

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR
THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR
ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND
BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A,
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Fairborn, Greene County, Ohio



MAY 16, 2011

HARDLINES DESIGN COMPANY



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Fairborn, Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio

Submitted to

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PREFACE

The intent of this *Phase I History/Architecture Survey and Archaeological Disturbance Survey* is to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, by:

- Providing a preliminary evaluation of known historical and archaeological aboveground resources within the off-base area of potential effect (APE), and to identify potential undisturbed areas; and
- Determining effects on historical/archaeological significant properties located within the off-base anticipated vehicle traffic route resulting from the Proposed Action at WPAFB.

The *Phase I History/Architecture Survey and Archaeological Disturbance Survey* was intended as a stand-alone document to be included as an appendix to the federally funded environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposed reconfiguration and relocation of entry control facilities (ECFs) and relocation of the Base perimeter fence at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB).

To accomplish the needs of WPAFB, it would be necessary to close a segment of State Route (SR) 444 within the Base boundary. To address the change in local traffic as a result of closing the applicable segment of SR 444, the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) in conjunction with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the city of Fairborn and/or other jurisdictional stakeholders, would develop transportation solutions that would provide for the safe and efficient movement of users in the area. Any action alternatives to address the travel changes would be in accordance with FHWA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidelines and would be detailed in a separate and independent NEPA document. The FHWA/ODOT would tier off of the U.S. Air Force (USAF) EIS and would perform a separate Section 106 undertaking in consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

The APE for this survey included buildings/properties fronting roads where vehicle traffic would likely increase as a result of the Proposed Action. The APE was selected based on anticipated changes in traffic flow and the most likely travelled route as a result of closing a segment of SR 444. The APE included properties that front these roads: Kauffman Avenue, South Central Avenue, West Dayton Drive, South Broad Street, residential areas off of South Broad Street, and the Oakhill Avenue area.

Off-base historical and archaeological significant buildings/properties were identified in the *Phase I History/Architecture Survey and Archaeological Disturbance Survey* but were not evaluated for potential impacts (i.e., noise, air quality, etc.) since the USAF has no authority to alter roads or re-route traffic on off-base roads. The Federal government owns the land underlying the section of SR 444 proposed for closure; in 1932, the U.S. War Department granted Ohio a permit to establish a road at this location, but retained the right to close it at any time.

ABSTRACT

Hardlines Design Company (HDC) was contracted in October 2010 to provide cultural resources services in association with the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the State Route (SR) 444 project. WPAFB needs to reduce the number of Entry Control Facilities (ECFs) to bring the ECFs up to current United States Air Force (USAF) standards, and remove the separation between Area A and the Kittyhawk Area. To meet current needs, the USAF would reduce and consolidate the number of ECFs at WPAFB and secure the SR 444 corridor that currently divides Area A from the Kittyhawk Area. The project area is located in the city of Fairborn, Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio.

In March and April of 2011, HDC conducted a standard Phase I history/architecture survey of above-ground resources and completed an archaeological disturbance study to identify undisturbed areas that would need further archaeological testing. This work was completed because Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, applies to this project, as it is federally funded.

The area of potential effects (APE) was selected based on potential changes in traffic flow as a result of the proposed action. The APE includes properties that front the following roadways: Kauffman Avenue, S. Central Avenue, W. Dayton Drive, S. Broad Street, residential areas off of S. Broad Street, and the Oakhill Avenue area.

Six buildings previously surveyed are within the APE. Five of the six buildings were surveyed in 1979, and no eligibility recommendations were made for these buildings. One building was surveyed in 2010 for the Modernism survey conducted in Dayton. HDC evaluated 113 buildings and structures for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). HDC recommends that none of the buildings within the APE are eligible for the NRHP due to lack of integrity and significance.

HDC also conducted an archaeological disturbance study to evaluate the existing ground disturbance within the APE that may have potential for intact archaeological deposits. The majority of the project APE was found to be profoundly disturbed, with evidence of cutting, filling, paving, ditching, and berming. No archaeological resources were identified within the APE. Two areas of potentially undisturbed soil were found in the following areas: Area E and Area F. The 1959 aerial photograph depicting Area F shows surface discolorations that likely indicate previous soil disturbance, such as cutting and filling; therefore, only Area E was thought to contain actual undisturbed soils. HDC returned to the project area on April 29, 2011, to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the potentially undisturbed portions of Area E. This investigation involved excavating 14 shovel test units (STUs) at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals. Three of the STU locations showed disturbance below the sod layer and so were not excavated. HDC conducted complete excavations of the other 11 STUs. While Area E was determined to be largely intact, no cultural resources were found from the Phase I archaeology survey. No further archaeological work is recommended for the project area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Description

Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure Inc. (Shaw) contracted with Hardlines Design Company (HDC) in October of 2010 to provide cultural resources services in association with the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the State Route (SR) 444 project. The project area is located in the city of Fairborn, Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio. Figure 1 depicts the project area on the Fairborn 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map. Figure 2 shows the APE on a current aerial. To meet current needs, the United States Air Force (USAF) would reduce and consolidate the number of Entry Control Facilities (ECFs) at WPAFB and secure the SR 444 corridor that currently separates Area A from the Kittyhawk Area.

The following roadways within the APE could experience increased traffic flow as a result of the proposed action: Kauffman Avenue, W. Dayton Yellow-Springs Road, S. Central Avenue, W. Dayton Drive, S. Broad Street, residential streets off of S. Broad Street, and the Oakhill Avenue area.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, applies to this project since it is federally funded.

Summary of Investigation

The purpose of this present investigation is to complete cultural resources services as detailed in the original scope of services (SOS) prepared by Shaw for WPAFB. This investigation entails completing a Phase I history/architecture survey according to the guidelines set forth in the Ohio Department of Transportation – Office of Environmental Services (ODOT-OES) *Cultural Resources Manual*, and an archaeological disturbance study.

For this investigation, the area of potential effects (APE) for both the history/architecture survey and the archaeological disturbance survey includes all properties fronting roads where traffic would potentially increase as a result of the proposed action. The APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The literature review area for previously documented history/architecture resources was the APE; the literature review area for the previously documented archaeological resources was a 0.6-mile (1-km) search radius centered on the APE.

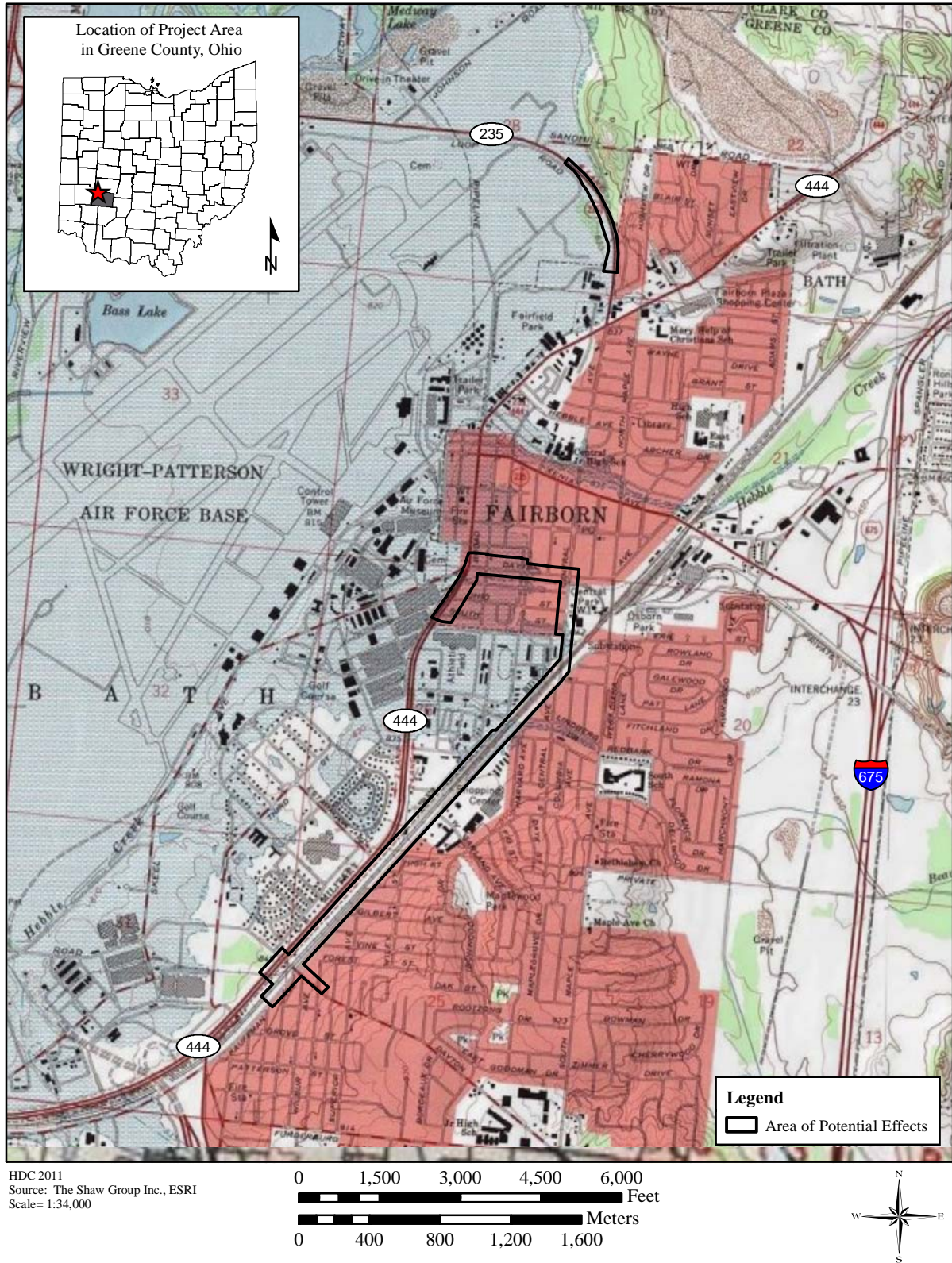


Figure 1. APE for the SR 444 relocation depicted on the 2010 Fairborn, Ohio, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map

