NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 10024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

OCT 1 0 2007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number Oread Historic District

2. Location

street & number roughly between W. 9th & 12th Streets, and the alleys behind Louisiana & Kentucky Streets [N/A] not for publication

city or town Lawrence [N/A] vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Douglas code 045 zip code 66044

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO — State Historic Preservation Officer — 8/24/07

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ other, explain
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.

Oread Neighborhood Historic Distri
Name of Property

Douglas Coui , Kansas
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

[X] private
[ ] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

[ ] building(s)
[X] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
~~100~~ 96	~~67~~ 66	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
~~102~~ 98	~~67~~ 66	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County Kansas

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

6

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
EDUCATION: education-related
RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
OTHER: National Folk

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone, concrete, brick
walls Wood, brick, stone, asbestos, synthetics
roof other
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Oread Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

[X] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[X] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Community planning & development
Architecture

Periods of Significance
1863-1946

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person(s)
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Haskell, J.G.; Griffith, William A.; Fuller, Ferdinand; unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#_____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal Agency
☒ Local Government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:
City of Lawrence Planning Department
Kansas Historical Society

Oread Neighborhood Historic Distri
Name of Property

Douglas Coun Kansas
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 34

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone15 / 306140 E / 4315280 N
B. Zone15 / 306130 E / 4315140 N
C. Zone15 / 306090 E / 4314940 N
D. Zone15 / 305930 E / 4314730 N

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deon Wolfenbarger, consultant; additional research: Elizabeth Olson, Laura Wagner
organization Three Gables Preservation date 10/10/2006
street & number 320 Pine Glade Road telephone 303-258-3136
city or town Nederland state CO zip code 80466

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this Item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name see continuation sheets
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 2050

SUMMARY

The Oread Historic District is located within the city limits of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. The district is roughly bounded by 9th Street on the north, the alley east of Kentucky, 12th Street on the south, and by Indiana Street on the west (see accompanying map labeled "Oread Historic District" for exact boundaries) The rectangular grid-system of streets in this neighborhood runs to the four compass points, with the streets named after states running north/south, and the numbered streets running east west. Traffic on Kentucky is one way to the north, and Tennessee is one way to the south. The land slopes upward to the east, and deciduous shade trees line the streets.

There are 124 primary buildings within the boundaries of the historic district: 85 are contributing, and 39 are non-contributing. The majority of non-contributing buildings were constructed during the district's period of significance, but have non-original siding. Removal of the siding may alter these building's contributing status. There are additionally 43 outbuildings: 15 are contributing and 28 are non-contributing. These outbuildings are generally small, located on the alleys, and not visible from the public streets. There are also two contributing structures: Louisiana and Ohio – historic brick streets. Including all resources, there is a total of 169 resources within the proposed district: 100 contributing buildings, two (2) contributing structures, and 67 non-contributing buildings. There are a variety of housing styles, types, and sizes located within the district including representatives of the Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles. Additionally, there are residences distinguished more by their form than by any architectural style, such as the Foursquare and simple National Folk forms like the gable-front-&-wing. With the variety of housing styles and types constructed over a wide span of years, the district represents many changes in American architectural tastes. The district as a whole retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and to a lesser extent, materials.

The outside edges of the district are defined either by vacant lots and parking lots, most of which were formed by the demolition of historic commercial buildings; non-historic buildings; or historic buildings which have been irreversibly altered. Primary building materials are brick and stone. The vast majority of buildings in the district are examples of the *"Residences"* property type as outlined in Section F of the multiple property documentation form "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas" (hereafter referred to as "MPDF"). All subtypes are represented, but the majority are from the *Late Victorian, National Folk,* or *"Comfortable" Houses* subytpes. Within the boundaries of this district are six historic properties already listed in

the National Register. The 1000 block of Tennessee (west side) and Ohio (east side) was designated as a local historic district and 1101 Ohio as a local landmark.

ELABORATION

The Oread Neighborhood Commercial Historic District is located between the historic downtown commercial area of Lawrence and the University of Kansas campus. It is south of 9th Street, a major east/west artery in central Lawrence. 10th and 11th Streets lead directly into this commercial district to the east, while 12th Street dead-ends into South Park on the east. Most of the lots are oriented east/west, and are thus addressed and face onto the north/south streets. The buildings which face west have an even numbered street address, while those that face east have odd numbers. A few properties which were subdivided out of larger corner lots face onto the numbered streets. There are paved alleys running parallel to the north/south streets behind all of the properties, with the exception of the 1100 block of Ohio and Louisiana.

The buildings have virtually identical setbacks. This pattern is broken occasionally by corner buildings, or sometimes on the streets with steeper lots due to the topography. The sidewalks in the neighborhood are either concrete or historic brick; the latter would be considered contributing to the historic character of the district. There are also historic granite and concrete curbs in several areas, as well as several historic hitching posts, particularly along Tennessee. Although too small in size to be included in the resource count, these features do add to the historic character of the district. In addition, Louisiana and Ohio Streets retain their historic brick paving and would be considered contributing structures. Finally, the grassed medians between the sidewalks and the streets, which contain several large deciduous trees, also contribute to the historic streetscape.

As previously noted, the vast majority of buildings in the district are the *Residences* property types as outlined in Section F of the MPDF. Architectural design features which are applied to these residential buildings forms range from Italianate, Queen Anne, gable-front, Craftsman/Prairie, Shingle Style, and Colonial Revival. National folk forms are primarily represented by "gable-front" and "gable-front & wing" houses.

The boundaries of the proposed district include the greatest concentration of contributing historic resources *and* those which have a majority of owner consent for designation. Within the boundaries are some non-contributing buildings which date from the period of significance for the district. Future rehabilitation of these buildings may change their contributing status upon

removal of incompatible changes. In general, just outside of the district's boundaries to the east are parking lots and churches; to the north are commercial buildings on W. 9th Street; to the east are large apartments, residential halls, and the University of Kansas campus; and to the south are large apartment buildings or historic buildings that have lost integrity.

The residential architectural styles in the proposed district range from those found in the late Victorian era through those of the early twentieth century. Even though constructed over a period spanning several decades, the contributing buildings within the proposed district share similar building features, forms, and massing, as well as a shared history.

A list of the contributing and non-contributing buildings with architectural description follows (for a list of addresses and contributing status only, see Appendix A). Contributing buildings meet the property type description and registration requirements as defined in Section F of the MPDF for a variety of property types. These registration requirements note that often the most crucial feature for residential property types is integrity of floor plan, as viewed from the public street. The original plan and mass of the front porch should also be retained. However, it is common for residences to have undergone alterations over the years, particularly those that have changed from single-family to multi-family residential.[1] The registration requirements define allowable alterations as: change in porch details, if the porch still displays patterns which are complimentary in size and detailing to the building; rear additions; new exterior wall materials which match in size, scale and appearance;[2] enclosure of porches if the indication of former open areas are visible. Most importantly, the building should retain enough of its historic appearance to retain its association with the period of significance.

Information specific to each building is found in the following list, including: present address, historic name (if known), construction and significant alteration dates in parentheses, and the property's contributing/non-contributing status. The construction date was derived from either earlier research, such as National Register or local nominations, or from a review of Sanborn Maps, assessor's records, and city directories. A brief description of each building follows,

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[1]Deon Wolfenbarger, "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas," National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation form, Section F.

[2]Note: the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review currently does not allow buildings which have replacement siding to be considered "contributing" to a historic district.

which includes the style, form, or property type as defined in Section F of the MPDF listed in *italics*. There may be a few singular buildings which do not fit within existing property type categories. For non-contributing buildings, it is possible that the removal of later alterations would change the status of a building to "contributing;" these buildings are so noted in the text, although most buildings have undergone minor, undocumented alterations which do not affect integrity levels. The last line indicates the contributing status of any outbuildings, such as garages. Sheds are generally not included within the resource count, but are noted here when visible from a public street or alley.[3]

KENTUCKY STREET

916-920 Kentucky, Bullene House. (ca. 1898) ***Contributing***

This 2-story example of a *Late Victorian*: *Queen Anne* residence has a steeply pitched side gable roof on the original rectangular plan portion, and a 1-story side gable roof addition on the south, forming a L-plan. There is a three story polygonal tower on the southwest corner of the facade with a six-sided pyramidal roof and finial above. The ca. 1915 porch is two stories (one on each floor), and is set to the north of the tower on the front elevation. It has a flat roof, with wide overhanging eaves and simple flat architraves on both levels. The first story supports are wide tapering, fluted wood columns set on brick piers, while those on the second story are narrower round tapering wood columns set on square wood posts. Both sets of columns have simple Doric capitals. There are engaged tapering wood columns on the facade, and the porch balustrades are simple square wood rails. The windows vary in size and configuration; those on the tower are double-hung wood, with multiple square panes above and a single sash below. The facade has paired wood windows on the second story, and a grouping of three on the first which are fixed awning. All window and door surrounds on the original building have simple flat wood entablatures. The entry door on both porches are on the north end of the facade. The 1-story addition on the south has a low-pitched gable roof, with centered entry door flanked by a 1/1 window on the north and a large fixed sash window with a narrow 1/1 window on either side. There is a pedimented portico over the addition entry, and a small deck porch with simple square wood balusters. There are two concrete sidewalks, leading to the entry doors on the original portion and the addition. The level lot has a very low stone retaining wall on the sidewalk edge

[3]As per N.R. Bulletin 16A "Rule for counting resources," only buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are *substantial in size and scale* were counted. Minor resources, *such as small sheds*, were not counted unless they strongly contributed to the property's historic significance.

with a contrasting dressed stone coping. The front porch was altered ca. 1915, and additions to the rear were made ca. 1908. The 1-story side addition is post-1949.

922 Kentucky, Smith-Rudolph House. (ca. 1869-1871; additions ca. 1893, 1897, 1905, 1927) ***Contributing***
This 2-story brick house has *Italianate* architectural features applied to the basic *gable-front* vernacular house form. It has a moderately pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves and a simple wood frieze board and paired brackets beneath. The tall, narrow 6/6 double-hung windows on both stories of the front elevation have segmentally arched lintels with simple stone U-shaped crowns featuring a centered keystone. There are simple stone lugsills beneath. The keystone in the entry door arch is carved. The front entry, which is set in the north bay, has sidelights (closed down) and a transom; the door is not original. Two tie bar ends on the front, between the first and second story, have flat metal plates and crossed bars. Side elevation windows vary in size and configuration, but all are double hung; some have flat stone lintels (on the oldest portion), and others have segmental arches with radiating brick voussoirs. There is a two story, three sided bay (ca. 1893) on the south elevation. It has a gable roof with bargeboard, and is sided with square wood shingles on beneath the first story windows, and with fishscale and diamond wood shingles on the upper portion. Additions to the rear likely date from ca. 1893, ca. 1905, and ca. 1927. The house sits on a level lot with a trimmed shrub hedge lining the sidewalk.

924 Kentucky, House. (ca. 1908) ***Contributing***
This 1-story *Bungalow* house shows the transition from the residential styles of the Late Victorian era to the revival styles of the early twentieth century. It has a moderately pitched gable front roof, with lower gable-front bay on the north end of the front elevation, and an even lower gable-front porch set within the ell. The wide, overhanging eaves have simple end returns. The house is clad with square wood shingles, with fishscale and diamond shingles in the gable ends. The wood front door has 9 glass sashes on the upper half; there is a metal non-historic storm door. The windows on the extending front bay are grouped in threes, each having two multi-paned paired casement sashes. The attic has a simple casement window with three sashes. The windows have simple wood surrounds with a flat entablature. The porch supports are decorative concrete blocks. The house sits back from the street on a level lot, and is very close to the brick building on the north. A concrete sidewalk leads to the concrete deck beneath the porch roof.

925 Kentucky, House. (ca. 1873; significant alterations ca. 1903, post 1949) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Twentieth Century Revival Movement* house was likely constructed earlier, but alterations put the building's association with the 20th century. It has a cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves, with a hip roof instead of a gable on the north elevation. There is a full width, two story porch on the front (constructed after 1949), with a flat roof having overhanging eaves. The full height, square paneled wood columns support a wide architrave. The balusters are comprised of diagonal wood rails. The house and porch have a stone foundation, and there are concrete steps leading to the centered front entry. The large entry door has sidelights and a transom. Windows are paired 1/1, and share a wide wood surround with flat entablature. There are elongated diamond-shaped panes on the windows on the north elevation. The house is clad in horizontal lap wood siding, and there are fishscale shingles in the upper gable ends. A 1-story ***non-contributing*** garage is at the rear of the lot. It is actually comprised of two 2-car garages that share a common side gable roof; there is a breezeway between the two garages. It has a concrete foundation, shiplap siding, and paired swinging wood doors. The garage was constructed after 1949.

929 & 933 Kentucky, Apartments. (1953) ***Non-contributing*** **[2]**
This apartment complex is comprised of two separate, identical buildings. Each has a front gable roof with wide, overhanging enclosed eaves. The eaves extend to form a full width porch on one side of each building; these porches overhang the raised foundations and have metal balustrades. They are clad in wide, horizontal lapped siding, with vertical particle board in the gable ends. The buildings are non-contributing due to their age.

930 Kentucky, Schoop-March House. (ca. 1872; altered ca. 1893, 1901, 1923, & post 1949) ***Non-contributing***
A 2-story *gable-front & wing* house that has had a number of alterations over the years. The alteration which affects its eligibility status is the addition of asbestos shingles; removal of this siding may change this building's contributing status. The other significant alteration is the removal of a full width front porch, and replacement with a Craftsman-era porch ca. 1932. This porch is now partially enclosed. The porch is set within the ell and also partially extends to the north. It has a shed roof, with gabled portico over the porch entrance. Porch supports are square tapering wood set on brick piers. The main entry door has Craftsman-era sidelights; there is another entry door to the enclosed porch area on the south. The windows are paired or single 1/1 double-hung, and are set in simple wood surrounds with flat entablatures. There are at least three

additions to the rear, likely porches that have been enclosed over the years. They all have shed roofs. There is a concrete drive on the south side of the property, leading to parking in the rear.

936 Kentucky, Wheeler-Stuart House; Colonial Tea Room. (ca. 1903; additions ca. 1925, ca. 1927-1949) ***Contributing***
A 2-story *Colonial Revival* style residence, which was converted to a tea room and boarding house in the early 20th century. The original portion of the house is brick, and has a rectangular plan with a very wide, overhanging side gable roof with pedimented boxed gable ends. There are flat brackets beneath the soffits and a slight bed molding. There is a full width 1-story porch on the brick portion, also with a wide overhanging eave and flat brackets. The porch columns are fluted, tapering, round wood with simple Doric capitals, supporting a plain architrave. The porch extends to form a verandah in front of a portion of the south addition. The balustrade is comprised of narrowly spaced square wood balusters. The south addition is stucco with wood timber dividers; one section is 2-story, while the southernmost portion is 1-story. These additions have truncated (flat-topped) hip roofs. Windows are either 8/1 or 6/1 double-hung, and are grouped together on the south additions. The centered entry door has upper glass sashes and sidelights. There are three gable roof dormers on the front, with side walls covered within shingles. They each have an 8/1 double-hung window. Two similar dormers are on the rear. There are three brick chimneys, with tall corbelled stacks and stone caps. All were originally exterior chimneys that pierced the overhanging eaves, but the south chimney is now interior due to the additions. There is also a 2-story rear addition, with lapped horizontal siding and a truncated hip roof, and an addition 1-story flat roof addition extending east on the rear. A 1-story, two car ***non-contributing*** garage (post-1949) is at the rear. It has a gable-front roof, single paneled overhead metal garage door, concrete block walls, and shiplap wood siding in the gable end.

937 Kentucky, McKim House. (ca. 1886) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has a steeply pitched hip roof over the main portion, a gable-front wing, a hipped roof 2-story bay on the south, and a gable roof rear addition. The overhanging open eaves have shallow carved brackets. The house is clad in narrow horizontal lapped siding with corner boards. There is a 1-story full width hipped roof porch, with round tapering Corinthian columns set on square paneled wood piers. The columns support an architrave with a dentil band, and paired brackets above each column. The balusters are square wood, and the railing is molded. The windows are 1/1 double-hung, and have bracket angled hoods. The second story windows on the facade have non-historic, narrow shutters. A large fixed sash

window is south of the off-center front entry door, and features a leaded glass transom. A smaller fixed sash window is north of the entry door, which has a screen door with scrollwork. There is a 2-story bay on the south, with wood shingle siding and engaged paneled pilasters at the corners. A side entry on the south has a truncated portico supported by scrolled brackets. Another much shallower 2-story bay with hip roof is on the north. The attic level of the front-facing gable also has wood shingles, with alternating rows of fishscale and diamond-cut. This is demarcated by a boxed cornice with brackets. A ***non-contributing*** garage is at the alley. It has a side gable roof, vertical particle board siding, and two paneled garage doors with storage space in between.

941 Kentucky, W. F. March House. (ca. 1898; altered ca. 1915 & post-1949) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has a very steeply pitched pyramidal roof with lower gable-front bay and side gable bays. The front porch was altered after the period of significance; however, other key character-defining features of the style remain evident. Historic photos reveal that the front porch was formerly 1-story, full width, hipped roof, with a front-gable portico and round tapering columns set on brick piers; now the front porch extends across the north bay, and is flat roofed with a verandah featuring square rail balustrade above. The square porch columns sit on a solid limestone balustrade on the first floor, which extends down as the foundation. Above the first story porch is a three-side oriel bay. The gable front roof extends over the angled sides, which has scrolled spandrels beneath and a half-timbered bargeboard in the peak. The front and side gables are clad in wood shingles of alternating designs; the remainder of the house has horizontal lapped siding with corner boards. The gable ends are pedimented, with a small dentil band beneath the front bay, and a hipped roof extension across the sides. Windows are paired and single double-hung, and have a single flat entablature above. There is a single entry door with multiple glass sashes in the first story, and paired French doors leading to the 2nd story verandah. There are ***2 non-contributing*** garages at the alley. They are identical, and feature gable-front roofs, narrow horizontal lapped siding with corner boards, exposed brackets on the overhanging eaves, and two paneled wood garage doors.

944 Kentucky, Apartments. (1962) ***Non-contributing***
A 1-story L-shaped building with a truncated (flat topped) hip roof; this roof overhangs on the south and west sides, and forms a porch over the centered entry on the south. Windows vary in size and configuration, from multi-paned fixed sash, to single sash, to clerestory beneath the eaves. There are double entry doors on the south, and an entry door on the west as well. The

siding is vertical particle board with brick corners. Paved parking is at the rear. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

945 Kentucky, A. K. Allen House. (ca. 1864; altered post-1949) ***Contributing***
Designed by architect Ferdinand Fuller and constructed by Watts & Kilworth, this 2 -story brick *gable-front* building has a moderately-pitched roof with overhanging eaves and a simple molded frieze board beneath. Windows are 6/6 double-hung, with simple stone lintels and sills; there are shutters on the facade. The entry door is on the north bay, and is paneled wood with narrow, multi-paned sidelights and transoms. The one-bay, 1-story front porch (post 1949) has a gable-front roof with vertical boards. Tapering square columns support a plain architrave. According to Sanborn maps, the original porch was full width; this alteration does not detract from the other character-defining features of the building. A 1-story addition to the rear extends slightly to the north, and has a shed roof, wood clapboard siding, and a stone foundation. Windows here vary in size, but are primarily double-hung. Although the addition pre-dates 1887, it was likely re-sided post 1949.

1001 Kentucky, First United Presbyterian Church. (1871) ***Contributing***
Designed by architect J.G. Haskell, this *Gothic Revival* church is constructed of random-range, quarry-faced ashlar stone. The 1-story building has a steeply pitched gable-front roof, with dual entries on either end of the facade. These entry bays project forward slightly, and also have steeply pitched roofs. They are marked with buttresses on the sides with an angled stone of contrasting color. Beneath the eaves of all gable ends are squat wood brackets. All windows, except for those between the two entry doors, are tall, narrow and have Gothic pointed arches. The lintels for the windows and doors are contrasting stone voussoirs. The three windows between the two entry doors have flat stone lintels, while those above are arranged in a Palladian manner (taller central window). All windows have quarry-faced stone sills. All windows are presently covered in wood lattice to protect the glass. The doors are tall wood paneled; the panels are decorated with diagonal crosses. The transoms above each door have elaborate scroll work. Concrete steps lead to a small stoop in front of each door; there are non-historic metal rails. There is a small, shed roof porch on the rear which is partially enclosed with lattice. Yew shrubs line the foundation on the north, and an evergreen tree is at the northeast corner of the building.

1005 Kentucky, Hodgson House. (ca. 1898) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has non-original Hardiplank siding and possible porch support replacements. The building is non-contributing due to its siding; rehabilitation may alter this building's contributing status. It features the typical multiple rooflines of the late Victorian era, with a steeply pitched pyramidal roof over the main portion, and two cross gable windows. The house has horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and alternating patterns of wood shingles in the gable ends. Windows are paired and single, and very in size; the majority are 1/1 double-hung. All have wood surrounds with simple entablatures. The front wood entry door has an etched glass upper sash and lower panels. The full width porch has a hipped roof with gable-front portico. The porch supports are square tapering wood. The porch is presently not painted. All overhanging eaves (porch and house) have brackets. There is a rear porch with gable roof, presently uncompleted.

1009-1011 Kentucky, Apartments. (1967) ***Non-contributing***
This one story multi-family residential building has a hipped roof, with lower front extension also with hipped roof. The roof has very wide, overhanging enclosed eaves. The middle section of the building sits on a raised foundation. The lower portion of the cladding is board & batten, while the upper portion (from the window sills and above) is wide horizontal siding. Entry doors are on the south side of the building. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

1015 Kentucky, House. (ca. 1895; addition ca. 1920) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story *gable-front & wing* house has non-original asbestos shingle siding. The building is non-contributing due to the siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status. The house has a steeply pitched side gable roof with lower gable-front wing. There is a hip roof over a 2-story bay on the south, a 1-story bay behind that, and a 1-story rear addition. All eaves are enclosed and are widely overhanging. The gable ends have returns. The porch is set within the ell and has a flat roof forming a verandah above with wood rail balustrade. The porch supports are square tapering wood set on square brick piers. The first story porch has a solid paneled wood balustrade. The non-original siding is asbestos shingle. Windows are 1/1, and are either single, paired, or triple with simple wood entablatures. The house has a brick foundation and a centered interior ridge chimney.

1017 Kentucky, Brett House. (ca. 1885) ***Non-contributing.***
This 2-story *gable-front* house has non-original siding. The building is non-contributing due to the siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status. Except for porch detailing, it is nearly

identical to 1019 Kentucky to the south. The house has a moderately pitched gable roof with enclosed eaves. The windows are tall, narrow, 1/1 double-hung, with non-original shutters on the upper story of the front elevation; windows surrounds are no longer evident due to the non-original siding. The 1-story full width front porch has a gable-front roof and slightly tapering square wood columns. The porch balusters are flat wood. The off-center door has multiple glass sashes in the upper half. It is clad in narrow horizontal lapped vinyl siding with corner boards. There is a 1-story shed roof addition on the rear with a south elevation entry door. This addition is evident on the 1889 Sanborn.

1019 Kentucky, John Barber House. (ca. 1885) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story *gable-front* house has non-original siding. The building is non-contributing due to the siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status. Except for porch detailing, it is nearly identical to 1017 Kentucky to the north. The house has a moderately pitched gable roof with open eaves. The windows are tall, narrow, 4/4 double-hung. The simple window surrounds may not be original due to the non-historic siding. The 1-story full width front porch has a gable-front roof and tapering square wood column set on square stucco piers. The porch balusters are flat wood. The off-center door has multiple glass sashes in the upper half and a transom above. It is clad in moderately wide horizontal lapped siding with corner boards. There is a 1-story gable roof addition on the rear with a rear entry door. This addition is evident on the 1889 Sanborn.

1023 Kentucky, House. (ca. ; altered ca. 1893) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *gable-front* house is has a two story gable roof addition to the rear, slightly extending to the north. The house has a moderately pitched gable roof with open eaves. The windows are tall, narrow, 4/4 double-hung. The simple window surrounds have a narrow entablature above. The 1-story full width front porch has a shed roof and tapering square wood columns. The porch balusters are flat wood with molded rail. The off-center door has sidelights and a wood screen door with scroll work. It is clad in horizontal lapped siding with corner boards. A 1-story bay on the south elevation has a shallow hipped roof. There is a 2-story gable roof addition on the rear with a rear entry door. The rear addition is evident on the 1898 Sanborn. A 1-story rear addition set within the ell is post-1949, and has a flat roof with verandah and balustrade above. It has an interior chimney centered on the north slope.

