with minimal eaves. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding. The main entry on the north façade features a nine-light door, with an exterior screen door. The fenestration includes single and paired one-over-one double-hung windows. Decorative, red painted shutters flank the windows on the north façade. The west façade is without fenestration.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 37. Site 4.3.25 (HEH 612): 606 Ninth Place, View to the Southwest



### **4.3.26 600 NINTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 613)**

The resource at 600 Ninth Place is a 1953 transitional Ranch-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 38; Appendix A, Figure A-4). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, with a centralized flat-roof projection, supported by two decorative metal posts, sheltering the main entry on the north façade. The north and south façades have a roof overhang; however, the east and west façades have flush roof eaves. The house is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. A front-gable addition is attached to the south façade and offset east. The main entry on the north façade features a single wood door, with a three fixed light and exterior glass storm door. Fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung windows, and a picture window, with side one-over-one windows set in a tripartite arrangement on the north façade. All fenestration includes fixed shutters. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding. A rear entry door is located on the south façade, offset west. The detached single-bay garage is located southwest of the main building, and features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and a roll-up metal door on the west 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 undistinguished example of a common transitional Ranch-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 38. Site 4.3.26 (HEH 613): 600 Ninth Place, View to the Southeast**

### **4.3.27 904 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 614)**

The resource at 904 North Adams Street is a 1935 Minimal Traditional residential building and single-bay garage connected to the main building by a breezeway (Plate 39; Appendix A, Figure A-4). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with front-gable projection. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The centrally located front-gable projection, with five bays of one-over-one-double-hung replacement windows, features an exterior screen entry door on the south façade, which accesses the enclosed porch. The main entry to the building is located within the enclosed porch on the south façade, and includes an exterior screen door and an interior wood panel door. Fenestration includes three-over-one double-hung windows, a center picture window flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows set in a tripartite arrangement within the enclosed porch on the south facade, and one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. A secondary entrance is located beneath the breezeway on the east façade. The detached, single-bay garage is located southeast of the main structure, and features an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, aluminum siding and a roll-up metal door on the south 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the breezeway addition and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 39. Site 4.3.27 (HEH 614): 904 North Adams Street, View to the Northeast**



**4.3.28 609 NINTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 615)**

The resource at 609 Ninth Place is a 1948 Minimal Traditional residential building. The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a shed-roof addition on the north façade (Plate 40; Appendix A, Figure A-4). The gable ends are flush, with minimal eaves. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, with the lower portion of the south façade clad in stone veneer. The main entry on the south façade features a single metal door, offset west, and a secondary single metal door is located on the west façade, offset north. Both entrances feature metal awnings. Fenestration on the north façade are paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, and the remaining fenestration includes single one-over-one double-hung windows and a single historic three-over-one double-hung window on the east facade. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement windows, stone veneer, and north addition, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 40. Site 4.3.28 (HEH 615): 609 Ninth Place, View to the Northeast



#### 4.3.29 611 NINTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 616)

The resource at 611 Ninth Place is a 1949 mid-century vernacular residential building (Plate 41; Appendix A, Figure A-4). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof, with an addition on the southeast corner featuring a shed-roof, and a side-gable roofed addition attached to the northeast corner of the east façade. The exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a concrete block foundation. The main entry is on the south façade of the northeast addition, and a secondary entrance is located on the east façade of the southeast addition, sheltered beneath a metal awning. The fenestration includes paired eight-over-eight double-hung replacement windows; horizontal sliding replacement windows; historic, one-over-one double-hung windows; and a fixed picture window, with side casements. Several of the windows feature metals awnings. A shed-roof shed is located to the northeast of the house, and features vinyl siding and a concrete slab foundation.

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 undistinguished example of mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 41. Site 4.3.29 (HEH 616): 611 Ninth Place, View to the North

**4.3.30 906 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 617)**

The resource at 906 North Adams Street is a 1935 Minimal Traditional residential building and a single-bay detached garage (Plate 42; Appendix A, Figure A-4). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, with a front-gable bump-out on the west façade, offset south, and shallow roof eaves. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding. The main entry is in the center of the north façade, and is flanked by two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. The remaining fenestration includes paired and single one-over-one replacement windows, and a fixed hexagon window in the gable end. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The gable-roofed bump out on the west façade was most likely the main entry, as a sidewalk and stoop lead up to the now-enclosed entry porch. A single-bay garage is located northeast of the main building, and features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; replacement vinyl siding; and a roll-up metal garage door on the west 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 42. Site 4.3.30 (HEH 617): 906 North Adams Street, View to the Southeast



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**4.3.31 1100 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 618)**

The resource at 1100 North Adams Street is a circa 1960 mid-century industrial complex containing a 1960 office building, a 1965 warehouse, a 1966 warehouse, two circa 1970 office buildings, and a circa 1970 guard shack (Plates 43 through 46; Appendix A, Figure A-3).

HEH 618, a 1960 one-story, split-level office building, is located on the southwest corner of the parcel, south of the parking lot (Plate 43). The building features a multi-level flat-roof main block, with a one-story flat-roof addition on the east façade, and a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof addition on the east façade of the first addition. The main block has a two-story portion in the northwest corner that is clad in brick veneer, and features ribbons of ten and eight metal casement windows on both the first and second story. The main entry is located on the west façade, within a recessed area supported by two round metal posts adjacent to the two-story mass. The main entry on the west façade features a single glass and metal door, with a transom, flanked to the south by a full-height fixed window. The west façade of the main block is one-story in height, clad in brick veneer, and has a ribbon of 28 metal casement windows. Two metal doors beneath a canvas awning are located on the east façade of the two-story mass. The remaining fenestration include metal casement windows set in pairs and in another ribbon of ten casement windows. The flat-roof addition is constructed with painted concrete block, and the north façade features a full-width elevated walkway, with simple metal balustrade, accessible by a concrete stair, offset east, and a ramp, offset west, abutting the two-story mass. The flat roof features a wide-eave overhang, sheltering a roll-up metal loading dock door, offset east; three metal entry doors; and a full-height, fixed window, offset west. The gable-roof addition is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and features two, roll-up garage doors, and a metal door on the north façade.

HEH 618a, a one-story, 1965 warehouse, features a flat roof, and is clad in painted concrete block (Plate 44). The west façade features three, roll-up, metal garage doors, offset north, and a single roll-up, metal garage door, offset south. Two flush metal doors are located between the garage doors. The south façade features a single, roll-up, metal garage door. No fenestration is visible.

HEH 618b, a one-story, 1966 warehouse, features a flat roof, and is clad in painted concrete block (Plate 44). The warehouse is located to the east of the 1965 warehouse. The south façade features a metal door, flanked by two, roll-up, metal garage doors, beneath a flat-roof projection supported by a round metal post. The north façade features two, roll-up, metal garage doors.

HEH 618c, a one-story, circa 1970 office building, features a shed roof on the east addition and a flat roof on the west portion (Plate 45). Exterior walls are painted concrete block, and the addition is clad in metal siding. Fenestration includes two-over-one double-hung windows. The south façade features a single, roll-up, metal garage bay, offset west.

HEH 618d, a one-story, circa 1970 office, features an asphalt-shingled, low-pitched side-gable roof, and is set atop a continuous painted concrete block foundation (Plate 46). Fenestration includes paired casement windows. The west façade features a metal door, with a fixed light, offset north, accessible by a stair. The south façade features a second metal door, with a fixed light, accessible by a ramp. Northwest of the office is a one-story, circa 1970 guard shack (HEH 618e). The building features a flat roof, with a wide-eave overhang, vertical wood cladding, and



single and paired one-over-one double-hung windows. The north façade features a wood-paneled entrance, with a single fixed light. A truck weigh station is inset into the asphalt drive to the north of the guard shack.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the buildings 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 resource is an undistinguished example of a mid-century industrial complex that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the buildings, including multiple additions, have compromised their integrity of workmanship and materials. As an industrial complex that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 43. Site 4.3.31 (HEH 618): 1100 North Adams Street, View to the South



**Plate 44. Site 4.3.31 (HEH 618a & b): 1100 North Adams Street, View to the Northeast**



**Plate 45. Site 4.3.31 (HEH 618c): 1100 North Adams Street, View to the Northeast**





**Plate 46. Site 4.3.31 (HEH 618d & e): 1100 North Adams Street, View to the Northeast**

#### **4.3.32 1300 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 619)**

The resource at 1300 North Adams Street is a circa 1970 mobile home park located on the east side of North Adams Street. The Harding Place Mobile Home Park includes approximately 110 mobile homes ranging in age from the late 1960s to the 2010s (Plates 47 and 48; Appendix A, Figure A-2). The older portion of the mobile home park surrounds a circa 1800 farmstead house (see 4.3.33 for description). The main house has been incorporated as the office, but is treated as a separate resource in this report. The mobile home park consists of five streets, four of which run perpendicular to North Adams, including Taylor Drive, East Harding Avenue., Breckenridge Drive, and Caldwell Drive, and one road that runs parallel to North Adams Street, Tate Drive, which connects Breckenridge Drive to Caldwell Drive in the easternmost, and newest, section of the mobile home park. Multiple lots within the mobile home park are empty, but retain the drive and parking area for a mobile home. As the trailers are mobile, dates of construction and placement within the park are not known.

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





Plate 47. Site 4.3.32 (HEH 619): 1300 North Adams Street, View to the East



Plate 48. Site 4.3.32 (HEH 619): 1300 North Adams Street, View to the Southeast

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**4.3.33 1300 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 620)**

The resource at 1300 North Adams Street is a circa 1800 Federal residential building (HEH 620) and four ancillary buildings (Plates 49 through 52; Appendix A, Figure A-2). The resource is located within the Harding Place Mobile Home Park, on the east corner of East Harding Avenue and Taylor Drive. The resource appears to be the remnants of an early nineteenth century farmstead, which is shown on the 1880 map of Henderson County as belonging to G.F. Tate (DJ. Lake & Co 1880).

The Federal residential building features a two-story, asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof main block, and a one-story rear ell addition on the east façade, with a cross-gable roof (Plates 49 and 50). Exterior walls are clad in brick, and the building is set atop a continuous brick foundation. The west façade is four bays wide, featuring the main entry in the third bay, with a single wood-paneled door with an exterior screen door, offset south, and an ornamental door surround. Fenestration includes replacement one-over-one double-hung windows, with splayed brick lintels, concrete sills, and decorative shutters on the west façade; one-over-one double-hung windows, with splayed brick lintels and concrete sills on the north façade; and including two casement windows, with concrete sills and lintels in the eave. The south façade features a porch on the southeast corner of the rear ell, accessed by a concrete stair with brick balustrade, and concrete stairwell that continues around the porch, extending into three brick columns that support the shed-roof. An entry is offset west on the porch, with sidelights and transom. A secondary entry is offset east on the south façade, and features a wood door, with three fixed lights, a storm door, and a sloped-roof projection supported by brackets. The north gable-roof portion of the rear ell has a shed-roof extension and a vinyl-clad infilled porch off its west façade. Two, interior, brick chimneys pierce the main block side-gable ridge and the rear ell cross-gable ridge.

Two pairs of ancillary buildings are located north of the main building (Plate 51). The pair set furthest north features a one-story building, with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, and a half-hip roof supported by four decorative metal posts that shelters the full-width porch set atop a concrete block base on the west façade (HEH 620a). Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding. A centrally located main entry on the west façade features a wood-paneled door. A diamond-shaped ventilation unit is in the gable of the west façade. A two-over-two double-hung window is located on the north façade. A secondary entrance is centrally located on the south façade. The building is set atop a continuous brick foundation. A single-bay, detached garage is north of the ancillary building and features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof (HEH 620B). The south façade features an entrance, offset east, and sheltered by a shed-roof projection. The north façade features a one-over-one double-hung window, offset east. A roll-up metal garage door is located on the north façade. The exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous brick foundation.

Between the ancillary buildings to the north and the main building are two additional ancillary buildings (Plate 52). A small building, offset north, features a front-gable roof clad in sheet metal, and a shed-roof projection supported by two posts on the north and south facades (HEH 620c). A wood-paneled entry is located below the shed-roof projections on the north and south façades.



The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding and set atop a continuous brick foundation. Located south is a building featuring an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, replacement vinyl cladding, and is set atop a brick pier found (HEH 620d). The east façade features a wood door.

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 undistinguished example of an altered Federal-style residential building. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 49. Site 4.3.33 (HEH 620): 1300 North Adams Street, View to the Northeast





**Plate 50. Site 4.3.33 (HEH 620): 1300 North Adams Street, View to the South**



**Plate 51. Site 4.3.33 (HEH 620a & b): 1300 North Adams Street, View to the Southeast**





Plate 52. Site 4.3.33 (HEH 620c & d): 1300 North Adams Street, View to the East

#### 4.3.34 524 HARDING AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 621)

The resource 524 Harding Avenue is a 1925 vernacular early twentieth century residential building and three ancillary buildings (Plate 53; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with shed-roof addition on the south façade (Plate 53). Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a six-light wood door, with an exterior wood screen door, sheltered by a metal awning and flanked by two six-over-six double-hung windows. The east and west façades feature two bays of four-over-four double-hung windows. An interior brick chimney pierces the south gable slope.

Southwest of the main building is a shed, with a metal standing-seam shed roof, and clad in vertical wood siding. Southeast of the main building is a second shed structure, with a front-gable roof and a shed-roof extension on the west façade clad in sheathing. The exterior walls are clad in vertical wood siding. North of this building is a detached, two-bay garage, with a front-gable roof, offset south, clad in sheet metal. Exterior walls are clad in composition wood panels.