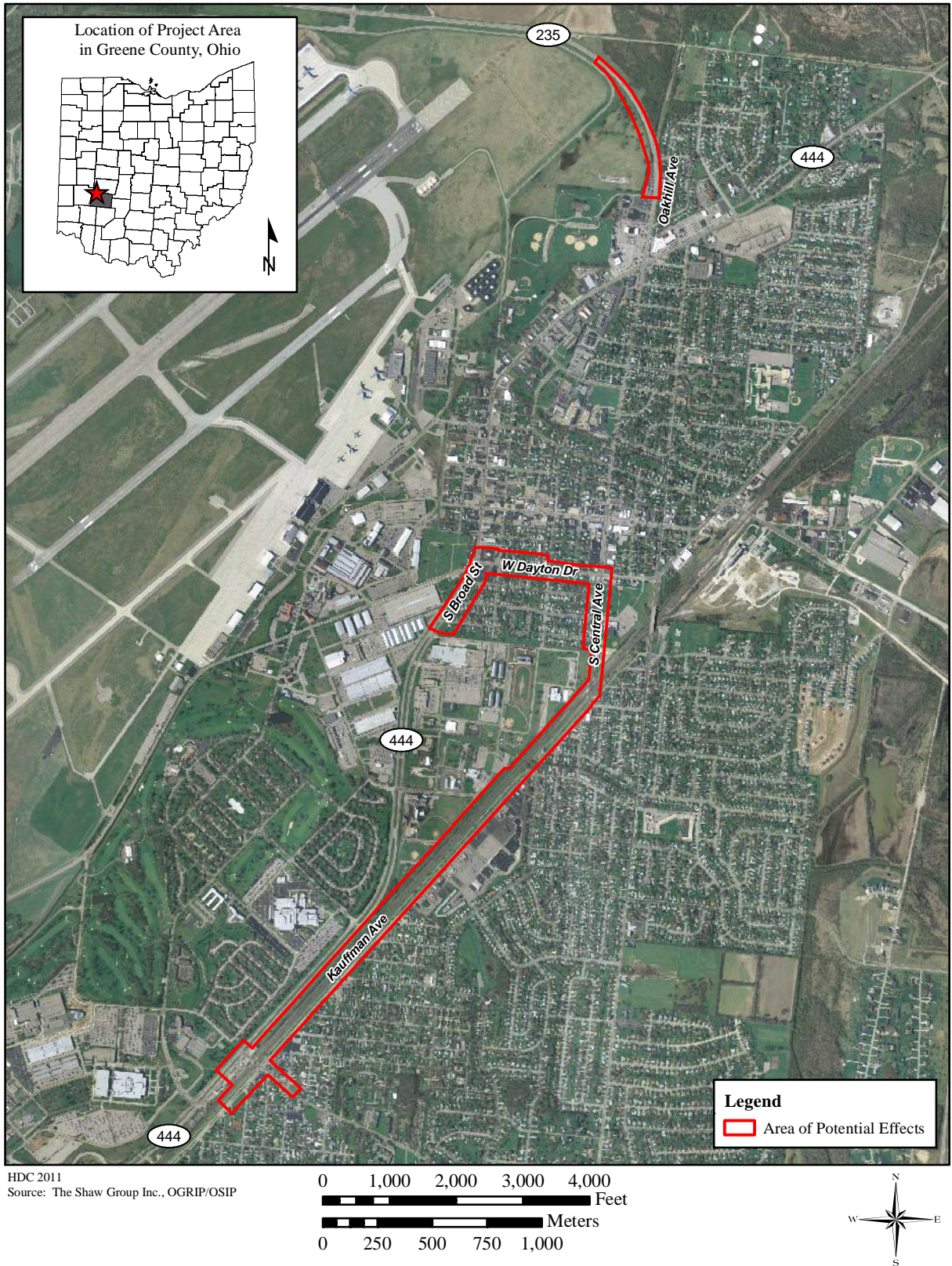


Figure 2. APE superimposed on a current aerial map

The HDC history/architecture field team completed its field survey on March 30 and April 5 of 2011. The history/architecture survey methods were modeled on current ODOT survey standards. Two HDC staff members visually examined and took notes on the location, condition, architectural character, and material integrity of each building within the history/architecture APE. In addition, digital photographs were taken of each of the buildings in the history/architecture APE that were 50 years old or older or had an existing Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) form.

All resources were evaluated for good or poor integrity. The history/architecture APE includes 112 buildings 50 years or older and 1 building less than 50 years old but with an existing OHI form. No new OHI forms were completed as a result of the field investigation.

The archaeological disturbance assessment took place on April 5, 2011. The archaeological methods were modeled on current ODOT standards. The APE was divided into seven areas (A through G) to facilitate recordation and discussion. For each of the seven identified areas, a HDC staff member walked over the area and visually examined it, taking digital photographs, conducting soil probes, and taking notes on field conditions. The field visit for the archaeological disturbance study revealed that the majority of the APE was disturbed. Two small locations in Areas E and F contained soils that were initially identified as potentially undisturbed. Subsequent examination of the 1959 aerial photograph depicting Area F revealed surface discolorations that may indicate cutting and filling activities within the project area, and the soils are likely disturbed or consist of fill in that location. HDC performed shovel test unit (STU) excavation at Area E on April 29, 2011. A total of 14 STUs were excavated, 3 of which were disturbed. The remaining 11 STUs showed undisturbed soils. No cultural resources were found in Area E as a result of this investigation.

Report Organization

The first section of this report includes the project description, a summary of the investigations, and a description of how the report is organized. This is followed by a section on the cultural and historical context to provide a framework for the recommendations generated from the history/architecture survey and the field visit conducted for the archaeological disturbance study. The next chapter provides a literature review of the architectural resources within the history/architecture APE and known archaeological resources with a 0.6-mile (1-km) search radius of the APE. Following the literature review is a results section of the history/architecture survey and a results section for the archaeological disturbance survey. A reiteration of the recommendations and conclusion of the present investigation follows the results sections. The report is completed by a section on the references cited in the report, and appendices that contain supporting documents.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

Introduction

This culture history presents a broad prehistoric and historical context within which to discuss the project results. Comprehensive studies on the prehistory of the Eastern Woodlands by Griffin (1967) and Ford (1974) are the primary sources for this discussion; the publications of other scholars are drawn upon for additional detail (Dancey et al. 1987; Dragoo 1976; Prufer and Baby 1963; Stoltman 1978; Yerkes 1988). For convenience, this report uses the Midwestern Taxonomic System developed by McKern (1939) and modified by Griffin (1943, 1952, 1967) to structure the prehistory discussion. The authors have attempted, however, to incorporate the idea of continuity presented by the temporal models developed by Stoltman (1978) and used by Yerkes (1988), rather than the compartmentalization of traits inherent in the Midwestern Taxonomic System. This report also provides a brief overview of the proto-historic and historical Native American occupations in the Ohio Region, along with the early Euro-American history of Greene County, Ohio.

Prehistoric Occupation

The Peopling of the Americas

The first people likely reached North America no earlier than 30,000 years ago. Although definitive archaeological evidence dating the arrival of North America's populations is scant, the earliest accepted date for the diagnostic artifacts of the Clovis Culture, generally considered the earliest culture in the New World, is 9500 B.C. (Anderson et al. 1996). However, recent research undertaken at various North and South American sites strongly suggests the possibility of earlier arrival and occupation dates (Dillehay and Meltzer 1991; Lepper and Bonnicksen 2004). Numerous sites have been put forward as evidence for a pre-Clovis human occupation in eastern North America, including the Meadowcroft rock shelter in Pennsylvania, the Page-Ladson and Little Salt Springs sites in Florida, the Saltville and Cactus Hill sites in Virginia, the Topper site in South Carolina (Anderson et al. 1996), and the Big Eddy site in Missouri (Lopinot et al. 2000). These claims, however, are subject to debate (Dincauze 1984; and Haynes 2002). Conversely, others claim that the Clovis barrier has definitively been ruptured based upon recent findings (Lepper and Bonnicksen 2004:1). Research by Seeman and Prufer (1982) suggests that by 9500 B.C., Paleoindians could have entered Ohio from any direction. By this time, the glacial front that once covered Ohio had retreated into Ontario.

The Paleoindian Period

The first well-documented evidence of human occupation in eastern North America is associated with the Paleoindian period (9500–8000 B.C.), which is characterized primarily by its lithic assemblages. Fluted projectile points, usually produced from high-quality chert, are generally considered the diagnostic marker of the time period. In the Midwestern region, an evolution of point styles is suggested. The earliest fluted point type in this proposed sequence is the Clovis-like Gainey, followed in time by the waisted Barnes type, and finally by the wider multiple-fluted Crowfield variety (Haynes 2002:50). Other tools in the Paleoindian toolkit include end scrapers, side scrapers, bifacial knives, graters, drills, choppers, awls, and abraders (Meltzer 1988:34). Recent work at the Sheridan Cave Site in north central Ohio has demonstrated that Paleoindians had a bone tool industry that included beveled bone points made from megamammal long bones (Tankersly 2004:105). Archaeological work in the anaerobic environments of Florida suggests that the Paleoindians had a much more diverse bone tool industry than previously imagined (Hemmings et al. 2004:90). The lithic assemblages also provide an important base for building theories about settlement patterns, hunting practices, and other aspects of Paleoindian life. For example, Custer et al. (1983) suggest a cyclical model of Paleoindian settlement that repeatedly brought groups back to chert outcrops. These lithic sources functioned as preferred quarry sites, and they were regularly used for the easy procurement of suitable lithic resources (Lepper 1986:357–358).

In an update of Prufer and Baby's *Paleo-Indians of Ohio* (1963), Seeman and Prufer (1982) comment on the distribution of Paleoindian fluted points across the Ohio landscape. Although the majority of the projectile points were isolated surface finds, they were recovered from counties that are home to portions of major Ohio river systems, including the Scioto, Miami, and Upper Muskingum rivers. Furthermore, a higher number of Paleoindian fluted points were found in those counties where the river systems form broad valleys and open flood plains, and are bordered by elevated uplands. Five fluted points were reported for Montgomery County by Prufer and Baby in 1963, but that number had increased to seven by the time of Seeman and Prufer's 1982 publication.

The Archaic Period

The Archaic period is the longest documented temporal segment of prehistory in eastern North America. Traditionally, it has been divided into the three periods of the Early Archaic (8000–6000 B.C.), the Middle Archaic (6000–3000 B.C.), and the Late Archaic (3000–1000 B.C.), based on the marked differences in subsistence and settlement patterns (Ford 1974:393). One recent study has suggested some revisions to the date ranges for the Archaic period in Ohio (Purtill 2009: 566). The temporal units proposed by Purtill include the following date ranges: Early Archaic (10,950–8450 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8450–5950 B.P.), and Late Archaic (5950–2650 B.P.) The Archaic period is characterized by dramatic climatic change that included a shift from coniferous to temperate forests due to a drying, warming trend. Technological innovation is also characteristic of the Archaic period, as is subsistence diversification. Early archaeological research in the Eastern Woodlands suggested a complete discontinuity between the people of the Paleoindian and Archaic periods, a conclusion likely based on scanty material remains from the Early Archaic (Dragoo 1976:10). A greater consensus has emerged in more recent years for the theory that developments in the Archaic period are the result of an unbroken sequence of gradual change that started in the Paleoindian period (Dragoo 1976:10; Ford 1974; Prufer and Baby 1963:4; Prufer and Long 1986:3).

The Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 B.C.)

Small bands of Early Archaic hunter-gatherers appear to have been highly mobile and may have traveled across large territorial ranges and a variety of landforms (Jefferies 1990:150). Evidence for this mobility is based on the distribution of projectile points that are diagnostic of the time period (such as Kirk, LeCroy, and Kanawha) but are made of non-local cherts. Raw material usage during the Early Archaic in Ohio was dominated by a few high-quality cherts including Paoli, Upper Mercer, Ohio Flint Ridge, and Wyandot (Purtill 2009:570). Although projectile point styles exhibit a high degree of similarity across the Mid-continent, regional differences in subsistence and settlement practices probably existed (Brown 1985; Jefferies 1990). These differences are simply a function of the diversity of post-Pleistocene environments, from the formerly glaciated regions south of the Great Lakes down to the Florida peninsula. As Smith (1986:10) notes, “an accurate assessment of the character and degree of regional and temporal variation in early Holocene adaptive patterns is not yet possible.” Other tools within Early Archaic assemblages include knives, graters, drills, a few bone awls, hammer stones, choppers, steep-edged end scrapers, and chipped stone adzes (Griffin 1967:178). In a more recent study, Purtill (2009:569) suggests that seven distinct horizons are visible within the Early Archaic period based upon projectile point usage patterns. These horizons include morphologically similar hafted bifaces that were contemporary in use. The projectile point horizons suggested by Purtill include Early Archaic Side-Notched, Charleston, Thebes, Kirk/Palmer, Kirk Stemmed, Large Bifurcate, and Small Bifurcate (Purtill 2009:569).

Stafford (1994) conducted one of the few systematic surface surveys undertaken for Archaic sites in the region. More than 22,339 acres (9,000 ha) of land located in the lower Wabash Drainage system of adjacent Indiana were surveyed to identify and understand Archaic-period land use change. Based on a collection of diagnostic bifaces, Stafford determined that Early Archaic materials were found primarily in upland settings (67 percent) followed by terraces along smaller drainages (21 percent), and minimally on the flood plains of major drainages (12 percent). Stafford (1994) explains this biface distribution by suggesting that the early part of the Holocene was characterized by an environmental homogeneity that allowed Early Archaic foragers to exploit resource patches from residential camps that frequently moved within and between drainages. As a result, Archaic groups seemed to favor the tributaries of major drainages and the upland areas next to them. Stafford’s settlement model for the Archaic period in Indiana appears to hold true as well for the Scioto River Valley of Ohio. Many Archaic sites in Ohio are located in the uplands along the tributaries of the Scioto River, rather than in the main Scioto River Valley itself (Blank 1970). In the till plains region, Keener et al. noted that Early Archaic sites tend to focus mainly on the uplands (79.52 percent of the sites in their study), followed by upland flats (13.25 percent) and very minor uses of glacial lake margins, valley floors, and ridges (2.41 percent each) (Keener et al. 2008:37). A recent state-wide study documented the contrasting usage of landforms for Ohio Early Archaic sites (Purtill 2009:583). Purtill observed that 54 percent (n=678) of Early Archaic sites occupied terrace settings, followed in frequency by upland 29 percent (n=365), and floodplain 17 percent (n=221).

The Middle Archaic Period (6000-3000 B.C.)