1025 Kentucky, Moore-Seamans House. (ca. 1897; altered ca. 1940) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has a moderately pitched cross gable roof, with the gables corresponding to a basic cross plan. The side gables are pedimented, while the front and rear

have end returns. It is set closer to the road than the adjacent buildings. The attic level of the gable ends are highly decorated with various wood shingle patterns; the front also has curved half-timbered decoration. The full width 1-story porch has a shed roof, with patterned shingles on the side, and an off-centered gabled pediment over the porch entry. The porch gable end is decorated with scrollwork. The porch has turned spindle support and scrollwork spandrels (not original). Originally, there was a recessed second story porch which has since been enclosed. The porch balusters are flat wood. The majority of the house is clad in horizontal lapped siding, with corner boards and a wide flat cornice board separating the attic level. The 2-story north bay has angled walls on the first story only, with spandrels demarcating the cut-away. A 1-story rear addition has a partial hipped roof. As is typical of Queen Anne houses, windows vary in size and configuration. A ***non-contributing*** 1-story, one car garage (built after 1949) is at the alley, and has hipped roof with exposed rafters and vertical board siding.

1029 Kentucky, R.R. Clark House. (ca. 1897; altered post 1949) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* has the identifying irregular and multiple roof lines. It features a gabled hip roof (with gable on north elevation only), a front gable dormer, lower gable-front wing, and cross gabled bay with pediments on the south elevation. It is clad in horizontal lapped siding with corner boards, and features a decorative panel of vertical wood topped with diamond shingles separating the first story from the second. The windows are primarily 1/1 double hung, with simple wood entablatures. The front door has upper glass sash. The half width front porch is offset to the south, and had a hip roof with pedimented gable entry. The porch columns are square tapering wood, and support a plain architrave (this porch was constructed after 1949). Balusters are flat wood. There is a cut-away bay immediately north of the porch with a flat scrolled spandrel. Shingles in the front gable ends are square butt medallions with a bulls-eye pattern, typically found on interior window surrounds. Although the house retains its massing, basic floorplan, and multiple rooflines, the porch (a formerly significant feature) was significantly altered after 1949. It is missing its original corner circular porch tower and second story porch set within the "ell" as well as a significant amount of fretwork detailing. A 1-story, two car ***non-contributing*** garage (post-1949) is at the rear. It has a gable-front roof, two vertical wood overhead garage doors, vertical wood panel siding, and horizontal lap wood siding in the gable end.

1033 Kentucky, Wilcox House. (ca. 1891; moved 2004) ***Contributing***
Although this 2-story *Queen Anne* house was moved from 1323 Ohio, its architecture is compatible and contributes to the historic sense of time and place of this block. It is oriented in

the same direction, and is in the same neighborhood as originally constructed. It has the identifying irregular and multiple roof lines, with a steeply pitched hip roof with cross gables; each gable end has a decorative sawn wood bracket. It is clad in horizontal lapped siding with corner boards, and features alternating patterns of cut wood shingles in the gable ends. There is furthermore a decorative panel of wood shingles on the gable-front bay between the second story windows, which extends in a curved pattern to the lintel of the first story window below. The angled walls of the south bay is also clad in wood shingles. The windows are primarily 1/1 double hung, with simple wood entablatures. The front door has upper glass sash. The partial width front porch is set within the north ell and has a gable-front roof, also clad with wood shingles. The turned spindle support columns have scrolled spandrels, and support a narrow dentil band. The balusters are narrow wood. A second story rear porch has been enclosed with a band of windows.

1037 Kentucky, House. (ca. 1884; altered ca. 1923) ***Non-contributing***
From the 1889 Sanborn, this 2-story residence was originally a T-plan house with side gable roof and a central projecting bay flanked by porches on either side. It retains its side gable roof with rear gable-on-truncated hip bay; the enclosed eaves are widely overhanging. The porch was altered ca. 1923 to a full width, 1-story porch with Craftsman details. It has a hip roof with square wood columns supported a wide, plain architrave. The porch balusters are simple wood. The entry is off-center, and the front door has Craftsman-inspired rectangular panes. The windows are 1/1 double-hung, and have simple entablatures. There is a small, offset 1-story addition on the rear with truncated hipped roof. The siding is asbestos shingles, and the foundation is brick. The building is non-contributing due to the siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status.

1041 Kentucky, House. (ca. 1870; altered ca. 1900 & ca. 1923) ***Contributing***
This 1 ½ story *Folk Victorian* house has a side gable roof with centered cross gable dormer. There is a 2-story shed roof addition to the rear which extends north and south beyond the front side gable portion. The 1-story porch (ca. 1900) wraps around to the south elevation. It has turned spindle supports, a spindlework frieze, and scrolled spandrels; there is no balustrade. The open porch foundation has lattice work beneath. Windows are 1/1 or 4/4, and have shallow pedimented surrounds on the front portion, and simple entablature surrounds on the rear. The rear also has two decks, one on each floor, with rear entry doors. The house is clad in horizontal lapped siding with corner boards. There is a 1-story, three car ***contributing*** garage (ca. 1923),

with hipped roof, overhanging eaves, narrow horizontal lapped wood siding, and corner boards. The soffit boards, garage doors, and garage surrounds have been replaced.

1045 Kentucky, Apartments. (ca. 1921; additions post 1949) ***Contributing***
Although not identified as a property type in the MPDF, this 1920s apartment building is associated with the district's period of significance. While there is no clear associated style, the building's simple features reference those typically found on early 20th century commercial buildings. The original portion is a two-story building faced with vari-colored dark brick. It has a flat roof featuring a cornice accented by corbelled brick. The windows on this section are grouped in pairs or threes, and feature projecting sills and lintels of header brick; smaller windows are in the kitchen and bathroom areas. There is a concrete sill above a stone foundation. The recessed entry door is on the south elevation. There is a tall exterior chimney on the west elevation of the original portion. A 2-story flat roof addition forms an ell on the west; it has a brick veneer facing on the south elevation, and synthetic siding on the 2nd story with stucco on the first story of the remaining elevations. A steel exterior staircase leads to a second story entry on the rear (north). A concrete patio is set within the ell and parking is to the west.

TENNESSEE STREET

917 Tennessee, Hopkins House. (ca. 1891; altered ca. 1915) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* residence has a simple rectangular plan, with features identifying it to the period including the multiple irregular rooflines and architectural features, including the fishscale shingles. The porch detailing, however, shows the transition from the late Victorian era to early twentieth century revival styles. The house has a steeply pitched gable-on-hip roof, with a lower gable-front; the gable-front has the fishscale shingles, while the gable-on-hip has square wood shingles. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner board. The 7/8's width 1-story front porch has classically inspired details, which include round tapering wood Corinthian columns set on square paneled wood piers, an architrave with dentil frieze band, and paired scrolled brackets over the column capitals. The porch has a very shallow hip roof (almost appearing flat), and flat wood balusters with wide railing. Windows are tall 1/1 double-hung with simple wood entablatures. There is a 1-story shed roof bay on the south. A 2-story rear addition has been closed down with windows on the rear for a sleeping porch, and has a recessed, integrated porch entry on the southwest corner. There is another 1-story addition which extends to the west, and a wood stair and deck leading to a second story entry. The upper story in the rear was likely enclosed ca. 1915. The house has a stone foundation and three brick chimneys.

923 Tennessee, Benedict House. (ca. 1869; altered ca. 1874-1927; ca. 1989-1990) ***Contributing***
This 1 ½ story *Queen Anne* house exhibits characteristics of the *Stick* style, a variant of the late Victorian era. The historic portion of the house has a modified T-plan, with the oldest portion of the house located in the middle, side gable section. There is a gable-front portion, which was added in 1882, which features the majority of the applied stick-work detailing. A 1-story shed roof porch extends across this gable-front section, and features turned spindle posts, a heavy stick frieze with bulls-eye medallions, and scrollwork spandrels. Bands of alternating shingle patterns, vertical boards, picket fence pattern trim, and corner boards and other vertical wood separators break up the cladding. Scrollwork also decorates the overhanging eaves. Windows are generally tall and narrow; the trio in the upper story of the gable-front bay share a bracketed entablature, while others have an upper sash surrounded by small square stained glass panes. A variant of a King's post truss serves as a bargeboard in the gable ends. There are two low-pitched shed roof dormers on either slope of the gable-front, and a small hipped roof dormer on the side gable. There is a historic 1 ½ story gable roof dormer to the rear, with a ca. 1989-1990 metal clad addition extending to the west. This non-historic 2-story addition has the visual appearance of a separate building. It has a low pitched gable roof on the first story, with two tall cross gable sections on the second story. ***Two non-contributing*** buildings, constructed at the same time, are located on the south portion of the lot; they are sited so that only one is visible from the street. The historic wood Benedict House was ***listed on the National Register on 01-22-1992.***

929 Tennessee, Arnold House. (ca. 1923; altered) ***Contributing***
This 2-story house is a *gable-front* variant of the *Foursquare* plan. It has the identifying basic rectangular plan with full width porch and *Craftsman* era details. These include the square tapering wood porch columns set on square brick piers, and the Craftsman-inspired windows features multiple vertical upper panes in the double-hung windows. The overhanging eaves of the mid-floor oriel window on the north also have exposed rafter tails. The full width front porch has a gable-front roof, with a plain architrave band supported by the columns; the balusters are flat wood, with a molded rail above. The entry door is offset to the north, and presently has a metal screen. There is a group of three windows to the south, with the center window larger than those flanking. The window surrounds are simple wood entablatures. An triangular attic level vent on the gable-front is likely not original. A shed roof, one car carport is attached on the south side, and has metal supports. An exterior brick chimney is just west of the carport. A 2-story rear addition has a hip roof portico on the south elevation. There is a 1 ½ story ***contributing*** garage/barn (ca. 1923) at the alley. It has a side gable roof with exposed rafter tails, a

combination of horizontal lap and shiplap siding, corner board, sliding vertical board wood doors on the west elevation, and small window/fenestration openings (one with a swinging wood door).

933 Tennessee, Charles Duncan House. (ca. 1869; altered ca. 1908, 1915, 1923, 1986) ***Contributing***
This is an elaborate frame example of the *Italianate* style, which has a basic gable-front & wing plan featuring a 2 ½ story square story set within the ell and a rear gable section. The roof eaves are widely overhanging, have wide, prominent cornices with a dentil band and large, elaborate paired brackets. The front gable eaves are flared. The one-bay wide tower has an elaborate pyramidal roof with centrally flared sections on all four sides. The tall, narrow 1/1 or 2/2 windows have varying elaborated treatments, typical of the Italianate style. The first story windows on the gable-front bay have pedimented lintels, while those on the second story have semi-circular arched lintels with decorative peaks. The upper windows on the tower are oculus, also with a decorative peak and feature a bracketed shelf sill. All other sills on the front elevation are also widely projecting. The 1986 porch is set within the ell formed by the tower and gable-front wing. It has a nearly flat hip roof, square porch columns with chamfered corners, and a small dentil band set beneath the overhanging eaves. The front door, located on the east elevation of the tower bay, has lower panels and upper sashes with arched tops; there is also a simple transom above. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with fluted corner boards. There was formerly a 1-story porch on the south elevation that was removed ca. 1908, a wrap-around porch that was added ca. 1915 and removed ca. 1986, and a 2-story rear porch added ca. 1923 and removed ca. 1986. A rear entry door with transom has a small, one bay gable roof porch roof with details matching the front porch. The house sits on a stone foundation. ***Listed on the National Register on 06-05-1986.***

938 Tennessee, First Christian Church Parsonage. (ca. 1945) ***Non-contributing***
A modest 1 ½ story frame example of the *Tudor Revival* style, which features a steeply pitched side roof, with three lower gable-front bays, all of which are also steeply pitched. One of the bays is truncated by an exterior brick chimney, another typical feature of the Tudor Revival style. The central gable-front bay has the entry door, with a small stoop having metal rails. The windows vary in size and treatment, with 6/6 double hung on the first story of the front elevation, small four pane casement windows on the upper story, and a leaded diamond-pane fixed window flanking the front door. There is a large rear gable wall dormer, and a 1-story, one bay hipped roof addition on the rear. A 1-story, two car ***contributing*** garage is at the alley, and has shiplap siding, corner boards, and a moderately pitched side gable roof. The roof eaves of both the house

and garage are virtually flush with the walls. The house is clad in moderately wide horizontal metal siding. It is non-contributing due to its siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status.

939 Tennessee, House. (ca. 1908, altered ca. 1923) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* house has elements of the *Colonial Revival* style influencing its stylistic details, including the classically-inspired porch, oculus decoration, end returns, and pedimented oriel window. It has a steeply pitched gable-front roof with flared eaves and end returns. The eave end boards are very wide and are decorated with simple stick detailing. The full width front porch has a low pitched gable front roof with end returns, and a circular medallion in the gable end. The porch columns are simple round tapering wood with Doric capitals, supporting a plain architrave band. The balusters are tapering wood with a molded railing. The off-centered entry door has a metal screen. Windows are 1/1 double hung and have a simple wood entablature; the window flanking the entry door to the south is larger. There is a 1-story oriel window on the first level of the south elevation; it has a pedimented gable roof as a grouping of three windows. A rear 2-story porch with shallow hipped roof was enclosed ca. 1923; the upper story slightly overhangs the lower, and has a band of windows. There is a slightly recessed first level entry bay here. The house is clad in narrow horizontal lap siding.

940 Tennessee, House. (ca. 1912, altered ca. 1922) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* house has elements of the *Colonial Revival* style influencing its stylistic details, including the classically-inspired porch and gable end returns. It has a steeply pitched gable-front roof with end returns. The full width front porch has a low pitched gable front roof with end returns. The porch columns are simple round tapering wood with Doric capitals, supporting a plain architrave band. The balusters are square wood with a molded railing. The off-centered wood entry door has a lower panel and upper glass sash. Windows are 1/1 double hung and have simple wood entablatures and metal screens; the window flanking the entry door to the north is larger and features a transom. There is a gable roof dormer with end returns and patterned square cut wood shingle walls. The same shingles clad the attic level of the gable ends; the remainder of the house is clad in horizontal lap siding. A 1-story, hip roof rear porch offset on the south was partially enclosed ca. 1922. There is a small 1-story, one car ***contributing*** garage (ca. 1915) at the alley, with gable-front roof, exposed rafter tails, horizontal lap siding, and corner boards. It has a non-historic metal overhead garage door, and a small window on the north.

941 Tennessee, House. (ca. 1880s; possibly moved ca. 1928) ***Contributing***
The massing, form, and fenestration patterns of this 2-story *gable-front & wing* house suggest an earlier construction date than the records for the property indicate, suggesting a possible move of the building to this lot. At that time, the Craftsman era porch, with its matching stonework in the foundation, was constructed. The house has moderately pitched gable roofs with wide, overhanging eaves and a small simple frieze board beneath. The 1-story gable-front porch has end returns (not found on the remainder of the house; another indication that the house was constructed separately from the porch), wide square tapering wood columns set on stone piers, and a solid paneled wood balustrade. The porch is set within the south ell and extends slightly to the north on the gable-front bay. The windows are tall, narrow 4/4 and have pedimented surrounds. There is a semi-circular attic vent at the gable-front. A 1-story gable roof rear addition is slightly offset to the south, and also has gable end returns. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards.

945 Tennessee, Eberhart House. (ca. 1927) ***Contributing***
This 1 ½ story *Bungaloid* has *Craftsman* details in the front porch, corner triangular brackets, and windows. It has a front hipped gable roof, with a lower, centered one-bay front hipped gable roof porch. The porch supports are wide, square tapering wood. Steps to the porch are on the south side. There are two shed roof dormers with wood shingled walls, one on each slope; they each have a band of three windows. Windows are 4/1, with the upper vertical sashes typical of the Craftsman style. Windows are placed singly, in pairs, or in groups of three. A shallow oriel window bay is on the south elevation. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and has a concrete foundation. A rear shed (not counted due to size) has a gable roof with exposed rafters and triangular corner brackets; it was constructed post 1949.

946 Tennessee, House. (ca. 1874; significantly altered post 1949) ***Non- contributing***
Although portions of this house may date back to the original ca. 1874 construction date, significant post-WWII alterations have impacted this building's association with the district's period of significance and its contributing status. It is presently a 2-story *Dutch Colonial Revival* style house, with the simplified design elements more typical of post-WWII suburban houses. It has a front-facing gambrel roof with end returns, and is clad in wood shingle siding. The steeply pitched slopes of the roof house a second floor. Two large shed roof dormers run nearly the entire length of both the north and south roof slopes. The north elevation has a rough-cut fieldstone exterior fireplace. Windows are 6/1 double hung. The front entry door is centered on the west elevation, and has a simple arched portico supported by scrolled iron railings. A 2-story

rear addition appears to have been constructed in two stages. The first story has a truncated hip roof, as does the story above. There is an unstained wood deck at the rear. The 1-story, one car ***contributing*** garage at the rear may date back as far as the 1880s, but is likely the one shown on the 1927 Sanborn.

1002 & 1006 Tennessee, Apartments. (1970) ***Non-contributing [2]***
These rectangular plan 1 story apartment buildings sit on a raised basement, which is slightly recessed behind the upper story – thus providing two levels of floor space. They have low-pitched gable roofs, with the gable ends facing Tennessee. There is a sidewalk system between the two buildings, which leads to centered recessed entries on either the north or south elevations. Windows are 6/6 double-hung, and have shutters; there are windows on the raised basement level as well as the first story. The siding is vertical pressed board. The buildings are non-contributing due to their age.

1003 Tennessee, Gibson-Eidemiller House. (ca. 1872; addition ca. 1883, altered 1978) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Italianate* residence was originally a *gable-front & wing* house constructed ca. 1872. In 1883, a 2-story bay was constructed within the ell, similar to an Italianate tower. The original portion of the house has moderately pitched gable roofs with widely overhanging eaves and simple triangular brackets at the end. Beneath is an unadorned cornice board. The Italianate tower bay has a low pitched roof, also with overhanging eaves. This cornice, however, has scrolled brackets, and a band of fishscale shingles below. The windows on the original portion are tall, narrow double-hung, while those on the tower bay are 3/3 and are wider. All window share a similarly designed pedimented surround. The porch is a half-width, 1-story, with hip roof supported by simple tapering square wood columns and lattice-work balustrade and railing. A 1-story porch which wrapped around to the north elevation was removed between 1927 and 1949. The house has a stone foundation, and is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1007 Tennessee, Dinsmoor House. (ca. 1907) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* house has differing siding treatments on the two levels, referred to by some area architectural historians as a "shirtwaist" house. The low-pitched hip roof with widely overhanging eaves references the *Prairie* style, but the house is more defined by its boxy form. There is a 3/4 width, 1-story front porch, also with low-pitched roof, that extends north from a three-sided, 1-story bay on the south end of the facade. The porch columns are simple square

wood, and the porch balusters are square posts. The entry is angled on the southeast corner of the porch. The siding on the first floor is narrow horizontal lap, while the upper story is clad in shingles. Windows are 9/1 with metal storms. A 1-story addition to the rear extends south from the building, and has an upper shingled area mimicking a mansard roof. This addition was evident in the 1912 Sanborn. The house has a stone foundation, and an interior brick chimney. There is a 1-story ***non-contributing*** garage at the rear, with gable roof, exposed rafters, sliding wood doors, and board & batten siding; although old in appearance, its orientation and height suggest a post-1949 construction date according to the Sanborn map. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1008 Tennessee, Robertson House. (ca. 1904; additions ca. 1915 & 1923) ***Non-contributing***
This is a 2-story variant of a *Foursquare*, with a steeply pitched gable-front roof with end returns. The full-width 1-story front porch has a shed roof, with simple, classically-inspired, tapering round columns supporting a plain architrave band beneath the wide overhanging eaves. The porch balusters are slender square posts. The windows are primarily 1/1 double-hung, except for a large fixed sash window south of the front entry door and a smaller one north. The entry door is offset. It is clad in wide, synthetic horizontal lap siding. There are 2-story cross gable bays on the north and south, and a 2-story rear addition on the south that was first a porch (ca. 1915), and then later enclosed (ca. 1923). There are stone gate pillars at the sidewalk, and the front yard is enclosed with an iron fence. The building is non-contributing due to its siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status.

1011 Tennessee, Bowersock-Emley House. (ca. 1909) ***Non-contributing***
This is a 2-story variant of a *Foursquare*, with a steeply pitched gable-front roof. The full-width 1-story front porch has a very low pitched hip roof, with simple ,classically-inspired, tapering round columns supporting a plain architrave band beneath the wide overhanging eaves. The windows are 1/1 double-hung, except for a large fixed sash window north of the front entry door. The offset door has a transom above. The long, rectangular attic level window has sixteen panes. It is clad in narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards. There are bays on the north (2-story, cross gable) and south elevations, and a rear addition. The house has a historic, terraced set of concrete retaining walls along the sidewalk. The house is clad in non-original synthetic siding. The building is non-contributing due to its siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status. A 1-story garage at the alley is ***non-contributing*** due to the hip roof extension on the north elevation (date unknown); removal of the addition may alter this building's contributing status. The original portion of the garage has a gable roof with exposed rafters and small

windows on the west elevation. The garage siding is narrow horizontal lap wood. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1012 Tennessee. (ca. 1888; altered ca. 1894) ***Non-contributing***
A rare 1-story *gable-front & wing* cottage, which possibly dates from ca. 1872. It has moderately pitched gable roofs with overhang. The house is clad in non-historic vertical unfinished wood boards. The building is non-contributing due to its siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status. The gable-front bay has two 4/4 windows which are tall and narrow. The front porch is incorporated beneath the roof overhang on the south ell; it has a tapering square wood post and a jig-sawn frieze board. There is an interior chimney on the rear slope. A rear addition was constructed between 1889 and 1897. Recent siding changes (date unknown) have negatively impacted this house's ability to convey its historic appearance; rehabilitation may alter this building's contributing status.

1015 Tennessee, Col. James Blood House. (ca. 1868) ***Contributing***
This elaborate 2-story brick house is an excellent example of the *Italianate* style. It has a very low-pitched hip roof with a basic T-plan. A 2-story addition to the rear (ca. 1869) housed the kitchen and a back bedroom and has a gable roof. The very wide, overhanging eaves have large paired scrolled brackets on a wide cornice board with dentil band. The highly elaborate 1-story front porch wraps around the front wing. It has a flat roof with verandah above. The upper balustrade is curved jig-sawn wood with squat, square wood posts. The overhanging eaves of the porch also feature paired scrolled brackets, a dentil band, and a carved wood band beneath. The columns are slender paired, square wood with chamfered corners. Large, lacy decorative spandrels form an arch between each pair of columns. The ground level porch has no balustrade. Windows are tall, narrow 2/2 double-hung; the upper story have pedimented lintels, the rear windows have segmental arches with radiating brick voussoirs, while the first story windows have flush stone flat lintels. The first story windows are also nearly full height. The tall brick chimneys have decorative corbelled caps and recessed panels. There is a small, 1-story, one car ***contributing*** garage with hip roof, wood paneled door with upper glass sashes, and an attached carport on the south (not historic). The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.* ***Individually listed on the National Register on 02-23-1972.***

1016 Tennessee, Ottman House. (ca. 1872) ***Non-contributing***
This simple 2-story *Italianate* house has a low-pitched hip roof over the 2-story section, and a rear 1-story gable roof addition. It likely had a basic rectangular plan originally, but additions to

the rear were evident as early as 1889. The overhanging eaves on the main section have paired brackets, and a dentil band on a wide cornice board. The 1-story full width porch was also evident in the 1889 Sanborn, but the design details were likely changed ca. 1920. It presently has tapering square wood columns set on brick piers, with flat wood balusters and a molded railing. The windows are tall, narrow 4/4 double-hung. The windows have a pedimented wood surround. There is a small shed roof porch on the rear, partially enclosed. The house is clad in wide horizontal lap aluminum siding The building is non-contributing due to its siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status. There is a small, 1-story, one car ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) with gable roof, exposed rafter tails, and folding wood paneled doors.

1020 Tennessee, Barber House. (ca. 1911) ***Contributing***
A detailed example of a *Foursquare* house with *Prairie/Craftsman* architectural features. The 2-story hipped roof house has very widely overhanging eaves with flattened brackets beneath. There are also low-pitched hipped roof dormers on the front, north, and rear elevations, also with the wide eaves and flattened brackets. The 1-story full width porch has a flat roof, forming a verandah on the second story which has turned spindle balusters and short, squat paneled piers. The first story columns are large square quarry-faced limestone, with a solid stone balustrade and stone coping. The majority of windows are 3/1 double-hung, with Craftsman-inspired vertical sashes above. The entry door has leaded glass sidelights. There is a large exterior limestone chimney on the south, which pierces the roof eaves. There is a full height angled bay on the south. The rear has a second story screened porch, and a recessed open porch beneath. The house is clad in narrow horizontal lap siding on the first story, with wood shingles on the second.