Research in local libraries and other repositories did not reveal the buildings 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 main building is an undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and, as such, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 53. Site 4.3.34 (HEH 621): 524 Harding Avenue, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.35 510 HARDING AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 622)**

The resource at 510 Harding Avenue is a 1930 vernacular early-twentieth century residential building (Plate 54; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a front-gable projection supported by two posts, offset west, on the north façade. The main entry on the north façade is sheltered by the front-gable projection and features a wood-paneled door and storm door. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. An exterior brick chimney on the west gable end is no longer operable as the top of the chimney has been removed. A metal pole carport is located to the west 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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early-twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement windows and removal of top of the chimney, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 54. Site 4.3.35 (HEH 622): 510 Harding Avenue, View to the South**

#### **4.3.36 506 HARDING AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 623)**

The resource at 506 Harding Avenue is a 1944 mid-century vernacular residential building and garage connected via a flat-roof carport (Plate 55; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, side-gable roof, with a front-gable bump-out on the north façade, extending east, and a shed roof on the south façade. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west slope of the shed roof. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer, and the building is set atop a continuous brick foundation. The main entry on the north façade is offset east, and features a door with two lights and a storm door, sheltered by a metal awning. The fenestration includes single and paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows and a fixed picture window. Southeast of the building is a detached, single-bay garage, with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, vertical rood cladding, and a roll-up wood garage on the north façade. North of the garage is a carport, with a flat roof supported by eight wood posts. A shed, with swing doors and a shed roof, is located to the southwest 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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





Plate 55. Site 4.3.36 (HEH 623): 506 Harding Avenue, View to the Southwest

#### **4.3.37 440 HARDING AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 624)**

The resource at 440 Harding Avenue is a 1946 Minimal Traditional residential building and detached garage (Plate 56; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The main entry is within an incised porch on the northwest corner, supported by a single wood post. The fenestration includes three-over-one double-hung windows, one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, and a fixed picture window flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including window and siding replacements, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 56. Site 4.3.37 (HEH 624): 440 Harding Avenue, View to the Southeast**

#### **4.3.38 420 HARDING AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 625)**

The resource at 420 Harding Avenue is a 1945 Minimal Traditional residential building and detached garage (Plate 57; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a flat-roof projection supported by decorative metal posts sheltering the main entry on the north façade. The gable ends are flush, with minimal eaves. The main entry is centrally located and features a wood door, with a single fixed light and a storm door, flanked by two six-over-six replacement windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration are four-over-four double-hung replacement windows. The exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Southeast of the main building is a detached, single-bay garage, with front-gable roof, replacement vinyl cladding, and roll-up metal garage door on the north 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 57. Site 4.3.38 (HEH 625): 420 Harding Avenue, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.39 418 HARDING AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 626)**

The resource at 418 Harding Avenue is a 1905 vernacular early-twentieth century residential building and detached garage (Plate 58; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-and-one-half story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with shed-roof projection supported by two wood posts atop a concrete base, centrally located on the north façade. The main entry on the north façade features a single wood door, with a fixed light, and a storm door, flanked by two sliding replacement windows. Two paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows are offset on the east and west of the north façade. A secondary entrance is located on the west façade. The building is clad with Insulbrick siding (faux stone composition siding) and is set atop a continuous brick foundation. South of the main building is a garage, with a double hip-roof clad in sheet metal; exterior walls clad in replacement vinyl siding; and two, roll-up, metal garage doors on the north 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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early-twentieth-century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 58. Site 4.3.39 (HEH 626): 418 Harding Avenue, View to the Southeast

#### **4.3.40 416 HARDING AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 627)**

The resource at 416 Harding Avenue contains a 1935 vernacular early-twentieth century residential building (Plate 59; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, with a half hip-roof addition on the southwest corner. The gable ends are boxed. The northwest corner of the building is recessed, with a single column supporting the overhanging eave. The main entry is located on the west façade within the recessed area. The fenestration includes single and paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. The paired one-over-one replacement window on the north façade features decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous poured concrete foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early-twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





Plate 59. Site 4.3.40 (HEH 627): 416 Harding Avenue, View to the South

#### 4.3.41 412 HARDING AVENUE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 628)

The resource at 412 Harding Avenue contains a 1940 mid-century vernacular residential building (Plate 60; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story residential building features an asphalt-shingled hip-roof on the east façade, a shed-roof addition on the south façade, a jerkinhead roof on the west façade, and a front-gable bump-out on the north façade. A sheet metal shed roof projection, supported by two decorative metal posts, is on the bump-out, sheltering the main entry. The main entry is accessible by a concrete stair extending from the driveway. The fenestration includes single and paired three-over-one double-hung windows, and a replacement sliding window. The single-bay garage on the below-grade portion on the northeast corner of the building has been infilled with replacement vinyl siding, and features a single, wood-paneled door with six fixed lights, offset east, and the sliding window, offset west. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, with replacement vinyl siding on the south addition. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block raised foundation. An interior brick chimney is located on the south slope of the roof, offset east.

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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition, the application of replacement siding and windows, and infill of garage bay, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 60. Site 4.3.41 (HEH 628): 412 Harding Avenue, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.42 CHURCH OF CHRIST, 1202 NORTH GREEN STREET, (KHC SURVEY# HEH 629)**

The resource at 1202 North Green Street is a circa 1958 mid-century vernacular church building, the Church of Christ (Plate 61; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The resource is located on the northeast corner of Twelfth and North Green Streets. The one-and-a-half-story church building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, cross-gable roof on the southwest corner, with a side-gable porte-cochère on the east façade supported by four brick pillars, and a shed roof on the northeast addition. The main entry on the west façade is recessed and features a double, metal door, with large fixed lights, flanked by two full-height fixed windows, offset south. North of the entry are six brick pilasters beneath a folded plate roof. Exterior walls are clad in brick veneer, with replacement vinyl siding in the gable ends of the northeast addition and south side-gable roof. The north façade features two brick pilasters flanking the gable end, a flush metal door, offset west, and a flush metal door in the addition. An entry on the south façade features a metal door, with a fixed light, sheltered by a metal awning, offset west. Four replacement casement windows, and a one-over-one double-hung window, are on the half story above two three-light fixed windows and a two light fixed window on the above-ground basement of the south façade. A bump-out addition is on the northeast corner of the front-gable roof along Twelfth Street, which features two fixed picture windows. Remaining fenestration on the east façade includes six-over-six 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 resource is an undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular church building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 61. Site 4.3.42 (HEH 629): 1202 North Green Street, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.43 411 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 630)**

The resource at 411 Twelfth Street contains a 1952 mid-century Ranch-style residential building (Plate 62; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story Ranch building features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, with a shed-roof addition on the northwest corner and boxed gable ends. The main entry on the south façade features a metal storm door, with a fixed light, offset west. A fixed picture window, flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows, is offset east on the south façade. Remaining fenestration includes a bay window on the southwest corner, three-over-one double-hung windows, and one-over-one double-hung windows. Exterior walls are clad in wood shingles, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The building is accessible by two concrete stairs, with a metal balustrade that terminates at a poured concrete base south of the south 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 undistinguished example of a common Ranch-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 62. Site 4.3.43 (HEH 630): 411 Twelfth Street, View to the Northeast**

#### **4.3.44 423 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 631)**

The resource at 423 Twelfth Street is a 1925 vernacular early twentieth century residential building (Plate 63; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, low-pitched, side-gable roof, with a wide overhanging eave and triangular louvered gable end vents. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entry on the south façade features a wood door, with an exterior storm window, offset west. Fenestration includes paired casement windows. Exterior walls are clad in horizontal and vertical wood siding. A full-width concrete porch is located along the south 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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth-century residential building that does that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and, as such, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 63. Site 4.3.44 (HEH 631): 423 Twelfth Street, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.45 517 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 632)**

The resource at 517 Twelfth Street contains a circa 1970 Ranch-style residential building (Plate 64; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story residential building features an asphalt-shingled, low-pitched, side-gable roof, with a recessed area supported by three wood posts on the poured concrete porch on the southeast corner of the south façade. Within the recessed area are two entry doors located on the west and south façades, offset west. Both entry doors feature a metal-paneled door, with a fanlight and an exterior storm door. A shed-roof addition is attached to the north façade. The fenestration includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows on the main mass, and one-over-one double-hung windows on the north addition. Fenestration on the south façade features a single decorative shutter. A secondary entry is located on the east wall of the north addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Ranch-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition, replacement windows, and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 64. Site 4.3.45 (HEH 632): 517 Twelfth Street, View to the Northeast

#### **4.3.46 532 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 633)**

The resource at 532 Twelfth Street is a 1948 mid-century Ranch-style residential building (Plate 65; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story residential building features an asphalt-shingled, low-pitched, side-gable roof, with a wide overhanging eave, and louvered end vents in the gable peaks. The main entry on the north façade features a wood door, with an exterior storm door, accessible by a brick and concrete stair, with metal balustrade. Flanking the main entry are two one-over-one double-hung windows and a set of full-height sliding doors. The east and west façades are without fenestration. The exterior walls are clad in brick, and the building is set atop a continuous brick foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a ranch-style residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and, as such, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 65. Site 4.3.46 (HEH 633): 532 Twelfth Street, View to the West**

#### **4.3.47 418 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 634)**

The resource at 418 Twelfth Street is a 1948 mid-century vernacular residential building (Plate 66; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, front-gable roof, and a front-gable projection supported by decorative metal posts atop a concrete base, sheltering the main entry on the north façade. The main entry features a metal door, with an oval fixed light and exterior storm door, offset west. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, featuring decorative shutters on the north façade. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. A low-pitch, gable-roof addition is attached to the south 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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





Plate 66. Site 4.3.47 (HEH 634): 418 Twelfth Street, View to the Southeast

#### **4.3.48 416 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 635)**

The resource at 416 Twelfth Street is a 1948 mid-century vernacular residential building and detached garage (Plate 67; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a front-gable addition on the southwest corner and a front-gable projection supported by two columns on the north façade, sheltering the main entry. The building has boxed gable ends and louvered gable end vents. The main entry on the north façade features a metal panel door, with a fanlight and exterior storm door. Two paired two-over-two double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters, flank the main entry on the north façade. Remaining fenestration are one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, and horizontal sliding windows with metal awnings. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Southwest of the main building is a single-bay garage that features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, clad in replacement vinyl siding, and is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The north façade features a roll-up metal garage door, and a wood-paneled door, with nine fixed lights, offset west. An additional gable-roofed shed is located to the south of the 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. The resource is an undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition, replacement siding, and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 67. Site 4.3.48 (HEH 635): 416 Twelfth Street, View to the Southeast**

#### **4.3.49 412 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 636)**

The resource at 412 Twelfth Street is a 1970 mobile home. The one-story, mobile home features a low-pitched curved roof on the original mass and a shed-roof addition clad in sheet metal attached to the east façade (Plate 68; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The north façade of the addition features an overhanging eave, supported by a decorative metal post that shelters a small porch, with a metal balustrade and main entry, accessible by a concrete stair. The main entry features a paneled door, with an exterior storm door flanked by sidelights. The fenestration includes fixed picture windows, paired and triple three-light casement windows, single and paired one-over-one double-hung windows, and a paired six-over-six double-hung replacement window with decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in a combination of sheet metal and replacement vinyl siding. The building is set atop a post-and-pier foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Mobile Home residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 68. Site 4.3.49 (HEH 636): 412 Twelfth Street, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.50 410 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 637)**

The resource at 410 Twelfth Street is a 1943 mid-century vernacular residential building (Plate 69; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, with a centrally located, front-gable projection supported by two columns on a concrete base, sheltering the main entry on the north façade. The building has boxed gable ends and a round, louvered, gable end vent on the north façade. The main entry features a paneled metal door, with a fanlight, flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration are single and paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, and fixed picture windows on the above-ground basement on the west façade. The east façade features a secondary entry on the above-ground basement, sheltered by a shed-roof projection supported by brackets. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. East of the main building is a metal pole carport.

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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 69. Site 4.3.50 (HEH 637): 410 Twelfth Street, View to the Southeast

#### **4.3.51 404 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 638)**

The resource at 404 Twelfth Street is a 1940 mid-century vernacular residential building (Plate 70; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof, with a shed-roof extension on the north façade. The main entry on the north façade features a paneled door, with nine fixed lights and an exterior storm door, flanked by a single and paired four-over-four double-hung replacement window. Remaining fenestration includes one-over-one, four-over-four, and six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The rear of the building features an above-grade portion of the basement.

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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement vinyl 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 70. Site 4.3.51 (HEH 638): 404 Twelfth Street, View to the Southeast

#### **4.3.52 400 TWELFTH STREET, BUILDING 1 (KHC SURVEY# HEH 639)**

The resource at 400 Twelfth Street is a 1935 early twentieth century residential building (Plate 71; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, wood-frame vernacular residential building features a side-gable roof, with a small front-gable roof projection, centrally located on the northeast façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with boxed gable ends. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and is set atop a painted concrete block foundation. The main entry on the northeast façade features a stoop sheltered by the front-gable roof projection and a paneled wood door, with an exterior storm door. The fenestration includes mostly six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, with a fixed replacement window in the opening southeast of the entrance. The building is currently used as a rental property.

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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 71. Site 4.3.52 (HEH 639): 400 Twelfth Street, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.53 400 TWELFTH STREET, BUILDING 2 (KHC SURVEY# HEH 640)**

The resource at 400 Twelfth Street contains a 1950 mid-century residential building (Plate 72; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, wood-frame vernacular residential building features a side-gable roof, with a small front-gable roof projection supported by simple wood brackets on the northeast façade, and a shed-roof addition on the southwest wall. A rear, front-gable addition, clad in corrugated metal, abuts the southwest wall. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building is clad in asbestos shingle siding, and is set atop a concrete block foundation. The metal paneled main entry door on the northeast façade is sheltered by the front-gable roof projection. The fenestration includes original paired six-over-one double-hung windows, and one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. The building is currently used as a rental property.

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 undistinguished example of a frame vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including additions, replacement siding, and replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 72. Site 4.3.53 (HEH 640): 400 Twelfth Street, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.54 1142 NORTH GREEN STREET, BUILDING 1 (KHC SURVEY# HEH 641)**

The resource at 1142 North Green Street is a circa 1943 mid-century, multi-unit, residential building (Plate 73; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, wood-frame and concrete block residential building features a front-gable roof encircled by a flat roof, and a flat roof addition attached to the northeast façade. The roof is clad in rubber membrane. The building is clad in stucco and concrete blocks, except for the flat-roof parapet, which is clad in painted corrugated metal. The building is set atop a poured concrete foundation. Four apartment doors are featured on the northeast façade, and another door is centered on the northwest façade. The fenestration includes original eight-over-one double-hung windows, as well as six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung replacement windows. The building is currently used as a rental property.