Several technological innovations took place between the Early and Middle Archaic periods. Projectile point types of this time period varied regionally; representative styles of the Midwest included Eva, Morrow Mountain, Big Sandy II, Raddatz, and Godar (Justice 1987; Nance 1988:138; Jefferies 1996:47; Duerksen and Bergman 1998:3–4). Ground stone tools such as axes, pitted stones, pestles, and grinding stones first appeared at this time, and archaeological evidence indicates that Middle Archaic people were also familiar with the atlatl, or spear thrower (Jefferies 1996:48).

By the Middle Archaic, populations had shifted their movement strategies from high mobility to reduced mobility (Stafford 1994). Middle Archaic sites appear closer to major river systems than sites from the Early Archaic, a change that corresponds to the hypothesis that there was an increase in biodiversity in the Middle Archaic. This evidence indicates that Middle Archaic settlement patterns had shifted to a processor-based strategy, which included reduced mobility and increased sedentism (Brown 1985; Jefferies 1996). The appearance of ground stone tools and the related implication of increased plant usage also support the idea that Middle Archaic populations were somewhat more sedentary than those living in the region before them.

The Middle Archaic period also saw the use of cemetery sites. The individuals and the materials interred with them reflect no social stratification other than for age and gender. The repeated use of some cemetery sites intensified in the region during the Late Archaic period. The use of designated cemeteries, along with increased sedentism and the regional differentiation of settlement systems, suggests that Middle Archaic groups were organized into bands of foragers, and that formal foraging territories had been established (Brown 1985). Regional trade systems also appeared during the Middle Archaic, as indicated by the appearance of exotic materials. Trade networks were organized regionally along the major river valleys throughout the eastern United States, and were oriented primarily around copper and other non-local lithic materials that originated from distant locales, including the Great Lakes and the Gulf and Atlantic coasts (Jefferies 1996). In a recent study of landforms for Ohio Middle Archaic sites, Purtill (2009:583) observed that 58 percent (n=132) of these sites occupied terrace settings, followed in frequency by upland at 24 percent (n=54), and floodplain at 18 percent (n=41).

The Late Archaic Period (3000-1000 B.C.)

The Late Archaic period began after the Hypsithermal climatic episode. At this time, streams established their current channels, and the climate became similar to modern conditions. Trends first seen in the Middle Archaic, such as the increased use of plant resources, increased sedentism, and the use of cemeteries, continued into the Late Archaic period. The Late Archaic lithic assemblage is dominated by a variety of side-notched and corner-notched point types, such as the Brewerton group, as well as hafted scrapers and ground stone tools, including celts and adzes (Prufer and Long 1986; Dragoo 1976). During the Late Archaic period in Ohio, groups relied increasingly on locally available lithic sources (Purtill 2009:573). Accompanying this preference was increased regional sedentism resulting in a somewhat parochial material culture (Purtill 2009:572). Vickery (1980) documented the

presence of a diverse bone and shell tool industry in southern Ohio. Some evidence from sites in the southeastern United States indicates that Late Archaic populations began to experiment with fired clay. Sites along the Atlantic coast, for example, show evidence of fiber-tempered pottery beginning around 2500 B.C. (Sassaman 1993; Milanich 1994).

Settlement-pattern data for the Late Archaic period demonstrate reduced mobility and settlements restricted to the lower reaches of drainage systems. Archaeological evidence indicates that residential base camps were located primarily along stable terraces of large streams and were positioned to exploit heterogeneous environmental patches. For example, in southwestern Indiana, terminal Late Archaic flood-plain settings account for 19 percent of diagnostic Archaic materials on river valley landforms, as compared to 12 percent during the Middle Archaic (Stafford 1994:229). However, regional Late Archaic settlement data sorely lack any evidence of Late Archaic structures. Yerkes (1988:318) points out that permanent domestic structures are rarely encountered for the time period, and when discovered, they are highly variable. Evidence from the Koster site in Illinois indicates the remains of a rectangular structure covering approximately 5 square meters, while data from Massachusetts demonstrates the remains of a slightly larger rectangular structure (Yerkes 1988:318). Archaeological evidence from Vermont indicates that structures there were circular and large enough to house a nuclear family (Ford 1974:396), and circular and ovoid structures were uncovered in northern Ohio that ranged from 41 feet (12.5 m) in diameter to 3 meters (9.8 ft) long by 1 meter (3.3 ft) wide (Yerkes 1988:318).

The Late Archaic period is also known for the emergence of several mortuary complexes. A mortuary complex is defined as a group of observed traits, “such as preferred burial locations, ritual treatment of the dead, and distinctive kinds of artifacts [that] cannot be assigned specifically to a recognized cultural system” (Penney 1985:28). The Old Copper Complex, found in portions of the upper Great Lakes region, dates from approximately 3000 to 500 B.C.; distinctive copper tools, projectile points, blades, knives, beads, and bracelets are characteristic of this mortuary complex. Copper extraction consisted of mining free, float, or vein copper, and the objects were fashioned into shape by beating and annealing. The Glacial Kame Mortuary Complex dates from 1500 to 500 B.C. and is principally found in the lower Great Lakes region. A sandal-sole gorget of marine shell is one of the most distinctive Glacial Kame artifacts (Cunningham 1948:41; Spence and Fox 1986:11). The Red Ocher Complex also dates from 1500 to 500 B.C. and is centered in the western Great Lakes region. The Red Ocher Complex is characterized by large ceremonial knives made from fine white chert, caches of ovate or triangular points, and turkey-tail points made from Hornstone found in Harrison County, Indiana. Both Glacial Kame and Red Ocher Complex burials were covered with red ocher and typically contained copper beads, tubular pipes, and atlatl weights, which are locally known as birdstones (Tuck 1978).

Purtill (2009) conducted a study of landform usage during the Archaic period for the entire state of Ohio, observing that Late Archaic people favored terrace settings, with 53 percent (n=967) of the sites occurring in these types of locales. Purtill also noted that upland settings accounted for 29 percent (n=533) of all Late Archaic sites, followed in frequency by floodplain settings 18 percent (n=332).

The Woodland Period

Originally termed “basic cultures,” the Woodland and Mississippian units were first articulated within the McKern Taxonomic System (McKern 1939; Stoltman 1978:708). The Woodland period is divided into three temporal units: the Early Woodland (1000–200 B.C.), the Middle Woodland (200 B.C.–A.D. 400), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 400–1000). The publication of Griffin’s work in 1952 solidified the Woodland as three distinct periods (Stoltman 1978:708). This system is in use today, although there is great variability in the archaeological record, especially in the later periods. The main problem is that the original terminology was based on the initial ceramic and mound-building traits, and subsequent research has demonstrated that these traits varied greatly in regional timing. Additionally, plant domestication and the use of domesticated animals also varied greatly across the landscape and through time in eastern North America.

The Early Woodland Period (1000-200 B.C.)

In the Midwest, the Woodland period is characterized by the appearance of ceramic vessels by 1000 B.C. Ceramics dating to this time are generally thick walled and either cordmarked, plain, or fabric-impressed. Ceramic paste consisted of heavy grit tempering. Stemmed projectile points indicate Midwestern Adena populations; the Adena complex has been dated to as early as 500 B.C., primarily on the basis of construction of earthen burial mounds in the central Ohio Valley (Seeman 1992:25).

In some areas of the Midwest, settlement patterns resembled those of the Late Archaic, with larger base camps situated in flood plain settings. Although there was probably some level of sedentism, sedentary “hamlets” most likely did not occur in the Midwest until the Middle Woodland period (Yerkes 1988:319). In fact, Early Woodland populations may have been more sedentary than is currently acknowledged. Yerkes (1988:318) notes that Early Woodland structural remains are rarely found in the Midwest. Seasonal movement between upland winter camps and summer base camps located on larger flood plains may also have occurred (Yerkes 1988:319). Some of these locales may have been used over long periods of time, similar to Late Archaic practices.

Cemetery construction is best documented in the central Illinois, Mississippi, and Ohio river valleys, where this behavior first appeared in the late Middle Archaic period. In west-central Illinois, cemeteries contained flexed burials, bundle burials, cremations, and evidence of mound building (Charles and Buikstra 1983). Artifacts associated with some burials included items made of exotic raw materials, such as copper and galena, indicating long-distance, regional trade. The exchange networks established during the Archaic were apparently also operating in the Early Woodland, at least in some form (Seeman 1992:18). Toward the end of the Early Woodland period, ca. 500–150 B.C., the Early Adena people of the central Ohio Valley directed their surplus energy into building numerous mounds within mortuary contexts. Early researchers believed that the positioning of burials and differentiation of grave goods indicated a tribal social organization for the Adena (Clay 1992:77). More recent work, however, has lent credence to the claim that Adena populations were relatively egalitarian, semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers (Clay 1992:80). Other Early Woodland mounds that lacked mortuary contexts were also built, and these possibly functioned as territorial markers or aggregation loci (Yerkes 1988:317).

The Middle Woodland Period (200 B.C. - A.D. 400)

The Middle Woodland period in the Midwest is characterized by a sedentary hamlet or farmstead settlement system. People relied increasingly on domesticated crops, and there is evidence that trade for exotic resources spanned the continent. The time period is characterized by a dramatic increase in mound construction, including burial mounds and large geometric earthworks. In the past, researchers have equated the Middle Woodland period with the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (Caldwell 1964), a theoretical construct explaining the trade network by which Middle Woodland peoples acquired exotic goods and raw materials. The concept of the so-called interaction sphere was examined and reinterpreted recently by Christopher Carr who suggests that interregional Hopewell was not a high-volume singular exchange system, but a much more complex regional system of acquisition and production (Carr 2006:616). The two major manifestations of Hopewell in the Midwest are the Havana and Scioto traditions, centered in Illinois and Ohio, respectively. Distinctive markers of the Hopewell culture include bladelet technology, exotic artifacts in burial contexts, “special purpose ceramics,” and cordmarked and stamped, surface-treated ceramics (Asch and Asch 1985).

Ohio Hopewell is noted for its elaborate mortuary ceremonialism, and for ideological expression in the material culture associated with burials. Exotic artifacts from all over North America were interred in the mounds; materials included obsidian from the Yellowstone area, Knife River Chalcedony from the Dakota area, marine shell from the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts, mica from the southern Appalachian region, and copper from the upper Great Lakes region. Crops, usually maize, also sometimes appeared in very small amounts in sub-mound contexts. At the Edwin Harness Mound in Central Ohio, carbonized maize was dated to the Middle Woodland period (Smart and Ford 1983:58).

Dancey and Pacheco (1997:3–40) proposed a dispersed sedentary model for Middle Woodland settlement in the Central Ohio Valley region. Archaeological evidence indicates that Middle Woodland populations consisted of sedentary farming groups who lived in dispersed hamlets, used the same locale year-round, and engaged in the construction of local earthworks. The results of excavations at the Murphy site in Central Ohio suggest that these hamlets were relatively stable, enduring, self-sufficient household units (Dancey 1991). Griffin (1996:9) remarked on observed domestic sites near the Stubbs Earthworks in southern Ohio that were larger than hamlets. Within the vicinity of the Murphy site, several Middle Woodland earthworks are located at Yost, Glenford, and Brownsville. Carskadden and Morton (1996) have identified similar but later types of Middle Woodland occupations that also appear to follow Dancey and Pacheco’s dispersed settlement model.

The Late Woodland Period (A.D. 400-1000)

The Late Woodland period is marked by complex social change. Around A.D. 400, the elaborate Hopewell culture of the Middle Woodland period dramatically changed into so-called “Dark Age” cultures in many portions of the Eastern Woodlands, especially Ohio. As Yerkes (1988:328) observes, the early Late Woodland assemblages are “known more for what they lack than for what they are.” The elaborate artifacts and mound constructions that marked the previous period were no longer evident. Late Woodland ceramics are plain with little decoration, the lithics are generally used flakes or plain bifaces, and the exotic materials

so characteristic of the Middle Woodland Hopewell phase are virtually absent (Yerkes 1988:328). Late Woodland populations in the region probably adopted the bow and arrow sometime after A.D. 700, but certainly by A.D. 900 (Seeman 1992). Suggested dates for Late Woodland in the Ohio valley region are between A.D. 500 to A.D. 1000 (Seeman and Dancey 2000:585).