1021 Tennessee, Hunsinger House. (ca. 1925) ***Contributing***
This 2-story variant of a *Foursquare* has a basic rectangular plan with rear additions. There are decorative elements which evoke the Prairie/Craftsman styles, as well as the Colonial Revival style. The house has a steeply pitched side gable roof with wide, overhanging eaves and gabled end returns. It has a 1-story, full width porch with shed roof, supported by tapering square wood columns set on stone piers. Beneath the wide, overhanging porch eaves is a plain wood architrave. Porch balusters are square wood with a simple rail. The centered porch entry has a metal rail. Windows are 8/1 double hung, and have simple wood entablature surrounds. There are hip roof dormers on the front slope and rear addition. The house is clad in narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south elevation, and pierces the gable ridge. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1025 Tennessee, Hall House. (ca. 1889) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house as a steeply pitched hip roof, which is broken up by numerous cross gables and gable dormers. The house has varying siding on the two levels: horizontal lap siding on the first floor, and fishscale wood shingles on the second. The gable ends also have half-timbering. The full width, 1-story porch has a steeply pitched shed roof with shingles on the ends. There is a gable portico over the offset entry on the north. The porch columns are turned spindles, and have plain spandrels at the top. The porch balusters are simple square posts. A cross gable bay on the south has cut-away walls on the first floor, with curved brackets supporting the second story overhang. Windows are 1/1 double-hung with simple wood surrounds. There is a front gable dormer with three small casement windows. A rear wood staircase on the south leads to a second story entry. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1026 Tennessee, Barber House. (ca. 1888; altered ca. 1909, 1922) ***Contributing***
This is a 1-story *gable-front & wing* cottage with early twentieth century alterations. The flat roofed angled bay on the south was added ca. 1909, and a full width porch was reduced to half-width ca. 1922. Presently the porch is set within the south ell, and has a flat roof with tapering, paneled, square wood columns set on battered stone piers. The random ashlar, quarry-faced limestone piers are integrated into a solid stone balustrade, which extends and curves to the north to form a patio area. There are rear additions, evident in the 1889 Sanborn, which may indicate an earlier construction date. The south addition has a flat roof, and the north has a gable roof. There is also a flat roof porch in the southeast corner, with jigsawn spandrels and slender round posts. There is a small ***non-contributing*** garage at the rear (ca. 1922, later alterations unknown). Originally constructed as a one car garage, the gable roofed garage has been expanded on the west with a shed roof extension. It has exposed rafter tails and shiplap siding, which appears to have been added at the time of the extension. There are two sliding wood paneled garage doors with upper glass sashes.

1028 Tennessee, J. A. Spaulding House. (ca. 1883; altered ca. 1922) ***Contributing***
This 2-story T-plan house has cross gable roofs, moderately pitched, with open overhanging eaves. In 1889, the house had a porch which wrapped around to the north side; that was removed and replaced with a 1-story porch which extends across the gable-front only (pre-1927.) The porch has tapering square wood columns set on square brick piers, and wide flat wood balusters. Windows are tall, narrow, 1/1 with wood entablatures. The offset front entry door has a transom above. A 1-story oriel window with shed roof and exposed rafter tails (ca. 1922) is at the rear on

the south elevation. There is a small one car, 1-story ***contributing*** garage (pre-1949) at the alley, with side gable roof, exposed rafter tails, shiplap siding with corner boards, and a overhead corrugated metal garage door.

1029 Tennessee, Grovesnor House. (ca. 1888) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has a basic T-plan, with cross gable roofs and a 2 ½ story tower set within the north ell. The tower has a very steeply pitched pyramidal roof with flared eaves. The upper story of the tower and the gable ends have fishscale shingles set in bands demarcated by flat stickwork. The porch is also set within the north ell and has a gabled portico with beaded bargeboard. The porch supports are turned spindle, and there are simple brackets at each column. A 1991 survey photo indicates a previous spindlework frieze, more elaborate brackets, and a spindlework bargeboard. A recent rehabilitation also removed non-original siding and historic windows which had upper sashes featuring a large pane surrounded by small glass sashes. The present 1/1 double-hung windows are non-historic windows with metal frames. The entry door is also not historic, and has metal framed sidelights and transom. The surrounds are applied stickwork, which is part of the overall siding pattern, separating areas of horizontal lap siding. The tower has a circular window with shelf lintel below. There is an interior brick chimney with corbelled brick top. A rear 1-story addition has a flat roof with exposed rafter tails; it is not historic. There is a non-historic, ***non-contributing*** garage at the alley. It is 1 ½ stories with a side gable roof, King's cross truss, shingles in the gable end, horizontal lap siding, two paneled garage doors, and decorative bands of diagonal wood above the garage doors. There is a non-historic stone retaining wall with picket/rail fencing at the sidewalk edge. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1032 Tennessee, Hyre House. (ca. 1922) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* house has some design elements reflective of American movement (Prairie/Craftsman) styles. The gable-front house has a steeply pitched roof with pedimented end on the front and end returns on the rear. The 1-story, full width porch has a low pitched gable-front roof with slight end returns. The gable ends are clad in square butt shingles, while the remainder of the house has narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards and a wider board distinguishing the first from second story. The wide overhanging eaves are enclosed. The porch supports are tapering square wood set on brick piers, and support a plain architrave band. The porch balusters are flat wood with a molded railing. The windows are 1/1 double hung with simple entablature surrounds. A 2-story shallow bay extends on the north, with angled walls on the first story. There is a gable roof dormer with end returns on both the north and south slope,

with wood shingle walls. A 1-story addition to the rear has wood stairs serving as an attic fire escape, and wood stairs on the southeast corner lead to a second story entrance.

1033 Tennessee, House. (ca. 1914) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* house has a combination of design elements reflective of both American movement (Prairie/Craftsman) and Revival styles (Colonial Revival) popular in the early twentieth century. The gable-front house has a steeply pitched roof with end returns. The 1-story, full width porch has a low pitched gable-front roof, also with end returns. The gable ends are clad in square butt shingles, while the remainder of the house has narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards. The wide overhanging eaves are enclosed. The porch supports are tapering square wood set on brick piers, and support a plain architrave band. The porch balusters are square wood with a molded railing. The windows are 6/1 double hung with simple entablature surrounds, except for the centered window in the attic, which has a pedimented surround. There is a shed roof dormer on the north slope, and a bay extension on the south elevation. It is nearly identical to the building on the south, 1037 Tennessee. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1037 Tennessee, House. (ca. 1870s) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* house has a combination of design elements reflective of both American movement (Prairie/Craftsman) and Revival styles (Colonial Revival) popular in the early twentieth century. The gable-front house has a steeply pitched roof with end returns. The 1-story, full width porch has a low pitched gable-front roof, also with end returns. The gable ends are clad in square butt shingles, while the remainder of the house has narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards. The wide overhanging eaves are enclosed. The porch supports are tapering square wood set on brick piers, and support a plain architrave band (one porch column has been replaced with a plain square post). The porch balusters are square wood with a molded railing. The windows are 6/1 double hung with simple entablature surrounds, except for the centered window in the attic, which has a pedimented surround. There is a shed roof dormer on the north slope, and a bay extension on the south elevation. It is nearly identical to the building on the north, 1033 Tennessee. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1038 Tennessee, Bigelow House. (ca. 1872; altered ca. 1893) ***Contributing***
The form and roof indicate that this was likely an *Italianate* house when it was first constructed, but today its appearance is similar to other Foursquare houses in the neighborhood. It has the

identifying low-pitched hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves. A full width, 1-story porch was added ca. 1893. Today the porch has a hipped roof, square wood columns, and square balusters. Windows are 1/1 double-hung, and have pedimented lintels. The windows appear non-historic, with removable muntins; the window openings may also have been shortened in height. There is a 1-story bay on the south elevation with angled walls. The hip roof extends to the west to form a porch covering for a side door. A 1-story rear addition with low-pitched hip roof, evident in the 1879 Sanborn map, has a ground level entry on the west. The house has a stone foundation, and horizontal lap siding of varying widths – wider masonite on the first story of the facade and on the rear addition, and narrow wood on the upper story and side elevations. A rear shed with gable roof and vertical siding is non-historic (not counted).

1041 Tennessee, Dr. Frederic D. Morse House. (1888) ***Contributing***
This intact 2-story *Queen Anne* residence displays the typical steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables, with the half-timbered detailing in the gable ends. Instead of one gable-front bay, this house has two, both of which exhibit the half-timbering detailing in their pedimented ends. The 1-story front porch is set within the north ell and has a shed roof with a pedimented portico entry; the pediment has a simple square pattern of timbers. The porch columns are heavy turned spindles, and there is an arched frieze filled with turned spindles as well. A small balcony is below a window on the front elevation. Windows are 1/1 or 2/1 double-hung, with a few exceptions of windows with small glass panes, some with stained glass. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards. There are small wood starburst medallions above a second story window. There is a concrete hitching post at the sidewalk's edge. Historic photographs reveal that this house is virtually unchanged from the period of significance. There is a one car, 1-story ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) at the alley, with side gable roof and lap siding. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.* ***Listed on the National Register on 04-18-1981.***

1042 Tennessee, Von Stein House. (ca. 1904; altered 1911) ***Contributing***
This simplified *Queen Anne* house has details which show the transition to early twentieth century revival styles. It has a steeply pitched hip roof with lower gable-front section. There are two low-pitched shed roof dormers, one each on the north and south hip slopes, and a larger shed roof dormer on the rear with wood shingle walls. The 1-story hip roof porch wraps around to the south elevation; it has tapering round wood columns and simple square balusters. The roof is off centered, and has a lower panel with upper glass sash. Windows are 1/1 with simple entablature

surrounds. The gable-front end is pedimented. It is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and has a stone foundation.

1045 Tennessee, T. J. Collins House. (1899) ***Contributing***
This 2-story brick *Queen Anne* residence displays the typical steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables, with fishscale shingles in the pedimented gable ends. The 1-story front porch is full width, and has a hip roof with a pedimented portico entry; the pediment has an elaborated sunburst pattern. The porch columns are round tapering wood set on brick piers with turned spindle balustrade. Windows are 1/1 double-hung with quarry-faced flat lintels and sills. There is a small hipped roof dormer on the front elevation. There is a one car, 1-story ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) at the alley, with side gable roof with no eave overhang and lap siding. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.* ***Listed on the National Register on 04-18-1981.***

1046 Tennessee, Furniss House. (ca. 1867; altered post 1949) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story hipped roof *Foursquare* house has had a significant addition to the front which impacts its ability to convey its historic associations and affects its contributing status. The 2-story section has a hipped roof with open overhanging eaves. Windows are primarily 1/1 double hung in this section. A 1-story addition to the front has a gable-front roof, with peak reaching the eaves of the 2nd story portion. The windows here are fixed sash, and are in bands of four flanking the centered door. A small 1-story bay with angled walls is on the south elevation. A 1-story addition to the rear has a shallow hipped roof and recessed porch at the southeast corner. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with wood shingles in the gable end of the front addition.

OHIO STREET

916 Ohio. (ca. 1908; altered ca. 1920) ***Contributing***
This intact 2-story *Queen Anne* residence displays the typical steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables, with free classic details typical of the transition from the late Victorian era to the early twentieth century revival styles. The hip roof has a gablet, gable-front has end returns, and the cross gables are pedimented. There is a wide plain cornice band beneath the overhanging enclosed eaves. The 1-story front porch is full width and has a flat roof. The classically inspired columns are square, fluted wood, and support a recessed architrave with a dentil band beneath the eaves. The porch balusters are flat wood. The offset entry door is set within the ell, and has multiple glass sashes. An additional door, slightly raised from the deck, has been added to the

north. An angled bay is on the first level portion of the gable-front. The south cross gable bay also has angled walls. Windows are 1/1 double hung with simple wood entablatures. The house has two different wall claddings: narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards on the first level, and square butt wood shingles on the second. On the rear elevation, a non-historic wood ladder is attached, serving as a fire escape for the attic. There is a 1-story, two car brick ***contributing*** garage (pre-1949) at the rear with steeply pitched roof and sliding wood doors.

920 Ohio, House. (ca. 1904) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* residence displays the typical steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables. The hip roof has a gablet, and the gable-front is pedimented.[4] The gables ends have alternating rows of patterned wood shingles. The 1-story front porch is full width and has a hipped roof. The columns are tapering square wood, and support a plain architrave. The porch balusters are very slender wood, and have a heavy molded railing above. The offset entry door is set within the ell. Windows are 1/1 double hung with simple wood entablatures. The south cross gable bay has angled walls. The house is clad with horizontal lap siding with corner boards. There is a 2-story hip roof addition on the rear, and a 1-story steeply pitched shed roof addition. A 1-story, one car ***contributing*** garage (ca. 1922) is at the alley, with side gable roof, exposed rafter tails, narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and two small windows with two fixed sashes.

923 Ohio, Shaler House. (ca. 1911; addition ca. 1922) ***Contributing***
This is an example of a hipped roof, symmetrical *Prairie* house with front entry. The 2-story house has a steeply pitched roof with very widely overhanging eaves. There are also low-pitched hipped roof dormers on the front, north, and south elevations, also with the wide eaves. A wood ladder serves as a fire escape for the south attic dormer. The 1-story full width porch has a hipped roof with wide eaves. The porch columns are tapering square wood paneled with simple square wood balustrade. The majority of windows are 1/1 double-hung; there is a fixed sash leaded glass window on the north elevation, and leaded glass sidelights flanking the large window south of the main door. The centered entry door and windows have simple entablature surrounds on the first story. There are two interior brick chimneys. A 1-story bay on the south has a hip roof, while a 1 ½ story oriel window on the south extends upwards to the main roof

[4] A "gablet" is defined as a *small ornamental gable*; in this case, placed at the end of the hipped roof ridge, forming a gabled hip roof.

eave. The rear addition (ca. 1922) has a recessed screened porch on the southwest. The house is clad in narrow horizontal lap siding on the first story, with wood shingles on the second. A foundation for a former garage is at the rear.

926 Ohio, House. (ca. 1885; altered ca. 1915) ***Non-contributing***
This vernacular 1 ½ story house has a basic T-plan with 1-story addition to the rear. The moderately pitched hipped roof has enclosed eaves. Window on the gable-front bay are 6/6 double-hung. The porch (ca. 1915) is set within the south ell, and extends west another bay. It has a low pitched hipped roof with square decorative concrete columns and an iron rail balustrade. There on two doors within the ell; the original has a transom above. A south-facing door is not historic. There is a shed-roof dormer across the back slope of the main portion of the house. The house is clad in wide horizontal lap aluminum siding. The building is non-contributing due to its siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status. A 1-story, two car ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) at the alley has a slightly sloping flat roof and vertical siding.

927 Ohio. (ca. 1905; altered ca. 1915, post 1949) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story *gable-front & wing* has been altered over the years. These alterations have affected its contributing status. The steeply pitched gable roofs have open, overhanging eaves. The cross gables are pedimented. There is a 2 -story addition to the rear (a second story added ca. 1915) with shed roof and a recessed screened-in porch on the rear. The porch, which until 1949 was full width and wrapped around to the north, presently extends across the gable-front bay. It has a shed roof with tapering square porch supports, and simple square balusters. The entry door is offset to the north, and there is a large window with fixed sash to the south. Remaining windows are 1/1 double-hung, although there is a fixed sash leaded glass window on the north elevation. A 1-story bay window with angled walls is on the south elevation; it has a shed roof.

928 Ohio. (ca. 1885; altered ca. 1909) ***Contributing***
This *gable-front & wing* house was likely originally constructed as a gable-front house, with the cross gable wing added after 1905. The simple house has a shed roof porch set within the ell, with turned spindle columns and no balustrade. Windows are 1/1 double-hung with simple surrounds; windows on the first floor facade are larger. The eaves are open and have a moderate overhang. There is a 1-story shed roof addition to the rear, with a large second story gable dormer. Most of the rear siding is unpainted plywood. The remainder of the house is clad in narrow horizontal lap siding.

930 Ohio, Rebecca Hendry House. (ca. 1885; significantly altered ca. 1909, ca. 1915) ~~*Non-contributing*~~ Status changed to Contributing - 9-2-2009 (SSM)
Lack of records, address changes, and conflicting Sanborn maps make estimating the construction date of this house difficult. Architectural clues indicate a late nineteenth century construction date, but the house has been sufficiently altered that its association to the period of significance has been negatively impacted. The roofline of this 2-story house is *gable-front & wing,* with the front wall of the south wing flush with the remainder of the facade. The 7/8's width front porch has a hip roof, round tapering wood columns, and an architrave with dentil band beneath the overhanging eaves. Windows on the front portion of the house are tall, narrow 1/1 double-hung with pedimented surrounds. South of the offset entry door is a large fixed sash removed window with stained glass transom. On the rear is both a 2-story and 1-story addition. The house is clad in wavy asbestos shingles. The building is non-contributing due to its siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status. There is a 1 story, one car ***contributing*** garage (ca. 1923) at the alley, with gable roof, exposed rafter tails, narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards, wood shingles in the gable ends, a horizontal window with eight panes, and a swinging beaded board door.

933 Ohio, Paul Learnard House. (ca. 1898) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story residence was formerly an example of a "free classic" subtype of the *Queen Anne* style, but the front porch enclosure has impacted its architectural integrity and thus its contributing status. It has a steeply pitched hip roof, with rear gable roof, as well as a large gable-front dormer and slightly smaller cross gable dormers. The overhanging eaves of the main roof are enclosed. It has a full width front porch with shed roof that has been enclosed with siding on the lower half, and a continuous band of 1/1 windows on the upper half. Other windows are 1/1 double hung as well. There is a second story oriel window on the north bay of the facade, and a 1-story hipped roof bay with angled walls on the south. Rehabilitation may alter this building's contributing status. A 1-story addition to the rear has a shed roof; the north and south ends of this addition were porches prior to 1949. The horizontal lap siding is not original; historic photographs reveal that the original siding did not have corner boards. A rear 1 ½ story barn at the rear (pre-1905) is ***contributing***. It has a stone foundation, gable roof, shiplap siding, a shed roof carport addition on the east, and a variety of fenestrations, including ones with swinging wood closures.

936 Ohio, Simmons House. (ca. 1885) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Italianate* house has a hipped roof with wide, overhanging flared eaves. Beneath are paired scrolled brackets with star decorations set on a paneled cornice band. Windows are tall 2/2, with entablature lintels, and shutters on the facade. The centered entry door has a large upper fixed sash, and a transom above. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and has a stone foundation. There are two 1-story flat roof additions and a deck on the rear, all of which were constructed post-1949. A ***non-contributing*** garage (either significantly altered or constructed post-1949) is at the alley; it has a high concrete foundation, gable roof, and horizontal lap siding.

937 Ohio, Evans House. (ca. 1917; addition ca. 1923) ***Contributing***
This 1 ½ story *gable-front Prairie* style house has a moderately pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves. There are flattened brackets, giving the appearance of exposed beams, at the gable end. The 3/4 width front porch has a low pitched shed roof, with large quarry-faced limestone columns and false projecting beams. The porch has been enclosed with large 6/6 wood framed windows, which maintains a sense of void to the porch design. Other windows are 6/1 double hung, and have plain wood surrounds. There is a 1-story shed roof bay on the south, and a shed roof portico over fenestration on the north. A 1-story, one car ***contributing*** garage (ca. 1923) is at the front of the house on the street edge. Constructed of solid concrete, it is partly recessed in the sloping yard at the rear (west). The garage doors are folding wood of beaded board with cross boards. It has a slightly arched concrete roof. Another ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) is at the alley, with gable roof, metal garage door, and vertical siding. Due to the rise in elevation, the front yard is partly terraced, and a wood picket fence encloses part of the yard.

943 Ohio, Endacott House. (ca. 1928; altered post-1949) ***Non-contributing***
Alterations have negatively impacted this 1-story residence's historic appearance and its contributing status; this includes removal of a front porch and non-original siding. It has a hipped roof with front pedimented gable and wide overhanging eaves; a gable roof extends to the rear, with another lower gable-roof addition. The front entry door is offset on the south; there is a group of three windows, of which the centered window retains Craftsman-era 3/1 sashes; the remaining windows on the ground level facade are 1/1. Rear windows are Craftsman-era 3/1 double-hung. The moderately wide, horizontal lap siding does not appear original. It has a concrete foundation. A one-bay porch, evident from 1927 and 1949 Sanborns, has been removed from the facade. The front yard is terraced with railroad ties.

945 Ohio, Cunnick House. (ca. 1915) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *gable-front Prairie* style house has two different siding treatments, referred to regionally as a "shirtwaist" house. The first story has narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and the second story and gable ends have wood shingles; the second story walls flare out slightly at the sill level between the first story. Wood sill boards also demarcate the various floors of the house. The overhanging wood eaves have exposed rafter tails. Windows are 1/1 double-hung with wood surrounds. The full width front porch has a gable-front roof, tapering square wood columns, simple wood balusters, and a heavy molded railing. There is an oriel bay on the north elevation, midway between the floors, and a 1-story bay on the ground level of the south elevation; both have hipped roofs. A lower 2-story addition to the rear has a gable roof. The entry door is offset to the north, and is reached by concrete steps. A 1-story, one car ***contributing*** garage (ca. 1923) is at the alley. It has a side gable roof, exposed rafter tails, narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards, a concrete foundation, and a paneled overhead garage door.

946 Ohio, Robert B. McKim House. (ca. 1873; altered ca. 1923; rehabilitated 1991) ***Contributing***
Constructed by brick mason Robert McKim, this 2-story house features larger finished brick on the two elevations facing the public streets. It is a simple *Italianate* version with a basic T-plan. The house has moderately-pitched gable roofs, with overhanging eaves featuring regularly spaced scrolled brackets set on a plain cornice board. Windows are tall, narrow 4/4 or 2/2 double-hung. They have flush flat stone lintels with dressed edges and vermiculated work, and dressed-face lugsills. Attic windows have semi-circular arched radiating brick voussoirs. A porch was formerly set within the southeast ell; it was removed ca. 1923. The entry door is still in this portion, and has a wood paneled door with oval framed transom. A frame bay with angled wall extends from the east cross gable. Although a frame 2-story addition to the rear (north) was evident in the 1905 Sanborn, this was altered in a 1991 rehabilitation, when the west wall of the addition was moved back. A garage is below this addition.

1000 Ohio, E. P. Bates House. (ca. 1865; additions ca. 1923; altered 1983) ***Non-contributing***
Although addressed on Ohio Street, this house is oriented north towards 10th Street. The 1-story *Folk Victorian* house has a hipped roof with gable-front wing, and a hipped and gable addition to the rear. There is a decorative band of wood shingles beneath the eaves, and the remainder of the house is clad in horizontal lap siding. There is a steeply pitched shed roof porch set within the east ell, with turned spindle columns. Gable roof dormers are on the north and west slopes.

Windows are non-historic 1/1 double-hung, and the rear addition has a band of windows as well as a geometric grouping of sashes filling the gable end; these along with the other alterations affect this building's contributing status. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.* There is a ***non-contributing*** guest house/garage at the alley with gable roof and horizontal lap siding.