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 undistinguished example of a frame vernacular commercial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including a flat-roof addition and the use of replacement building materials and windows, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 73. Site 4.3.54 (HEH 641): 1142 North Green Street, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.55 1142 NORTH GREEN STREET, BUILDING 2 (KHC SURVEY# HEH 642)**

The resource at 1142 North Green Street is a 1948 Craftsman-style residential building (Plate 74; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The resource is located on the east side of North Green Street, where the road intersects with Crestview Drive. The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a hipped roof, with overhanging eaves, and a hip-roof projection, with supporting metal columns on the northwest façade. The building is clad in asbestos shingle siding, and sits atop a painted concrete block foundation. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The main entrance on the northwest façade, offset northeast, is sheltered by the hip-roof projection, which is supported by battered columns set atop a brick knee wall. A secondary entrance and stoop are located on the northeast façade. The fenestration includes six-over-six and one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, and original three-over-one 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 resource is an undistinguished example of a common Craftsman-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including use of replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 74. Site 4.3.55 (HEH 642): 1142 North Green Street, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.56 1159 NORTH GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 643)**

The resource at 1159 North Green Street is a circa 1958 mid-century commercial building (Plate 75; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The resource is located on the northwest side of North Green Street, where the street intersects Twelfth Street. The one-story, masonry commercial building features a flat roof and is set atop a poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The main entry on the southeast façade features a centrally located, single, metal-frame glass door. A secondary entrance is located on the northeast façade, offset southeast. The fenestration includes large fixed windows on the southeast façade, offset northeast, and replacement fixed windows on the southwest facade. The main entrance and fenestration are sheltered by a fabric awning, with the business' name, *B.W. Rentals*. Three, tall, metal-frame commercial garage doors, with glass panes, are located on the southeast façade, offset southwest.

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 undistinguished example of a commercial building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including use of replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 75. Site 4.3.56 (HEH 643): 1159 North Green Street, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.57 320 TWELFTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 644)**

The resource at 320 Twelfth Street is a 1950 Cape Cod-style, residential building and detached garage (Plate 76; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod-style residential building features a side-gable roof, with an exterior brick chimney; a shed-roof porch extension on the northeast façade; an attached one-story, flat roof addition attached to the northwest façade; and has two, gable dormers on the northeast gable slope. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles except for the porch, which is clad in standing-seam metal. The gable ends are flush, with minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, except on the northeast façade, which is wood-shingle exterior fabric. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entrance is centered on the northeast façade, sheltered by a full-width front porch, supported by four columns that rest atop a brick porch foundation. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Windows on the first-story of the east façade flank the main entrance and feature painted decorative shutters.

The one-story, circa 1950 ancillary garage is located to the southeast of the residence, and features a side-gable roof clad in asphalt-shingles. The garage is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Two, single-bay garage doors pierce the northeast 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 undistinguished example of a common Cape Cod-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the one-story, flat roof addition, replacement windows, and replacement siding, have compromised its integrity of

design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 76. Site 4.3.57 (HEH 644): 320 Twelfth Street, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.58 1100 NORTH GREEN STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 645)**

The resource at 1100 North Green Street is a 1949 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 77; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story residential building features a side-gable roof, with a large brick chimney between the main building and a projecting front-gable addition on the southwest façade, and a flat-roof projection addition supported by decorative metal columns on the northwest façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with minimal eave overhang. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sits atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entry on the southwest façade features a centrally located front entrance in the front-gable projection addition. A secondary entrance and stoop are sheltered by the flat-roof projection addition on the northwest façade. The fenestration includes eight-over-eight double-hung replacement windows, and multi-light fixed replacement windows, each flanked by painted decorative shutters. The circa 1949 ancillary garage building is located to the northeast of the residence, accessible via North Green Street, and is a one-story, side-gable roof building. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the exterior is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Two, single-car garage doors pierce the northwest 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the projecting front-gable and flat-roof additions, replacement windows, and replacement siding,



have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 77. Site 4.3.58 (HEH 645): 1100 North Green Street, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.59 409 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 646)**

The resource at 409 Crestview Drive is a 1948 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 78; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-and-a-half story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney and a front-gable roof projection supported by decorative metal columns on the southwest façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the gable ends are flush, with minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement aluminum siding, and sits atop a continuous painted concrete block foundation. The main entry on the southwest façade features a front stoop, sheltered by the front-gable roof projection; a paneled metal door, with an exterior storm door; and decorative metal supports. A secondary entrance, with a stoop and hood, is centrally located on the southeast façade. The fenestration includes four-over-one replacement windows, each flanked by painted decorative shutters on the southwest façade, and one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Replacement windows are also featured below the gable ends on the northwest and southeast façades. The circa 1948 ancillary garage building is located to the east of the residence, and is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the building is clad in replacement metal siding. A large, two-car garage door pierces the southwest 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal



Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the use of replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 78. Site 4.3.59 (HEH 646): 409 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.60 415 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 647)**

The resource at 415 Crestview Drive is a 1946 Minimal Traditional-style residential building (Plate 79; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney, a dropped side-gable garage addition on the southeast façade, and a front-gable roof projection supported by decorative painted metal columns on the southwest façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with minimal eave overhang on the gable ends. The building is clad in replacement aluminum siding, and sits atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entry on the southwest façade features a centrally located front stoop, sheltered by the front-gable roof projection. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Windows on the southwest façade are flanked by painted decorative shutters and are sheltered by 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the side-gable garage addition, replacement windows and replacement siding, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity,

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



**Plate 79. Site 4.3.60 (HEH 647): 415 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.61 421 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 648)**

The resource at 421 Crestview Drive is a 1947 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 80; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a cross-gable roof and a flat-roof projection addition supported by columns on the southwest façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with minimal eave overhang on the gable ends, and the building sits atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entry on the southwest façade features a wide, centrally located front stoop, sheltered by the flat-roof projection; metal panel replacement door, with a large fixed arched light; exterior storm door; and square wood columns. A secondary entrance, with a stoop and hood, is centrally located on the southeast façade. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Replacement windows on the southwest façade are flanked by painted decorative shutters. The circa 1947 ancillary garage building located to the east of the residence is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. A single-car garage door and entrance are featured on the southwest 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the flat-roof addition, as well as the use of replacement windows and siding, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the



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



**Plate 80. Site 4.3.61 (HE648): 421 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.62 427 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 649)**

The resource at 427 Crestview Drive is a 1949 Minimal Traditional-style residential building (Plate 81; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a front-gable bump-out on the south façade, offset west, and an addition, with a hip roof, on the northwest corner of the façade. An interior brick chimney is located on the north slope of the side-gable roof. The gable ends are flush, with minimal eaves. The main entry on the south façade features a metal-paneled door, with a full-height, curved glass block window to the east. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, a picture window flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows on the south façade, and a four-light awning window on the west façade of the addition. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition, application of replacement siding, and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 81. Site 4.3.62 (HEH 649): 427 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.63 433 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 650)**

The resource at 433 Crestview Drive contains a 1948 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 82; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a shed-roof extension attached to the north façade, and an interior brick chimney on the north gable slope. The gable ends have minimal eaves and louvered end vents. The south façade features a dentiled cornice. The main entry is centrally located on the south façade, and features a metal-paneled door and exterior storm door, with a Federal-style door surround consisting of flush pilasters and a curved entablature. Flanking the entrance are two paired six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, and a fixed picture window, flanked by casement windows on the east façade, offset north. A secondary entry is centrally located on the east façade, sheltered by a front-gable projection supported by brackets. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Northeast of the main building is a detached, single-bay garage, with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; replacement vinyl siding; and a roll-up metal garage door on the south 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition, replacement siding, and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 82. Site 4.3.63 (HEH 650): 433 Crestview Dr., facing northwest**

#### **4.3.64 439 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 651)**

The resource at 439 Crestview Drive is a 1948 Minimal Traditional-style residential building (Plate 83; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a side-gabled carport addition on the east façade, and a centrally located small front-gable set above the main entry and flush with the side-gable roofline on the south façade. An interior brick chimney is located on the north slope of the side-gable roof, and the gable ends have minimal eaves. Beneath the small front gable on the south façade is a metal awning, supported by decorative metal posts on a concrete base, with simple metal balustrade, that shelters the main entry. Flanking the main entry are two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration are one-over-one and six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. The east façade features a secondary entrance sheltered beneath the carport. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The carport is supported by a partial wall in the northeast corner and two wood posts along the east side.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the carport addition, the application of replacement siding, and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 83. Site 4.3.64 (HEH 651): 439 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.65 443 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 652)**

The resource at 443 Crestview Drive contains a 1948 Minimal Traditional-style residential building (Plate 84; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-and-a-half story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a front-gable projection on the south façade; and a gable-roof addition attached to the north façade, flush with the side-gable roofline extension on the east façade. An interior brick chimney is located on the north slope of the side-gable roof, and the gable ends have minimal eaves. The gable ends have triangular, louvered vents in the gable peaks. The front-gable projection on the east façade is supported by two, round, fluted columns set on a concrete block base, sheltering the main entry. The main entry features a paneled door, with six fixed lights and an exterior storm door. The fenestration includes six-over-one double-hung replacement windows, and paired and single one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Fenestration on the south façade feature decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 84. Site 4.3.65 (HEH 652): 443 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.66 449 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 653)**

The resource at 449 Crestview Drive is a 1949 Minimal Traditional-style residential building (Plate 85; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the north slope, and minimal eaves on the gable ends. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. A dropped-gable roof addition is attached to the east façade, and a flat-roof carport is attached to the addition's south eave. The carport is supported by decorative metal posts set atop painted brick columns. The main entry on the south façade features a metal paneled door, with an exterior storm door, and is accessible by a concrete base, with simple metal balustrade. Flanking the main entry are two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration includes two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows on the west façade, with metal awnings; two double-hung replacement windows on the east façade, sheltered beneath the carport; and a sliding window, with a metal awning, on the east façade of the addition. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the carport addition, application of replacement siding, and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 85. Site 4.3.66 (HEH 653): 449 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.67 451 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 654)**

The resource at 451 Crestview Drive contains a 1949 Minimal Traditional-style building and modern shed (Plate 86; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, side-gable roof, with a front-gable projection supported by two decorative columns on a concrete base, sheltering the centrally located main entry. A painted brick interior chimney is on the north slope, and the gable ends have minimal eaves. A dropped side-gable roof addition is attached to the east façade. The main entry features a metal-paneled door, with fanlight, and an exterior storm door, flanked by two one-over-one double-hung windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows on the west façade, and replacement sliding windows on the south and east façade of the addition. The replacement sliding window on the east façade features decorative shutters. A flat-roof rear porch, supported by a single metal post, is attached to the northeast corner. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Northwest of the main building is a modern shed, clad in wood siding, with an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the



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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 86. Site 4.3.67 (HEH 654): 451 Crestview Drive, View to the Northeast

#### 4.3.68 463 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 655)

The resource at 463 Crestview Drive contains a 1950 Minimal Traditional-style residential building (Plate 87; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a centrally located shed-roof projection, supported by two fluted columns on the south façade, sheltering the main entry. The gable ends have rectangular louvered end vents and minimal eaves. The main entry features an 18-light wood door and exterior storm door, accessible by a small concrete stair. Flanking the entrance are two six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, with metal awnings and decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration are six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 87. Site 4.3.68 (HEH 655): 463 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.69 469 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 656)**

The resource at 469 Crestview Drive contains a 1950 Minimal Traditional-style residential building (Plate 88; Appendix A, Figure A-1). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, side-gable roof, with a front-gable roof, supported by two decorative metal posts on a concrete base, sheltering the centrally located main entry on the south façade. A dropped-gable roof addition is attached to the east façade. The gable ends have rectangular louvered end vents and minimal eaves. The main entry features a paneled-metal door, with center fixed light. Fenestration on the south façade includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, with metal awnings and decorative shutters. The east and west façades feature two bays of six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 88. Site 4.3.69 (HEH 656): 469 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest

#### **4.3.70 475 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 657)**

The resource at 475 Crestview Drive contains a 1950 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 89; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-and-a-half-story, residential building features a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal, with a flat-roof projection supported by two square wood posts on a concrete base, sheltering the centrally located main entry on the south façade. The gable ends have flush and minimal eaves. The main entry features a metal-paneled door, with a fanlight, and an exterior storm door. Fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Northeast of the main building is a detached, single-bay garage, featuring a metal standing-seam, front-gable roof; exterior walls clad in replacement vinyl siding; and a roll-up metal garage door on the south façade. The east façade of the garage features a one-over-one double-hung replacement window.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement vinyl 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 89. Site 4.3.70 (HEH 657): 475 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.71 481 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 658)**

The resource at 481 Crestview Drive is a 1950 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 90; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam sheet metal, with a flat-roof projection supported by two fluted columns set atop a concrete base, sheltering the centrally located main entry on the south façade. The gable ends have rectangular louvered end vents and minimal eaves. The main entry features a metal-paneled door, with a single fixed light, and an exterior storm door. The fenestration includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. Fenestration on the south façade features decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Northeast of the main building is a detached, single-bay garage, featuring a front-gable roof clad in metal standing-seam and exterior walls clad in replacement vinyl siding. The south façade features a roll-up metal door.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement vinyl 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





Plate 90. Site 4.3.71 (HEH 658): 481 Crestview Drive, View to the Northwest

#### **4.3.72 482 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 659)**

The resource at 482 Crestview Drive is a 1950 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 91; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a front-gable roof projection supported by turned wood posts on the north façade; a dropped side-gable addition on the east façade; and a shed roof addition on the south façade. The gable ends have rectangular louvered end vents and minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sits atop a continuous painted concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a centrally located front paneled metal door, and an exterior storm door sheltered by the front-gable projection. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. The single and paired windows on the north façade of the main block are flanked by decorative shutters. The ancillary garage building is located to the southwest of the residence, and accessible from North Adams Street. The garage is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof, clad in asphalt-shingles. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, with a two-car garage door on the east 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the additions, replacement windows, and replacement siding, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is

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



**Plate 91. Site 4.3.72 (HEH 659): 482 Crestview Drive, View to the Southeast**

#### **4.3.73 476 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 660)**

The resource at 476 Crestview Drive is a 1950 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 92; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, a shed-roof projection supported by decorative metal columns on the north façade, and a shed-roof addition on the south façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the gable ends have minimal eaves. The building is clad in aluminum siding, and sits atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a centrally located front stoop, sheltered by the shed-roof projection; a metal-paneled entry door, with a center fixed light; and an exterior storm door. A secondary entrance is located on the east façade of the shed-roof addition. The fenestration includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, and the windows on the north façade are flanked by decorative shutters. The detached garage is located to the southwest of the residence, and is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. A single-car garage door, and an entry door, are located on the north 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the shed roof addition and replacement windows, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not



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



**Plate 92. Site 4.3.73 (HEH 660): 476 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.74 470 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 661)**