Immediately following the disappearance of the Hopewell culture, a move toward nucleated, fortified settlements began, which eventually ended with the emergence of maize-based agricultural groups by A.D. 1000 (Griffin 1967). This shift from a dispersed to an aggregated settlement pattern was the major change in the Ohio Valley region during the Late Woodland phase (Church 1987). Household units formed larger settlements of approximately 2.47 acres (3 ha) for defensive purposes. Some of these communities were located in defensible topographic settings and were surrounded by defensive architecture in the form of ditches and stockades. Defensive community architecture represents a major shift in household-level social organization, and this change happened rather quickly, over a period of approximately 200 years at most. Evidence indicates that by the terminal Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 900), a hierarchical settlement pattern was emerging in the Mississippi drainage; this pattern acted as a precursor for the village hierarchy settlement pattern of later Mississippian times (Dancey 1992).

Interpretation of the last 300 years of the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 700–1000) is somewhat problematic. Seeman (1992:36) describes this time as a period of “accelerated cultural change.” Radical changes likely increased household and intra-community social complexity. The adoption of the bow and arrow and the extensive domestication of maize varied spatially and temporally throughout the Midwest. However, these developments are very clear in the east and the west with the emergence of the Fort Ancient and Mississippian cultures, respectively.

The Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period spans roughly 650 years, from approximately A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1650. By A.D. 1000 along the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, a number of distinct regional variants emerged from the Late Woodland period. Mississippian populations were organized into highly stratified, maize-based agricultural communities with large-scale public architecture and an elite ruling class. In other parts of the Midwest, different social systems appeared. At Fort Ancient villages, for example, distinct autonomous entities emerged. In these villages, Philo societies occupying the eastern Muskingum drainage shared similar settlement and procurement traits with both the Fort Ancient and Monongahela cultures of the same period (Eberhard and Herr 1993:9).

Early Fort Ancient villages emerged in the central Ohio Valley by approximately A.D. 1000, independent tribal societies whose main characteristics included the following:

- A circular village with a central plaza, usually surrounded by a palisade (Griffin 1943; Kime and Immel 1981:21)
- Kinship-based organization of households within the village
- Population sizes that averaged 200–400 people
- Agriculturalists relying on eight-row maize, squash, and beans

- Exchange with Mississippian groups, as indicated by marine shell gorgets and masks
- Little apparent social stratification

Pollack and Henderson (2000:195) have proposed a tripartite division of Fort Ancient culture into the Early period (A.D. 1000–1200), Middle period (A.D. 1200–1400), and Late period (A.D. 1400–1750). In Ohio, the early Fort Ancient period is represented by the Turpin and Anderson phases. The Middle Fort Ancient period is represented by the Schomaker and Anderson phases. The Anderson phase persists from A.D. 1100 to 1400 and therefore overlaps two temporal periods. The Late Fort Ancient period in southwestern Ohio is defined by the Madisonville focus period (Drooker 2000:235–238).

The influx of Mississippian material culture into the Ohio Valley is reflected by marine shell gorgets and ceremonial masks found at Fort Ancient sites. Mississippian influence is also evident in innovative ceramic production, most notably shell tempering, and in large landscaping efforts such as the construction of plazas and temple mounds at Fort Ancient sites (Murphy 1975:9). One example of a Green County Fort Ancient site is the Owens Shelter 1 (33GR670), situated in a rock overhang along Massies Creek (Pitner 2000:368). The Sunwatch Indian Village (33MY57) is a large well-documented Anderson phase Fort Ancient village situated in nearby Montgomery County, Ohio. Another smaller Fort Ancient village or hamlet (33MY127) is also located nearby in Montgomery County, Ohio.

Proto-Historic and Historical Native American Occupation in Ohio

A definitive beginning to the proto-historic period in Ohio is difficult to establish, since so little is known about the early 1600s. Europeans had at least indirect contact with Late Prehistoric Native American populations in the Ohio Valley, as indicated by European trade goods recovered at two Fort Ancient sites (Drooker 1997). But Knepper (1997:14) states that the Ohio country was “uninhabited” from the demise of the Fort Ancient people until the early 1700s. Others believe that the only truly indigenous historical groups in Ohio are the Shawnee in the southern region and the Erie in the extreme northeastern portion, of what is now the state of Ohio (Hunter 1978). Scholars have established, however, that many indigenous populations were pushed westward, out of Ohio, during the Beaver Wars of 1654–1700. For example, the Seneca, an Iroquois group, invaded what is now Ohio, expelled the Erie, and used the area for hunting territory to acquire furs to trade with the British and French.

After a peace treaty between the Iroquois and other groups was signed at Montreal in 1701, many different non-indigenous Native American cultures repopulated the Ohio Valley area. These cultures fall within two major language groups: (1) the Algonquian, which includes the Shawnee, Miami, Ottawa, and Delaware; and (2) the Iroquoian, which includes the Erie, Wyandot (reformulated), and Seneca. By the time Europeans began to settle in the Ohio area, it was not unusual for different populations with different lifeways and material cultures to congregate within a single village, banding together for protection from Europeans and hostile Native American groups (Hunter 1978).

Euro-American History of the Project Area

The APE for this project is located in the city of Fairborn in Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio. Multiple sources were consulted to develop the following sections, which briefly describe the history of Greene County and Bath Township and provide historical contexts for the city of Fairborn and the area where the road relocation will occur. Materials such as atlases and maps illustrate the development of the area and give clues to the construction dates of the buildings. Graphical sources consulted include:

- Real estate atlases and county maps from 1855, 1874, and 1896
- USGS maps from 1906 and 2010
- Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1929 and 1943
- Aerial photographs

History of Greene County

Before the Revolutionary War, the land that is now Ohio was claimed by the English and was considered part of the state of Virginia. The French, however, used the land for trapping. After the French and Indian War, the land was given to Quebec, which angered the Virginians and became a cause for fighting during the Revolutionary War. After the war's end, Virginia ceded claim to the land to the new U.S. government (Martzolff 1916:9–10).

The first settlers of the land that would become Greene County arrived in the 1790s. At that time, most of Greene County was part of the Virginia Military Reservation lands, which included the area in the Northwest Territory (later part of Ohio) between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. After the American Revolution, Virginia gave up most of its western land claims before the government passed the Northwest Ordinance in 1787; however, Virginia did not cede an area in the Northwest Territory known as the Virginia Military Reservation, which was used instead to compensate Virginia veterans of the Revolutionary War, although many veterans sold their land rights to others. Land that was not claimed by veterans was eventually given back to the U.S. government (Ohio History Central 1999a). The Virginia Military Reservation lands consisted of all of the land in Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Highland, Fayette, Madison, and Union counties, plus parts of the counties of Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Clarke, Greene, Warren, and Hamilton.

The area of Greene County outside the military reservation lands, west of the Little Miami River, was part of the Symmes Purchase. The Symmes Purchase was territory orchestrated in 1788 by John Symmes, a New Jersey Congressman, and included about 330,000 acres between the Great and Little Miami rivers (Dills 1881:191). Unlike the Virginia Military Reservation, the Symmes Purchase was a result of a private land company that purchased a large section of land and sold it. Some land was set aside for schools, churches, and for the government's use, and the rest was sold to private individuals. Cincinnati was the largest and most notable settlement to develop from the Symmes Purchase (Ohio History Central 1999b).

Since Greene County was part of both the Symmes Purchase and the Virginia Military Reservation lands, it was surveyed and divided in different ways. The Symmes Purchase lands were surveyed by the common township and range survey system, which laid out the land in townships of 36 square miles each, and then divided the townships into sections of 36 square miles each.

The Virginia Military Lands used the traditional meets and bounds survey method, whereby landmarks, such as streams and boulders, were used as boundary lines, creating irregular property boundaries. Symmes Purchase land was open to everyone, while the Virginia Military Reservation Lands were reserved for veterans of the American Revolution (Dills 1881:198–199).

Ohio became a state in 1803, and that same year, the Ohio State government formed Greene County out of portions of Hamilton, Ross, and Wayne Counties. Greene County was named for the Revolutionary War hero Nathaniel Greene. Later that same year, Xenia was established as the county seat (Kilner 1997:1), and the county was divided into four townships: Sugar Creek, Beaver Creek, Mad River, and Caesar's Creek. Xenia Township was added in 1805 and Bath Township in 1807 (Earth Tech 1996:3-3–3-4). Additional townships added after Bath included Miami Township in 1808, Silver Creek in 1811, Ross in 1812, Cedarville in 1850, Jasper in 1852, and Jefferson in 1858. Greene County was reduced to its current boundaries in 1817 (Committee of the Homecoming Association 1908:35–36).

Early settlers in Greene County established homes along streams and rivers and used Indian trails as a means of transportation. Road construction and improvement was a major concern of early county commissioners, and by the 1830s, toll roads were being utilized in the county. Although canals became a popular means of transportation throughout Ohio at that time, few were constructed in Greene County, and as a result, the county readily accepted the coming of the railroad (Earth Tech 1996:3-4–3-5).

The first Ohio railroad, the Little Miami, ran through Xenia in 1845 and connected the county with Cincinnati and trade routes along the Ohio River. The Little Miami later became part of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Other railroads that were constructed through Xenia in the nineteenth century included the Dayton and Western (later the Cincinnati-Hamilton-Dayton) and a branch railroad that ran from Dayton to Xenia to Washington Court House. Three other railroads ran through the county, but not through Xenia: the Big Four and the Erie, which ran through Osborn, and a branch of the Detroit-Toledo-Ironton, which ran through Bowersville (Broadstone 1918:692).

The county remained mainly rural in nature. After the arrival of the railroad, the event that had the largest effect on the county was the 1913 flood. Greene County was not badly affected by the flooding, but nearby Dayton was devastated. To prevent future flooding, a plan was created to construct five retaining basins and dams in the Great Miami River Basin. One of the five dams, the Huffman Dam, was planned for the Mad River in Bath Township, just outside the town of Osborn. As a result, railroad lines, roads, and even Osborn itself had to be moved (Earth Tech 1996:3-3). The Huffman Dam and its effects are discussed in greater detail below, beginning on page 22.

In addition to the Huffman Dam, the other major change that affected the development in Greene County was the establishment in 1917 of Fairfield Air Depot, now known as Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB), located partially in Bath Township, Greene County. WPAFB brought numerous jobs and spurred growth and development in Fairfield (now Fairborn) that continues to this day.

Today, Greene County is mostly rural. Xenia is the largest community in the county, and WPAFB is the largest employer aside from agriculture (Kilner 1997:1).

History of Bath Township

Bath Township is located in the northwestern corner of Greene County. The first settlers came to the township in the late 1790s from Virginia and Kentucky (Dills 1881:709–710). Bath Township was named for Bath, Maine, which was the former home of one of the early settlers (L. H. Everts & Co. 1874:8). The township was established in 1807 and is the only township in the county that contains no Virginia Military Reservation lands (Earth Tech 1996:3–7).

The Mad River was a major transportation route through Bath Township in the early nineteenth century, and the earliest road in the township was the Dayton-Springfield Road. By the 1820s, improved roads were developed through the township, and the railroad came in the 1850s. The railroad brought the most significant growth to the township since it allowed for easier transportation of goods and services (Committee of the Homecoming Association 1908:89–93).

Before the railroad, Bath Township had two settlements: Fairfield and Byron. Fairfield was established in 1799 and platted in 1816. The town experienced steady growth until 1850 when it was bypassed by the railroad. Byron, originally known as Tylersville, was established in 1841 and never grew beyond a small hamlet. When the Mad River Railroad was constructed through the township in 1850, a new town called Osborn was established along the tracks. Osborn thrived and grew through the early twentieth century until the 1913 flood and construction of the Huffman Dam (Committee of the Homecoming Association 1908:89–93). Maps of Bath Township from 1874, 1876, and 1906 (Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5, respectively) show the towns of Fairfield and Osborn and how they grew over the years before Osborn was moved. The 1906 map clearly shows how much the railroad influenced growth in Osborn and stunted that of Fairfield.

Fairborn was established in 1950 when the towns of Fairfield and Osborn merged. Today, Fairborn is the largest city in Bath township, and WPAFB is the largest employer. Although the railroads are no longer a stimulus to growth in the region, the township continues to grow, thanks to the presence of WPAFB and the opportunities it brings with it.