1008 Ohio, George and Annie Bell House. (ca. 1863) ***Contributing***
This is a rare vernacular stone *gable-front* house, and is one of the few remaining from William Quantrill's 1863 raid on Lawrence. It is 1 ½ stories, and has a steeply pitched gable roof with overhanging enclosed eaves; there is a plain wood cornice board beneath the eaves. It is constructed of coursed rubble stone. The fenestrations on the front elevation have segmentally arched label stone lintels comprised of two stones and a keystone, all with dressed edges and vermiculated work, while those on the side and rear are simpler flat lintels. The recessed windows are 4/4 double-hung with stone lugsills. There are two windows on the first floor, and two centered on the attic level of the facade. The deeply recessed front entry door, which is four paneled wood, is on the south bay. Another paneled wood door is on the south elevation, and is presently off the ground due to a drop in elevation. There is a rear non-historic deck. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.* ***Also listed on the National Register on 08-11-1983.***

1016 Ohio, S. Davis House. (Pre-1905; addition ca. 1922) ***Contributing***
This 2-story house is a simple version of the *Queen Anne* style. It has a steeply pitched gable-front roof with open, overhanging eaves and shallow exposed rafters. A wing extends to the front and has a lower gable-front roof with carved brackets. The 1-story hipped roof porch extends across the front gable and wraps around the north ell formed by the wing. It has slender tapering round wood columns with simple elongated Tuscan capitals, supporting a plain architrave. The balusters are simple wood with a molded railing. The front wing gable end has alternating rows of fishscale and square wood shingles, while the other gable end has square wood shingles. The remainder of the house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards. Windows are 1/1 double-hung with simple entablature surrounds. There is a 2-story hip roof bay on the south elevation with angled walls. A 2-story rear addition was added ca. 1922. A ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) is at the alley. It is a 1-story, two car garage with low pitched gable roof, concrete sides, gable end with horizontal lap siding, and a single large paneled metal overhead garage door, as well as an entry door to the side. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1020 Ohio, House. (ca. 1909) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* has differing wall treatments on the two stories, sometimes referred to in the region as a "shirtwaist" house. The first story is constructed of ornamental concrete block, while the second story and gable ends are clad in wood shingles. It has a steeply pitched gable-front roof with end returns. The 1-story, full width, gable-front porch has end returns with jig-sawn spandrels. The non-historic porch supports are scrolled iron. The entry door is offset to the north, and windows are 1/1. A 2-story rear addition was added ca. 1922. A small wood shed is in the rear yard (non-historic, not counted) The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1022 Ohio, George & Sarah Davis House. (ca. 1899) ***Contributing***
This 2-story basic rectangular plan brick *Italianate* house has a low pitched hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, featuring paired brackets and a dentil band on a plain cornice board. Windows vary in size, but are 1/1 and have quarry-faced flat stone lintels and sills. The entry door is offset to the north and has a transom above. The shed roof porch has a gabled portico with sunburst decoration. Porch supports (non-historic) are square wood; the baluster are slender square wood. There is a 2-story bay on the south elevation with angled walls, as well as a large brick exterior chimney with decorative corbelled bands at the top. Additions to the rear are post 1949.. A ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) is at the alley. It is a 1-story, two car garage with low pitched gable roof, concrete sides, gable end with horizontal lap siding, and a single large paneled metal overhead garage door, as well as an entry door to the side. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1026 Ohio, Becker House. (ca. 1896) ***Contributing***
This 2-story irregular plan brick *Italianate* house has multiple very low pitched hip roofs with widely overhanging eaves, featuring paired brackets and a dentil band on a plain cornice board. Windows vary in size, but are 1/1 and have quarry-faced flat stone lintels and sills. The 1-story, one bay porch is in the central ell, and has a truncated hip roof, square paneled columns with chamfered corners, paired brackets beneath the eaves, and a spindle frieze band with spandrels below. [note: this porch matches the original configuration; ca. 1915, the porch was altered to 2/3rds width, which lasted through at least 1949] The entry door has a transom above. The shed roof porch has a gabled portico with sunburst decoration. Porch supports (non-historic) are square wood; the balusters are slender square wood. There is a 2-story bay on the south elevation with angled walls. The house has a stone foundation, which is raised on the rear due to the sloping yard, and a very prominent stone sill at its base. A ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949)

is at the alley. It is a 1-story, two car garage with low pitched gable roof, concrete sides, gable end with horizontal lap siding, and a single large paneled metal overhead garage door, as well as an entry door to the side. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1028 Ohio, F.T. Wise House. (pre-1905; addition ca. 1915) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *side gable* house has a moderately pitched roof with overhanging eaves. The house has two different sidings: the first level is horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and the second story is clad in wood shingles. There is a full width 1-story porch (post 1991) with shed roof, turned spindle columns, and simple square wood balusters. The entry door is slightly off-center. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1030 Ohio, House. (pre-1905) ***Contributing***
This 2-story frame *Italianate* house has a nearly flat hipped roof, with very wide overhanging eaves with scrolled brackets on a plain cornice board. The three bay facade is arranged slightly asymmetrical, with the door off-center to the south. There is a one bay, 1-story front porch with hip roof and turned spindle columns. Windows are 2/2 with wood entablature surrounds. A 1-story, one bay flat roof addition on the south is evident in the 1905 Sanborn map. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards. A 1-story, one car ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) is at the rear, and has a gable roof with closed eaves, concrete foundation, synthetic horizontal lap siding, and swinging garage doors built of wood fencing material. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1032 Ohio, House. (pre-1905; additions ca. 1909, post-1949) ***Contributing***
This simple 2-story *gable-front* house has a steeply pitched roof with exposed rafter tails. There is a 1-story shed roof porch, with turned spindle columns and a spindlework frieze and spandrels. The entry door is offset to the south, and has lower panels and a large upper glass sash. Windows are 1/1 in the original portion of the house, and are paired on the second story. There are two additions to the rear, both with flat roofs and a deck above. One addition is evident on the 1905 Sanborn, the other is post 1949. A 1-story, one bay shed roof porch is also on the south elevation, set within the ell formed by the rear addition. It has the same architectural features as the front porch, and may date ca. 1909. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1042 Ohio, A. Becker House. (ca. 1893; altered ca. 1920s-1930s) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has steeply pitched cross gable roofs, and a 1-story porch with hipped roof that wraps around to the south elevation. The porch has a gabled portico at the north end, and turned spindle columns. Windows are 1/1 double hung, and have bracketed lintels. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards; the gable ends have alternating rows of decorative cut wood shingles. A 1-story oriel window with truncated hip roof and angled walls in on the first story of the south elevation. It sits on a stone foundation. Most of the rear additions date to at least 1905. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1046 Ohio, P. G. Clarke House. (ca. 1890; altered ca. 1915, ca. 1923, & post-1949) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house presently has cross gable roofs and a hip roof wing on the east. A second story was added to the west section ca. 1915, and a second story porch was added in the east ell ca. 1923. A second story porch was added to the west ell post-1949. There are solar panels on the south facing slope of the west gable. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and alternating rows of patterned shingles in the gable ends and beneath the windows sills of the south-facing gable wing. There are two 2-story porches set within both the east and west ells, with the upper story porches slightly set back from the first. The columns on the east porch are square wood, while the west porch has been partly enclosed and screened-in. Windows are primarily 1/1 double-hung, although the large fixed sash window with flanking fixed sash on the south-facing gable has a transom with stained or painted glass panes. A 1-story ***contributing*** garage (ca. 1923) at the alley has a hip roof with open eaves, narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards, swinging vertical board wood garage doors, and small 4 paned windows. The property is part of the locally designated *Oread Historic District.*

1101 Ohio, Edgar H. S. Bailey House. (1909; addition ca. 1927) ***Contributing***
Designed by architect William A. Griffith, this 2 ½ story *Shingle* style home exhibits the character-defining features as outlined by Virginia and Lee McAlester. It has wall cladding of continuous wood shingles (in this case, on the upper stories only), an asymmetrical facade with a steeply pitched roof, in intersecting cross gable (or in this case, a cross gambrel on the rear), and an extensive porch. It represents the gambrel roof subtype, in which a full second story is incorporated into the steeply lower slope of the gambrel, which gives it a 1-story appearance. The porch is integrated and recessed beneath the southeast corner of the roof, and features supports of massive quarry-faced stone. The balusters are flat wood, narrowly spaced, with a

wide molding above. A large stone arch is on the south end of the porch. The first story is clad in the same stone veneer. There is a shed roof dormer on the front slope with four 1/1 windows. An oriel bay with angled sides is on the front elevation. A large exterior stone fireplace is incorporated into an extending bay on the south, and features windows on both levels and angled shingle walls on the second story. A ca. 1927 garage addition is attached on the west side of the building, and has a flat deck roof, shingles and horizontal lap siding walls, and a single large metal paneled garage door.

1102 Ohio & 1104, Apartments. (ca. 1971) ***Non-contributing [2]***
These rectangular plan 1-story apartment buildings sit on a raised basement, which is slightly recessed behind the upper story – thus providing two levels of floor space. They have low-pitched gable roofs, with the gable ends facing Ohio. There is a sidewalk system between the two buildings, which leads to centered recessed entries on either the north or south elevations. Windows are 6/6 double-hung, and have shutters; there are windows on the raised basement level as well as the first story. The siding is vertical pressed board. The buildings are non-contributing due to their age.

1106 Ohio, J. W. Kreider House. (ca. 1904; altered ca. 1923) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* house has a steeply pitched hip roof with open overhanging eaves featuring exposed rafter tails. There are hipped roof dormers on the front and side elevations, also with open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Windows are 1/1 double-hung, except for the large fixed sash windows flanking the entry door, which features a transom with Craftsman-inspired panes. The 1-story, one bay centered entry porch has a gable-front roof, tapering square wood columns, and simple square wood balusters. The original portion of the house has a stone foundation. A rear 2-story porch was added by 1918, and by 1927, it was enclosed. Also by 1927, a full width porch was reduced to the present one bay front porch.

1108 Ohio, Corbin House. (ca. 1892) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has steeply pitched cross gabled roofs with open eaves. The gable-front portion is pedimented, and clad in alternating patterns of wood shingles. The remainder of the house has horizontal lap siding; a wide sill board separates the first from second story. The full width front porch has a flat roof, with slightly tapering round wood columns with simple capitals supporting a plain architrave. The front door is offset to the south. Windows vary in size and configuration, with some 4/4, 6/1, or fixed sash with Craftsman-inspired vertical panes. A north porch set within the ell formed by the 1-story flat roof rear addition has a

truncated hipped roof with turned spindle columns and balusters. A remnant of a turned spindle balustrade remains on the front porch as well. An oriel window with angled walls is on the north bay of the second story facade, and there is a bay on the south as well.

1109 Ohio, J. W. O'Bryon House. (ca. 1908; addition ca. 1922) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Colonial Revival* house has different cladding on each story: the first story is narrow horizontal lap siding, while the upper story is irregularly cut wood shingles. The full width front porch has tapering square, paneled wood columns supporting an architrave which is segmentally arched between each column. A dentil band is beneath the porch eaves. The house has a low pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging open eaves; there is a dormer on each slope, also with hipped roof and overhanging eaves. Windows are primarily 1/1, and many are grouped in threes. The sloped front yard is terraced, and there are two sets concrete stairs. A rear 2-story porch was added ca. 1922.

1115 Ohio, Frank Blackmar House. (ca. 1893; 1899) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has multiple rooflines, with a gable-front wing, and two side gable wings. Within the south ell is a 2-story tower with pyramidal roof and a flat roof porch. Another flat roof porch wraps around the north ell. The porches have different detailing: the south porch has square columns with chamfered corners, topped with spandrels and a spindlework frieze, while the south has similar columns (although wider) which support a paneled architrave with scrolled brackets beneath the eaves. These columns also have spandrels. Windows are 1/1 with entablature wood surrounds, with the tower windows featuring a semi-circular transom. There is a truss and decorative bargeboard in the gable-front end. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards; the upper story of the tower has fishscale shingles.

1121 Ohio, Clark G. Howland House. (ca. 1895) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has a highly elaborated wall surface, formed by not only the varying wall textures, but by numerous bays and projections with multiple roofs (primarily gable on hipped). There is a 2-story square tower set at an angle on the southeast corner of the building, and a three-sided oriel window on the second story of the facade with angled walls. Another projecting bay is on the south elevation, also with angled walls. A two story porch is on the northeast corner, with part of the first level recessed beneath the oriel bay above. Another porch is on the south elevation. The porches have turned spindle columns, with the front porch featuring a spindlework frieze and spandrels. Windows are primarily 1/1 double-hung, and vary

in size. It is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards, with fishscale shingles in the gable ends, and a band of alternating wood shingles which is beneath the second story in window sills and flares outwards above the first story windows. A panel of vertical stickwork is above the second story windows on the angled tower.

1122 Ohio, May Phillips House. (ca. 1896) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has a hipped roof with cross gables. The gable eaves have decorative wood panels, a jigsawn bargeboard, and alternating rows of wood shingles. The south-facing gable is pedimented, almost appearing as a hip roof; a small recessed porch is set beneath the eave on the northwest corner of this bay; it has a solid wood shingle balustrade. The 1-story hipped roof front porch is 3/4 width, and also wraps around to the north elevation. It has turned spindle columns with jigsawn spandrels. A gabled portico has a beaded spindlework bargeboard. Windows are primarily tall, narrow 1/1 with simple wood entablature surrounds. The house has a stone foundation, and is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards.

1126 Ohio, Nicholson House. (ca. 1894; addition ca. 1922) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has a steeply pitched hip roof with gablet, and a lower gable-front wing. There is an elaborate spindlework and jigsawn bargeboard in the gable end. A one-story hipped roof porch is set within the north ell and wraps around to the north. It has turned spindle columns, scrollwork spandrels, and a gabled entry portico with a spindlework frieze and jigsawn bargeboard. The entry doors are double paneled wood with upper glass sashes. The majority of windows are 1/1 double-hung, although each floor of the gable-front wing has a two sash fixed window. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards; decorative shingles are in the gable end, and separated the first and second story on the south addition. The 2-story shed roof addition on the south was added ca. 1922.

1127 Ohio, Trout House. (ca. 1895; addition ca. 1923) ***Contributing***
This elaborate 2-story *Queen Anne* residence has the identifying steeply pitched irregular roofs, corresponding with a complex footprint. There is a hip roof with lower gable-front, and hipped roof cross sections. There is a 1-story hipped roof porch which wraps around to the south, with turned spindle columns, a spindlework frieze, brackets beneath the roof eaves, and decorative balusters. It has a gabled entry portico on the north with decorative strapwork. In addition to numerous projections and recesses in the wall elevations, the surface cladding varies in texture, from horizontal lap siding with corner boards, to a shingle band between the first and second stories, to shingles in the gable end. Windows vary greatly as well, from 1/1 double hung to

large fixed sash, and diamond to keyhole-shaped. The overhanging eaves have incised molded on the cornice board, and a second story oriel window has a small balcony with a dentil band on its cornice. An addition to the rear, which contains a 2-story tower, was added between 1918 and 1927, probably about the time the building began operating as a fraternity house.

1128 Ohio, Joseph Boughton House. (ca. 1899; altered ca. 1922) ***Contributing***
Although not as elaborate as its counterparts across the street, this 2-story *Queen Anne* house still exhibits many of the character-defining features of the style. It has a steeply pitched hip roof with lower cross gables. The overhanging open eaves have exposed rafters. There is a full width porch with shed roof and turned spindle columns. It has a gabled portico entry with alternating shingle patterns, and simple flat wood balusters. A second story porch was added to the north bay of the facade between 1918 and 1927; it also has a shed roof and turned spindle columns, and a solid shingles wall balustrade. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards. There are shingles in the gable ends, and a shingled bargeboard in the gable-front. The south gable bay has angled walls. Windows are primarily 1/1 double-hung. The entry door, which is offset to the north, has a transom. The building has a stone foundation.

1131 Ohio, Apartments. (1984) ***Two (2) Non-contributing***
There are two mirror/identical rectangular apartment buildings on this property, flanking a central parking lot. The buildings are 2-story, with steeply pitched gable-front roofs providing a third story beneath the slopes. The windows on the gable-front flank a wood-encased chimney, and are casement. Entry doors are reached from the central parking lot. The buildings are clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards and a large wood sill separating the building from the raised concrete foundation. The buildings are non-contributing due to their age.

1132 Ohio, Apartments. (1988) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story apartment building has a basic rectangular plan with projections from cross gables which extend from the main gable-front roof. It has a centralized, 2-story recessed entry. Windows are 1/1 double-hung on the facade with shutters. There is another entry on a north ell, which has a small shed roof portico. The front is clad in horizontal lap siding, with wood shingles and a triangular vent in the two gable-front wings. The remainder of the siding is vertical particle board. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

1134 Ohio, Mason House. (1888; altered ca. 2000) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story frame *Italianate* house has a basic rectangular plan with rear addition, which were evident from the 1905 Sanborn. It has a low pitched seamed metal truncated hip roof with wide overhanging eaves and simple block beams beneath, on a plain cornice board. The three bay facade has a one bay, 1-story porch on the north end. It has a gable roof, with spindlework frieze/bargeboard, incised gable ends and spandrels, and turned spindle porch columns. The front door has two lower panels and a large glass sash on the upper portion. There is a transom above. Windows are tall, narrow 1/1 on the original portion, with simple wood entablature surrounds. There is a small shed roof porch on the south elevation with another entry door. It is clad in asbestos shingles. The building is non-contributing due to its siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status.

1140 Ohio, House. (ca. 1904) ***Contributing***
This 2-story simplified version of a *Queen Anne* style house has the identifying steeply pitched hip roof with lower cross gables. There is a small shed roof porch on the north ell with plain square wood columns. The south bay has angled walls, and there is a massive random range, quarry-faced stone exterior fireplace on the gable-front bay. Windows are 1/1 double hung, except for those flanking the chimney on the first story. The house is clad with horizontal lap siding with corner boards; there are fishscale shingles in the gable ends. There is a 1-story, one car attached garage at the rear. Due to the slope in the property, it is at the basement level, and features stone walls which match the foundation of the house. The garage has a shed roof, and swinging vertical wood garage doors.

1146 Ohio, House. (ca. 1889) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has the identifying steeply pitched hip roof with lower cross gables. There is a full width 1-story hipped roof porch on the front with turned spindle columns, a spindlework frieze, carved spandrels, and a carved bargeboard in the gabled entry portico. The south bay has angled walls. Windows are 1/1 double hung, except for those flanking the chimney on the first story. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards; there are also alternating rows of decorative shingles in the gable ends, and in a band separating the first and second story on the south bay. A 1-story gable roof addition to the rear includes a cross-gable one car garage, with shingles in the gable end and a paneled metal overhead garage door.

1147 Ohio, Hancock-Towne House (ca. 1865; altered ca. 1922) ***Contributing***
Constructed by carpenter/owner Horace Hancock, this is a simple example of an *Italianate* residence. The 2-story frame house has a very low pitched hipped roof, with wide, overhanging eaves and simple brackets on a plain cornice board. The symmetrically arranged facade has a 1-story, one bay centered porch with flat roof, square wood columns, and lacy brackets. There is a door above on the second story which leads to a small verandah on the porch roof. Windows on the original portion are 2/2, with pedimented wood surrounds and shutters. There is a 1-story bay on the south, with angled walls, wood panels beneath the windows and brackets and dentils beneath the overhanging flat roof. The house is clad in narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards; it has a stone foundation. A rear addition was altered ca. 1922 with the addition of an enclosed porch on the second story. Other additions were evident in the 1905 Sanborn. A 1-story ***contributing*** garage (built between 1927 and 1949) has a gable roof, exposed rafters, and narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards.

LOUISIANA STREET

915 Louisiana, Commercial Offices, (ca. 1964) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story office complex has a rectangular plan, low-pitched hip roof, and centered entry on the north elevation. Windows are symmetrically arranged on the north, and are 1/1. There is brick veneer on the first level, and vertical particle board on the second story. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

917 Louisiana, Gilbert House. (ca. 1908; addition ca. 1923) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* house has a truncated hipped roof with wide, overhanging boxed eaves. There is a full width hipped roof porch, with tapering square wood columns supporting a plain architrave and simple slender square balusters. The entry is offset to the north. Windows are 1/1 double-hung. Another entry door is at ground level on the north. A 2-story hipped roof addition on the rear was added between 1918 and 1927. The house has horizontal lap siding with corner boards and a stone foundation. A 1-story, one car ***contributing*** garage was probably added about the same time, likely replacing earlier outbuildings. It has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, narrow horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and small windows on the two side elevations; presently the garage door on the east is boarded over.

918 Louisiana, House. (ca. 1885) ***Contributing***
This simple 2-story *gable-front & wing* house has moderately pitched roofs with open overhanging eaves. A 1-story shed roof porch is set within the north ell; it has square wood columns and wood "picket fence" decorations in the eave ends. Windows are 2/2 double-hung. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards and has a stone foundation. A 2-story gable roof addition to the rear was evident in the 1905 Sanborn; a 1-story shed roof addition within the north rear ell was a porch that was enclosed after 1949.

920 Louisiana, House. (ca. 1884; altered ca. 1923) ***Contributing***
This simple 2-story *gable-front & wing* house has moderately pitched roofs with open overhanging eaves. A 1-story shed roof porch is set within the north ell; the porch roof is integrated within the slope of the side gable, and contains interior space beneath its eaves. It has square wood columns and simple square wood balusters. Windows are 2/2 double-hung; the first story window in the gable-front bay has a pedimented wood surround; it is possible that a second window here was covered over in a past re-siding. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards and has a stone foundation. A 2-story gable roof addition to the rear was evident in the 1905 Sanborn; a 2-story addition within the north rear ell was added between 1918 and 1927.

923 Louisiana, House. (ca. 1873; altered ca. 1908, ca. 1939) ***Contributing***
This 1 ½ story eclectic house was likely a small gable-front house. Additions to the original plan were evident by the 1905 Sanborn. Then between 1927 and 1949, a shed roof porch was added to the north, a shed roof addition to the south, and another shed roof addition to the rear. The gable ends have returns, and there is a full width shed roof porch on the gable front bay. It has Craftsman-inspired tapering square wood columns set on square fieldstone posts. The entry door is offset to the north, and has multiple glass panes. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards and has a stone foundation and stone piers. A 1-story, one car ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) is at the rear; it has a gable roof, horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and a paneled garage door with two glass panes.

924 Louisiana, Apartments. (ca. 1970) ***Non-contributing***
This rectangular plan 1-story apartment building sits on a raised basement, which is slightly recessed behind the upper story – thus providing two levels of floor space. It has a low-pitched gable roofs, with the gable end facing Louisiana. There is a sidewalk on the south which leads to a centered recessed entry. Windows are 6/6 double-hung, and have shutters; there are windows

on the raised basement level as well as the first story. The siding is vertical pressed board. The building is non-contributing due to age.

927 Louisiana, House. (ca. 1902) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has the identifying steeply pitched gablet hip roof with lower cross gables. There is a 1-story, one bay gable-front porch on the north ell with Craftsman-inspired tapering square wood columns set on square brick piers. The 2-story south bay has angled walls. A 1-story addition on the rear has a hipped roof; it was formerly a porch that was enclosed after 1949. Windows are 1/1 double hung. The house is clad in horizontal lap vinyl siding with corner boards; there are alternating patterns of wood shingles in the gable ends, and plain wood shingles in the gable-front porch end. The building is non-contributing due to its synthetic siding; rehabilitation may alter its contributing status. There is a 1-story, one car ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) at the south side of the building. It has a gable-front roof, wide horizontal lap siding with corner boards.

928 Louisiana, House. (1940; altered post 1949) ***Non-contributing***
Records and alterations make it difficult to establish a construction date for this building. Although this 2-story gable-front building's initial construction may pre-date World War II, it has been significantly altered from its appearance on the 1949 Sanborn map, and thus is not associated with the district's period of significance. It has a symmetrical facade, with a 1-story, one bay gabled portico supported by square wood columns. Windows are paired 2/2 on the facade, have broken pedimented surrounds. There is a cross gable roof near the rear, with slightly projecting bays. The building sits on a raised concrete foundation and is clad in asbestos shingles.

936 Louisiana, Baker House. (ca. 1919; addition post-1949) ***Contributing***
This is a *gable-front* version of a *Foursquare* house. It has a moderately pitched roof with open, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. There is a low pitched 1-story, 7/8's width front porch, also with exposed rafters. The columns are square tapering wood; the porch has been enclosed with full-height, folding wood windows with multiple panes. This does not detract from the building's ability to convey its historic appearance. The entry door is offset to the north, and has multiple glass panes. Windows are 1/1. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards, and a wide sill board demarcating the first from second story, and the second story from the attic. There are also plain wood shingles in the gable end. A 1-story addition to the rear with shed roof was added post-1949. A 1-story, two car ***non-contributing*** garage (post-1949) is at the

south rear of the property. It has a gable roof, two paneled garage doors, and horizontal lap siding.

938 Louisiana, Rankin House. (ca. 1908) ***Non-contributing***
This 2-story *Foursquare* house has a hipped roof with overhanging enclosed eaves, and a pedimented gable dormer on the front slope. There is a 1-story full width shed roof porch with tapering square wood columns and turned spindle balusters. A cross gable bay on the south has angled walls. Windows are 1/1 double hung, and the central entry door has three lower panels and an upper glass sash. The house is clad in moderately wide horizontal lap Hardiplank siding with corner boards, and has a stone foundation. It is non-contributing due to the siding.

940 Louisiana, House. (ca. 1886; altered post-1949) ***Contributing***
Up through at least 1949, this modest 1 ½ story *gable-front* house formerly had a full width 1-story porch; presently, it has a 1-story, one bay offset entry with gable roof which is enclosed with the same horizontal lap siding as the main house. There is also a non-historic door with a large oval decorative glass pane. The roof eaves are open. There are two 1-story rear additions; one has a shed roof porch on the south elevation with simple square wood columns. The house sits on a stone foundation.