The resource at 470 Crestview Drive is a 1950 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and a detached garage (Plate 93; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, a front-gable roof projection supported by square columns on the north façade, and a front-gable addition on the south façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the gable ends have vinyl round-end shingles, octagonal end vents, and minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sits atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a centrally located front wood-paneled door, with center four-light fixed window, sheltered by the front-gable roof projection, with vinyl round-end shingles, queen's post decorative truss, and wagon-wheel spindle work in the truss. A secondary entrance is located on the east façade, offset south. The fenestration includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, flanked by decorative shutters. The detached garage is located to the southwest of the residence, and is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. A single-car garage door is located on the north 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition, use of replacement windows, decorative vinyl shingle details, and replacement siding,

have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 93. Site 4.3.74 (HEH 661): 470 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.75 466 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 662)**

The resource at 466 Crestview Drive is a 1950 Minimal Traditional-style residential building (Plate 94; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, with a small flat-roof projection supported by fluted columns on the north façade, and a front-gable addition on the south façade. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal, and the gable ends have rectangular end vents and minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sits atop a continuous painted concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a centrally located paneled metal door, with center oval light, and an exterior storm door, sheltered by the front-gable roof projection. The fenestration includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, and decorative shutters flanking the windows on the north 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition, replacement windows, entry door, and siding, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





Plate 94. Site 4.3.75 (HEH 662): 466 Crestview Drive, View to the Southeast

#### **4.3.76 460 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 663)**

The resource at 460 Crestview Drive is a 1950 Minimal Traditional-Style residential building and a detached garage (Plate 95; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the south slope, and a front-gable roof projection supported by fluted columns on the north façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the gable ends have louvered end vents and minimal eaves. The building is clad in aluminum siding, and sits atop a continuous painted concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a centrally located wood-paneled door, with a four-light fixed window, and an exterior storm door, sheltered by the front-gable roof projection. The fenestration includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters flanking the windows on the north and west façades. The detached garage located to the southwest of the residence is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the building is clad in asbestos shingle siding. A single-car garage door is located on the north 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the use of replacement windows and siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 95. Site 4.3.76 (HEH 663): 460 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.77 450 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 664)**

The resource at 450 Crestview Drive contains a 1945 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and a detached garage (Plate 96; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the south slope; a front-gable roof projection, with supporting fluted columns on the north façade; and a gable-roof porch projection supported by simple brackets on the east façade. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal, and the gable ends have minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sits atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a centrally located paneled door, with a fixed four-light window, and an exterior storm door sheltered by the front-gable roof porch projection. A secondary entrance, with a poured concrete stoop, paneled door, and exterior storm door, is located on the east façade, sheltered by the gable-roof hood projection. The fenestration includes six-over-six replacement double-hung windows. Windows on the north façade, the west façade, and one window on the east façade to the south of the secondary entry, have metal awnings. The detached garage is located to the southwest of the residence, and is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal, and the building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Two, single-car garage doors pierce the north 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the use of replacement windows and siding, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship,



and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 96. Site 4.3.77 (HEH 664): 450 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.78 444 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 665)**

The resource at 434 Crestview Drive contains a 1949 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and a detached garage (Plate 97; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the south slope, and a dropped side-gable roof porch projection supported by decorative metal columns on the east façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the gable ends have louvered end vents and minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sits atop a continuous painted concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a scalloped cornice, and a 25-light fixed replacement window projection surrounding the paneled door, with fixed round-arched four-light upper window and exterior storm door. A secondary entrance located on the southeast façade features the same paneled door, with fixed round-arched four-light upper window and exterior storm door, and is sheltered beneath the side-gable roof porch projection. The secondary entry is accessible via a wood ramp on the north façade. The fenestration includes eight-over-eight double-hung replacement windows, and the replacement fixed window. Two windows on the north and east façades are flanked by painted decorative shutters. The detached garage located to the southwest of the residence is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. A single-car garage door, and incised carport, are featured on the north 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the use of replacement windows and siding, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 97. Site 4.3.78 (HEH 665): 444 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.79 440 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 666)**

The resource at 440 Crestview Drive is a 1949 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and a modern detached garage (Plate 98; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the south slope; a flat-roof projection, supported by fluted columns on the north façade; a flat-roof carport addition, supported by fluted columns attached to the east façade; and a front-gable addition on the south façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the gable ends have louvered end vents and minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sits atop a continuous painted concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a centrally located paneled wood door, with six-light fixed window and exterior storm door, sheltered by the flat-roof porch projection. A secondary entrance located on the east façade is sheltered by the carport, and features a paneled door and exterior storm door. The fenestration includes eight-over-eight double-hung replacement windows, flanked by painted decorative shutters on the north façade, and six-over-six double-hung replacement windows on the east and west façades. The modern detached garage located to the southwest of the residence is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles with boxed gable ends and the building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. A two-car garage door is featured on the north 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions, replacement windows, and replacement siding, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 98. Site 4.3.79 (HEH 666): 440 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.80 434 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 667)**

The resource at 434 Crestview Drive is a 1947 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and a modern detached garage (Plate 99; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the south slope; two front-gable roof projections; a side-gable roof carport projection addition, supported by decorative metal supports set atop a brick knee wall; and a dropped front-gable addition attached to the south façade. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles, and the gable ends have louvered end vents and minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sits atop a continuous painted concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a centrally located paneled metal door, with two fixed upper lights and an exterior storm door, sheltered beneath the front-gable projection supported by decorative metal supports. The entry door has a segmented solid surround. A secondary entrance located on the east façade is sheltered by the single-car carport. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, and the windows on the north façade are flanked by painted decorative shutters. Windows on the north and west façades have metal awnings. The modern detached garage located to the southwest of the residence is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric is replacement vinyl siding. A two-car garage door is featured on the northeast 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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions, replacement windows, and siding, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 99. Site 4.3.80 (HEH 667): 434 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest

#### 4.3.81 428 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 668)

The resource at 428 Crestview Drive is a 1947 transitional Ranch-style residential building and a detached garage (Plate 100; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, wood-frame residential building features a side-gable roof, with an interior brick chimney on the north slope; a large gable-roof projection on the north façade; a small, shed-roof projection supported by decorative metal supports on the north façade; and a shed-roof carport addition supported by decorative metal supports on the east façade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the gable ends have louvered vents and minimal eaves. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and sits atop a continuous painted concrete block foundation. The main entry on the north façade features a paneled wood door, with four segmented lights and an exterior storm door, sheltered by the small shed-roof projection. A secondary entrance is located on the southeast façade and sheltered beneath the single-car carport. The fenestration includes original two-over-two double-hung windows, and picture windows flanked by two-over-two double-hung windows set in a tripartite arrangement. Windows on the north façade are flanked by painted decorative shutters and have metal awnings. The detached garage located to the southwest of the residence is a one-story building, with a front-gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. A single garage door is featured on the northeast 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 undistinguished example of a common transitional Ranch-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the addition and the use of replacement siding, have compromised its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 100. Site 4.3.81 (HEH 668): 428 Crestview Drive, View to the Southeast**

#### **4.3.82 422 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 669)**

The resource at 422 Crestview Drive is a 1947 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 101; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, with two dropped front-gable projections on the north façade, a shed-roof garage addition attached to the east façade, and a shed roof addition attached to the southeast corner. The side-gable roof has an interior brick chimney on the south gable slope and the gable ends have minimal eaves. The main entry on the north façade features a wood-paneled door, with two fixed lights and an exterior metal storm door, sheltered beneath the lower dropped-gable projection supported by decorative metal supports. A secondary exterior metal storm door accesses the garage addition on the north façade, offset east. Flanking the entrance are two six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. A roll-up metal garage door pierces the north façade of the garage addition. The east façade features a ribbon of fifteen mullioned windows. The west façade features three bays of six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Remaining fenestration includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. A single-bay garage, featuring an asphalt-shingled front-

gable roof, aluminum cladding, and a roll-up metal garage door on the north façade, is located to the southeast of the residence.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 101. Site 4.3.82 (HEH 669): 422 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest**

### **4.3.83 416 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 670)**

The resource at 416 Crestview Drive is a 1949 Cape Cod-style residential building (Plate 102; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-and-one-half-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with two front-gable dormers on the south slope, minimal eaves on the gable ends, and an interior brick chimney on the south slope. A flat-roof carport is attached to the east façade and is supported by five posts. A partial wall, clad in replacement vinyl siding, is located in the southeast corner of the carport. The centrally located main entry on the north façade features a wood-paneled door, with two fixed lights and an exterior storm door. Flanking the entry are two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung windows. A secondary entry is centrally located on the east corner and sheltered beneath the carport. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. A dropped front-gable addition is attached to the south 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 undistinguished example of a common Cape Cod-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the carport addition, application of replacement vinyl siding, and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 102. Site 4.3.83 (HEH 670): 416 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.84 406 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 671)**

The resource at 406 Crestview Drive is a 1947 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and detached garage (Plate 103; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-and-a-half-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a shed-roof projection supported by two decorative metal posts on a concrete base on the north façade, sheltering the main entry. An interior brick chimney is located on the south slope and the gable ends have minimal eaves. The main entry features a wood-paneled door, with six fixed lights and an exterior storm door, sheltered beneath the flat-roof porch projection on the north façade. A secondary door is centrally located on the east façade, and is sheltered by a front-gable hood, supported by simple triangular brackets. The north façade features two eight-over-eight double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration are six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. A flat-roof rear porch projection is attached to the south façade, offset east. A detached garage, located to the southeast of the residence, features an asphalt-shingled,

low-pitched, front-gable roof; replacement vinyl siding; a roll-up metal garage door on the north façade; and a poured concrete slab foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 103. Site 4.3.84 (HEH 671): 406 Crestview Drive, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.85 402 CRESTVIEW DRIVE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 672)**

The resource at 402 Crestview Drive contains a 1952 Ranch-style residential building (Plate 104; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a large interior cut-stone veneer chimney on the north gable slope; boxed gable eaves; and louvered triangular vents in the peak of the gable ends. The building has aluminum siding, with cut-stone veneer cladding on the north façade, including a half wall along the west façade. The main entry is on the east façade of the recessed northwest corner and is accessible by a concrete step. The main entry features a wood door, with large center lights, exterior metal storm door, and a geometric metal support set atop the cut-stone knee wall. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, sliding replacement windows, and a fixed picture window, flanked by sliding windows set in a tripartite arrangement on the north façade. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.



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 undistinguished example of a common Ranch-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 104. Site 4.3.85 (HEH 672): 402 Crestview Drive, View to the Southeast**

#### **4.3.86 1017 EARL STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 673)**

The resource at 1017 Earl Street is circa 1958 mid-century vernacular church building, the Eastview Baptist Church (Plate 105; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, mid-century church building is an L-shaped building, with a front-gabled ell, offset south. The building features a cross-gabled roof, with a hip roof on the north ell, clad in metal standing-seam. The front-gabled ell is the main mass, featuring a steeple on the ridgeline of the front-gable roof. The main entry features wood-paneled double-doors, with fanlights within a recessed area of the dropped front-gable porch projection on the east façade. The main entry is accessible by a concrete stair, with simple metal balustrades. A secondary door is on the north façade of the dropped-gable porch, and is accessible by a concrete ramp that wraps around the northeast corner of the main mass. Exterior walls are clad in painted concrete block, with replacement vinyl siding in the gable end of the main mass and the dropped front-gable porch projection. The fenestration includes two-over-two double-hung windows, jalousie windows, fixed picture windows, and two windows that have been painted on the east façade of the main mass. The L-shaped mass features two

entrances on the south side of the main mass that feature wood-paneled doors, with nine fixed lights and exterior storm doors, accessible by a concrete stair, with balustrade. The north side of the main mass features two entrances on the L-shape, the entrance on the south wall features a concrete ramp, with metal balustrade. A metal-pole carport is located northeast 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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular church building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions, the infill of window openings, and replacement vinyl siding, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 105. Site 4.3.86 (HEH 673): 1017 Earl Street, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.87 501 TENTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 674)**

The resource at 501 Tenth Place is a 1935 vernacular early twentieth century residential building and detached garage (Plate 106; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof, with an incised full-width entry porch, supported by four wood posts set atop a concrete base on the south façade. The main entry features a wood-paneled door, with a fanlight and exterior storm door, centrally located on the south façade. Flanking the main entry is a fixed picture window, with side one-over-one double-hung window set in a tripartite arrangement, offset west, and a replacement one-over-one double-hung window, offset east. Remaining fenestration are replacement one-over-one double-hung windows. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. A single-bay detached garage located to the northwest of the residence features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, replacement vinyl siding, and a roll-up metal garage door on the south 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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive 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. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 106. Site 4.3.87 (HEH 674): 501 Tenth Place, View to the Northeast**

#### **4.3.88 505 TENTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 675)**

The resource at 505 Tenth Place is a 1935 vernacular early twentieth century residential building and a detached garage (Plate 107; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a front-gable projection, supported by three wood posts, with decorative brackets set atop a concrete base, centrally located on the south façade. The gable ends have octagonal vents. The main entry features a wood-paneled door, with a fanlight and exterior storm door, sheltered beneath the front-gable projection. Flanking the main entry are two paired replacement one-over-one double-hung windows, with decorative shutters. The west façade features a centrally located secondary entrance, sheltered beneath a front-gable hood supported by simple brackets, and flanked by a bay window infilled with replacement vinyl siding, offset north, and a paired one-over-one double-hung window, offset south. The east façade features single and paired replacement one-over-one double-hung windows and a replacement sliding window. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building

is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. A shed-roof addition is attached to the south north façade. Northwest of the main building is a single-bay detached garage that features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, replacement vinyl siding, and a roll-up metal garage door on the south 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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 107. Site 4.3.88 (HEH 675): 505 Tenth Place, View to the Northeast

#### **4.3.89 507 TENTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 676)**

The resource at 507 Tenth Place is a 1945 Minimal Traditional-style residential building, detached garage, and two modern sheds (Plate 108; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features a side-gable roof clad in metal standing-seam, with an exterior brick chimney on the west façade, and minimal eaves on the gable ends. The main entry features a metal-paneled door, with a fanlight and an exterior storm door, centrally located on the south façade, and accessible by a concrete stair, with a simple wood balustrade. Flanking the main entry are two paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration are paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. A detached gable-roofed garage clad in vinyl siding, and a modern gambrel-roofed shed are



located to the northwest of the residence. A modern gambrel-roofed, vertical wood clad shed is located to the northeast of the residence.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 108. Site 4.3.89 (HEH 676): 507 Tenth Place, View to the Northeast**