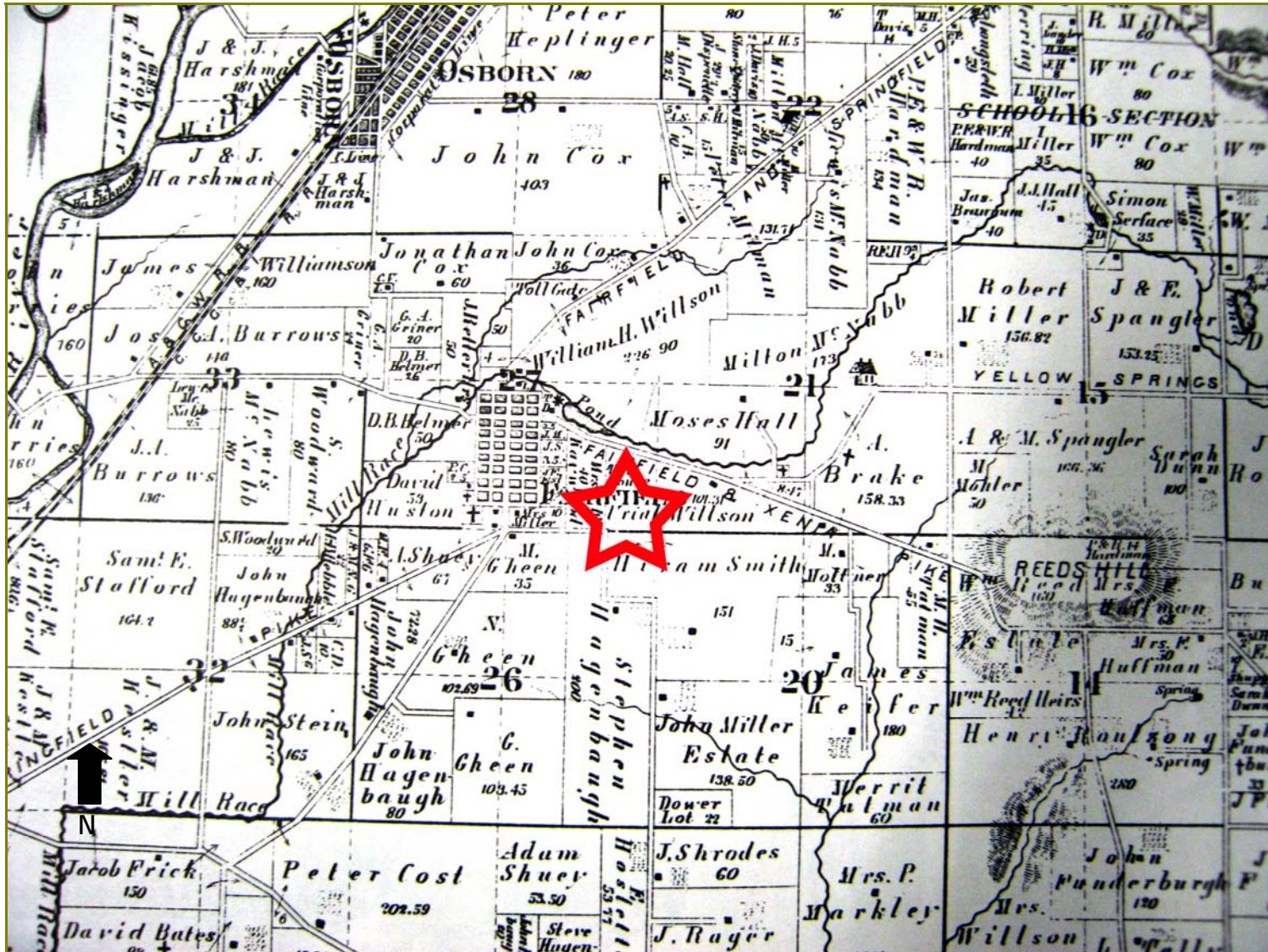


Figure 3. 1874 map of Bath Township, with project location marked with red star
Fairfield is to the immediate left of the star, and Osborn is toward the upper left of the map.
(L. H. Everts & Co. 1874) North arrow and red star added by HDC.

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

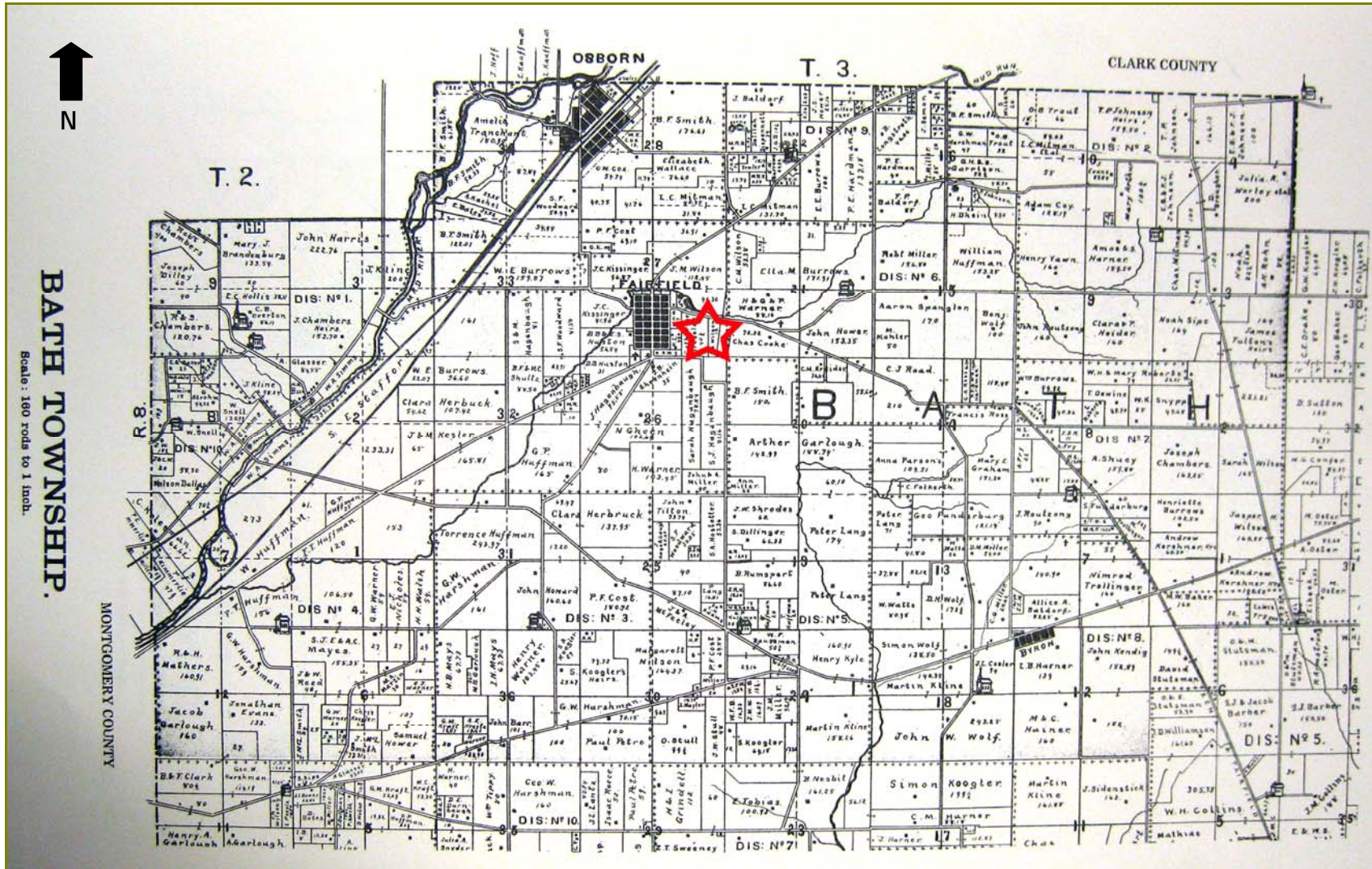


Figure 4. 1896 map of Bath Township, with project location marked with red star
Fairfield is to the immediate left of the star, and Osborn is above Fairfield at the top of the map.
(Riddles 1896) North arrow and red star added by HDC.

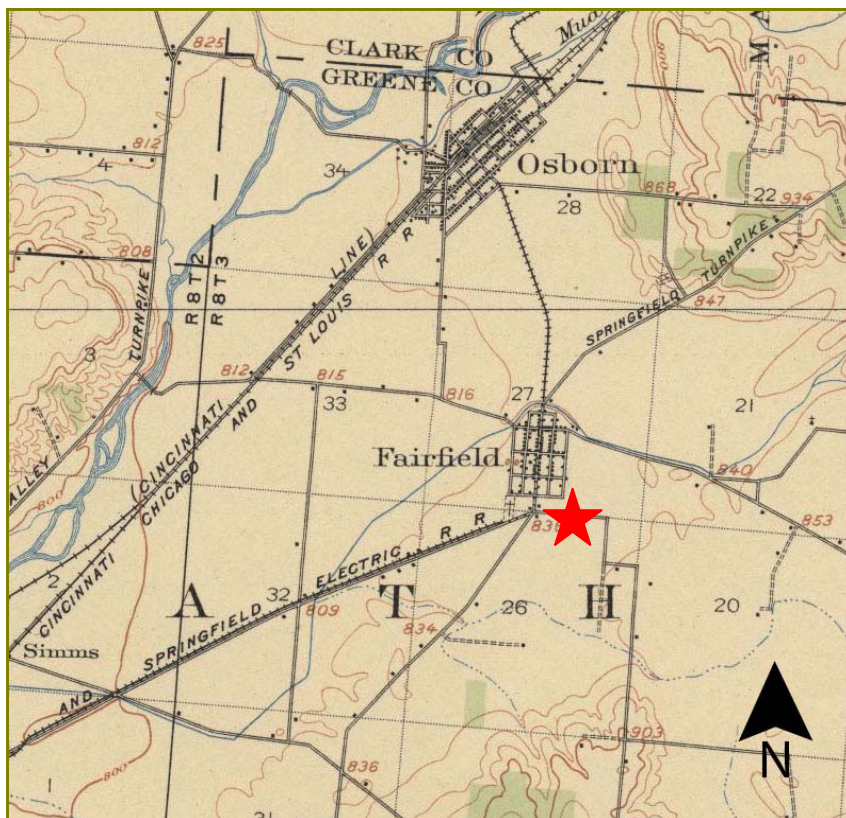


Figure 5. 1906 USGS 7.5-minute map of the Dayton, Ohio, quadrangle showing Fairborn and Osborn, with project area marked by red star
Note that Fairfield remained about the same size as from 1896, but Osborn shows a large amount of growth due to the railroads (North arrow and red star added by HDC)

History of the City of Fairborn

The city of Fairborn was founded in 1950 by the merger of the towns of Fairfield and Osborn. The majority of the project area lies in what was once “new” Osborn (Osborn after it was relocated in the 1920s to just east of the town of Fairfield). To comprehend the historical context of Fairborn, it is important to understand the history of the two towns it derived its name from.

Fairfield

The town of Fairfield was established in 1799 and platted in 1816 along the Dayton-Springfield Road. The town thrived and grew through the 1850s (Figure 6), until the railroad was constructed a mile outside of the town limits. The bypassing of the town by the railroad slowed the town’s growth (Figure 7), as people formed a new town, called Osborn, along the railroad line. The population of the town of Fairfield remained stagnant until 1917, when the Army constructed an airfield just outside town limits, known at the time as Fairfield Air Depot (now Wright-Patterson Air Force Base). The airfield brought new life to Fairfield. In the 1920s, the town again received a population boost when the town of Osborn was relocated just east of the town limits, and the railroad along with it. After 80 years, Fairfield finally was connected to the nation through rail lines (Broadstone 1918:291–294).