941 Louisiana, Hideaway Apartments. (1966) ***Non-contributing***
This 3-story apartment building has two gable-front sections, which step down the slope to the north. The entry is set within the front ell. Windows vary in size, several are sliding. There are also sliding glass doors and wood decks on the north and east elevations. The building has horizontal siding, and false beams under the overhanging gable ends. A large parking lot is on the south side. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

943 Louisiana, Gilliland House. (ca. 1885; altered ca. 1923) ***Contributing***
Originally constructed as a *gable-front* house, a second story with cross gable was added to a 1-story bay on the south elevation between 1918 and 1927. It is possible that the Craftsman-inspired porch was added at this time. The porch has a gable-front roof with wide, square, tapering wood columns set on square brick piers. Remnants of the original roof on the south bay are evident at the first story. Windows are 1/1 double-hung. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards. The lot is terraced due to the steep slope, and the house sits at a much higher elevation than the street.

946 Louisiana, House. (ca. 1914) ***Contributing***
This is a *gable-front* version of a *Foursquare* house. It has a moderately pitched roof with open, overhanging eaves. There is a 1-story full width front porch with gable-front roof, square coursed quarry-faced stone columns and a solid stone balustrade with concrete coping. The entry door is offset to the north. Windows are 1/1. The house is clad in synthetic horizontal lap siding with corner boards; rehabilitation may alter this building's contributing status. A 1-story bay on the south has a gable roof; a 2-story rear wing also has a gable roof. A 1-story, one car ***contributing*** garage (likely 1914) is at the rear of the property. It has a gable roof, overhanging open eaves, swinging wood, and narrow horizontal lap siding on the front (south) with vertical boards on the sides. A small concrete block shed is west of the garage (not counted).

947 Louisiana, Michael D. Greenlee House. (ca. 1903) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has the identifying steeply pitched hip roof with cross gables. There is a full width 1-story hipped roof porch on the front with a circular end on the south. The porch has slender round tapering wood and flattened wood balusters. The cross gable bays have angled walls and pedimented ends. The front gable end has alternating rows of decorative shingles, a carved eave board, end brackets, and a small dentil band. Windows are primarily 1/1 double hung with entablature wood surrounds. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards. A 2-story, two car ***non-contributing*** garage (post 1949) is at the rear, and has a gable roof, two metal paneled garage doors, horizontal lap siding with corner boards, a hipped roof cupola, and windows with living quarters above. ***Listed on the National Register on 02-20-2004.***

1100 Louisiana, Franklin-Thompson House. (ca. 1901; additions ca. 1915) ***Contributing***
Originally a *Shingle* style house, this 2-story residence has a 1-story addition constructed on the front between 1912 and 1918. Although it detracts from the original architectural style, it is associated with the historic period, and was likely added in response to use as a rental residential property. The original portion has a steeply pitched hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves. There is another floor set within the slopes of the roof, with windows provided by hipped roof dormers. The overhanging eaves of the main portion have large, curved end brackets. Windows vary in size, but are primarily 1/1 double-hung; one window on the front elevation has a semi-circular transom with stained glass. There is a 1-story porch set within the south ell of the irregular plan building; it has paneled, tapering, square wood columns and turned spindle balusters. A flat roof porch is on the north elevation, with simple square tapering columns. The

house is clad in narrow horizontal lap siding on the first story, and plain wood shingles on the second story and upper dormers.

1106 Louisiana, O'Leary House. (ca. 1903; addition ca. 1915) ***Contributing***
This *gable-front & wing* house has moderately pitched roofs with open eaves, exposed rafters, and decorative scrolled brackets at the gable-front ends. The porch of the roof is an extension of the side gable, and has single and paired tapering wood columns set on a solid balustrade clad in wood singles. The house has horizontal lap siding on the first story, and plain wood shingles on the second story and the walls of the front gable dormer, which is set on the porch roof slope. Windows are 1/1 double-hung with entablature wood surround; one window north of the front door has leaded glass diamond panes. An exterior brick chimney is on the south gable, and pierces the roof.

1116 Louisiana, House. (ca. 1910) ***Contributing***
This 2-story *side gable* house has design elements which connect it to the Shingle style, although the gable ends have vertical strapwork detailing, rather than solid cladding of shingles. There is a large gable formerly centered on the front. The symmetrical facade has a 1-story, one bay gable-front porch with strapwork detailing similar to the gable ends. It is supported by square columns of coursed quarry-faced stone, which matches the foundation. Windows are 9/1 double-hung. It is connected on the south to a 1-story gable-front building, covered with stained shingles. These were likely separate buildings at one time; this 1-story building is non-contributing, and was constructed post-1949. A large parking lot is to the south.

1136 Louisiana, Louisiana Place Apartments. (1985) ***Non-contributing***
This large, rectangular plan apartment building has a side gable roof with two slightly lower gable-front wings on either end. Set within the front recessed area are entries and full width (wing to wing) porches on each level. As the building sits on a raised foundation, there is also entry to the basement level here. The building has horizontal lap siding on the front, and vertical particle board on the side. Exterior chimneys on the gable front bays rise nearly full height. A large parking lot, with both surface and underground parking, is to the north. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

1144 Louisiana, Olin House. (1910; altered ca. 1915) ***Contributing***
This 3-story *Queen Anne* building underwent significant alterations between 1912 and 1918 when it became a sorority house. It has an irregular plan, with multiple steeply pitched hip roofs.

A tower with angled walls is located on the west elevation, and has six-sided pyramidal roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung. There is a shed roof porch set within the southwest ell; it has tapering round wood columns. A small shed roof porch is also on the north end of the front elevation. The house sits on a stone foundation, which is prominent in the rear due to the sloping lot. The lower level has a brick veneer cladding, and sits on a prominent stone sill. The upper stories are clad in simple wood shingles, with prominent wood band separating the second from third story, and serving also as a wide cornice band.

10TH STREET

412 W. 10th Street, House. (1900; altered 1971) ***Contributing***

This 2-story *Queen Anne* house has a hipped roof with gablet ends, and a gable-front wing. There is a 1-story shed roof porch set within the west ell with turned spindle supports and simple square wood balusters. The house is clad in horizontal lap siding with corner boards; there are diamond-shaped shingles in the gable ends. The east gable roof bay has angled walls. There is another shed roof porch at the northeast (rear) ell; it has turned spindle columns with scrolled brackets. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation.

11TH STREET

310 W. 11th Street, House. (ca. 1912) ***Non-contributing***

This 2-story *Foursquare* house has a truncated hipped roof with overhanging enclosed eaves. There is a 2-story addition on the front, which appears to have originally been a full width 1-story porch with a second story added. The entry door is recessed; windows are 1/1 double-hung. The house is presently clad in asbestos shingles; due to the porch alterations and siding, it no longer conveys its historic appearance and is therefore non-contributing.

12TH STREET

414 W. 12th Street, House. (ca. 1903) ***Contributing***

This 2-story *gable-front* house has stylistic elements which associate it with the *Queen Anne* style. The gable roof has wide, overhanging eaves with end returns; the corners of the house beneath these returns are angled. There is a full width hipped roof porch with turned spindle columns and simple flat balusters. Windows are 1/1 with entablature surrounds. The gable end of the house has alternating patterns of varying wood shingle designs.

Appendix A

Contributing/non-contributing buildings by address

KENTUCKY STREET

916-920 Kentucky	*Contributing*
922 Kentucky	*Contributing*
924 Kentucky	*Contributing*
925 Kentucky	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
929 & 933 Kentucky	*Non-contributing* [2]
930 Kentucky	*Non-contributing*
936 Kentucky	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
937 Kentucky	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
941 Kentucky	*Contributing* [plus *2 non-contributing* garages].
944 Kentucky	*Non-contributing*
945 Kentucky	*Contributing*
1001 Kentucky	*Contributing*
1005 Kentucky	*Non-contributing*
1009-1011 Kentucky	*Non-contributing*
1015 Kentucky	*Non-contributing*
1017 Kentucky	*Non-contributing.*
1019 Kentucky	*Non-contributing*
1023 Kentucky	*Contributing*
1025 Kentucky	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1029 Kentucky	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1033 Kentucky	*Contributing*
1037 Kentucky	*Non-contributing*
1041 Kentucky	*Contributing [plus contributing garage]*
1045 Kentucky	*Contributing*

TENNESSEE STREET

917 Tennessee	*Contributing*
923 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus 2 *non-contributing* buildings]
929 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage/barn]
933 Tennessee	*Contributing*
938 Tennessee	*Non-contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]
939 Tennessee	*Contributing*
940 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]

941 Tennessee	*Contributing*
945 Tennessee	*Contributing*
946 Tennessee	*Non- contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]
1002 Tennessee	*Non-contributing*
1006 Tennessee	*Non-contributing*
1003 Tennessee	*Contributing*
1007 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1008 Tennessee	*Non-contributing*
1011 Tennessee	*Non-contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1012 Tennessee	*Non-contributing*
1015 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]
1016 Tennessee	*Non-contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1020 Tennessee	*Contributing*
1021 Tennessee	*Contributing*
1025 Tennessee	*Contributing*
1026 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1028 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]
1029 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1032 Tennessee	*Contributing*
1033 Tennessee	*Contributing*
1037 Tennessee	*Contributing*
1038 Tennessee	*Contributing*
1041 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1042 Tennessee	*Contributing*
1045 Tennessee	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1046 Tennessee	*Non-contributing*

OHIO STREET

916 Ohio	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]
920 Ohio	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]
923 Ohio	*Contributing*
926 Ohio	*Non-contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
927 Ohio	*Non-contributing*
928 Ohio	*Contributing*
930 Ohio	*Non-contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]
933 Ohio	*Non-contributing* [plus *contributing* barn]
936 Ohio	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
937 Ohio	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage; *non-contributing* garage]

943 Ohio	*Non-contributing*
945 Ohio	*Contributing* [*contributing* garage]
946 Ohio	*Contributing*
1000 Ohio	*Non-contributing* [plus *non-contributing guest* house]
1008 Ohio	*Contributing*
1016 Ohio	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1020 Ohio	*Contributing*
1022 Ohio	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1026 Ohio	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1028 Ohio	*Contributing*
1030 Ohio	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
1032 Ohio	*Contributing*
1042 Ohio	*Contributing*
1046 Ohio	*Contributing*
1101 Ohio	*Contributing*
1102 Ohio	*Non-contributing*
1104 Ohio	*Non-contributing*
1106 Ohio	*Contributing*
1108 Ohio	*Contributing*
1109 Ohio	*Contributing*
1115 Ohio	*Contributing*
1121 Ohio	*Contributing*
1122 Ohio	*Contributing*
1126 Ohio	*Contributing*
1127 Ohio	*Contributing*
1128 Ohio	*Contributing*
1131 Ohio	*Two (2) Non-contributing*
1132 Ohio	*Non-contributing*
1134 Ohio	*Non-contributing*
1140 Ohio	*Contributing*
1146 Ohio	*Contributing*
1147 Ohio	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]

LOUISIANA STREET

915 Louisiana	*Non-contributing*
917 Louisiana	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]
918 Louisiana	*Contributing*
920 Louisiana	*Contributing*

923 Louisiana	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
924 Louisiana	*Non-contributing*
927 Louisiana	*Non-contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
928 Louisiana	*Non-contributing*
936 Louisiana	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage]
938 Louisiana	*Non-contributing*
940 Louisiana	*Contributing*
941 Louisiana	*Non-contributing*
943 Louisiana	*Contributing*
946 Louisiana	*Contributing* [plus *contributing* garage]
947 Louisiana	*Contributing* [plus *non-contributing* garage.]
1100 Louisiana	*Contributing*
1106 Louisiana	*Contributing*
1116 Louisiana	*Contributing*
1136 Louisiana	*Non-contributing*
1144 Louisiana	*Contributing*

10TH STREET

412 W. 10th Street	*Contributing*

11TH STREET

310 W. 11th Street	*Non-contributing*

12TH STREET

414 W. 12th Street	*Contributing*

SUMMARY

The Oread Historic District in Lawrence is significant under criteria A and C in the areas of ***Community Planning and Development*** and ***Architecture***. Several of the houses are also individually eligible in the area of ***Architecture***, and a few may also be significant under criterion B for their association with prominent Lawrence citizens. In the area of ***Community Planning and Development***, the district represents the development patterns of early "close-in" residential neighborhoods in Lawrence. Located directly west of the downtown commercial area and east of the University of Kansas campus, the majority of the district falls within the "Original" town plat, and thus represents one of Lawrence's oldest residential neighborhoods. Not only did it provide easy access to downtown and campus, several churches were either adjacent or located within its boundaries. Central School and later a high school were located on the two south corners of Kentucky and 9th Streets. These amenities appealed to well-to-do owners early in its growth who constructed large, high-stye houses on double lots. Later development attracted middle-class residents and owners who provided boarding to students. The neighborhood is also significant in the area of ***Architecture*** for containing a variety of residences that represent changing tastes, fashions, and construction methods in American architecture. The district contains good examples of the large fashionable homes of the well-to-do, several more modest National Folk type residences of the working class, and later examples of residential styles that were popular in the early twentieth century. Various buildings within this district are associated with one or more of all of the historic contexts outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas" (hereafter referred to as "MPDF"), although the majority were constructed during the *"Agriculture and Manufacturing, Foundations of Stability: 1874-1899"* and *"Quiet University Town: 1900-1945"* context periods. These contexts best represent the development of the Oread neighborhood, and its significance to the overall development of Lawrence in the area of ***Community planning and development.***

There are 169 resources within the proposed district: 100 contributing buildings, two (2) contributing structures, and 67 non-contributing buildings. Of the non-contributing residences, most were constructed during the district's period of significance but have non-original siding. Rehabilitation of these buildings may change their contributing status; they are therefore included within the proposed boundaries. Other non-contributing buildings are garages, which are located on the alleys and do not visually detract from the district's historic sense of time and place. Due to the district's slow continuous development as a residential area serving both local citizens and students at the University of Kansas, the period of significance for the district extends from 1863 through 1929. The beginning of the period of significance is the construction date for the oldest

extant building in the district, and also coincides with the devastating raid on Lawrence by Quantrill's raiders, after which the town responded with a period of vigorous rebuilding. The ending date for the period of significance signaled the beginning of the Great Depression, a decade in which there was little construction activity in the neighborhood. It also marked the transition from citizens' preference for the close-in neighborhoods near Lawrence's downtown to outlying residential areas which were now served by automobiles.

ELABORATION

Settlement Period: 1854-1863

The new town of Lawrence was laid out in 1854 on relatively level ground located between the two valleys of the Kansas and Wakarusa Rivers. Agents for the New England Emigrant Aid Company, an anti-slavery organization formed to counter southern influence in Kansas, selected the site based on a belief that steamboat travel was practical on the Kansas River. It was thus their hopes that the new town would have the potential to become a regional metropolis serving a vast territory.[5] The New England Emigrant Aid Company had been organized in order to "dot Kansas with New England settlements" so that "New England principles and New England influences should pervade the whole territory."[6] This group, composed primarily of Abolitionists from New England, were responsible for creating several new towns along the Kansas River, one of which was Lawrence. A.D. Searle prepared the plan for Lawrence in 1854 which resulted in the physical layout of the streets in the Oread Historic District. He used a grid system of eighty feet wide streets, except for three major thoroughfares which were planned to connect blocks reserved for public or quasi-public uses, such as parks and a college. Of the four park areas in the original 1854 plat, only South Park at the end of Massachusetts Street and Clinton Park in the northwest part of the original town were developed. South Park was formed by combining the four blocks shown in the following illustration into one park. This park is close to the southeast edge of the Oread Historic District.

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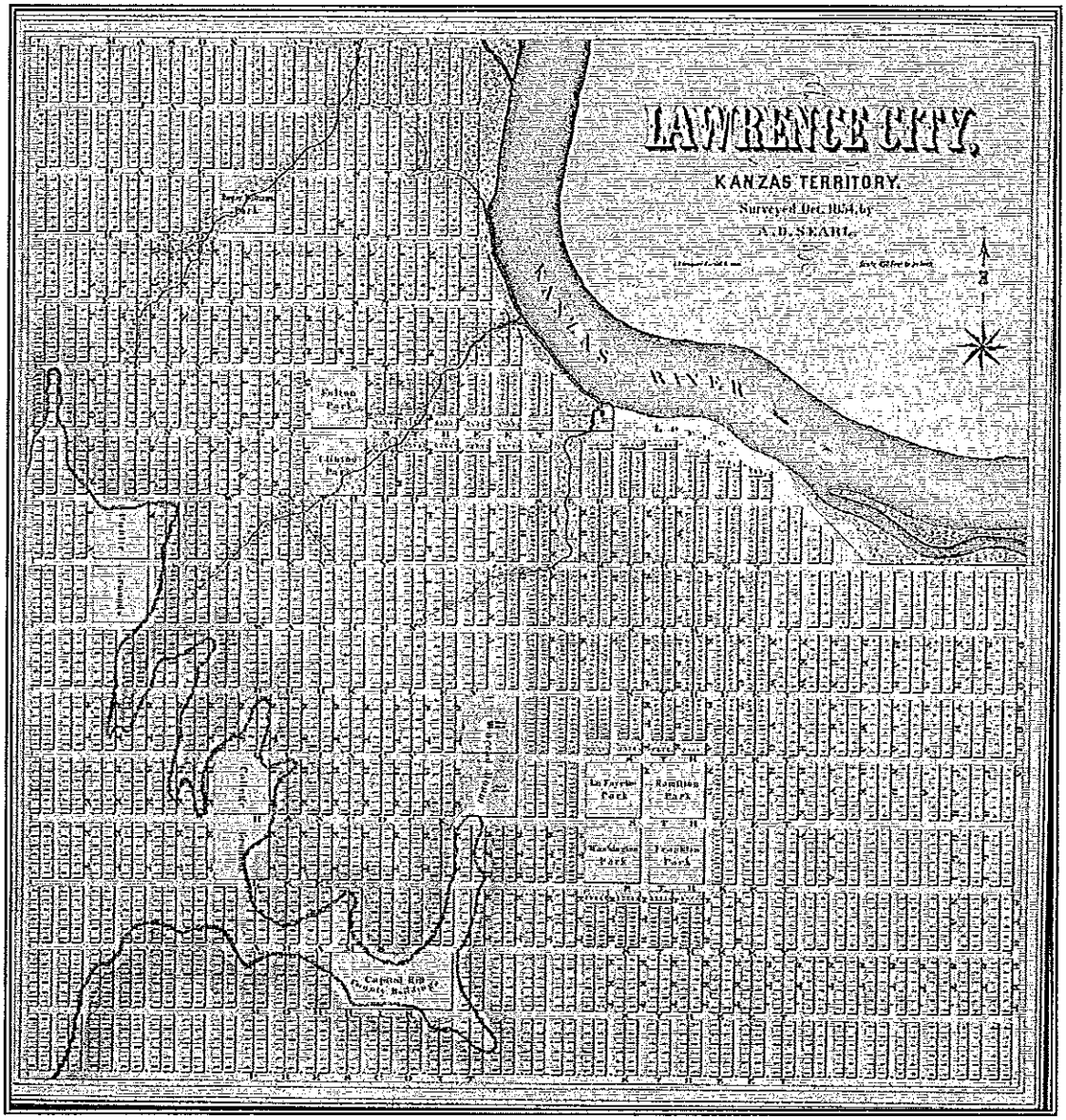
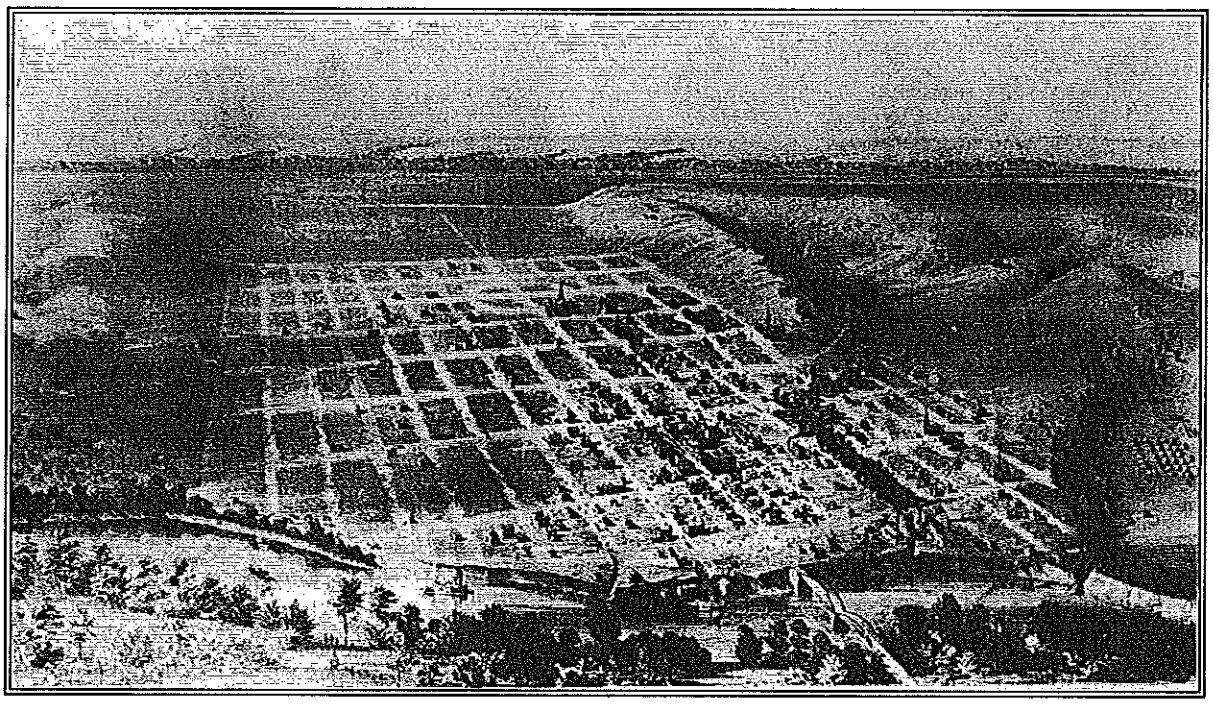
[5]Dale E. Nimz, "Living with History: A Historic Preservation Plan for Lawrence, Kansas" (n.p.: City of Lawrence, 1984) pp. 59-60.

[6]John W. Reps, The Forgotten Frontier: Urban Planning in the American West Before 1890 (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1981) p. 72.



A.D. Searle's 1854 plan for Lawrence. The Oread neighborhood is northwest of the four park blocks, and west of Mount Oread in the center of the above image.

Although this plan was revised just one year later, the basic grid pattern of streets, combined with the reservations for parks, schools, and public buildings, remained a significant factor in Lawrence's future development. It established basic character-defining elements of the neighborhood's layout, as well as the early differentiation of commercial and residential areas in town. The primary streets were north/south, with the residential lots facing east or west. The main commercial street was within walking distance to the east. Although classes would not start until the fall of 1866, plans for a college on the north end of Mount Oread were laid in 1856, when Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, for whom the town of Lawrence was named, donated notes and stocks for the foundation of a proposed "Free State College."[7] Even though an imperfect deed to the property caused Mr. Lawrence's plans to fail at the time, the Oread neighborhood was situated between two prime amenities.



An artist's bird's eye view of Lawrence from 1858

[7]Frank W. Blackmar, ed. Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc. Vol. II (Standard Pub. Co. Chicago : 1912) 831.

A bird's-eye view of Lawrence in 1858 shows the fruition of Searle's plan just a few years later. As was typical of these types of illustrations, artistic license was taken with the preparation of this view; many of the buildings shown here in 1858 were only in the planning stages. However, it does indicate that the most heavily developed residential area was the neighborhood west of Massachusetts and south of present-day 9th Street – near Mount Oread in the illustration. This is supported by other accounts which revealed that residential development in east Lawrence was delayed because of contested ownership issues with pro-slavery squatters, as well as fears of settling in the low-lying area near the river.[8]

Although the 1858 birds-eye view indicates a prosperous town with substantial buildings, other illustrations and first person accounts of the period reveal a very different looking community. An early Lawrence settler, upon arriving in the community in the fall of 1857, noted that the town had an "unfinished look", and that the "roads ran here and there, across lots and between houses."[9] Although some substantial brick buildings on Massachusetts were begun in late 1857, most of the early settlement residences were crude in appearance. The earliest settlers relied on canvas, sod, logs, and wood frames covered with thatch or split boards. Brick-making was sporadic, and masonry skills were rough at first. Although dressed stone-cutting skills were not implemented until much later, the masonry skills of local residents eventually improved out of necessity, as limestone was more readily available than brick or wood.