#### **4.3.90 509 TENTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 677)**

The resource at 509 Tenth Place is a 1955 Ranch-style residential building (Plate 109; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, low-pitched, hip-roof, with wide eaves. The main entry features a metal-paneled door, with a fanlight and an exterior storm door on the south façade, accessible via a concrete stair, with a simple wood balustrade. The main entry is flanked by two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, offset west, and a replacement fixed picture window, with side one-over-one double-hung windows set in a tripartite arrangement, offset east. Remaining fenestration are one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a common Ranch-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



#### **4.3.91     511 TENTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 678)**

The resource at 511 Tenth Place is a 1927 vernacular early twentieth-century residential building and detached garage (Plate 110; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a front-gable porch projection, supported by four decorative metal posts set atop a concrete base, offset east on the south façade. A shed roof addition was originally attached to the north façade; however, the north gable slope has been raised and extended to include the addition. The main entry is centrally located on the south façade and is sheltered by the front-gable projection. Flanking the main entry are a single and paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. Remaining fenestration are one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Northeast of the main building is a single-bay garage, with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, replacement vinyl cladding, and a roll-up metal garage door on the south 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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth-century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the roof alteration, replacement siding, and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 110. Site 4.3.91 (HEH 678): 511 Tenth Place, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.92 513 TENTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 679)**

The resource at 513 Tenth Place is a 1937 Minimal Traditional-style residential building and modern detached garage (Plate 111; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, side-gable roof, with a front-gable porch projection, supported by two decorative metal posts on a concrete base. The gable end eaves are flush or have minimal eave overhangs. A second front-gable projection is located on the north façade, which is not visible from the road. The main entry features a metal-paneled door, with an exterior storm door, sheltered by the front-gable projection on the south façade. Flanking the main entry are two paired six-over-six double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. A secondary entry is located on the south façade, offset west, and consists of a paneled metal door, with a center jalousie light. Remaining fenestration is six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Northwest of the main building is a single-bay garage

featuring an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, front-gable roof, with a side-gable projection supported by brackets, offset east on the south façade and flush with the front-gable roofline. The garage is clad in replacement vinyl siding.

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 undistinguished example of a common Minimal Traditional-style residential building type. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement vinyl 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 111. Site 4.3.92 (HEH 679): 513 Tenth Place, View to the Northeast**

### **4.3.93 515 TENTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 680)**

The resource at 515 Tenth Place is a 1945 vernacular mid-century residential building and detached garage (Plate 112; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, side-gable roof, with a dropped gable on the west façade. The main entry on the south façade features a wood-paneled door, with two fixed lights and an exterior storm door, accessible by a concrete stair. Fenestration includes single and paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Windows on the south façade feature decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, with the east façade clad in replacement vinyl siding. The east façade features a secondary entrance, offset south. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. Northeast of the main building is a single-bay garage that features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, replacement vinyl siding, and a roll-up metal door on the south 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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive 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. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 112. Site 4.3.93 (HEH 680): 515 Tenth Place, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.94 517 TENTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 681)**

The resource at 517 Tenth Place is a 1935 vernacular early twentieth century residential building (Plate 113; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof, with a shed-roof porch projection on the southeast corner, supported by three wood posts on a concrete block base. A concrete stair accesses the porch featuring a turned wood balustrade that continues along the width of the porch. The main entry on the south façade is located on the east wall on the porch, featuring a wood-paneled door, with an exterior storm door. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters, and the west façade features a paired and single one-over-one double-hung replacement window, both without decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, with vertical vinyl replacement siding in the gable ends and beneath the porch, covering composite shingles that are partially visible on the gable end of the south façade. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block base.



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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive 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. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 113. Site 4.3.94 (HEH 681): 517 Tenth Place, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.95 1014 EARL STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 682)**

The resource at 1014 Earl Street is a 1940 mid-century vernacular building (Plate 114). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a shed-roof projection on the east façade, a front-gable projection on the west façade, and a shed-roof porch projection supported by a single decorative metal post on the west façade. The main entry on the west façade is sheltered by the shed-roof projection, and features a two-paneled wood door, with a single decorative fixed light, and is accessible by a concrete stair, with a metal balustrade. The fenestration includes a fixed picture window on the front-gable projection, single and paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, and a sliding window. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a continuous brick foundation. An interior brick chimney is located on the east slope of the side-gable roof.

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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular building that does not embody the distinctive 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. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 114. Site 4.3.95 (HEH 682): 1014 Earl Street, View to the Northeast

#### 4.3.96 510 TENTH PLACE (KHC SURVEY# HEH 683)

The resource at 510 Tenth Place is a 1948 mid-century vernacular residential building (Plate 115; Appendix A, Figure A-3). Previous available imagery on the Henderson County Clerk's PVA website, and the current field survey, show that the building is in the process of undergoing an extensive renovation (HCPVA 2019). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, with a front-gable projection supported by wood posts on the west façade, offset south, and centrally located on the north façade. The main entry on the north façade is sheltered by the front-gable projection, and features a paneled wood door, with nine fixed lights; the same door is located beneath the projection on the west façade. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation and has replacement vinyl siding on the exterior.

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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, extensive alterations to the building, including the

complete renovation and replacement windows, siding, entry, , 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 115. Site 4.3.96 (HEH 683): 510 Tenth Place, View to the Southwest**

#### **4.3.97 1024 BOOK STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 684)**

The resource at 1024 Book Street is a 1925 vernacular early twentieth-century residential building (Plate 116; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a front-gable porch projection, supported by two wood posts on a concrete base sheltering the main entry on the west façade. The main entry features a replacement paneled door, with a decorative oval fixed light and an exterior storm door, flanked by two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. Two bays of two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters, are on the north and south façades. Exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. An interior brick chimney is located on the east slope of the side-gable roof.

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 undistinguished example of vernacular early twentieth-century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement windows and entry, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 116. Site 4.3.97 (HEH 684): 1024 Book Street, View to the Northeast**

#### **4.3.98 1021 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 685)**

The resource at 1021 North Adams Street is a 1935 vernacular early twentieth century residential building (Plate 117; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features a cross-gable roof clad in sheet metal, with an incised, full-width porch on the east façade, supported by four decorative metal posts on a concrete base. The main entry on the east façade, offset south, features a wood-paneled door, with exterior storm door. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung windows; the fenestration on the east façade has decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. An interior brick chimney is located on the south slope of the side-gable roof. A shed-roof addition is attached to the west 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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive 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. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 117. Site 4.3.98 (HEH 685): 1021 North Adams Street, View to the West**

#### **4.3.99 1019 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 686)**

The resource at 1019 North Adams Street is a 1966 mid-century vernacular residential building (Plate 118; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with boxed gable eaves and vertical metal siding in the gable end. The residence is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. The main entry on the east façade, offset north, features a wood door, with a diamond-shaped fixed light and an exterior storm door. The fenestration includes single and paired two-over-two double-hung windows with decorative shutters. A secondary entrance is located on the north façade, offset west. Exterior walls are clad in asbestos shingle siding, with standing-seam sheet metal in the gable ends.

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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of metal standing seam, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Plate 118. Site 4.3.99 (HEH 686): 1019 North Adams Street, View to the Northeast**

#### **4.3.100 1017 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 687)**

The resource at 1017 North Adams Street is a 1930 vernacular early twentieth century residential building (Plate 119; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof, with a shed-roof addition attached to the west façade, and a low-pitched shed-roof porch projection on the east façade supported by three wood posts on a concrete base. A simple wood balustrade runs along the north and east sides of the porch. The main entry on the east façade is sheltered beneath the porch roof, and features a wood door, with a diamond-shaped fixed light and exterior storm door. Flanking the entry are two one-over-one double-hung windows, and the window offset south features decorative shutters. Remaining windows include replacement one-over-one double-hung windows and sliding windows. Exterior walls are clad in asbestos shingle siding, and the building is set atop a continuous brick and stone foundation. South of the main building is a detached carport, with a shed-roof, supported by six wood posts with simple brackets.

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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 119. Site 4.3.100 (HEH 687): 1017 North Adams Street, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.101 1015 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 688)**

The resource at 1015 North Adams Street is a 1935 vernacular early twentieth century residential building (Plate 120; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-and-a-half-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof, with a dropped front-gable addition on the west façade and an incised porch in the northeast corner supported by a metal pole. The main entry is within the incised porch on the north façade and features a wood-paneled door, with nine fixed lights and an exterior storm door. The fenestration includes original three-over-one double-hung windows, a replacement sliding window, and an original four-over-four double-hung window, with a metal awning in the east gable end. Fenestration on the east façade feature decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. An interior brick chimney is located on the south slope of the front-gable roof. A secondary entry door on the north façade of the addition is sheltered beneath a shed-roof hood, with simple wood brackets.

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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the rear addition, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 120. Site 4.3.101 (HEH 688): 1015 North Adams Street, View to the Northwest**

### **4.3.102 1009 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 689)**

The resource at 1009 North Adams Street is a 1935 vernacular early twentieth century residential building (Plate 121; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, with a dropped front-gable porch projection, supported by three square posts on the east façade sheltering the main entry. The main entry is flanked by a six-over-six double-hung replacement window, offset north, and a fixed picture window flanked by four-over-four double-hung replacement windows set in a tripartite arrangement, offset south. The main entry is accessible by a concrete stair. Remaining fenestration includes six-over-six double-hung replacement windows. Exterior walls are clad in stucco, with replacement vinyl siding in the gable ends. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. A front-gable roof, metal-frame detached carport is located to the south of the residence.

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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive 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. As a building that has lost historic integrity, the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 121. Plate 121, Site 4.3.102 (HEH 689): 1009 North Adams Street, View to the Northwest**

### **4.3.103 1005 NORTH ADAMS STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 690)**

The resource at 1005 North Adams Street is a 1945 mid-century vernacular residential building (Plate 122; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-and-a-half-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof, with a low-pitched, front-gable addition attached to the west façade. A shed-roof addition and carport, supported by a single metal pole, is attached to the south façade. A shed-roof projection attached to the north façade of the front-gable rear addition shelters a secondary entry door. The main entry on the east façade, offset north, features a replacement metal door, with a large fixed decorative light, sheltered by a metal awning supported by two decorative metal posts; accessible by a wood ramp with a simple wood balustrade that wraps around the southeast corner of the building; and a concrete stair east of the entry. The fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. Fenestration flanking the main entry feature decorative shutters. Exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding, and the building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation. An interior brick chimney is located on the south slope of the front-gable roof.

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 undistinguished example of a mid-century vernacular residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including multiple additions,



the application of replacement siding, and replacement 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Plate 122. Site 4.3.103 (HEH 690): 1005 North Adams Street, View to the Northwest**

#### **4.3.104 519 TENTH STREET (KHC SURVEY# HEH 691)**

The resource at 519 Tenth Street is a 1930 vernacular early twentieth century residential building (Plate 123; Appendix A, Figure A-3). The one-story, residential building features an asphalt-shingled, multi-eave, side-gable roof, with louvered gable end vents and boxed eaves. The residence is clad in replacement vinyl siding. The main entry on the south façade, offset east, features a metal-paneled door, with a decorative fixed light and exterior storm door. Fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung replacement windows, with decorative shutters. The building is set atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

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 undistinguished example of a vernacular early twentieth century residential building that does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, alterations to the building, including the application of replacement siding, entry, 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. Consequently, Gray & Pape recommends this resource as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Plate 123. Site 4.3.104 (HEH 691): 519 Tenth Street, View to the North



## CHAPTER 5 – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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The History/Architecture survey identified one previously recorded resource, which is also listed in the NRHP, within the Visual APE. The NRHP-listed resource, the Henderson L&N Depot (HEH 163; NR 80001549) was listed for its national significance in architecture and transportation from 1900 to 1924. The survey also identified 104 previously unrecorded resources (Table 4-1).

Most History/Architecture resources within the APE are vernacular residential buildings that have been altered with replacement materials, including siding and windows, and have been altered by the attachment of additions. Besides residential buildings, surveyed resources also included 21 non-residential resources, including 12 industrial buildings and complexes, nine commercial buildings, two churches, and one bridge. Due to a lack of historic and architectural significance, as well as compromised historic integrity, all 104 previously unrecorded resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In addition, due to the overall alterations of the buildings and their settings, the resources located in this portion of the project area are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as one or more historic districts.

Besides the one building, the Henderson L&N Depot (HEH 163; NR 80001549), which is currently listed on the NRHP, none of the newly identified resources within the Visual APE are recommended for inclusion in the NRHP. No further History/Architecture work is recommended for this portion of the project area.