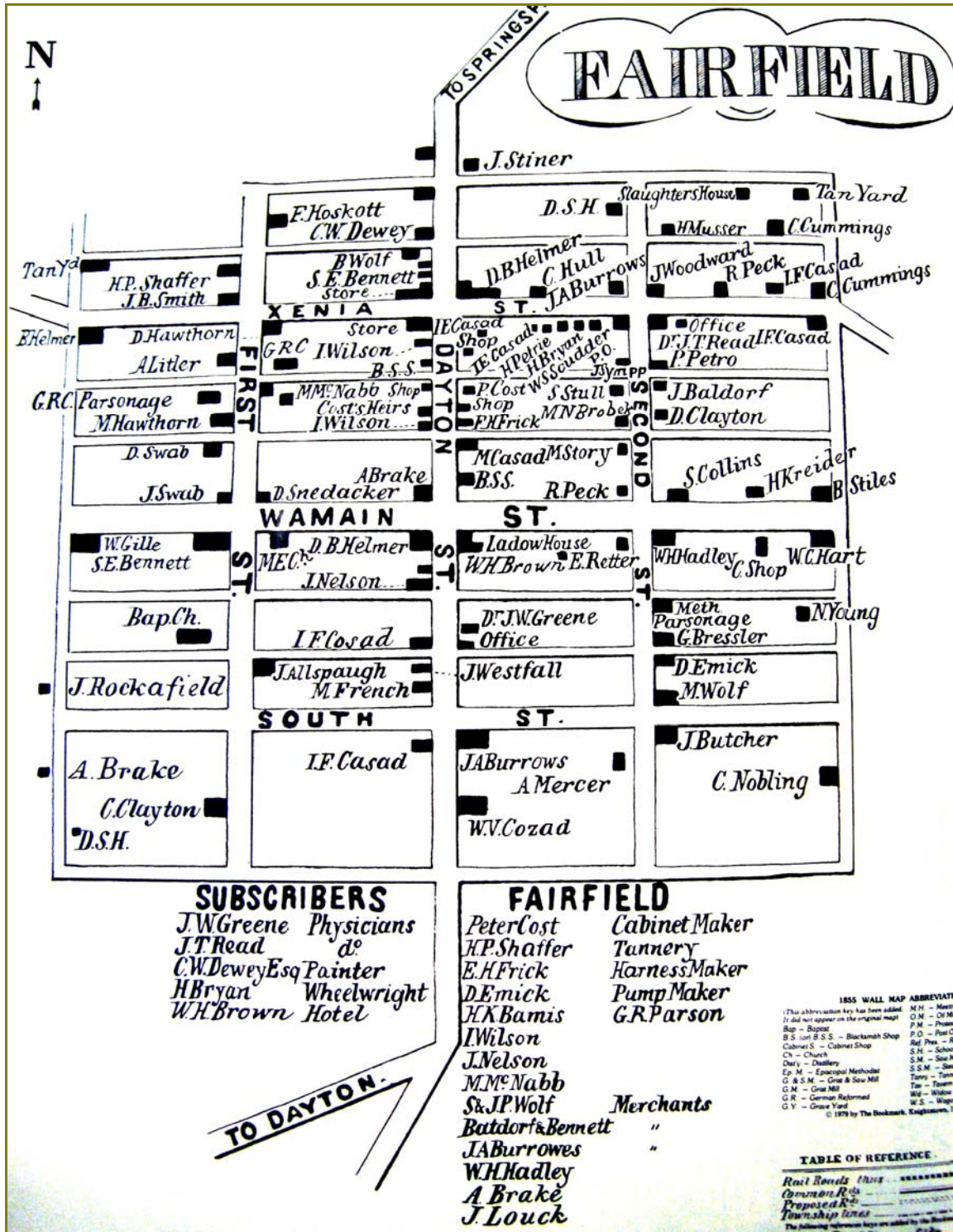


Figure 6. 1855 map of Fairfield
(Byles 1855)

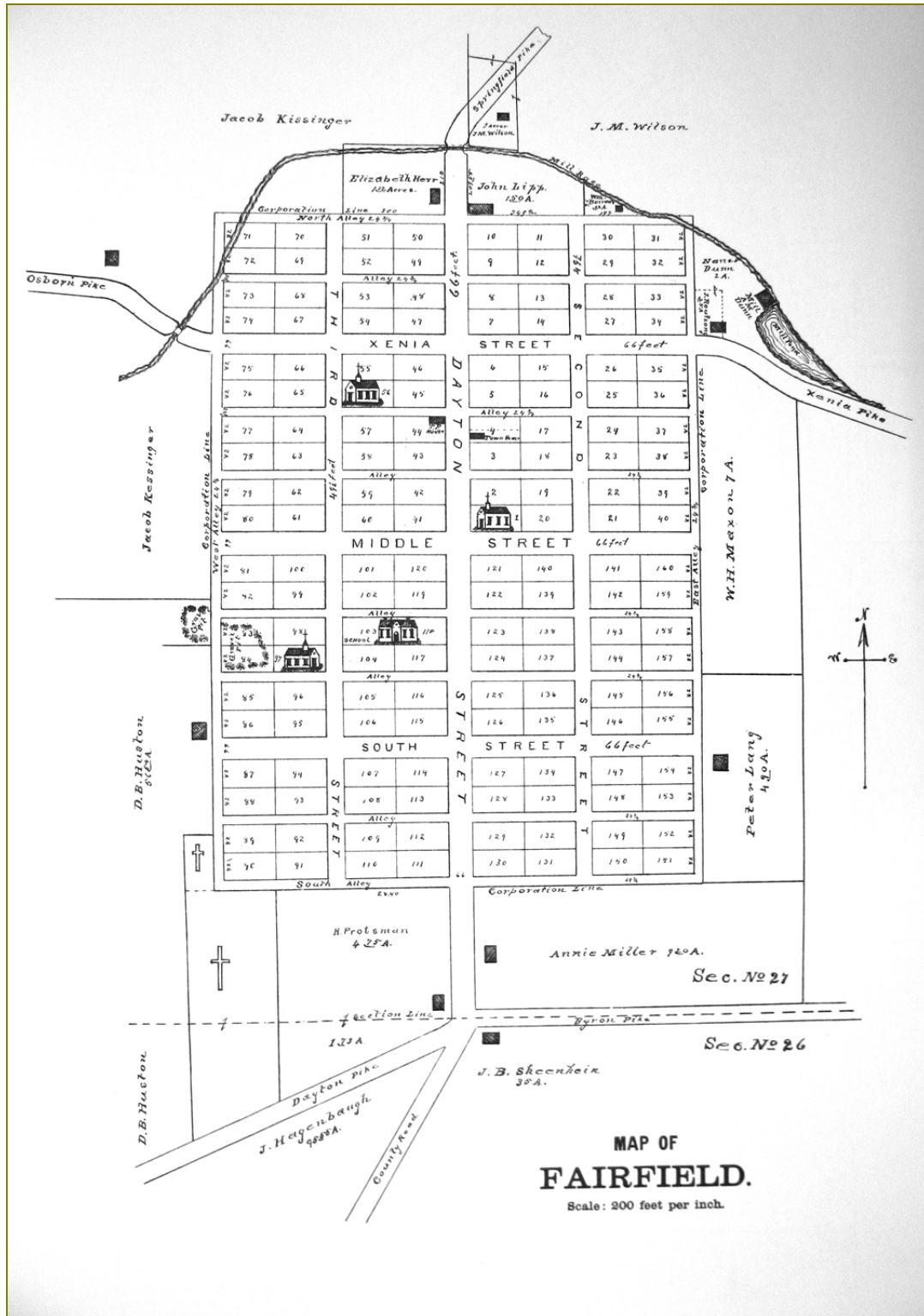


Figure 7. 1896 map of Fairfield
(Riddles 1896)

Byron Pike at the bottom of the map is now W. Dayton Drive.
Note that Fairfield is not much larger in size than it was in 1855.

Osborn

In 1850, the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad was extended through the area. However, the railroad was constructed one mile outside of Fairfield, which prompted people to form a new town closer to the railroad in order to take advantage of the railroad stop for grain transportation (Figure 8). The town was named Osborn, and it grew rapidly, incorporating in 1876 and thriving as an agricultural transportation center through the early twentieth century (Figure 9) until the flood of 1913 devastated nearby communities. After the flood, efforts were made to control the flooding problems, and one of the measures recommended by flood-prevention engineers was the Huffman Dam (named for a mill in the area) on the Mad River in Greene County. Although that particular part of Greene County was not heavily affected by the flood, engineers believed that constructing a dam at that spot would relieve flooding downriver. The Huffman Dam was planned to be built three miles northeast of the town limits of Osborn. Engineers determined that while the town of Osborn would not be submerged by the construction of the dam, the 40-year flood stage of the river would cause serious damage to the town at its present location. As a result, about 75 percent of the town was purchased by the Miami Conservancy in 1918, and the remainder of the town was condemned (Houck 1922:339–340).

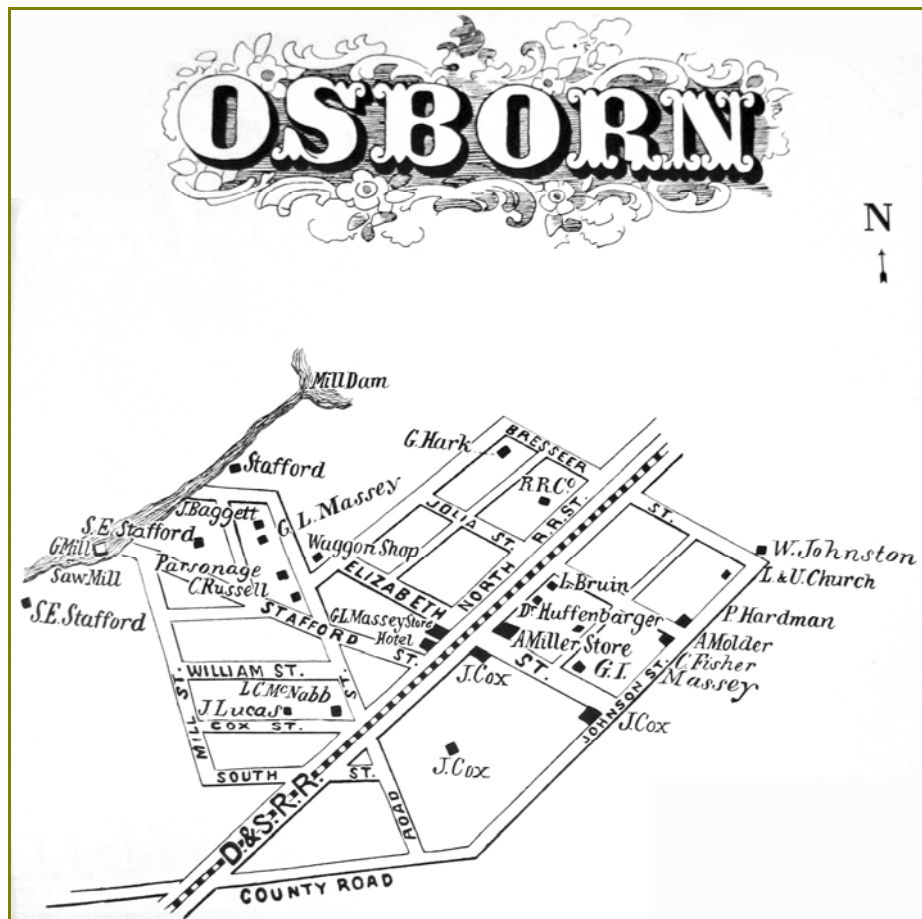


Figure 8. 1855 map of Osborn
(Byles 1855)