The development of Lawrence during the settlement period would soon be shattered by an event that still forms part of the city's character today. As a Free-State town only forty miles from the Missouri border, the citizens of Lawrence were worried about possible actions from southern sympathizers and troops. Early on the morning of August 21, 1863, their fears became reality when William Quantrill led a group of three hundred men in an attack against Lawrence. The result was the destruction of most of downtown and the deaths of nearly one hundred fifty people. Residential buildings were not spared either; a witness to the raid recalled that "nearly

[8]Cathy Ambler, "Identity Formation in the East Lawrence Neighborhood," unp. paper (December 16, 1991), Kansas Collection, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, p. 7, 10-12.

[9]In Nimz, p. 67.

one-half of the residences were also burned – almost all those in the central portion of the town. Along the banks of the river, and around the outskirts, most of the house were left."[10]

Primarily as a result of the raid, virtually no buildings survived from this earliest settlement period of Lawrence in the Oread neighborhood. The most significant survivor of Quantrill's infamous raid is the layout of the town, which planned its residential neighborhood streets to run parallel to the main commercial thoroughfare, Massachusetts Street. In spite of illustrations showing several early residences in this area, only one building in the proposed district dates from this period, the George and Annie Bell House at 1008 Ohio. This stone gable-front house was purportedly under construction at the time of the raid, and the owner, George Bell, was one of the Lawrence citizens that was killed during the raid. Legend states that Quantrill's raiders attempted to burn the stone house but were not successful; during rehabilitation, charred roof timbers were discovered.[11]

City-building period: 1864-1873

After Quantrill's raid, there were several factors which contributed to a residential construction boom in Lawrence. Mail service improved significantly, telegraph service arrived in 1863, and a railroad was secured in 1864. The end of the Civil War not only saw the return of soldiers, but also new settlers who were pouring into Lawrence. The city's population rose from 1,645 in 1860 to 8,320 in 1870, making Lawrence the twelfth largest western settlement in the United States.[12] This rapid population increase clearly required new residential buildings – not merely ones to replace those burned by the raid. Much of the new development was occurring on the east side of downtown. This was spurred on in part by the construction of two railroads on the east side of town, which created construction and eventually manufacturing jobs. Railroad construction also created a new town north of the river. North Lawrence was annexed to Lawrence in 1870 and grew rapidly during this period.[13] As noted in the MPDF, the areas in east

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[10]Richard Cordley, Pioneer Days in Kansas (New York: Pilgrim Press, 1903), 230.

[11]Marci Francisco, Oral interview with Deon Wolfenbarger, 22 April 2006.

[12]Reps, p. 146.

[13]North Lawrence Civic Association (NCLA), "Early History of North Lawrence," Kansas Collection, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas; pp. 13, 16.

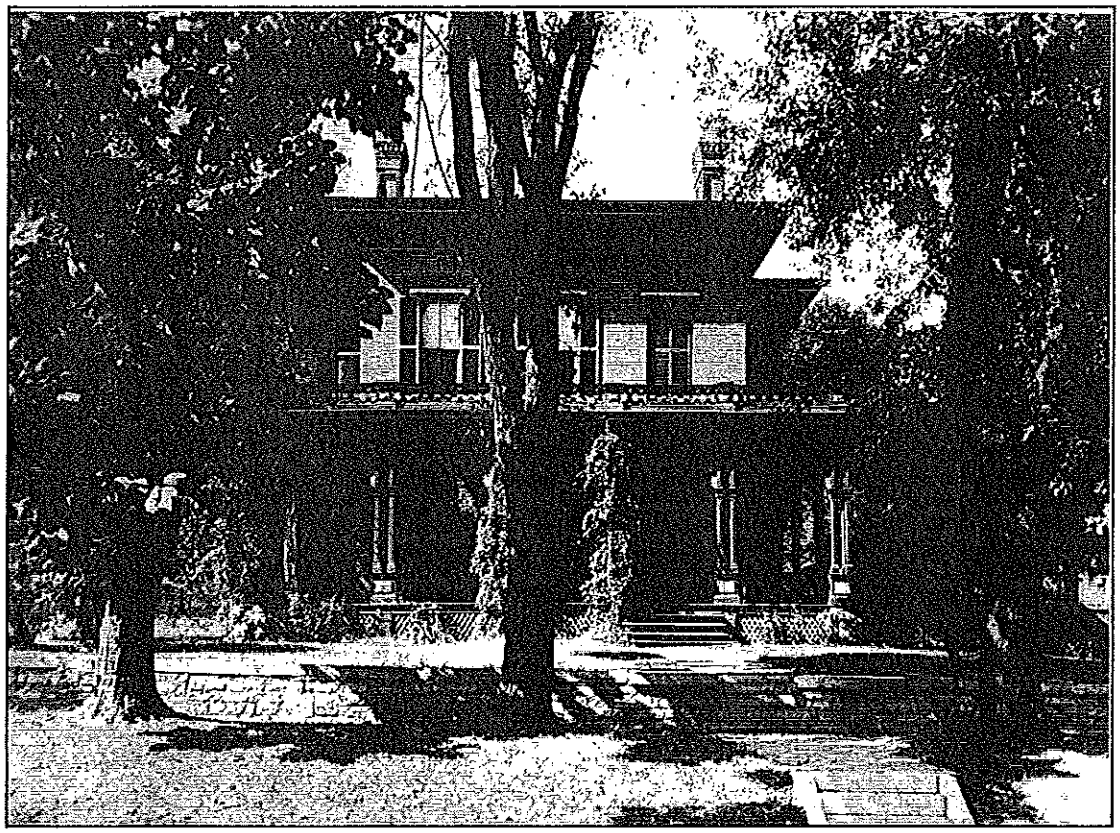
and North Lawrence were more suited for development in this period because the land was considered less desirable, and therefore cheaper. Land values recorded in the 1865 tax records were lower for east Lawrence when compared with properties west of Massachusetts.[14] The immigrants that came to Lawrence during this period thus found it easier to purchase lots and build homes in east and North Lawrence. The Oread area, on the other hand, continued to appeal to upper middle class citizens of Lawrence. The houses that were constructed during this period reflect their prosperity, and are representatives of residential architecture styles that were favored at the time.

Tennessee Street retains a number of the homes built by prosperous Lawrence citizens that were moving into the neighborhood in the late 1860s and early 1870s. Many of these new residents to the neighborhood were early pioneers and settlers of Lawrence who had prospered in the spurt of development after the Civil War. With their newly acquired wealth, they looked to an area of town that had room for large homes. Thus several of the houses from this period were constructed on multiple lots. The house built in 1869 at 933 Tennessee for Charles S. Duncan is one that originally occupied two lots. By the time Duncan built his frame Italianate house, he was a prosperous Lawrence businessman. Duncan arrived in town in 1855. With his relative Wesley, he was a partner in a general merchandise store until 1860. After the Civil War, he operated a hardware and implement store with G. W. E. Griffith. At the time he built his elaborate home in 1869, he working as a coal dealer; he was later in a hardware store. Duncan also later served as city treasurer, and was active in the construction of the first Methodist Episcopal church just two blocks from his home.

Col. James Blood was one of the more prominent residents of the Oread neighborhood in this period. Col. Blood arrived in Lawrence in 1854 as an agent for Amos Lawrence, the treasurer of the New England Emigrant Aid company. Blood, along with Charles Branscombe, were responsible for the selection of town site of Lawrence. Blood was also a businessman and attorney who was elected as the city's first mayor in 1857. He was a member of the board of trustees for the new "Lawrence University." He served as the Douglas county treasurer from 1864 to 1868, and was elected to the state legislature in 1869. He built a new home shortly thereafter at 1015 Tennessee Street. It was an elaborate example of the Italianate style, and its

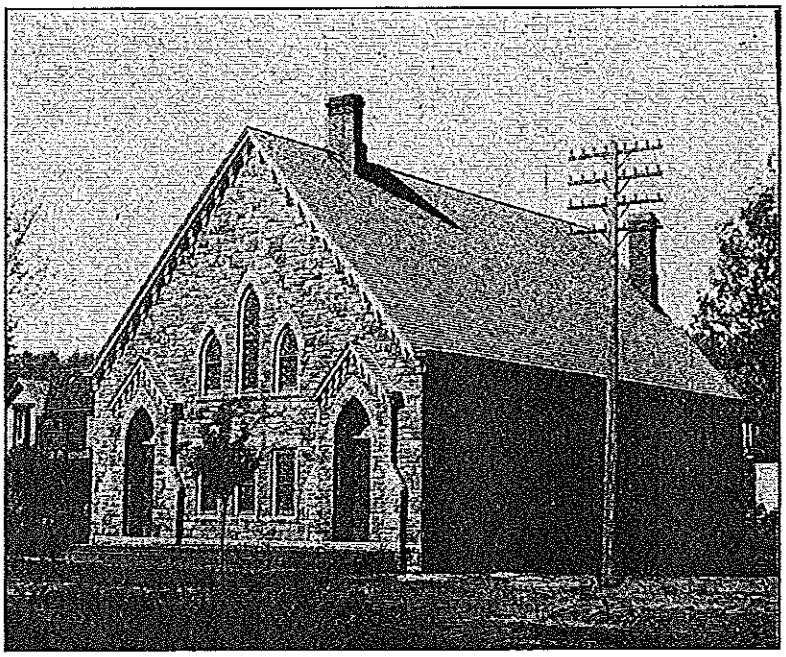
[14] Ambler, 12.

brick construction reflected the shortage of native wood that occurred in Lawrence around 1869. Furthermore, brick and stone construction was also preferred for its durability.



Col. James Blood House (1871) at 1015 Tennessee; photo date unknown.

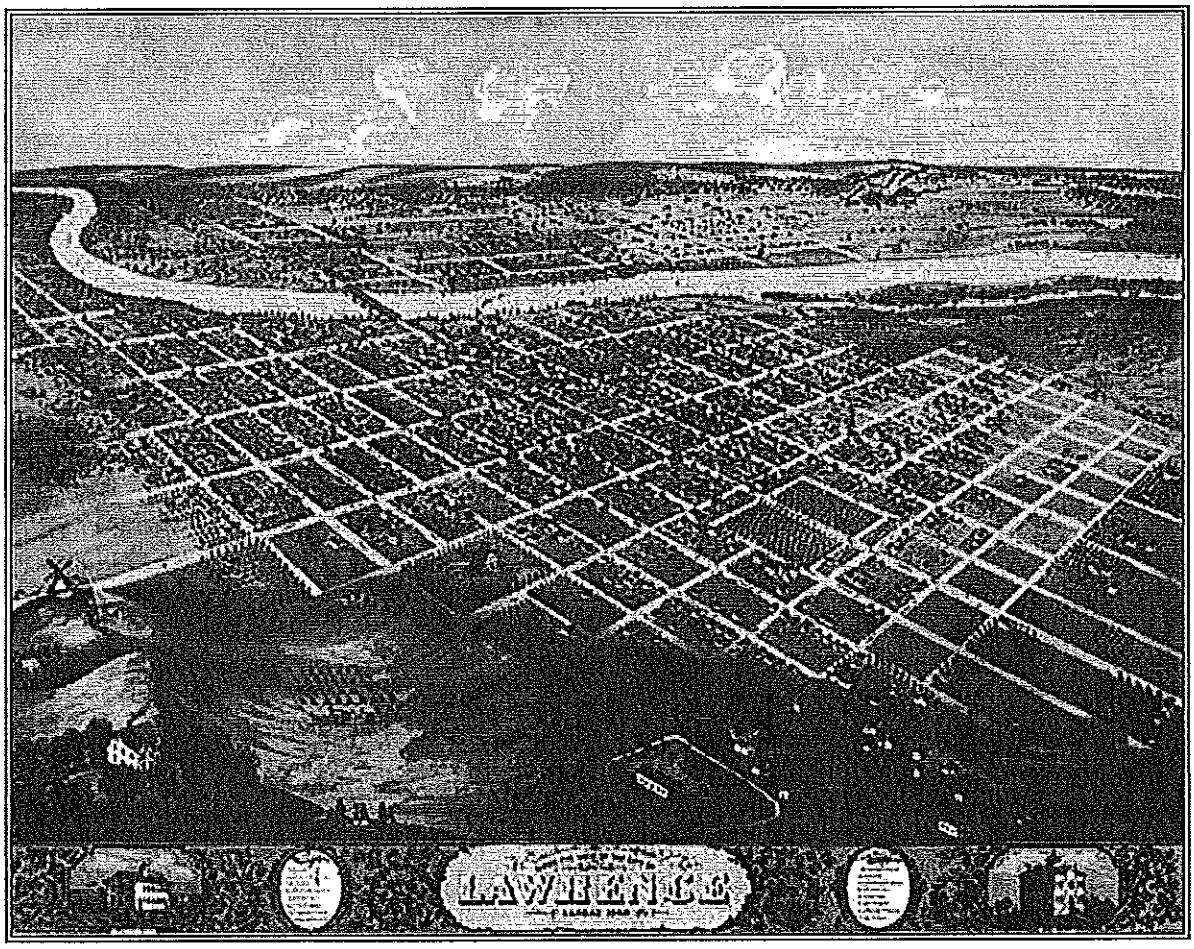
Not all of the residents of the neighborhood were as prosperous, and consequently some of the extant houses from this period are less elaborate than the two previous examples, although most still utilized architectural design elements popular at the time. Carpenter James A Bell began construction on a frame Stick style cottage at 923 Tennessee in 1869. The widow of C. H. Smith built a brick stone gable-front residence at 922 Kentucky which borrowed features from the Italianate style. Most of the new residents in the neighborhood were business owners, though, as it was within walking distance of downtown to the east.



The First United Presbyterian Church (1871). Photo ca. 1898, from Caldwell's Souvenir History of Lawrence, Kansas 1898.

In addition to its proximity to downtown, other factors affected the development of the district. The first permanent public school building in Lawrence was built on the northeast edge of the Oread neighborhood. Central School was constructed in 1865 on the southwest corner of 9th and Kentucky Streets. Development on the eastern edge of the district was also promoted by the construction of several churches. One of these lies within the boundaries of the proposed district; the stone Gothic Revival building was constructed for the First United Presbyterian Church in 1871. The defining development of the western edge of the district met with fruition during this period – the establishment of the future University of Kansas. Situated on the north end of Mount Oread, it began holding classes in 1866. The University and its growth would continue to affect the neighborhood in the coming decades. With South Park forming another boundary edge on the southwest, the neighborhood was poised for growth in the next decades, which would prove to be the era of greatest development.

The 1869 bird's eye view of Lawrence below shows that residential growth in Lawrence after the raid had spread out in several directions. In the Oread neighborhood, the area immediately east of Mount Oread was still relatively sparsely developed, while the streets closer to downtown contained several houses. This is borne out by the number of extant residences constructed during the proposed district's period of significance. Within the proposed boundaries, approximately sixteen percent were constructed during this period; the vast majority of these are located on the two streets closest to downtown – Kentucky and Tennessee.



1869 bird's eye view of Lawrence

Agriculture and Manufacturing, foundations of stability: 1874-1899

The nationwide financial panic of 1873 had a direct effect on finances of local residents. After the panic, many residents left Lawrence. An 1875 state census showed that Lawrence had lost 1,052 residents, and several buildings in town were vacant. A drought and the grasshopper invasions of 1874 did nothing to improve the general image of Kansas for potential emigrants. Consequently, there are no extant houses within the proposed Oread district which date from the mid- to late 1870s. By the 1880s, though, the economy began to pick up and several new residential buildings were constructed in the Oread neighborhood.

South Park, located near the southeast edge of the proposed district, was originally planned much like a New England village green, and as such, in its earliest years was used for communal grazing. As Lawrence grew during this period, this practice was not looked upon favorably. A city ordinance forbidding this practice was passed in 1884, but was not strictly enforced at first.[15] However, as the central public space, it eventually grew in importance and its use became more recreational as the site of local baseball games, band concerts, and public speeches, all of which added to the desirability of the Oread neighborhood.

An initial attempt at developing a streetcar railway in Lawrence had failed in the previous period, but a new company was reorganized in 1884. Besides operating on Massachusetts, a line traveled down the Oread neighborhood along Tennessee Street to 17th Street. This was one of the factors that helped propel this neighborhood to greater growth during the 1880s and '90s than those in east and North Lawrence. As noted in the MPDF, the Oread neighborhood developed from the east and west edges inward, propelled by the commercial growth and new churches on the east, and the University to the west. By this time, Oread's residents were of "diverse racial makeup," and families of all economic and social classes ranging from laborers and dressmakers to physicians and university professors.[16]

Although it is commonly believed that the use of the neighborhood for student housing was predominantly a twentieth century phenomena, in fact many of the residents in the neighborhood

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[15]Carolyn Berneking, Lawrence Preservation Alliance, "Application for Landmark Designation, Lawrence Register of Historic Places: South Park" (July 18, 1995), pp. 5-6.

[16]B. Allison Gray, "The Heart of Oread: Historic Resources of the Oread Neighborhood, Survey Report," (Topeka: Kansas State Historic Preservation Department, 1987) 3, 10.

during this period were university students. Since the first campus dormitory was not built until 1923, several homes were operated as boarding houses by widows; whether the residences were constructed for that purpose or converted shortly afterwards is unknown, but the proximity of the university clearly influenced the development patterns of the neighborhood. Students at the University of Kansas rented rooms in the adjacent neighborhood, although some complained as one did in 1884, "it is a long, cold climb to get to the university, especially hard upon young women."[17] Several families with university-age students also moved into the neighborhood, so that their children could attend K.U. and live nearby. Albert and Lavonna Beck lived at 1042 Ohio from 1896 through 1909, with their daughters Gertrude and Coral. Gertrude graduated from K.U. in 1901, and Cora eventually became an assistant for Dr. Snow in K.U.'s Entomological Department.

Dr. F.D. Morse residence at 1041 Tennessee, ca. 1898.

[17]Gray, p. 4.

Students and their families were by no means the only residents of the neighborhood. Many significant faculty or staff members of the University built homes in the Oread area. Alberta Corbin, the Dean of Women who worked for the first women's dormitory on campus, lived at 1028 Ohio from 1890 through 1894 with her husband Myron; by 1896 the Corbins had moved a short distance to 1108 Ohio. Charles Grosvenor of Grosvenor & Son Lumber built a house at 1029 Tennessee in 1888 for his family. A.F. Bates, proprietor of Bates & Field, Stationer, lived at 1000 Ohio in the 1880s. Dr. F.D. Morse built a house at 1041 Tennessee in 1889. Before coming to Lawrence, Dr. Morse had practiced medicine in Chicago. He was a lecturer to K.U. medical students for six years, and was also active in the community. Other occupations of residents of the Oread neighborhood during this period included real estate agents, clerks, engineers, and bank employees.

Of the extant buildings in the neighborhood constructed during the period of significance, almost half of them were built during the *"Agriculture and Manufacturing, foundations of stability: 1874-1899"* period. Since Sanborn maps did not cover the entire district until after the turn of the century, it is difficult to describe the pattern of development for the entire district during the late 1800s. However, of the extant properties, the greatest number of new residences in this period were built on Ohio Street, although Kentucky and Tennessee also had relatively high numbers of new residences constructed in the 1880s and 1890s. The portion of Louisiana Street that is within the northwest portion of the district had the smallest percentage of developed lots. According to the Sanborn maps, the development pattern along the eastern portion of the district (Kentucky and Tennessee Streets) differed from its present appearance, in that the houses had varied setbacks, with some set nearly at the rear of the lot. These were likely earlier settlement houses which were subsequently replaced after the turn of the century during the next period of growth.

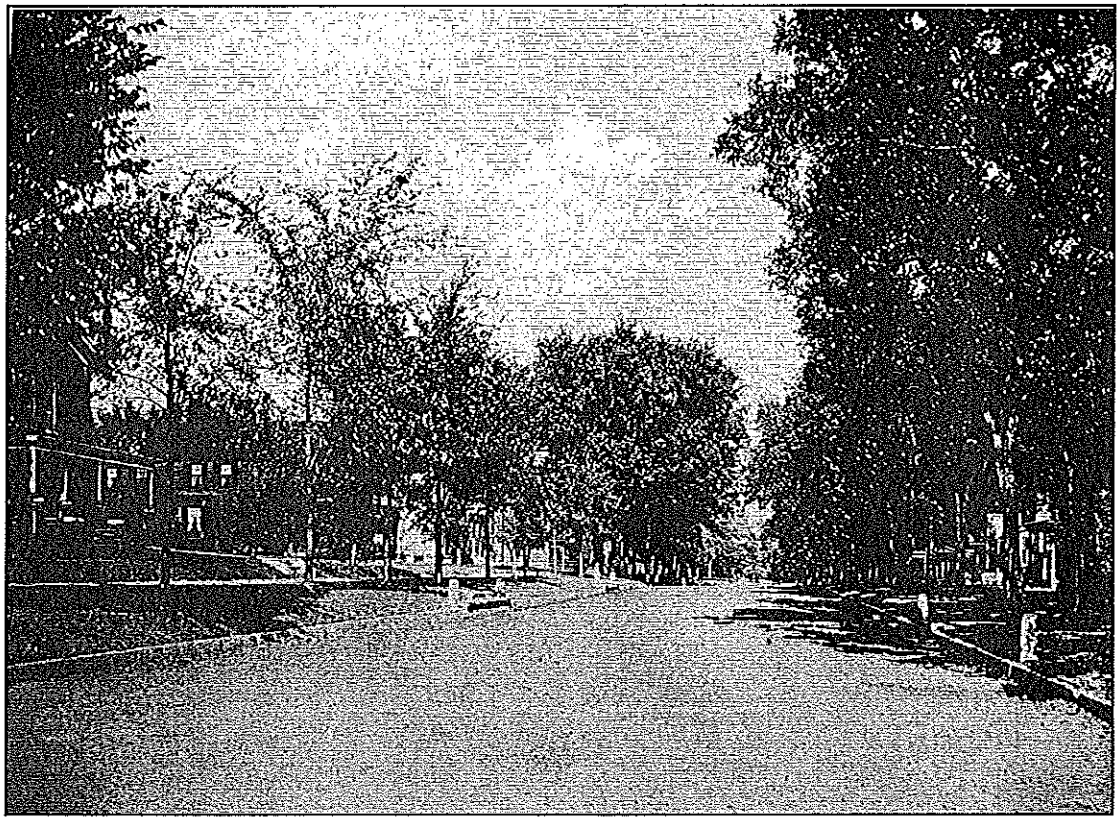
Promotional literature published in 1898, A *Souvenir History of Lawrence, Kansas*, reveals the pride and boosterism surrounding the city's residential neighborhoods, and in particular, those close to Mount Oread. In a section titled "Lawrence, A City of Homes," the city fathers' proclaimed:

> Among the leading attractions of Lawrence are the number and beauty of its residences. In this view, no city in the country presents superior advantages in the variety of picturesque sites for homes. The view from Mt. Oread, pronounced years ago by the veteran traveler, Bayard Taylor, as unsurpassed in loveliness

among all his myriad observations, has since been immensely enhanced, and each year adds new features to the matchless panorama. From the standpoint of the dome of Frazier Hall . . Eastward one looks over the many roofs and spires of the city . . . Everywhere the homes of prosperous farmers appear. . . . The providence of the first settlers led them to plant trees, a practice the dwellers in later times have not been slow to follow. The consequence is that Lawrence is embowered in foliage. The trees, unaffected by the desolating fires which destroyed the houses of the city, have grown until their branches overlock and the sight of the buildings from this elevation is almost obscured in the time of leafage. . . . A few steps downward and the stately mansions along the broad and shady streets are before him. . . . an idea of the effect of long vistas of such attractive residences, building in striking variety of architecture, each worthy of mention, and taken as a whole, wonderfully pleasing. Add to the effect of the buildings themselves, the delight one experiences at the view of the carefully kept lawns in front of each and the absence of obscuring and unsightly fences, the whole shaded by the great trees along the walks, and the verdict of enthusiastic visitors upon the matchless beauty of Lawrence homes is unanimously vindicated.

With its unequaled advantages of scenic superiority, its healthfulness, ready accessibility to the state capital, Topeka, and the coming metropolis of the Mid-continent, Kansas City, its educational endowments and the high character of its citizens, Lawrence challenges it rivals as the model City of Homes.[18]

[18] E. F. Caldwell, Souvenir History of Lawrence, Kansas, 1898, containing Numerous Fine Half-Tone Illustrations and Descriptive matter Reflective of the City and County. (Lawton & Burnap: Kansas City, MO, 1898). Facsimile Reproduction by: House of Usher, 383 Massachusetts, Lawrence, Kansas.