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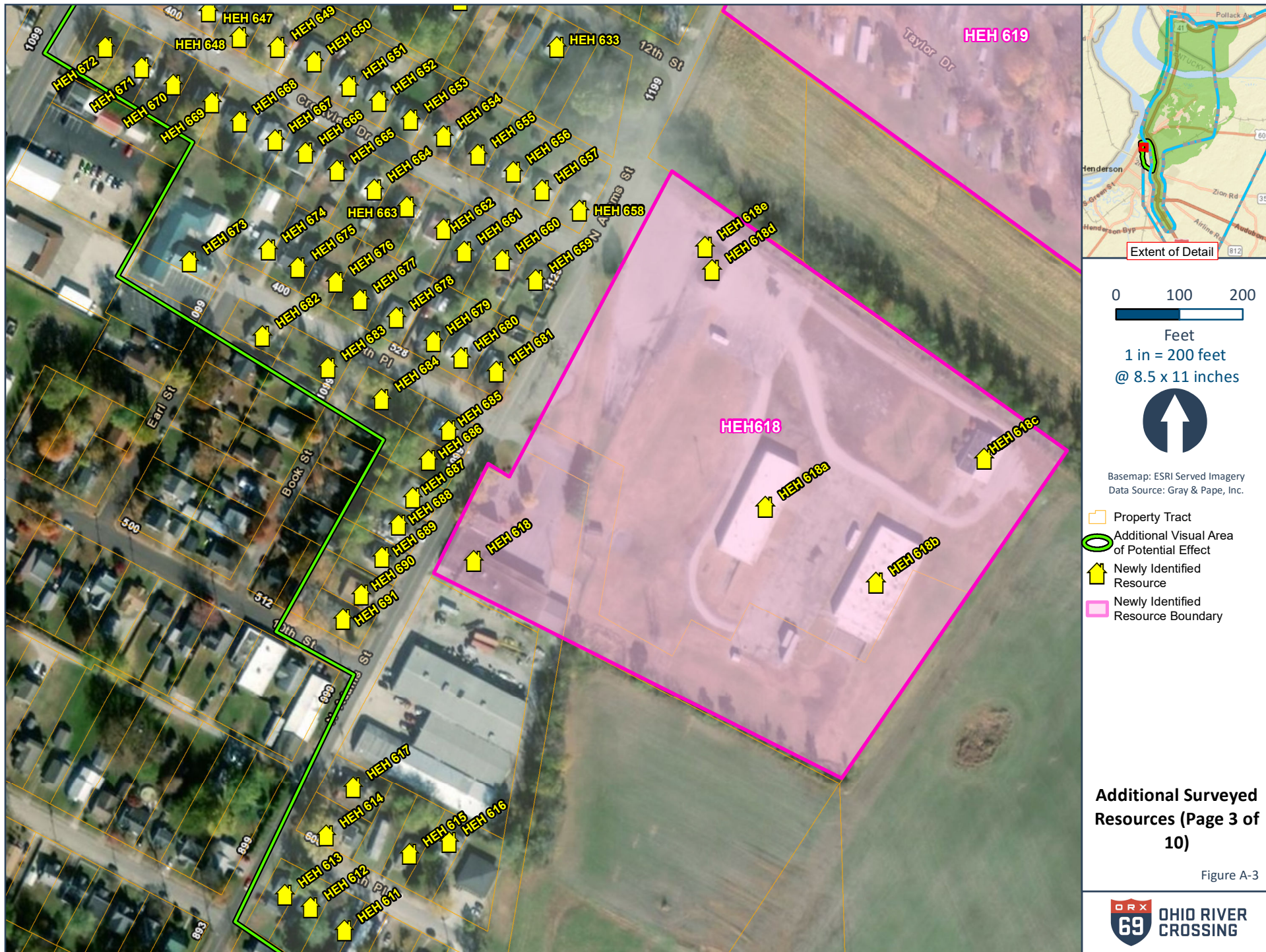
## APPENDIX A - RESULT MAPS