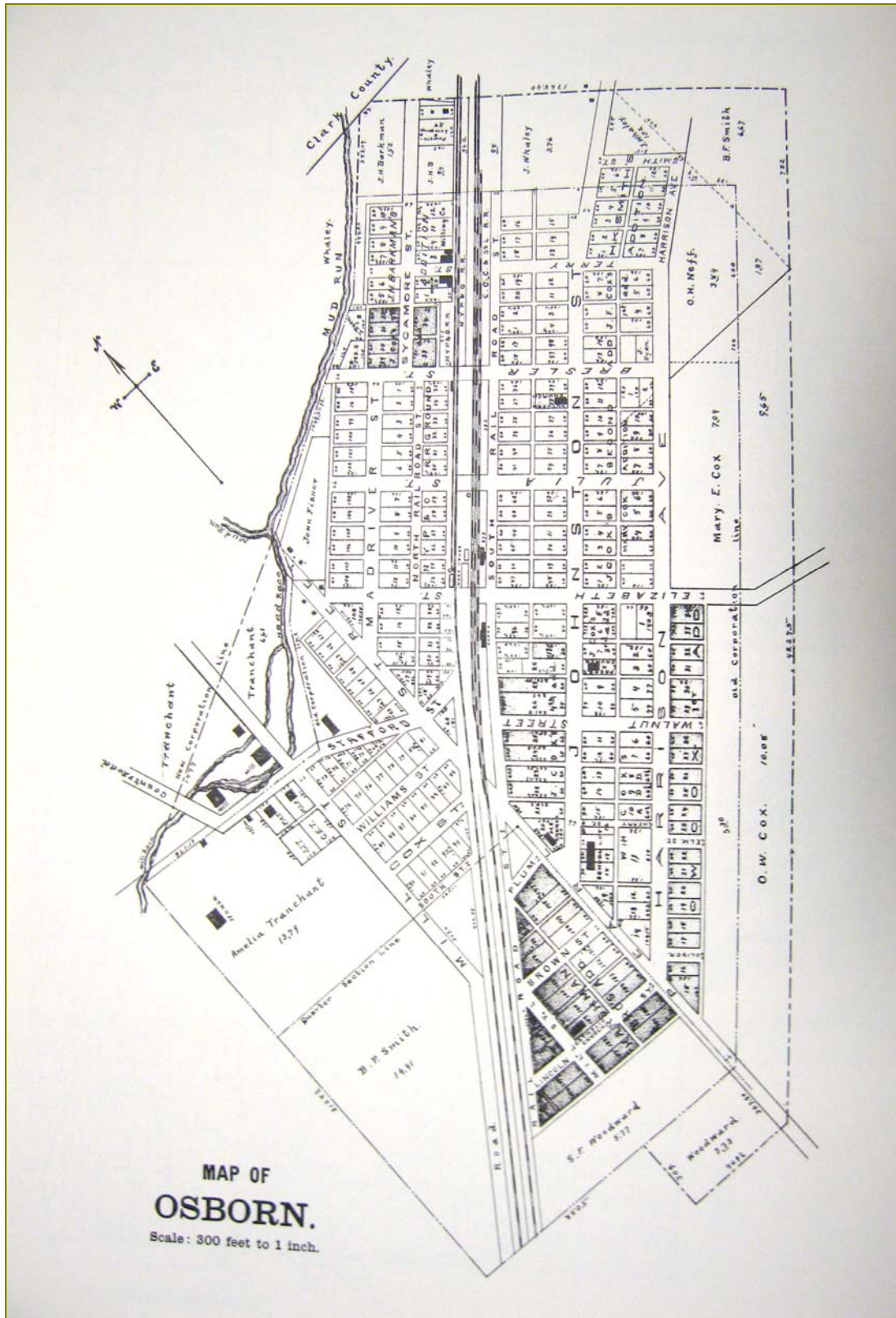


Figure 9. 1896 map of Osborn (Riddles 1896)

After the Miami Conservancy obtained control of the land, businesses and houses were rented back to their former owners. The conservancy planned to hold onto the property until they formed a plan to dispose of the town, either by moving buildings or by demolition. In the meantime, the mayor and city attorney of Osborn headed up a group called the Osborn Removal Company, who were interested in purchasing back the town and moving it to a different location. They sold stock in the company to residents of Osborn, and the company purchased a site consisting of 129 acres just east of the town of Fairborn, plus a strip of land located between the old town site and the new town site, so they could legally move the buildings (Figure 10). The committee also bought back from the conservancy all of the property that could be moved, such as houses and outbuildings that were structurally sound (Houck 1922:340).

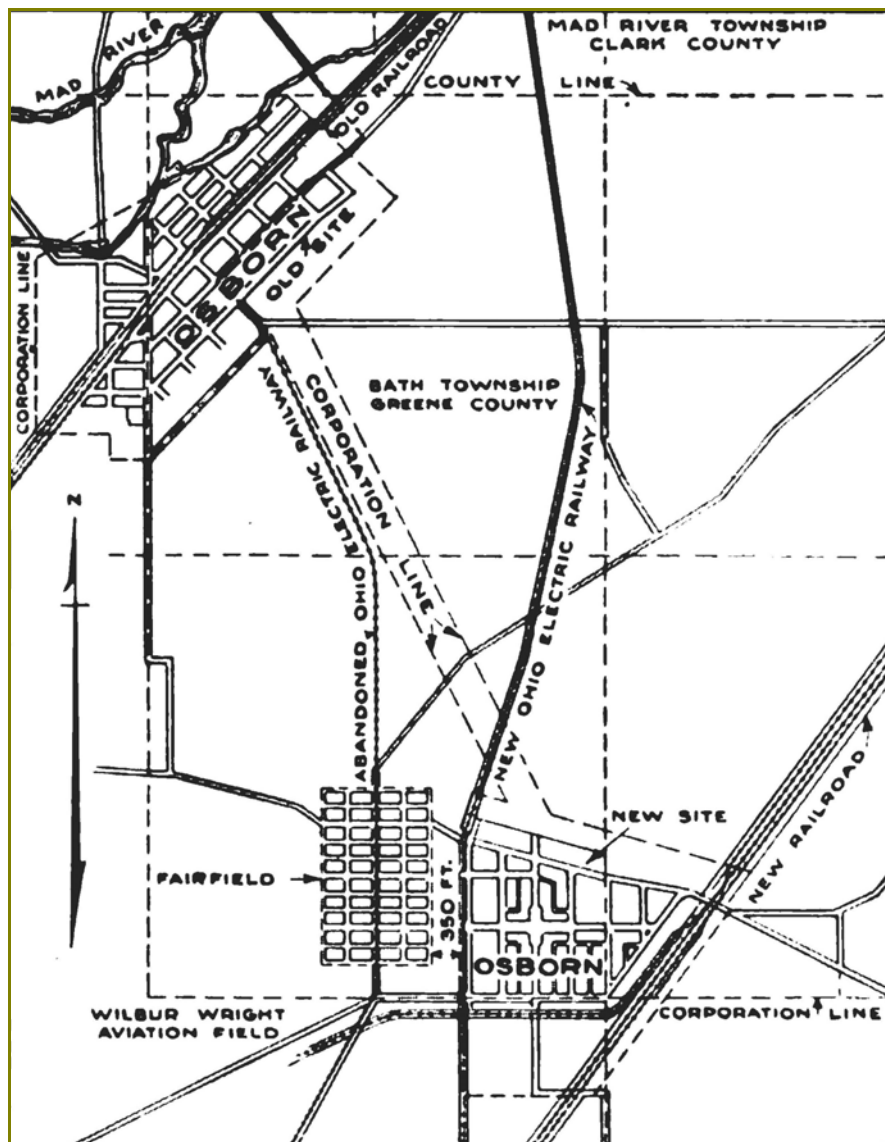


Figure 10. Map from 1922, showing relocation of Osborn
“Old” Osborn is at the upper left corner of the map; “new” Osborn is just to the east of Fairfield.
(Houck 1922:340)

Once the company purchased the property from the conservancy, they began to sell the property back to the former owners. If the former owner was not interested in buying back the property, it was then offered to any long-term renters of the property, and then to the general public. Lots in the new town of Osborn were sold at auction. The only reserved lots were for the four churches and the business district. All other lots were auctioned off to the highest bidder; the lots auctioned first were those deemed most desirable, and once all the lots were sold to the residents who were moving homes, the remainder of the lots were opened up to anyone interested (Houck 1922:340–341).

In all, from 1922 to 1924, about 200 houses and outbuildings were moved from the old town to the new town, using horse teams and tractors. Businesses were located on Main Street, larger homes were located on Xenia Drive and Grand Avenue, ordinary houses were located on Wright Avenue, and cottages were located on W. Dayton Drive near the railroad tracks and warehouses. (Vonada 1982:19–20). In addition to the buildings, the construction of the Huffman Dam required the relocation of the Springfield Pike, the Ohio Electric Railway, and the Big Four Railroad on the south side of the valley, and the Valley Pike and Erie Railroad on the north side of the valley (Broadstone 1918:290).

Fairborn

The towns of Osborn and Fairfield coexisted with separate governments, businesses, and institutions for almost 30 years. Both towns saw growth from their proximity to WPAFB and the relocated railroads, but additional expansion presented a problem for Fairfield, as it was geographically constricted by WPAFB on one side and Osborn on the other. In 1948, city leaders from both towns proposed merging the “twin cities” into a single town, to be called Fairborn. Both towns approved the merger, which became effective on January 1, 1950. The first business to display the name of the new city was the Fairborn Theater on S. Broad Street (Yoakam 2011).

Today, almost no distinction is seen between the two formerly independent towns. In the 1980s, a push was made to list the relocated section of Fairborn (formerly Osborn) in the NRHP by the Osborn Historic District Association Inc. (*Fairborn Daily Herald* 1993). Although an NRHP-listed district or local preservation district was never created, a marker was placed on Grand Avenue where it intersects with W. Dayton Drive, denoting the “Osborn Historic District.” This marker was the only feature observed to make a distinction between Osborn and Fairfield.

History of the APE

The APE for the EIS covers a large area of Fairborn that includes both residential and commercial areas:

- The section along Kauffman Avenue is a mid-twentieth-century residential and commercial area. This area does not appear on any Sanborn maps and includes a mix of small residential dwellings, plus some mid-century and more recent commercial buildings along the east side of Kauffman Avenue. The west side of Kauffman is positioned along railroad tracks, so there are few buildings within the narrow strip of land between Kauffman Avenue and the tracks.

- Central Avenue represents inter-war development and growth in what was formerly the town of Osborn. This street is lined with modest Colonial Revival and Bungalow dwellings on the west side of the street and a post-World War II YMCA and city park on the east side of the street.
- W. Dayton Drive is unique in the APE since the eastern part of the street is composed mostly of dwellings moved from Osborn in the 1920s. These small late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century cottages sit on concrete-block foundations. Larger dwellings associated with Osborn were moved to Grand Avenue and Xenia Avenue, one of which is located in the APE (75 Grand Avenue).
- S. Broad Street represents mid-twentieth-century commercial development. The small residential streets stemming off of S. Broad Street to the east (South Street, Ohio Street, and Greene Street) are made up of small dwellings from the early to mid twentieth century.
- Finally, the area along Oakhill Drive, located north of the remainder of the APE, contains small 1950s-era brick and wood-frame houses, most likely constructed to meet the housing demands for workers at WPAFB.

Sanborn maps from 1929 (Figure 11 and Figure 12) and 1943 (Figure 13 and Figure 14) show parts of the project area that were incorporated in Fairfield and Osborn at the time. This includes buildings and structures located on S. Central Avenue, W. Dayton Avenue, Grand Avenue, Second Street, S. Broad Street, Greene Street, Ohio Street, and South Street. Note that when Fairfield (to the west) and Osborn (to the east) were separate towns, they also had separate systems for naming their streets, even though many of the streets were common to both communities and part of the same grid system; for example, Fairfield’s S. Main Street became S. Broad Street once it crossed over to the Osborn side. Wright Avenue served as the boundary between these two towns, with Fairfield to the west and Osborn to the east. When the two towns merged, it appears that at least within the APE, the street names from Fairfield were replaced with the street names from Osborn so that a visible or physical separation no longer existed between the communities. Examples of street names that were different from one side of Wright Avenue to the other within the APE are:

Fairfield street name:	Osborn/Fairborn street name
S. Main Street:	S. Broad Street
Byron Pike:	W. Dayton Drive
Greene Avenue:	Greene Street
Ohio Avenue:	Ohio Street
Maple Avenue:	South Street

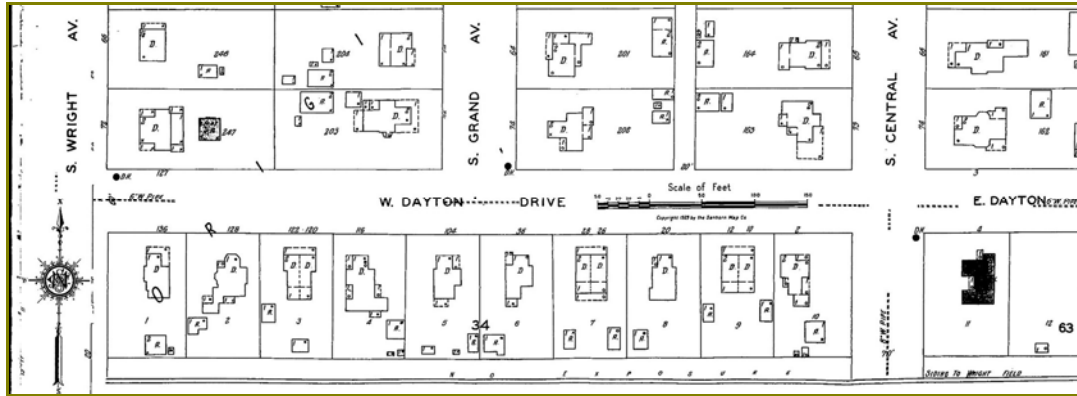


Figure 11. 1929 Sanborn map showing W. Dayton Drive in Osborn between S. Wright Avenue and S. Central Avenue