Louisiana Street lined with shade trees around 1900.

A Quiet University Town: 1900-1945

After turbulent economic swings in the previous century, Lawrence's economy stabilized after 1900. Although Lawrence continued to serve as the commercial and service center for the surrounding farm region, the University of Kansas began to take on a greater importance in the local economy. There were 1,000 university students in 1896, 1,500 in 1904, and 2,500 in 1912. The city's population grew at a more steady pace. There were 10,682 residents in 1900, which increased to 12,374 in 1910, but only to 12,456 in 1920. The city's population increased only about 1,000 residents in each of the next two decades: there were 13,726 citizens in 1930, and 14,390 residents in 1940 (not including University students).

While the town was growing at a slow rate, the number of students enrolled at the University was increasing dramatically. As a result, a number of commercial properties catering to student clientele sprang up around the campus, which created concern among the nearby property owners as well as city officials. As a result of increasing development pressures around the University, the first Lawrence Planning Commission was created in 1925 "in response to a general alarm that Kansas University would be completely surrounded by 'business houses' unless some sort of regulations were adopted."[19] The city hired the prominent Kansas City landscape architecture and planning firm of Hare & Hare to prepare a zoning ordinance for Lawrence, which was enacted in June 1926, and later a city plan in 1930.[20]

The 1926 zoning ordinance provided for apartments, boarding houses, and fraternity and sorority houses in the Oread neighborhood. As a result, by the time Hare & Hare reviewed the neighborhood in 1930 in preparation for their city plan, they found that "Owing to lack of dormitories at the University, except for a portion of the women students, many of the out of town students are housed in private homes and boarding houses. . . . a large majority of non-resident students live in the area immediately east and northeast of the University. . .[21] The Oread neighborhood was therefore increasingly associated with student housing after the turn of the century. As cited in Hare & Hare's report, many of these were private boarding houses. Mable Rankin, widow of William H. and a clerk at the Innes, Bullene, and Hackman store, probably helped make ends meet by renting out a portion of her house to boarders Augustus and Mary Tretien in 1908. Augustus was an instructor, possibly at the nearby University. As in the previous decades, there were also several instances where families moved to the neighborhood so their children would be close to campus. Hervy P. Peirs, a travel agent, lived at 916 Ohio from 1911 through at least 1913, with his wife Carrie and K.U. students Lawrence R. and Ruth M. Peirs. The residence at 1116 Louisiana was owned by William Ford from 1911 to 1913, while his children Herbert and Creola attended the University. The house at 928 Ohio was owned consecutively by the Withington and Noftzger families, both of whom had family members

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[19]Bartholomew and Associates, "Comprehensive Plan: Lawrence, Kansas" vol. 1 (St. Louis: Bartholomew and Associates, 1963) 40-41.

[20]A City Plan for Lawrence, Kansas: Report of the City Planning Commission (Kansas City, MO: Hare and Hare, 1930).

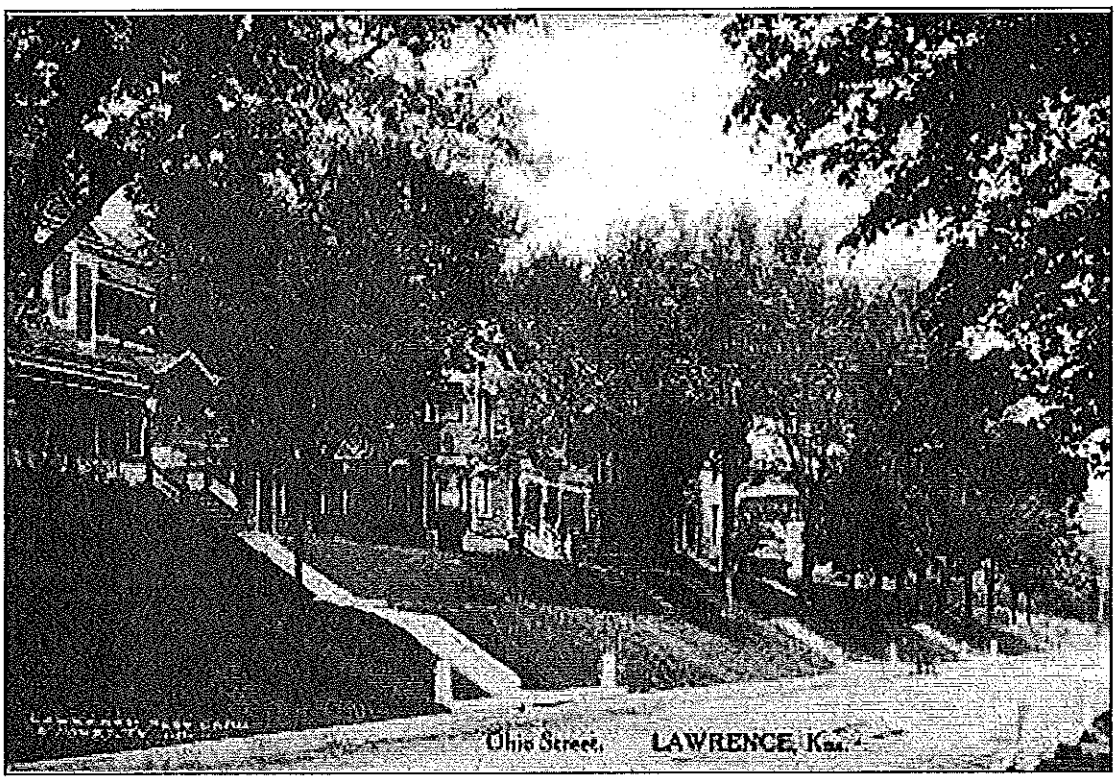
[21]Ibid., 11.

attending K.U. The next owner, grain dealer Thomas E. McFarlin, also had two children attending classes – Elva and Mamie. Continuing the building's tradition of serving students, it was used by the Alpha Delta Pi and Mu Phi Episilon sororities from 1915 through 1917.

In addition to student residents, the neighborhood remained popular for University professors as well, no doubt due in part to the easy access to campus. In an interesting reversal of roles, University student W. H. McClure rented out his house at 946 Louisiana to K.U. instructor William B. Downing and his wife Ollie in 1915. S.W. Stranathan, professor of Astronomy, lived at 1122 Ohio. Helen Rhoda Hoopes, instructor of English, resided at 1046 Ohio. To the west lived Professor R.D. O'Leary (English) at 1106 Louisiana, and Katherine Mix, also an instructor of English, at 1136 Louisiana. Professor Edgar H. S. Bailey built his imposing residence at 1101 Ohio in 1909, which was designed by William Alexander Griffith, a professor of Art in the Department of Drawing and Painting. Bailey was a professor of chemistry for fifty years at the University of Kansas. He was one of the first in the nation to offer classes in the practical applications of chemical principles. He co-authored *The University Geological Survey of Kansas*, and was the head chemist for the State Board of Health from 1899 to 1933. His best-known legacy, however, is the University's "Rock Chalk yell," which was born at a Science Club meeting in 1886.[22]

In spite of the increasing number of students and boarders in the area, important business leaders in Lawrence were still moving into the Oread neighborhood and building new residences after the turn of the century. J.D. Bowersock purchased the lot at 1007 Tennessee in 1903, building a house for his daughter and her husband, Mary Bowersock and Paul Dinsmoor. Paul was the manager of the Lawrence Iron Works in 1905, and by the time he moved into the house in 1907, he was the business manager of the *Lawrence Journal.* William Docking, president of Merchants National Bank, moved into 1033 Tennessee in 1915 with his wife Meda. Christian H. Hunsinger, proprietor of Hunsinger Motor Company, built a house for his family at 1021 Tennessee circa 1925. Oliver P. Barber, owner of Barber's Drugstore, lived with his wife and son at 1020 Tennessee from 1926 through 1930. Middle class families were also attracted to the area, with other occupations ranging from travel agents, teachers, lawyers, and grocers.

[22]"Bailey House," Application for Landmark Designation on the Lawrence Register of Historic Places.



Ohio Street in a ca. 1910 postcard, with curbs, sidewalks, street trees, and hitching posts.

The Oread neighborhood was thus still attractive for single family occupancy during the early twentieth century, although soon transportation advancements would make living in outlying suburban areas increasingly feasible. Technological advancements improved the quality of life in most of Lawrence's close-in residential neighborhoods during this period. In addition to electricity, water and sewer, the streets and even some alleys were paved, curbing was introduced, and stone or brick sidewalks were installed. Some new residences were constructed on the site of former buildings, and others were built on the few remaining vacant lots in the district. In spite of appearing "built-out" by the turn of the century, about forty percent of the extant buildings constructed during the district's period of significance were built in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Furthermore, several existing buildings had additions or

upgrades, often in the facade. Many front porches were altered to reflect prevailing architectural styles, particularly the Craftsman or Prairie styles.

Due to increased automobile traffic and improved roads, passenger traffic on the streetcar system declined. In 1927, the streetcar system which served the neighborhood began to be phased out and the last passenger car ran in 1938. This coincided with the shift in the preferences of Lawrence's citizens for new houses in outlying subdivisions. Another factor contributing to this preference for new subdivisions was that by the late 1920s, there were virtually no vacant lots left in the district. Finally, the stock market crash of 1929 and resulting Great Depression effectively halted construction in the Oread neighborhood. During the 1930s and again in the post-war boom of the late 1940s and 1950s, several of the larger homes were converted to apartments or fraternity and sorority house, and eventually many of the homes began to suffer from lack of maintenance. By the 1980s, however, new residents interested in rehabilitating historic homes began moving back into the neighborhood. The growing appreciation for historic buildings, coupled with the enactment of Lawrence's preservation ordinance and the designation of a portion of the neighborhood as a local historic district, have resulted in several buildings returning to single family use and being rehabilitated.

The proposed Oread Historic District is significant under criterion A in the area of ***Community Development and Planning*** for its role in the original plat of Lawrence as residential neighborhood, which was planned for development adjacent to the commercial center of Lawrence. As the actual growth of the neighborhood covered several decades, the district encompasses aspects of three historic contexts in Lawrence's developmental history. In particular, it reflects the influence of the University of Kansas on an adjoining residential neighborhood.

The Oread Historic District is also significant in the area of ***Architecture*** for containing residences which represent nearly every period of pre-World War II architecture found in Lawrence. There are approximately fifteen different residential styles or forms in the neighborhood. In some cases, there is only a single representative of a particular style; these are typically high-style, architect-designed homes, such as the Shingle Style home designed by architect William Griffith for Edgar H. S. Bailey at 1101 Ohio Street. Other residential styles or forms are well represented within the district. The Queen Ann style, for example, comprises over thirty percent of the historic homes with identified styles. The Foursquare and its variants are another predominate form in the Oread Historic District, at nearly twenty percent. National

Folk housing types, a broad-brush category of vernacular housing types defined by their form, are the single largest group, with almost forth percent of the homes in the district falling into this category.

Although a wide variety of housing types can be found within the proposed district, the residences can be divided into four categories of residential properties, based upon their architectural tradition or time period. A discussion of each category with its subtypes follows. The significance of each of these property types can be found in Section F of the MPDF Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas."

National Folk Residences

As a whole, this group represents the largest category of housing types in the Oread Historic District, with thirty-eight examples, or thirty-seven percent, of the historic housing stock of the district. The houses are associated primarily by their forms, but also by their shared history, serving as modest housing for working and middle class citizens of Lawrence. Although many of these residential folk forms descended from Tidewater South building traditions, the advent of inexpensive railroad shipments changed the nature of simple, vernacular dwellings across the country. Modest dwellings across the country were not restricted to locally available building materials or traditions. Lumber, as well as ready-built stylistic details, could be shipped virtually anywhere across the country.[23] Lawrence contains many typical examples of these wide-spread vernacular residences. Several of the basic folk forms were adorned with architectural detailing which was popular nationwide. Those built before the turn of the century, for example, utilized the turned and jig-sawn decorative features also found on more elaborate Queen Anne homes, while those built after the turn of the century often added Craftsman style porches. As a result, a two-story *gable-front* house might share elements with a *Foursquare* house, and both have features typically identified with the Craftsman.

National Folk Residences are significant under criterion C in the area of ***architecture*** as local representatives of the variety of national vernacular housing types found in Lawrence. As a county seat and a regional economic center, Lawrence provided job opportunities for all levels of citizens, from the well-to-do to working class, and these National Folk residences generally provided housing for the latter group of citizens. In many cases, the individual buildings may

[23]Virginia & Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984) 89.

lack distinction, but when located within a district, they provide a better understanding of a neighborhood's developmental history and are significant as contributing buildings.

National Folk types are generally characterized by their massing and floor plans. A discussion of the character-defining features for the predominant subtypes found within the proposed district follows.

Gable-Front

This subtype represents the most prevalent folk housing type in the district. This form evolved from the Greek Revival style, where its front-gabled shape mimicked the pedimented temple facades of that style. It was common in New England and the northeast region in the pre-railroad era, and continued with the expansion of the railroads after the 1850s. The form was best suited for narrow lots in the neighborhood.[24] Most of the examples in the district are two-stories, and were constructed in the latter decades of the nineteenth century.

Gable-front & wing

Approximately ten percent of the houses in the Oread Historic District are of this subtype. Gable-front-&-wings are believed to have also descended from styled Greek Revival houses like the gable-front residences which dominated urban settings. Both one- and two-story examples are found in the district.[25] Sometimes this form evolved when wings were added after the initial construction.

Late Victorian residential styles

As Lawrence and its residents became more prosperous, several "high style" representations of Victorian residences were built in the Oread Historic District. These styles saw an increasing use of decorative brick, stone, or machine-worked lumber features, which provided variety to the surface texture of the neighborhood's homes. The *Italianate* and *Queen Anne* styles were the predominant architectural vocabularies during the 1880s in the neighborhood; these styles were so popular in fact, that variations continued to be constructed into the next century.

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[24]Ibid., p. 90.

[25]Ibid., p. 92.

In the proposed district, several of the Victorian era residences are high-style houses, and were likely designed by skilled professionals who showed an understanding of prevailing architectural styles and basic design principals. Some of the earliest examples of late Victorian era residences in the proposed district were constructed when the district was relatively undeveloped; consequently they were built on double lots. Some of these properties were later subdivided, and new houses constructed next door.

Lawrence's late Victorian era residences are significant under criterion C in the area of ***architecture*** as local representatives of the national housing types and styles of the community's well-to-do citizens. They are physical manifestations of the success of some of Lawrence's citizens in the late nineteenth century. Some homes from this era are more modest, but reflect that owner's desire to build in the prevailing architectural vocabulary.

Italianate

This style represents some of the earliest residences in the district. The Italianate style of domestic architecture was popular in this country from 1850 through 1880. In the Oread Historic District, Italianate Residences were constructed from the late 1860s through the 1880s. As is true of the vast majority of Italianate Residences in the United States, all of Lawrence's examples are two-stories high. A distinguishing feature is the low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves. Set beneath the projecting eaves are decorative brackets, emphasizing the cornice line as a principal area of elaboration. Windows and porches are another area of emphasis.[26] There are eleven examples of Italianate residences in the Oread Historic District, approximately ten percent of the extant historic homes. Italianate features are also found on simpler National Folk forms constructed at the same time, such as window hoods and brackets on a gable-front house.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was clearly the most popular architectural mode during the 1880s throughout the entire district, and variations of the style continued to be built into the first decade of the twentieth century. Over thirty percent of the homes in the district represent the Queen Anne residential period. During the 1880s, when the style was new in popularity across the country, the well-to-do residents of the neighborhood clearly preferred this architectural mode. The Queen Anne style typically features irregular massing, steeply pitched multiple rooflines, and a variety of devices to avoid a smooth-walled surface. These devices include a variety of

[26]Ibid., pp. 211-212.

wall coverings and textures, projecting bays, and applied decorations.[27] As with the Italianate style, late Victorian era features typically associated with the Queen Anne style were often applied to simpler vernacular homes as well.

20th Century Revival & American Movement Houses

Although variations of the Victorian styles continued to be built in the neighborhood on up through the turn of the century, other residents desired quality residences executed in the latest styles after the turn of the century. Like others across the country, they were rejecting the old-fashioned "fussy" exuberant styles from the Victorian era. Tastes in residential architecture were turning in favor of revival styles, which harkened back to an even earlier era, or to the simpler lines of the Prairie style.[28] With an educated populous and the University, some of the residents turned to architects for the designs of their new homes. Whether architect-designed or not, several of these resources are good representations of this period, and are therefore significant under Criterion C in the area of ***architecture***. A description of the character-defining features of these most prevalent styles in the district follows. The number of pure or high style examples of these styles are rare in the neighborhood, though. There is only one example each of the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Prairie style. Instead, it is more likely that elements of these styles, particularly the Colonial Revival and Craftsman/Prairie, were applied to the popular Foursquare form. The Colonial Revival style was predominant in American residential architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. Typical identifying features of a high-style example include an accentuated front door, such as a decorative pediment or crown supported by pilasters, or a pedimented portico serving as the entry porch. The facades are symmetrically arranged. Windows are double-hung and multi-paned (often 6/6 or 12/12). Palladian windows are found, as are other classically inspired detailing.[29]

The Craftsman style was inspired by the work of Charles and Henry Greene, who in turned were influenced by the Arts & Crafts movement and oriental architecture. Typical features of a

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[27]Ibid, p. 263, and John J.-G Blumenson, Identifying American Architecture (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981) 63.

[28]In the Oread Historic District, American movement styles, such as Prairie and Craftsman, were favored over the revival styles.

[29]McAlester, pp. 321-326 & Blumenson, p. 25.

Craftsman home, including a low-pitched roof with wide, open, overhanging eaves, exposed roof rafters, braces under the gable ends, and porches supported by square columns, are found in a few examples in the Oread Historic District.[30] In fact, Craftsman-inspired details are much more prevalent than a true Craftsman house throughout Lawrence. The Prairie style, considered one of the few indigenous American styles, is also typified by a low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves. The emphasis in the detailing is on the horizontal, although the overall massing of the house may be vertical or squarish. Along with the overhanging eaves, the cornices, porches, wings, and other details all focus on horizontal lines. Massive square piers are used for porch supports.[31] Within the proposed district, Prairie style-inspired details are more common than a true Prairie style residence, and in many instances, these details are similar to those of the Craftsman style.

"Comfortable" Houses

The "Comfortable" House, a term popularized by Alan Gowans, refers to the profusion of styles and types built in suburban settings from 1890-1930. The most prevalent within the Oread Historic District, based primarily on form, is the Foursquare. Another subtype of the "comfortable" house is the bungalow; there are only two examples of a bungalow in the Oread Historic District. The Foursquare, on the other hand, comprise almost twenty percent of the historic houses in the district. There are eighteen Foursquares in the neighborhood, varying from simple vernacular examples to ones with more elaborate detailing. The Foursquare is a two-story building, two rooms wide and two rooms deep, also with a low-pitched roof. While true Foursquares have a hipped roof, a variant with a gable-front roof was also built in Lawrence in the early twentieth century. Hipped roof examples often have front and side dormers. Foursquares were set on a raised basement, with the first floor approached by steps. The features and details typically represent the Prairie and Craftsman styles, such as wide, overhanging eaves, square or tapered porch supports, full length front porches, and horizontal groupings of windows. Others have stylistic features more typical of Colonial Revival homes, such as classical columns. The most distinctive feature of the Foursquare is its massive appearance. Although the front facade was often asymmetrical, the overall visual effect of the house is balanced.[32]

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[30] Ibid., pp. 453-454.

[31] McAlester, pp. 339-440.

[32] Ibid., p. 84.

From simple one-story National Folk forms to the large Queen Anne mansions, the Oread Historic District contains a cross sampling of Lawrence's residential architecture from over six decades of the town's development. The homes also represent the development the varied socio-economic status of its citizens, and the changes over time that occurred as a result of the proximity of the University of Kansas. No one style or form comprises more than thirty of the housing stock, and for several styles, there is only one representative. This cross-section of American residential architecture is typical of a slowly developed neighborhood, and is therefore associated with the historic development patterns of the Oread Historic District. The district is therefore significant under criterion C in the area of ***architecture*** as a varied collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences which are typical of those found in Kansas neighborhoods which have developed over several decades.

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UTM COORDINATES (cont.)

E. Zone 15 / 305770 E / 4314730 N

F. Zone 15 / 305740 E / 4315150 N

G. Zone 15 / 305740 E / 4315310 N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This verbal description is presented using street names and boundaries. Following is a description of the boundary:

Beginning at the midpoint of Ohio Street and W 10th Street and proceed:
West 1 ½ blocks to the midpoint W 10th Street and the alley between Louisiana and Indiana Streets;
North up the alley to the northwest corner of the lot at 915 Louisiana;
East ½ block along the north property line of 915 Louisiana to the midpoint of Louisiana St;
South 1 lot to the midpoint of Louisiana St.;
East ½ block along the north property line of 918 Louisiana to the midpoint of the alley between Louisiana and Ohio Streets;
South 1 lot to the midpoint of the alley between Louisiana and Ohio Streets;
East ½ block along the north property line of 923 Ohio to the midpoint of Ohio St;
North 1 lot to the midpoint of Ohio St;
East 1 block along the north property lines of 916 Ohio and 917 Tennessee to the midpoint of Tennessee St;
South ½ block to the midpoint of Tennessee St.;
East along the north property line of 938 Tennessee St. to the midpoint of the alley;
North 3 lots to the midpoint of the alley between Tennessee and Kentucky Streets;
East along the north property line of 925 Kentucky St. to the midpoint of Kentucky St.;
North 2 lots to the midpoint of Kentucky St.;
East along the north property line of 916 Kentucky St. to the midpoint of the alley between Kentucky and Vermont Streets;
South ½ block to the midpoint of the intersection of W 10th Street and the alley between Kentucky and Vermont Streets;

West ½ block to the midpoint of the intersection of W 10th Street and Kentucky St;
South 1 block to the midpoint of the intersection of W 11th Street and Kentucky St.;
West 1 ½ blocks to the midpoint of the intersection of W 11th Street and the alley between Ohio and Tennessee Streets;
South 1 block to the midpoint of the intersection of W 12th Street and the alley between Ohio and Tennessee Streets;
West 1 ½ blocks to the midpoint of the intersection of W 12th Street and Louisiana St;
North 1 block to the midpoint of the intersection of W 11th Street and Louisiana St;
East 1 block to the midpoint of the intersection of W 11th Street and Ohio St.;
North 1 block to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district boundaries encompass the highest concentration of significant intact residential buildings in one of the oldest residential districts in Lawrence. Integrity for these buildings was evaluated primarily in the areas of materials and design. Generally, outside of the district's boundaries are non-contributing buildings (either altered or non-historic) or parking lots. The boundaries for each building which is included is based on the current legally recorded lot lines for the associated property. The boundary also conforms to the greatest percentage of property owners who consent to National Register designation. Future rehabilitation of buildings immediately outside of the proposed district's boundaries or a change in property ownership may warrant a boundary adjustment. The district fits within a larger, general boundary which has historically been associated with the Oread area. The general boundaries include 9th Street on the north, Kentucky Street on the east, 12th Street on the south, and the University of Kansas campus on the west.