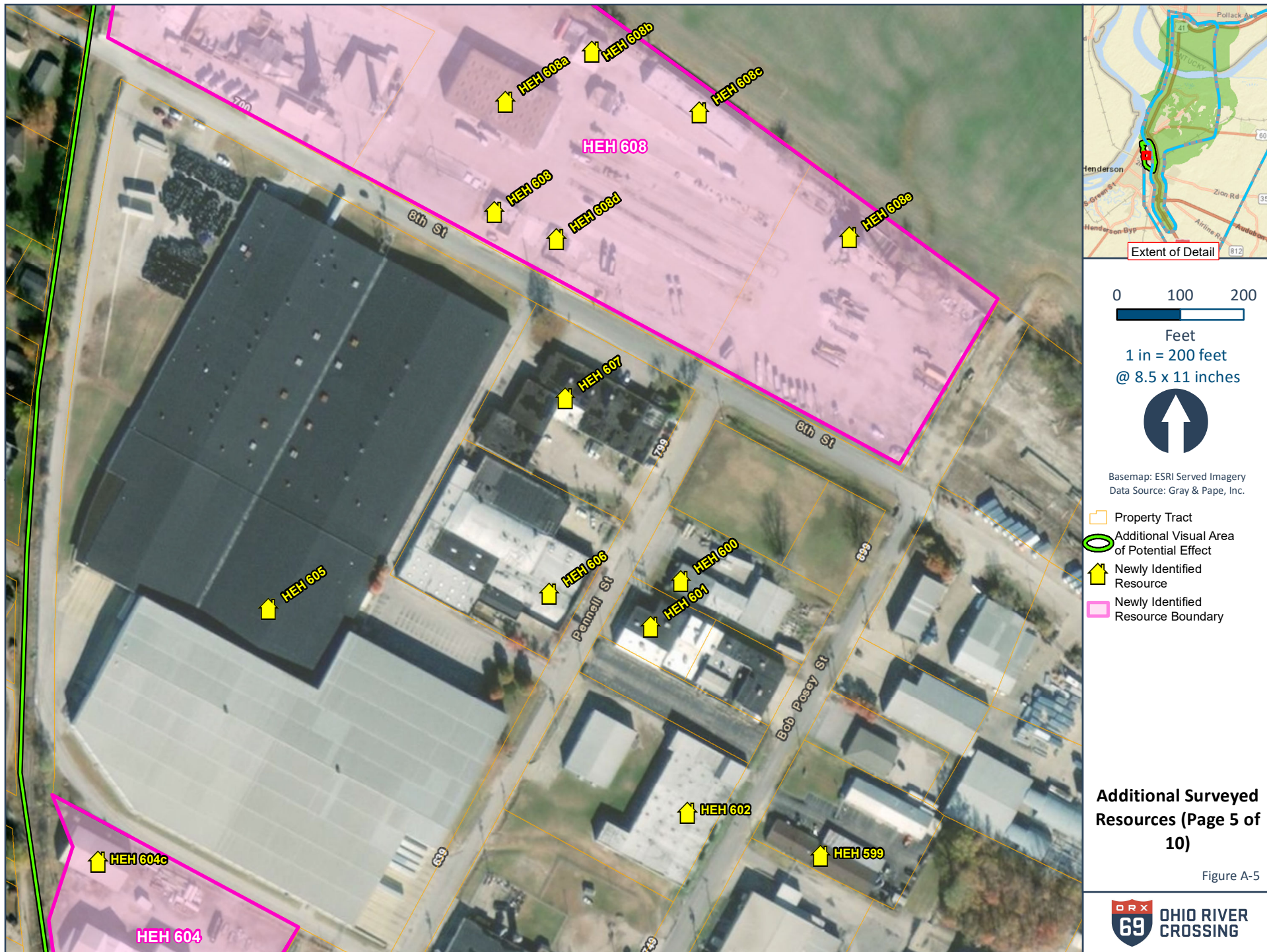




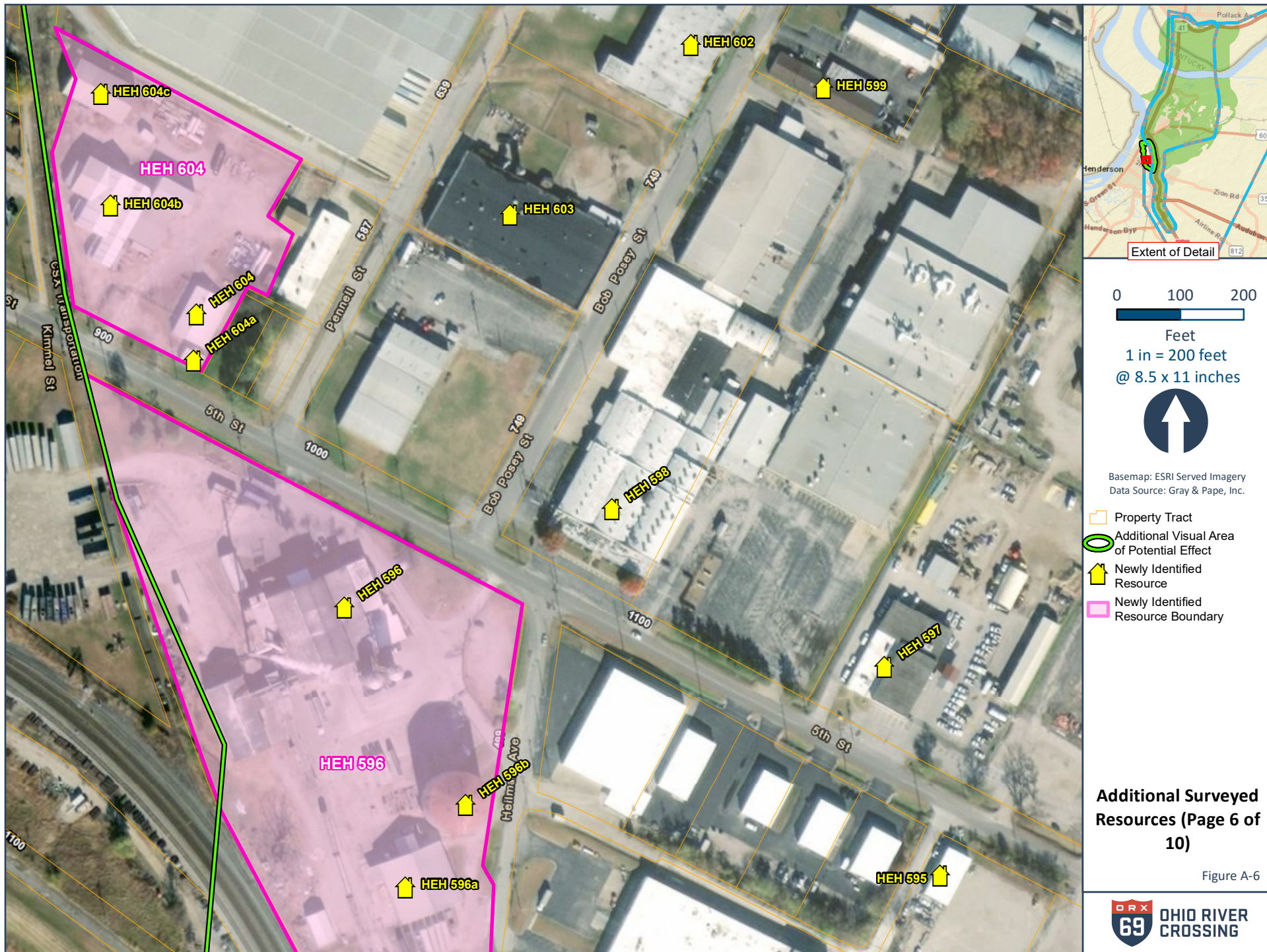




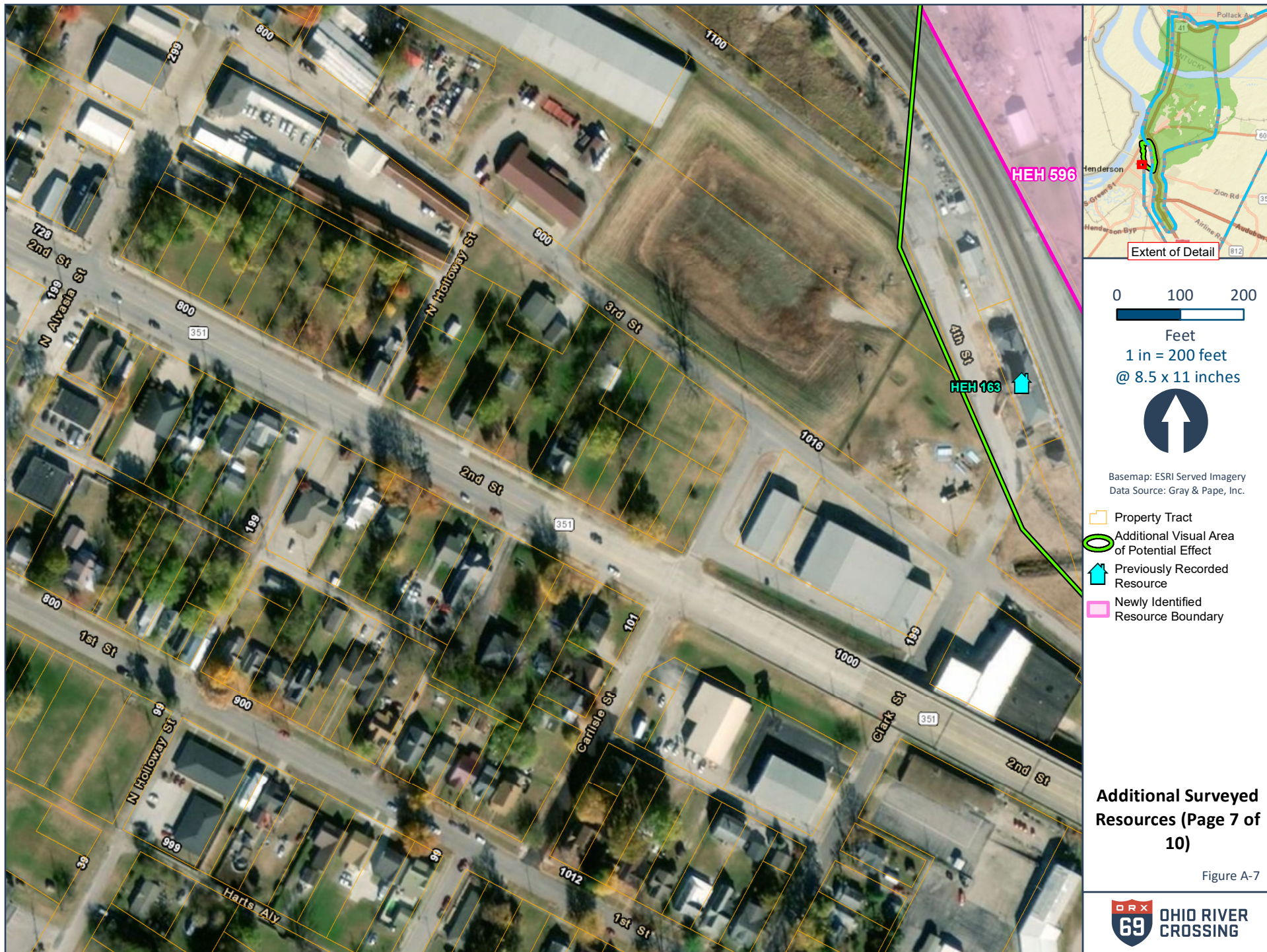




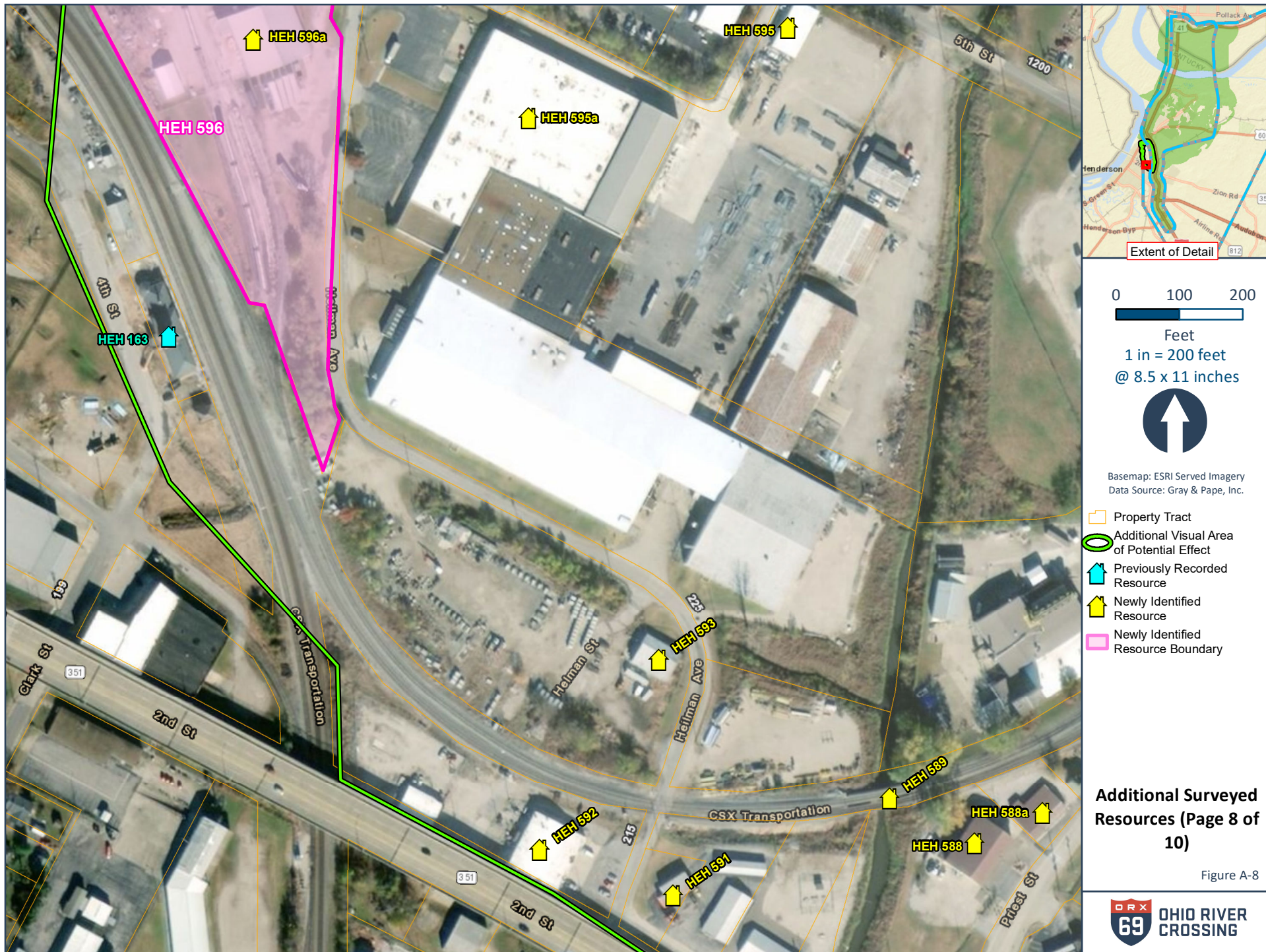




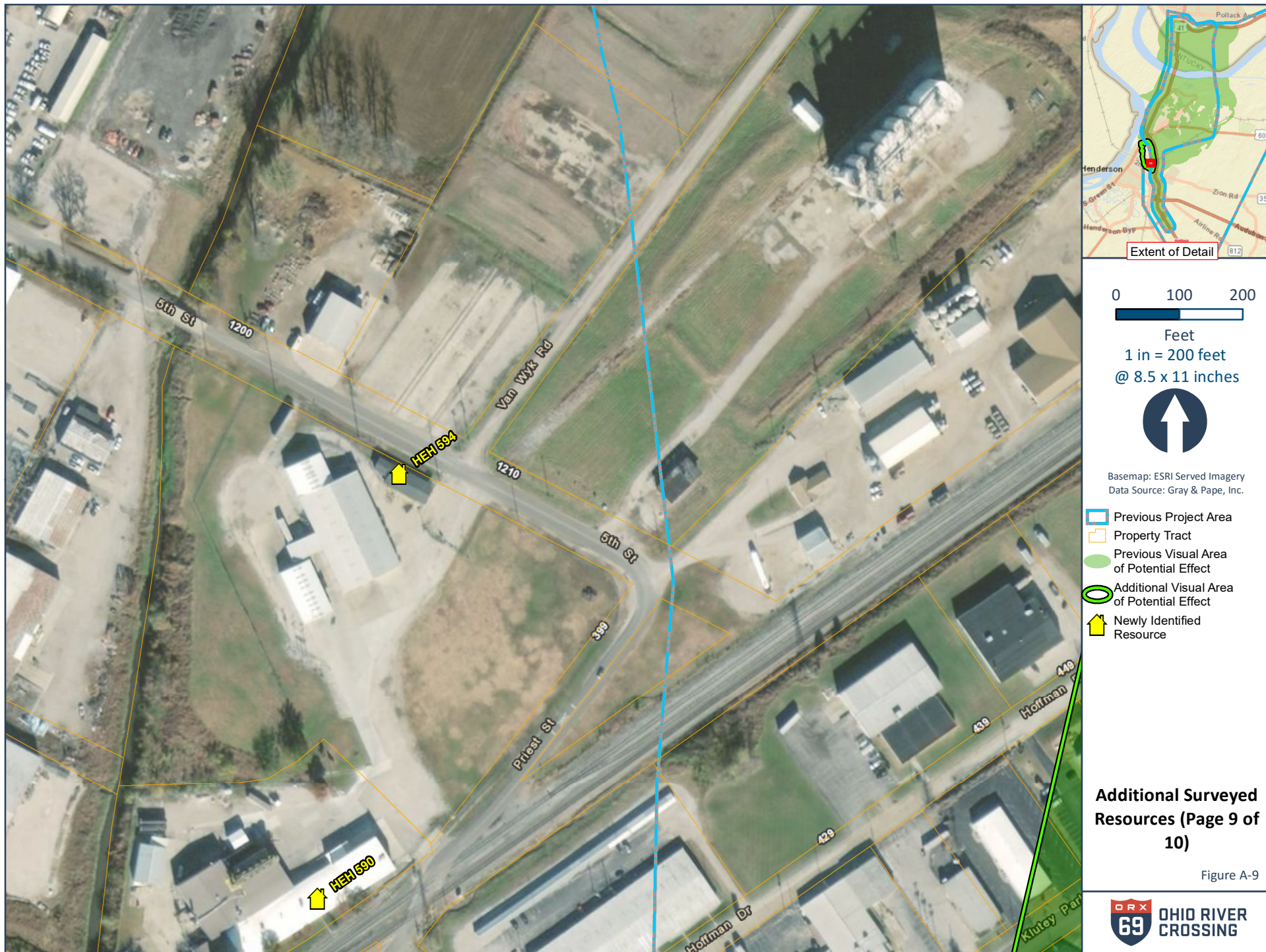
















# APPENDIX B - PREVIOUSLY RECORDED NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES FORM - HENDERSON, LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 26 1980

DATE ENTERED

MAY 14 1980

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Henderson, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot

AND/OR COMMON

Same**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

300 Clark Street

CITY, TOWN

Henderson

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Henderson

CODE

101**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER: vacant**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**NAME Land: c/o Mr. R. A. Irvine, Vice-Pres. for Real Estate, Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, 233 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601STREET & NUMBER Bldg: c/o Mr. K.C. Dufford, Vice-Pres.-Operations, L. & N. Railroad, P.O. Box 32290, Louisville, Kentucky 40232

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.Henderson County Courthouse

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Henderson

STATE

Kentucky 42420**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1979☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDSKentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

## 7 DESCRIPTION

### CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT      ☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ GOOD            ☐ RUINS  
☒ FAIR             ☐ UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED  
☐ ALTERED

### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located in an industrial area on the eastern edge of Henderson, Kentucky (population 22,976), the Henderson L. & N. Depot is a single-story, brick structure measuring approximately 120' x 36' and highlighted by classical details. The most notable features are the projecting square tower and the elaborately detailed entrance. This entrance embodies a stone, round arch opening resting on pairs of squat, red marble columns with foliated stone capitals. A simple stone entablature forms the impost of the massive arch which is set in a "traceried" stone wall. Recessed panels containing a flower accent the intrados. A single-story porch supported by iron posts and brackets shelters the entrance. Stone buttress-like elements at the sides of the entrance form the base of the tower which rises above the vestibule. Brick pilaster strips capped by foliated, stone capitals reinforce the corners of the tower, the sides of which are pierced by slender apertures. A stone band encircles the tower just below the point where stone piers rise to support the slate roof. The linear section of the structure is sheltered by a low-pitched, overhanging roof supported by wooden brackets. All of the original stained glass windows have been removed.

The vestibule gives access to the general waiting room on the north and the smaller waiting room on the south formerly reserved for blacks. At the extreme northern end is the ladies waiting room with its projecting, semi-circular bay. The interior is richly embellished with classical moldings and trim consisting of pilaster strips capped by Corinthian capitals and a complete entablature encircling the waiting room. The cornice displays dentils while the frieze reveals an anthemion motif. Doors are set in round arch openings with egg-and-dart moldings. The light fixture is suspended from a plaster relief medallion with anthemion designs. Much of the mosaic tile floor remains intact.

A small brick storage shed is located just south of the depot. The nomination of approximately two acres is designed to include the brick storage shed located south of the depot and sufficient space to ensure site integrity.



## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1901 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The design of the 1901 L. & N. Depot which has served Henderson, Kentucky for three-quarters of a century distinguishes this structure from the simpler frame railroad stations that are typical of most small towns. While adhering to a basic depot plan, the design of the Henderson structure builds upon the traditional form to create an edifice notable because of the overall effect produced by the combination of high quality building materials and attention to elaborate detail. The depot was obviously planned to serve as a visual landmark for the community as well as a prominent railroad center for this region of the state.

Henderson County, Kentucky, was formed in 1798 out of part of Christian County. It was the thirty-eighth county organized in the state by the Kentucky General Assembly. Named in honor of Colonel Richard Henderson, one of the original pioneer founders of Kentucky, the county initially encompassed all of the territory out of which the present Hopkins County was formed in 1806, Union County in 1811, and Webster County in 1860. Located in the southwestern part of the state, Henderson County is a rich agricultural area especially along the Ohio River which forms its northern boundary for seventy miles and the Green River which waters the county for an additional forty miles. Henderson is one of the largest corn and tobacco producing counties in the state.

The county seat of Henderson was incorporated in 1810 and is located on the Ohio River, 196 miles below Louisville and approximately eleven and one-half miles below Evansville, Indiana, as river traffic flows. It is also approximately 173 miles above Cairo, Illinois, and about 170 miles from Frankfort. Henderson was an important railroad center and served as a major terminal point for the railroads serving its area.

Built in 1901, the depot served as a landmark for a great many departing servicemen who left for duty or returned home via this station. During World War II as many as twenty-eight passenger trains passed through Henderson daily. Among the American presidential candidates who made whistle tour stops there during their campaigns, were Warren G. Harding in 1920, Harry S. Truman and Thomas E. Dewey in 1948, and Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952. The last passenger train came through Henderson in 1971 and on August 30, 1978, the offices were vacated by the switch and signal operators.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

UTM NOT VERIFIED

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"Former Chief Engineer Dies," The L. & N. Employees' Magazine (April, 1934), p.23

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 2 acres.

QUADRANGLE NAME Henderson, Ky.-Ind.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 16 449190 4187660  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B           
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C         

D         

E         

F         

G         

H         

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A rectangular area bounded on the east by the railroad track, the west by Clark Street, and extending 50' from the north and south foundation lines of the depot.

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Calvin P. Jones, Historian; Charlotte Schneider, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

March 1980

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

502/564-3741

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL   

STATE X

LOCAL   

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Donna C. Hopkins

TITLE

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

3-19-80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

5/14/80

ATTEST:

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

5/12/80



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 26 1980
DATE ENTERED	MAY 14 1980

Henderson L & N Depot  
Henderson County, Kentucky

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

2

Although the names of the actual builders of the depot are not known, it has been established that the chief engineer of the railroad at that time approved all plans which were used. Therefore, Richard Montfort (1854-1934), the first chief engineer of the L. & N. Railroad Company was at least partially responsible for its design. Montfort had been born and educated in Ireland and after coming to the United States, he was employed by the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company. In 1880 he entered the service of the L. & N. as bridge engineer, becoming engineer in 1883. In 1887 Montfort was appointed the first chief engineer in the history of the company. In 1905 he sought relief from the duties of chief engineer and was made consulting engineer. He continued in that capacity until 1930.

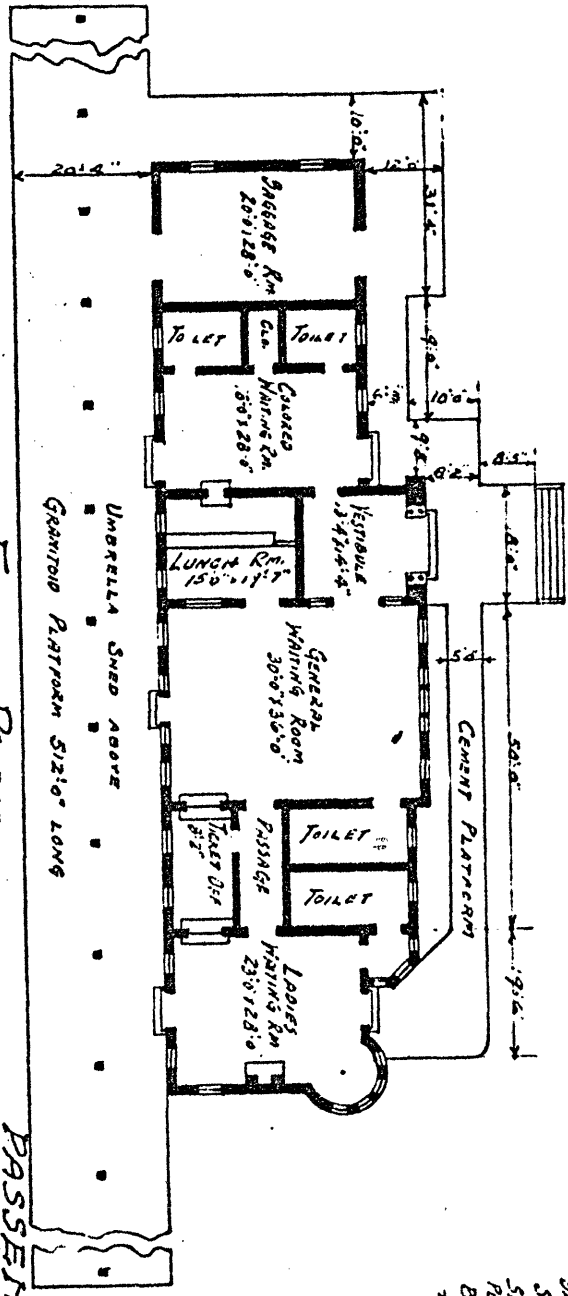
Although passenger service no longer exists at Henderson, and the depot has not been used since 1978, there are still a great many people in this area who recognize the significance of the station. The structure remains an historical and architectural landmark to the railroad industry, as well as a remembrance of passenger service, now a passing phase of the first of the colossal transportation giants in the history of this nation.