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name of photographer:
Deon Wolfenbarger
Date of photographs:
April 22, 2006
Location of digital images:
Lawrence/Douglas County Planning Office
Lawrence City Hall
P.O. Box 708, 6 E. 6th Street
Lawrence, Kansas 66044-0708

Kansas State Historic Preservation Office
Kansas State Historical Society
6425 SW Sixth Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615

Further information for the following photographs:

Photograph number, Description of view

1. Looking southwest towards 917 Louisiana Street.

2. Looking southeast towards 918 & 920 Louisiana Street.

3. Looking west towards 927 Louisiana Street.

4. Looking southeast towards 936 Louisiana Street.

5. Looking northwest towards 947 & 943 Louisiana Street.

6. Looking northeast towards the garage of 946 Louisiana Street.

7. Looking east towards 1106 Louisiana Street.

8. Looking northeast towards 1116 Louisiana Street.

9. Looking northeast towards 1144 Louisiana Street.

10. Looking east towards 916 Ohio Street.

11. Looking northwest towards the garage of 920 Ohio Street.

12. Looking northwest towards 923 Ohio Street.

13. Looking east towards 936 Ohio Street.

14. Looking northwest towards 937 Ohio Street.

15. Looking northwest towards 945 Ohio Street.

16. Looking northeast towards 1008 Ohio Street.

17. Looking southwest towards the garage of 1022 Ohio Street.

18. Looking northeast towards 1026 Ohio Street.

19. Looking northeast towards 1028, 1030 & 1032 Ohio Street.

20. Looking northeast towards the east side of the 1000 block of Ohio Street.

21. Looking southwest towards 1101 Ohio Street.

22. Looking northeast towards 1106 Ohio Street.

23. Looking west towards 1115 Ohio Street.

24. Looking east towards 1126 Ohio Street.

25. Looking southwest towards 1127 Ohio Street.

26. Looking west towards 1131 Ohio Street.

27. Looking east towards 1134 Ohio Street.

28. Looking northeast towards the east side of the 1100 block of Ohio Street.

29. Looking west towards 917 Tennessee Street.

30. Looking northeast towards the garage of 929 Tennessee Street.

31. Looking northwest towards 939 & 933 Tennessee Street.

32. Looking east towards 940 Tennessee Street.

33. Looking northwest towards the west side of the 900 block of Tennessee Street.

34. Looking east towards 1008 Tennessee Street.

35. Looking northwest towards 1015 & 1011 Tennessee Street.

36. Detail looking northwest towards the porch of 1015 Tennessee Street.

37. Looking east towards 1016 Tennessee Street.

38. Looking east towards 1020 Tennessee Street.

39. Looking northwest towards 1025 Tennessee Street.

40. Looking northeast towards 1026 & 1028 Tennessee Street.

41. Looking southwest towards 1041, 1037 & 1033 Tennessee Street.

42. Looking northwest towards 1041 Tennessee Street.

43. Looking northeast towards 922 & 924 Kentucky Street.

44. Looking west towards 925 Kentucky Street.

45. Looking west towards 933 Kentucky Street.

46. Looking northeast towards 936 Kentucky Street.

47. Looking northwest towards 945 & 941 Kentucky Street.

48. Looking west towards 1001 Kentucky Street.

49. Looking west towards 1023 Kentucky Street.

50. Looking west towards 1033 Kentucky Street.

51. Looking west towards 1045 Kentucky Street.

parcels OWNER1	parcels OWNER2	parcels OWNER3	MAILING Address	City	State	Zip	Zip plus	Property ADDRESS	Property Street
ECK ERNEST H & KARLIN PATRICIA S	WILHELM PHILLIP S & ELIZABETH A		915 LOUISIANA ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2825	915 #1-4	LOUISIANA
HAMILL DAVID E			1735 LEARNARD AVE	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	3742	917	LOUISIANA
HEMPHILL CHARLES C TRUSTEES	HEMPHILL PENNY L		825 WESTGATE PL	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	3781	923	LOUISIANA
KUPPER RICHARD B	KUPPER BONNIE S		7704 ACUFF LN	LENEXA	KS	66216	4203	927	LOUISIANA
VANTAGE POINT LC	ATTN HICKS JAMES F		PO BOX 1893	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	8893	941 #1-13	LOUISIANA
HERSTOWSKI ANDREA L			943 LOUISIANA ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	943	LOUISIANA
DAVIS CANDICE L			947 LOUISIANA ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2825	947	LOUISIANA
DUNN JAMES C			936 KENTUCKY ST #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2895	916-18-20	KENTUCKY
HORVATH PAUL R	HORVATH MARIANNE		917 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2831	917 #1-3	TENN
MOORE ROSE			13113 MEADOW LN	LEAWOOD	KS	66209	1942	916 #1-4	OHIO
INGHRAM RICHARD		C/O PROPERTY MGMT SERVICES	600 LAWRENCE AVE STE 2D	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	4235	918 #1-2	LOUISIANA
BENEDICT COTTAGES L P		C/O HAW WILLIAM	1600 GENESSEE ST	KANSAS CITY	MO	64102	1039	923-A-E	TENN
HORVATH PAUL R	HORVATH MARIANNE		917 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2831	922 #1-8	KENTUCKY
HAMILL DAVID E			1735 LEARNARD AVE	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	3742	920	OHIO
MOORE ROSE			13113 MEADOW LN	LEAWOOD	KS	66209	1942	923	OHIO
BOUMAZA FADILA			1518 E 800 RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	9134	920	LOUISIANA
DUNN JAMES C	DUNN NANCY R		936 KENTUCKY ST #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2895	925 #1-4	KENTUCKY
DUNN JAMES C	DUNN NANCY R		936 KENTUCKY ST #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2895	924	KENTUCKY
ECK ERNEST H & KARLIN PATRICIA S	WILHELM PHILLIP S & ELIZABETH A		915 LOUISIANA ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2825	926	OHIO
MAY JERRY	MAY JANE B		25003 MACKEY RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	927	OHIO
KELLER PROPERTIES LLC	ATTN KELLER TIMOTHY J		120 E 9TH ST STE 201	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2692	924 #1-4	LOUISIANA
DUNN JAMES C			936 KENTUCKY ST #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2895	930-32	KENTUCKY
HEMPHILL PHILIP S			937 KENTUCKY ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2823	929-A-F	KENTUCKY

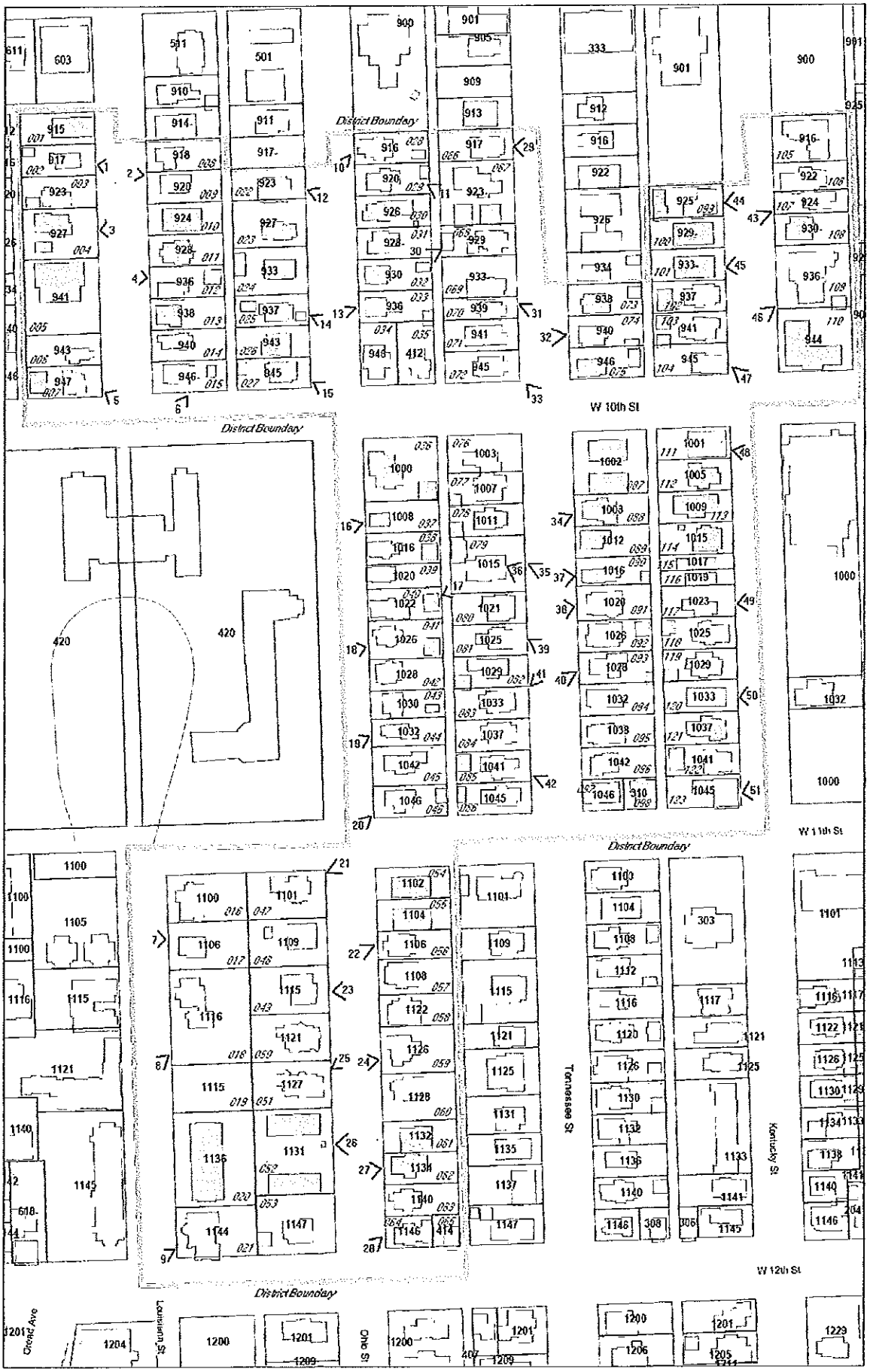
BOUMAZA FADILA			1518 E 800 RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	9134	929	TENN
ATTEBURY CLAUDE			PO BOX 13263	EDWARDSVILLE	KS	66113	0263	928-A-B	OHIO
EMERALD ESTATES LC			PO BOX 1595	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	8595	928-A-D	LOUISIANA
DUNN JAMES C			936 KENTUCKY ST #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2895	936-38	KENTUCKY
HELYAR JAMES			933 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2829	933	OHIO
HEMPHILL PHILIP S			937 KENTUCKY ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2823	933-A-F	KENTUCKY
MCCORKLE BARBARA B	BACKUS ANTHONY		1941 MASSACHUSETTS ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	2943	933-35	TENN
WANG CHING-IH	WANG SHU CHUANG		2324 FREE STATE LN	LAWRENCE	KS	66047	2832	930	OHIO
DAVIS CANDICE L			947 LOUISIANA ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2825	936	LOUISIANA
HEMPHILL PHILIP S	HEMPHILL CLARA M		937 KENTUCKY ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2823	937	KENTUCKY
STIRN JARVIS L	STIRN SARAH M		938 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	938	TENN
BERGMAN MICHELE			936 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2828	936	OHIO
PULTZ JOHN F	EARLE SUSAN E		937 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	937	OHIO
CRAWFORD JOHN B	CRAWFORD MICHELLE		2704 CENTURY DR	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	2522	938	LOUISIANA
BARKING DOG LC	ATTN CRAWFORD JOHN B		2704 CENTURY DR	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	2522	939	TENN
LISTER WALTER J SR TRUSTEE			206 ASPEN ST	ENGLEWOOD	FL	34223	6108	941	KENTUCKY
JACOBSON MICHAEL A	JACOBSON MARY P		3100 TRAIL RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	0000	940	TENN
VANTAGE POINT LC	ATTN HICKS JAMES F		PO BOX 1893	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	8893	941 #1-4	TENN
GOLDMAKERS INC			723 MASSACHUSETTS ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	412 #1-3	W 10TH
BICKFORD JOE R	FRANCISCO MARCIA A		1101 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	3223	946	OHIO
GREYSTONE PROPERTIES LLC	ATTN CLARK JEFFREY M		838 BROADVIEW DR	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2423	943	OHIO
VANTAGE POINT LC	ATTN HICKS JAMES F		PO BOX 1893	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	8893	940	LOUISIANA
YODER BONITA J			PO BOX 1263	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	8263	945 #1-3	KENTUCKY
D & D RENTALS OF LAWRENCE LLC	ATTN DEVLIN THOMAS M		PO BOX 706	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0706	946	TENN
HILL REGINALD J	HILL CARISSA K		945 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	945	TENN

NOVOGRADAC CHARLES K	MILKS DEBORAH A		PO BOX 1166	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	945	OHIO
CRAWFORD JOHN	CRAWFORD MICHELLE		2704 CENTURY DR	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	2522	946-A-C	LOUISIANA
SANDERS-SEAL LLC			PO BOX 1691	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1001-A-D	KENTUCKY
NORRIS MADELINE	ATTN CHANEY MARILYN		1149 E 1500 RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	0000	1002 & 1006	TENN
KERN MARK			1009 COLUMBINE CT	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	3788	1003	TENN
WOLFE CONSTANCE	WOLFE ESTHER B		1000 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1000	OHIO
CRAWFORD JOHN B	CRAWFORD MICHELLE		2704 CENTURY DR	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	2522	1005	KENTUCKY
VANTAGE POINT LC	ATTN HICKS JAMES F		PO BOX 1893	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	8893	1007	TENN
EARLES RALPH M	EARLES ROMA J		1780 N 300 RD	BALDWIN CITY	KS	66006	7301	1009-11-13	KENTUCKY
CRIMSON PROPERTIES LLC			PO BOX 442109	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	8932	1008-A & B	TENN
FRANCISCO JEAN K TRUSTEE	OF FRANCISCO JEAN K TRUST		8121 FONTANA	PRAIRIE VLG	KS	66208	0000	1008	OHIO
POOLE KEVIN M TRUSTEE			614 W 28TH PL	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	4620	1011	TENN
SCHNEIDER LOIS R			3708 STETSON DR	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	2140	1015 #1-3	KENTUCKY
JONES KEITH S	JONES SUE E		1012 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1012	TENN
WENDEL JOHN D	WOLF-WENDEL LISA E		1016 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1016	OHIO
JONES CARL W	JONES JANANN		1015 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2901	1015	TENN
LECOMPTE ELLEN			2202 NEW HAMPSHIRE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	3048	1017	KENTUCKY
HASSANI-SADI MAHMOOD	HASSANI-SADI MARGARET E		235 SYCAMORE TER	STAMFORD	CT	06902	0000	1016	TENN
SACK FREDRICK C			1020 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1020	OHIO
LECOMPTE ELLEN			2202 NEW HAMPSHIRE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	3048	1019	KENTUCKY
FARHA ROBERT J & REBECCA S	D & D RENTALS OF LAWRENCE LLC		PO BOX 442109	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	8932	1020	TENN
LECOMPTE ELLEN			2202 NEW HAMPSHIRE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	3048	1023	KENTUCKY
HERLIHY PETER H	HERLIHY LAURA H		1022 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1022	OHIO
PRINCESS PROPERTIES LLC	ATTN YOUNGER JEAN M		1029 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2901	1021	TENN
MINDEN GARY J	LAUE C SHAFFIA		1025 KENTUCKY ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1025	KENTUCKY

NEIS ARTHUR V			1575 NW 106TH ST	CLIVE	IA	50325	0000	1026	OHIO
DUNN JAMES C			936 KENTUCKY ST #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2895	1026	TENN
KELLER PROPERTIES LLC	ATTN KELLER TIMOTHY J		120 E 9TH ST STE 201	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2692	1025 #1-4	TENN
DUNN JAMES C	DUNN NANCY R		936 KENTUCKY ST #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2895	1029	KENTUCKY
DUNN JAMES C			936 KENTUCKY ST #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2895	1028	TENN
DOLD SCOTT A	YOUNGER JEAN M		972 E 750 RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66047	9557	1029	TENN
NEIS ARTHUR V			1575 NW 106TH ST	CLIVE	IA	50325	0000	1028	OHIO
TKR PROPERTIES LLC	ATTN ROBERTS TOM		13910 BOND ST	OVERLAND PARK	KS	66221	2800	1032 #1-6	TENN
HOCKING MICHAEL J	HOCKING CARMEN R		2814 TRAIL RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	4231	1033	TENN
IMBER MICHAEL	IMBER JANE H		2500 WESTDALE RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66049	0000	1030-30 1/2	OHIO
ANTES BERNARD A	RAYMOND A ANTES REVOCABLE TRUST		PO BOX 3608	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	0608	1037 #1-4	KENTUCKY
MORRIS 4321 LLC	ATTN MORRIS STEPHEN P		17676 ASCOT CT	EDEN PARIRIE	NM	55347	2149	1038 #1 & 2	TENN
VANDALEY LLC	ATTN FINCHER ROGER D		1700 INVERNESS DR	LAWRENCE	KS	66047	1828	1032 #1-3	OHIO
MORRIS 4321 LLC	ATTN MORRIS STEPHEN P		17676 ASCOT CT	EDEN PRAIRIE	MN	55347	2149	1037 #1-3	TENN
WILSON J ROBERT JR			2139 N 1300 RD	EUDORA	KS	66025	8129	1041	KENTUCKY
TEN FORTY-TWO PARTNERSHIP		C/O EPSTEIN MARCIA G	1041 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1042 #1-4	OHIO
BREJCHA CLAY			1042 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2974	1042	TENN
THOMPSON KYLE R	EPSTEIN MARCIA G		1041 TENNESSEE ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1041	TENN
SAMPSON DARRELL E	SAMPSON BRENDA B		401 INDIANA ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1045 #1-8	KENTUCKY
SAMPSON DARRELL E	SAMPSON BRENDA B		401 INDIANA ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	310 #1-4	W 11TH
BENNETT DAVID	JOHNSON LANCE		1730 BOBWHITE DR	LAWRENCE	KS	66047	9312	1046	TENN
JONES DAVID K	JONES MISTI L		1045 TENN	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2901	1045	TENN
FRANCISCO MARCIA A			1101 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	3223	1046	OHIO
BAHNMAIER EARL L TRUSTEES	BAHNMAIER ALICE M		PO BOX 1	LECOMPTON	KS	66050	0001	1102 #1-4	OHIO
BICKFORD JOE R	FRANCISCO MARCIA A		1101 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	3223	1101	OHIO

PERRY RUBY SUZANNE			PO BOX 442264	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	8935	1100 #1-3	LOUISIANA
BAHNMAIER EARL L TRUSTEES	BAHNMAIER ALICE M		PO BOX 1	LECOMPTON	KS	66050	0001	1104 #1-4	OHIO
BREWER JOHN C	BREWER ELAINE L		1109 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	3223	1109	OHIO
VANVLIET MARK J			730 MISSISSIPPI ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2351	1106	LOUISIANA
RECTOR WILLIAM R	RECTOR DEBORAH A		2111 MAPLE LN	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	3259	1106	OHIO
WILEY DAVID M			925 MISSOURI ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	3959	1108 #1-2	OHIO
REDDICK CAROLINE S	MARCH SARA E		972 E 750 RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66047	9557	1115	OHIO
BISHOP VAIL FOUNDATION		C/O EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF KS	835 SW POLK	TOPEKA	KS	66612	1688	1116	LOUISIANA
RAINBOW WORKS LLC	ATTN HEARN SERINA A		1941 MASSACHUSETTS ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	2943	1122	OHIO
RAINBOW WORKS LLC	ATTN HEARN SERINA A		1941 MASSACHUSETTS ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	2943	1121 #1-4	OHIO
FEUERBORN MYRON D	FEUERBORN MARY L		PO BOX 355	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1126 #1-4	OHIO
HEARN SERINA			1941 MASSACHUSETTS ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66046	2943	1127 #1-7	OHIO
FEUERBORN MYRON D	FEUERBORN MARY L		PO BOX 355	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1128	OHIO
GLENNHAVEN LLC			120 E 9TH ST STE 201	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	2692	1131 & 1135	OHIO
LOUISIANA PLACE LC	ATTN LEMESANY MARY E		948 N 900 RD	LAWRENCE	KS	66047	9593	1136 #1-18	LOUISIANA
STURGEON DOROTHY L TRUSTEE ETAL	PERRIER LINDA A & BRENN DOUGLAS W		1501 KASOLD DR	LAWRENCE	KS	66047	1601	1132 #1-4	OHIO
SANDERS ROBERT E	SANDERS KAREN K		9111 DELMAR	PRAIRIE VILLAGE	KS	66207	0000	1134	OHIO
ROSS KAREN			1140 OHIO ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	0000	1140	OHIO
GARCIA ROBERT	MOORE ROSE M		13113 MEADOW LN	LEAWOOD	KS	66209	1942	1147-47 1/2	OHIO
QANDIL PROPERTIES LC	ATTN QANDIL WAHID M		1535 MASSACHUSETTS ST	LAWRENCE	KS	66044	4253	1144	LOUISIANA
KUPPER RICHARD B	KUPPER BONNIE		7704 ACUFF LN	LENEXA CITY	KS	66216	4203	414	W 12TH
URITIS PAUL J	URITIS PATRICIA		605 SHADY BROOK CT	SOUTHLAKE	TX	76092	7212	1146	OHIO
DUNN JAMES C	DUNN NANCY R		936 KENTUCKY ST #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044		1029	KENTUCKY
								1033	KENTUCKY
DUNN JAMES C	DUNN NANCY R		936 KENTUCKY #3	LAWRENCE	KS	66044		944	KENTUCKY

Oread Histo[illegible] District; Lawrence, Douglas County, KS

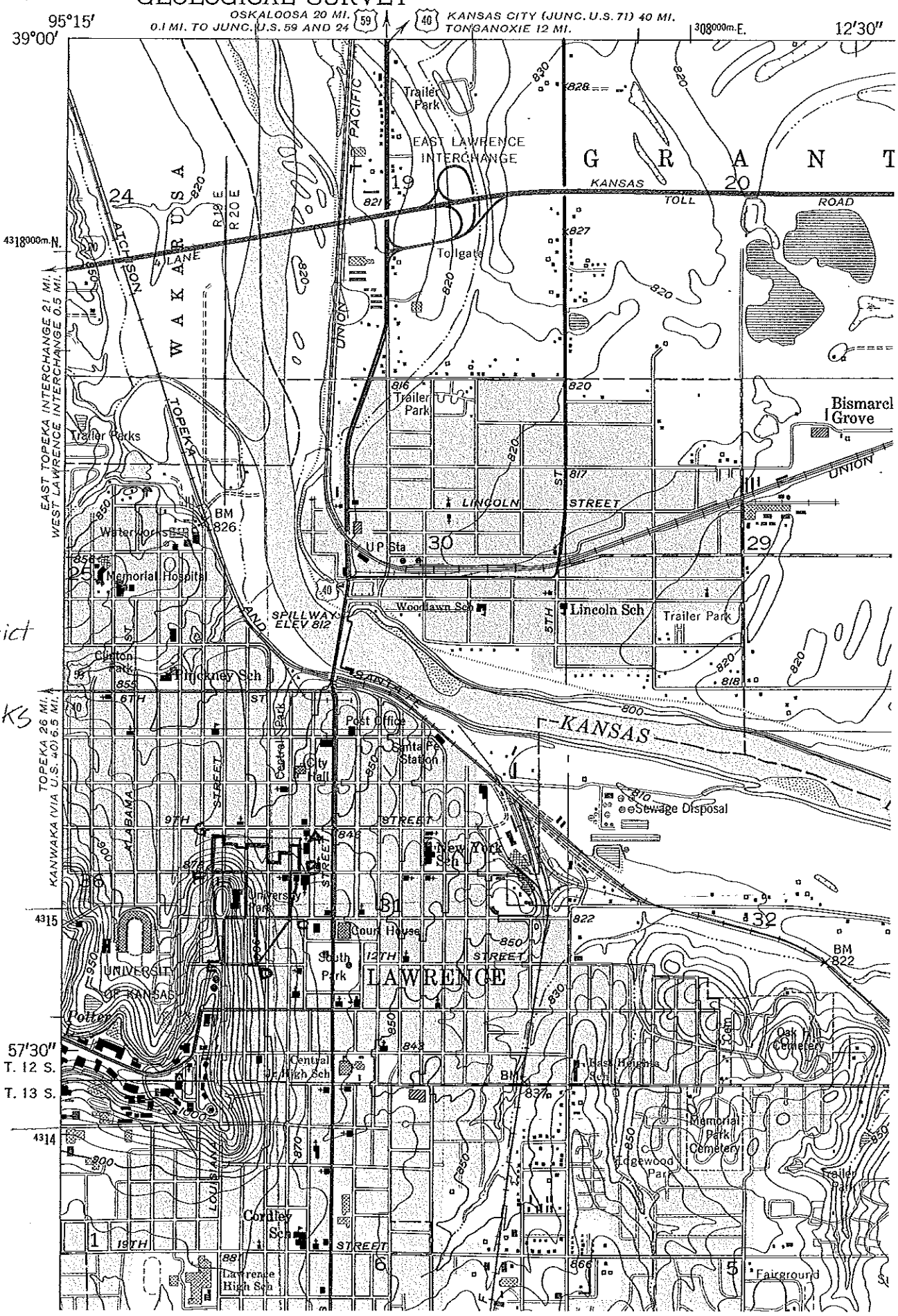


LEGEND

Non-Contributing Building | Contributing Building | 26 Photo Number & Direction | 018 Property Number

6962 III SE
(WILLIAMSTOWN)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Dread Historic District

Lawrence; Douglas County, KS

UTM References:

15: 306140 E
4315280 N

15: 306130 E
4315140 N

15: 306090 E
4314940 N

15: 305930 E
4314730 N

15: 305770 E
4314730 N

15: 305740 E
4315150 N

15: 305740 E
4315310 N