Track Side

Volage 120-240 5-7-52

FLOOR PLAN

PASSENGER STATION  
AT HENDERSON, Ky.  
FILE # 598 & 8970 C1450



Built 1901  
 Brick  
 Stone Trim  
 Slate Roof  
 Plastered except baggage room  
 Building used by I.C.R.R., L.N.  
 + St.L., and L.N.





Appendix L-4, page 181

# The Kentucky Heritage Commission

*Henderson, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot*

Name Henderson L. & N. Depot

Location 300 Clark St., Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.

Photographer Jayne C. Henderson

Date Taken February 1930

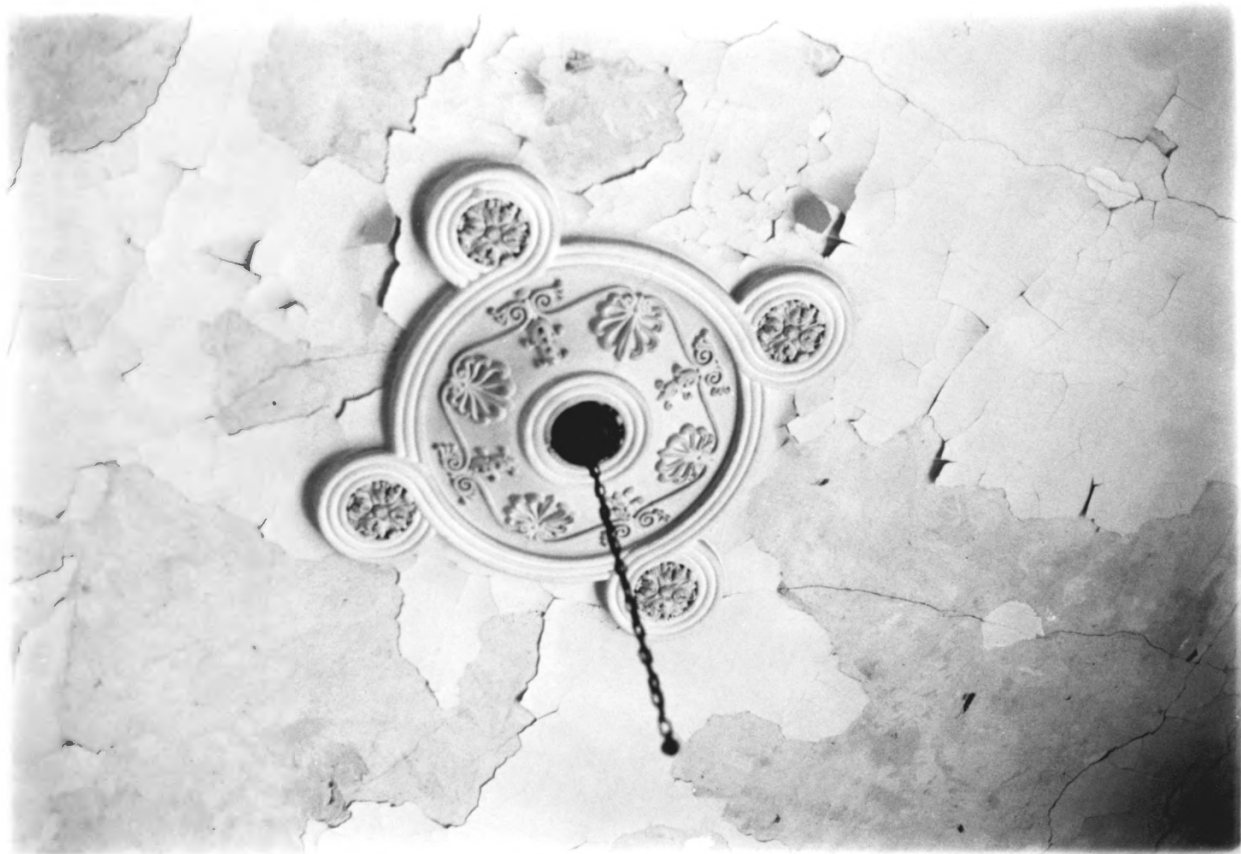
MAY 14 1980

Kentucky Heritage Commission,  
Negative Location Frankfort, Kentucky

View Photo 1. View of depot from south.

MAR 26 1980





# The Kentucky Heritage Commission

*Henderson, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Depot*

Name Henderson L. & N. Depot

Location 300 Clark St., Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.

Photographer Jayne C. Henderson

Date Taken February 1980

MAY 14 1980

Kentucky Heritage Commission,

Negative Location Frankfort, Kentucky

View Photo 2. Detail of plaster relief medallion  
in ceiling of main waiting room.

2/7





# The Kentucky Heritage Commission

*Henderson, Louisville & Nashville Railroad*  
Name Henderson L. & N. Depot *Depot*

Location 300 Clark St., Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.

Photographer Jayne C. Henderson

Date Taken February 1980

MAY 14 1980

Kentucky Heritage Commission,  
Negative Location Frankfort, Kentucky

View Photo 3. Detail of classical moldings in  
main waiting room.

3/7





# The Kentucky Heritage Commission

Name Henderson L. & N. Depot

*Henderson, Louisville Nashville Railroad Depot*

Location 300 Claek St., Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.

Photographer Jayne C. Henderson

Date Taken February 1980

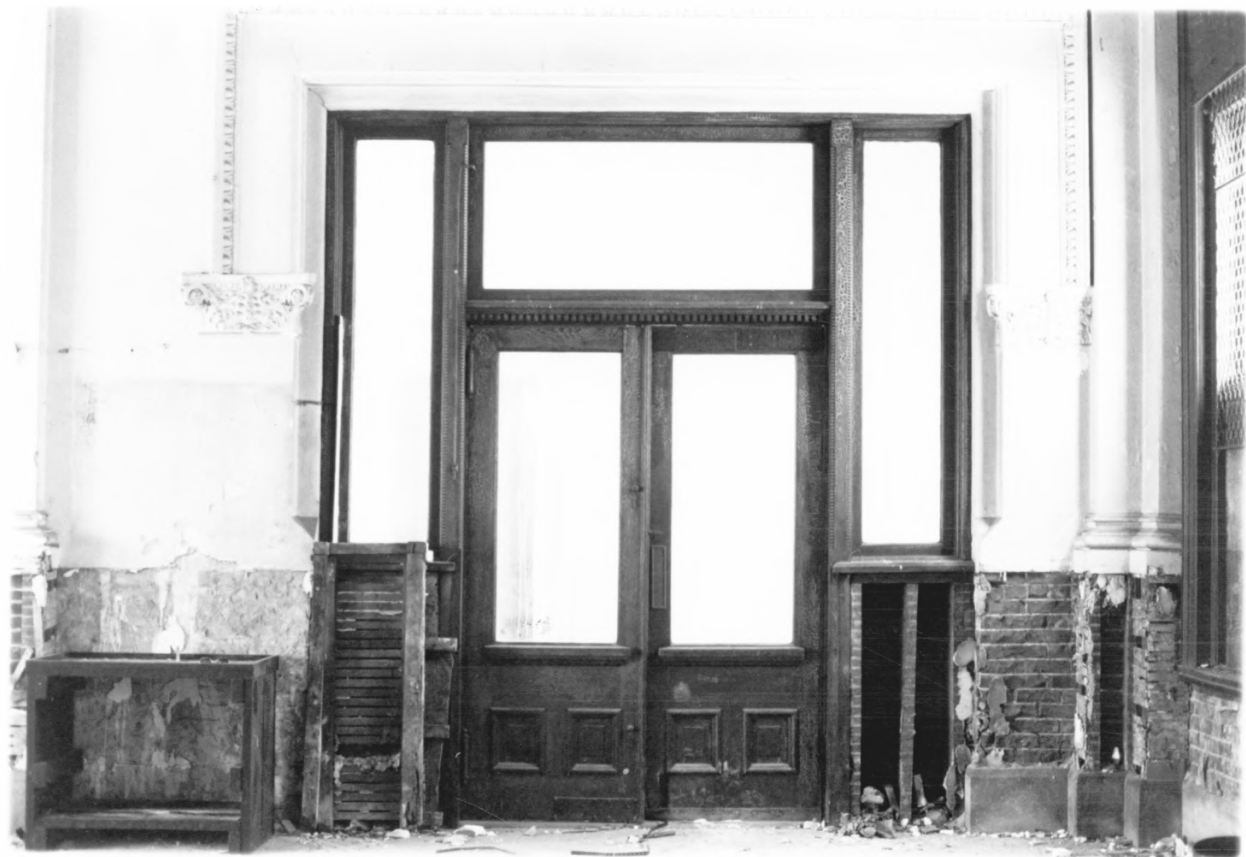
MAY 14 1980

Kentucky Heritage Commission,  
Negative Location Frankfort, Kentucky

View Photo 4. Detail of classical moldings in  
main waiting room.

MAR 26 1980





# The Kentucky Heritage Commission

*Henderson, Louisville + Nashville Railroad*  
Name Henderson L. & N. Depot *Depot*

Location 300 Clark St., Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.

Photographer Jayne C. Henderson

Date Taken February 1980

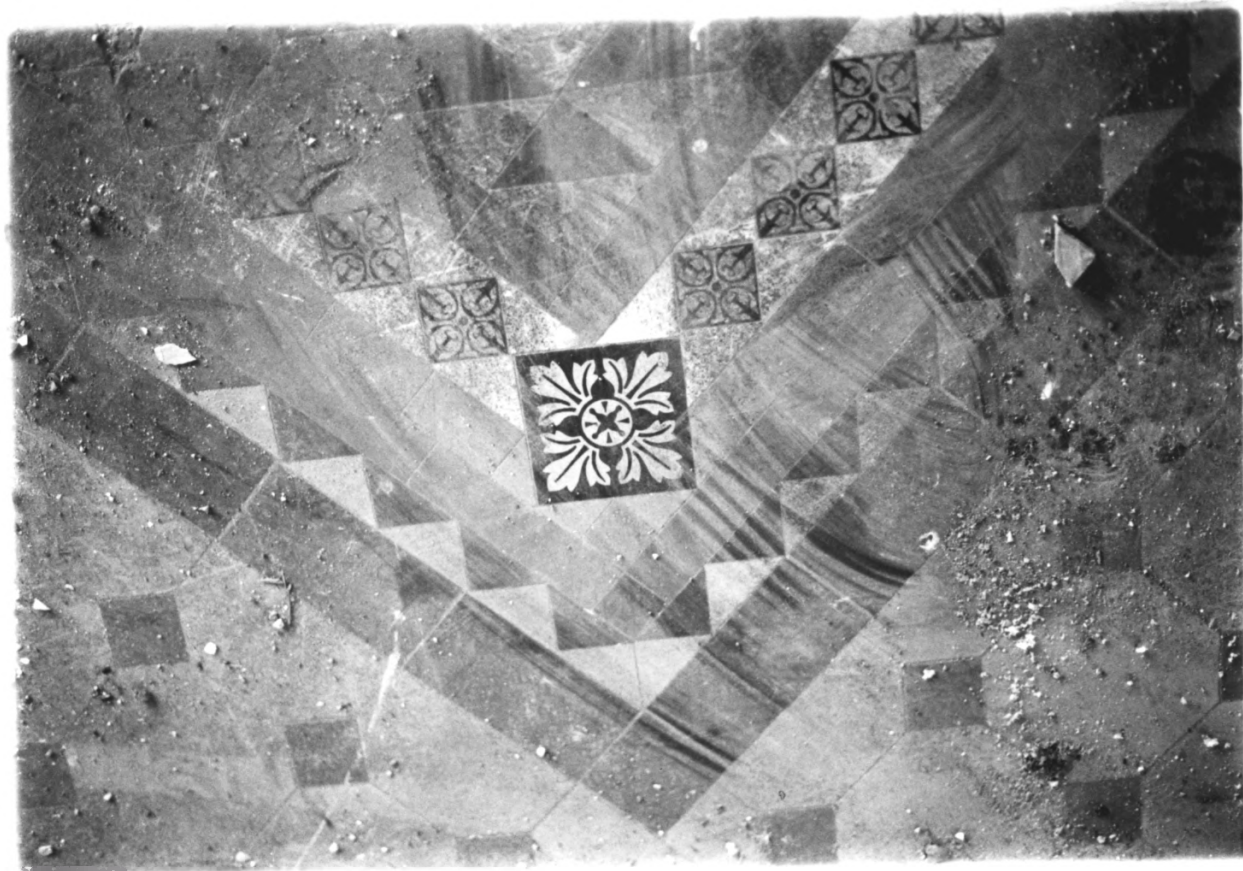
MAY 14 1980

Negative Location Kentucky Heritage Commission,  
Frankfort, Kentucky

View Photo 5. Entrance leading from main waiting  
room to vestibule.

MAR 26 1980





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# The Kentucky Heritage Commission

*Henderson, Louisville & Nashville Railroad*  
Name Henderson L. & N. Depot *Depot*

Location 300 Clark St., Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.

Photographer Jayne C. Henderson

Date Taken February 1980 *MAY 14 1980*

Negative Location Kentucky Heritage Commission,  
Frankfort, Kentucky

View Photo 6. Detail of mosaic tile floor in  
main waiting room.

*6/7*  
**MAR 26 1980**





# The Kentucky Heritage Commission

*Henderson, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Depot*  
Name Henderson L. & N. Depot

Location 300 Clark St., Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.

Photographer Jayne C. Henderson

Date Taken February 1930

MAY 14 1980

Kentucky Heritage Commission,  
Negative Location Frankfort, Kentucky

View Photo 7. Brick storage shed approximately  
30' south of depot.

MAR 26 1980