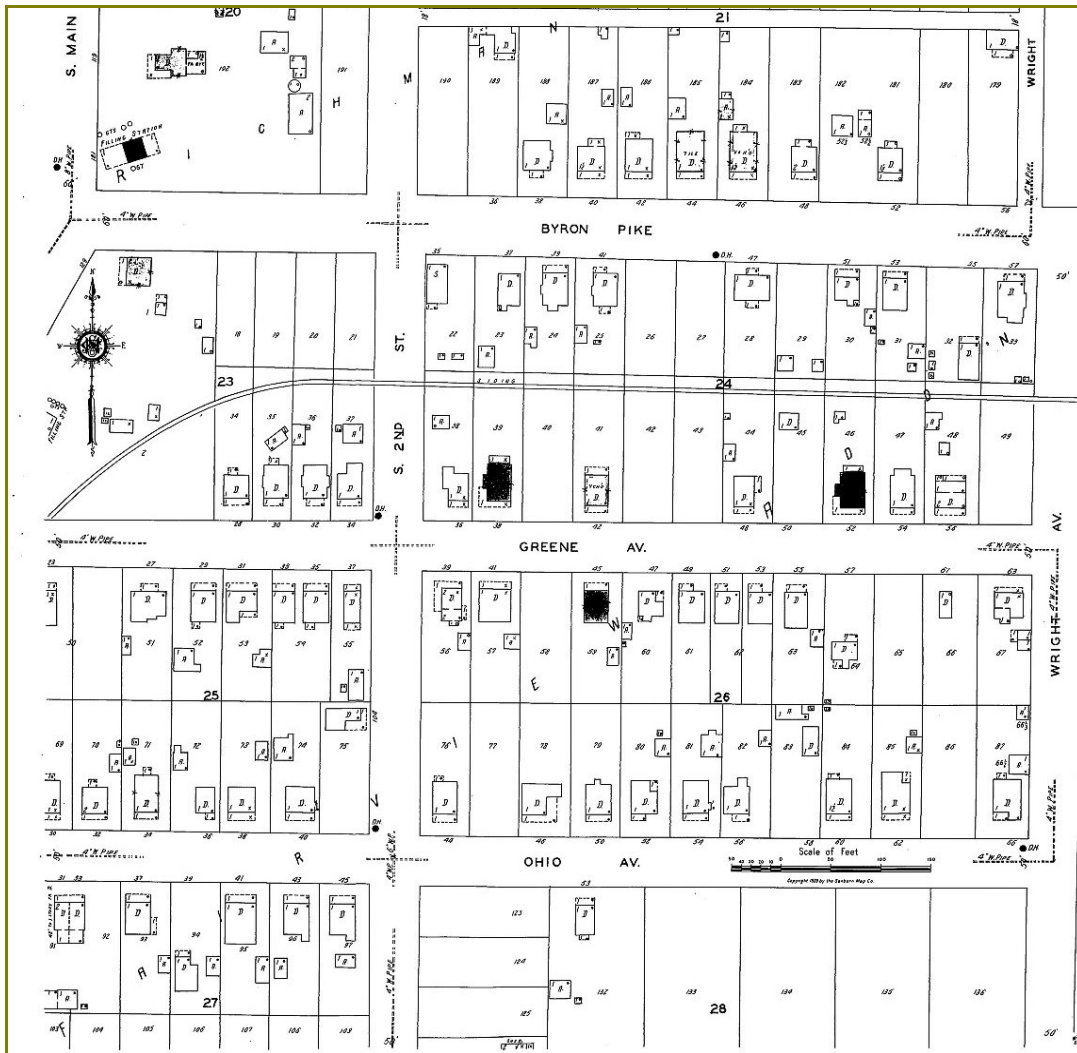


Figure 12. 1929 Sanborn map of Fairfield, showing W. Dayton Drive (Byron Pike), Greene Avenue (Street), and Ohio Avenue (Street) between Main Street (S. Broad Street) and Wright Avenue (Osborn/Fairborn street names are in parentheses)

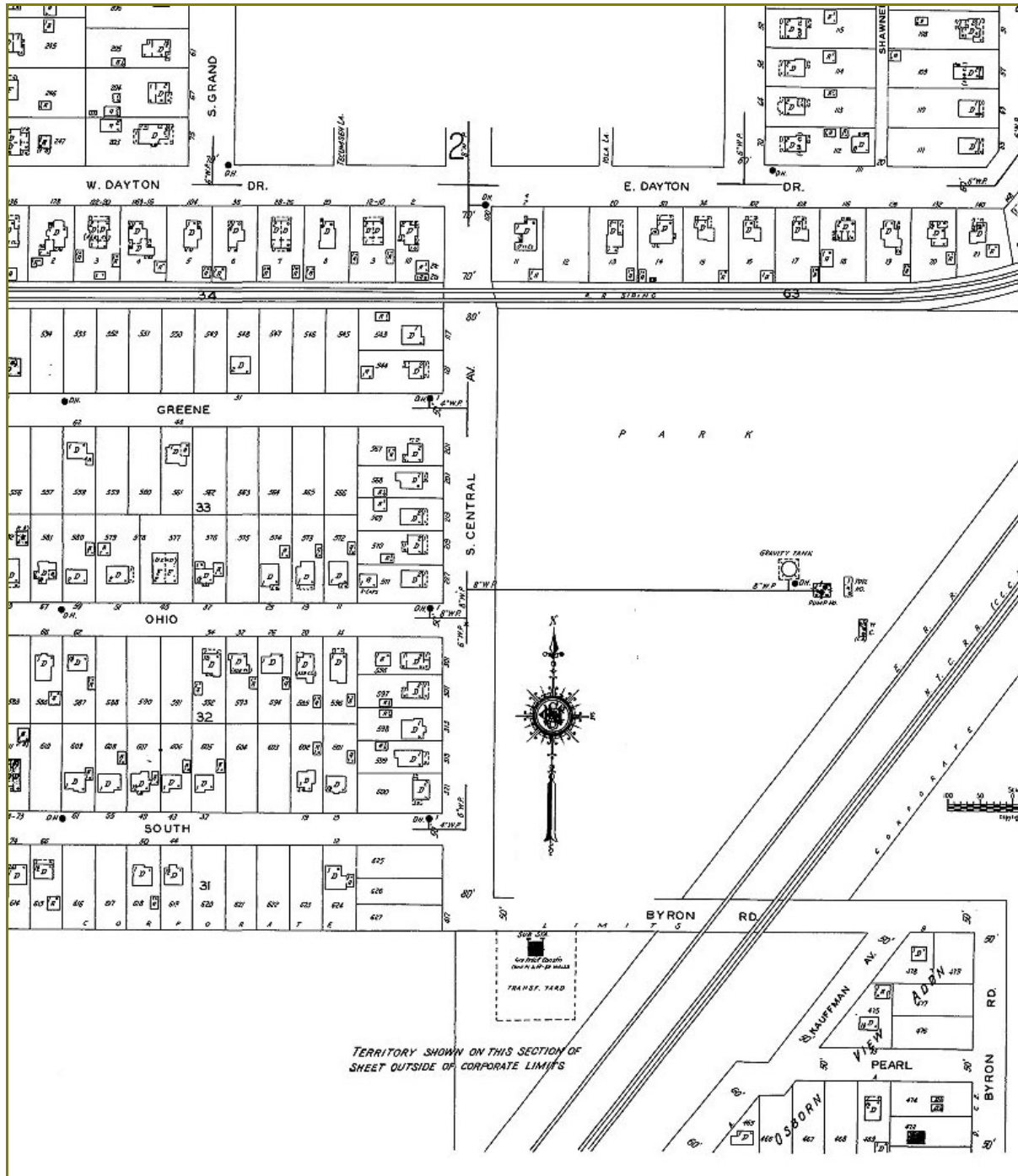


Figure 13. 1943 Sanborn map of Osborn, showing a portion of W. Dayton Drive between S. Grand Avenue and S. Central Avenue, all of S. Central Avenue in the survey area, and a small portion of Kauffman Avenue

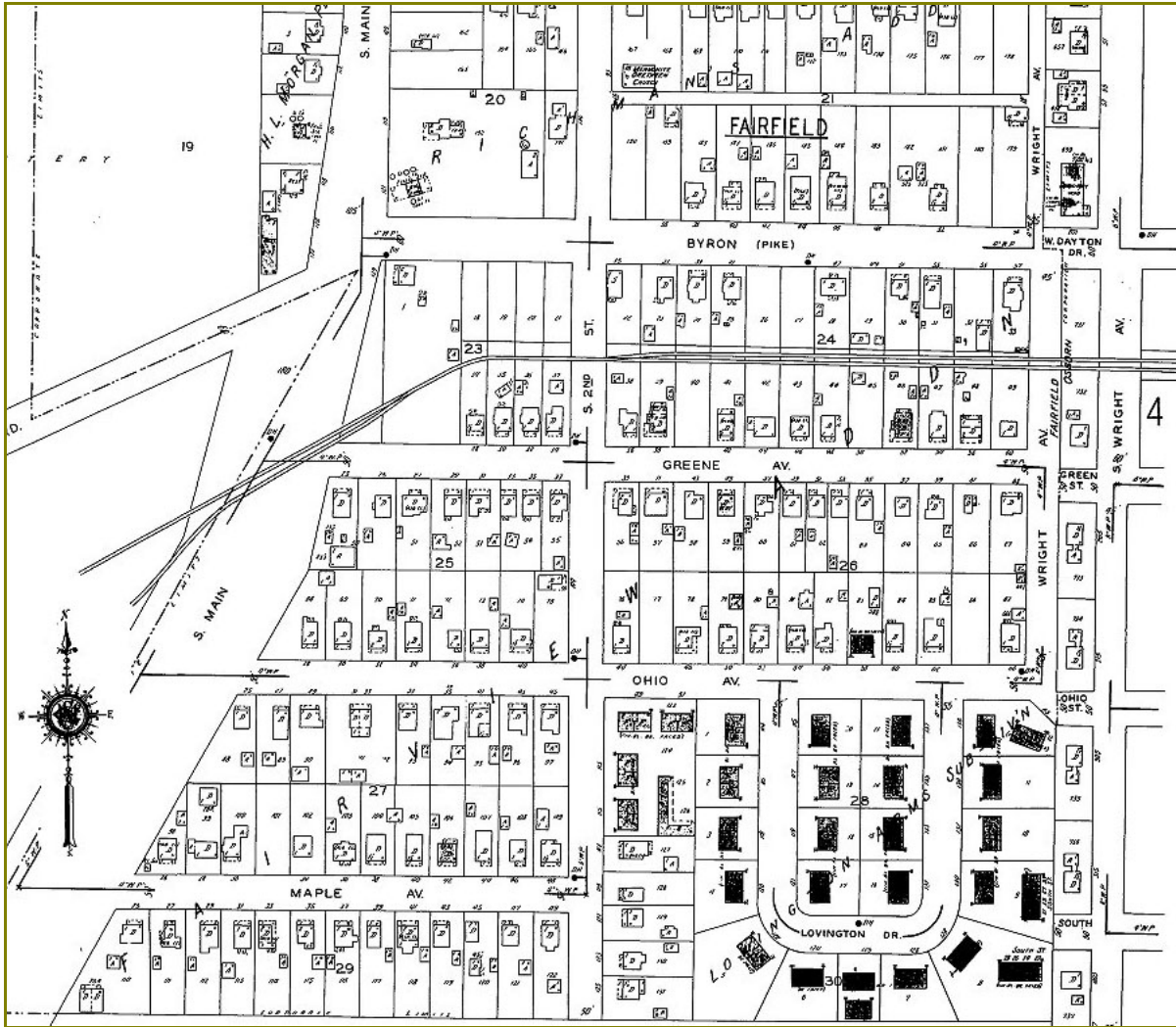


Figure 14. 1943 Sanborn map of Fairfield and border with Osborn

Wright Avenue serves as the boundary line between Fairfield and Osborn; the Osborn street names are shown on the far right on the map, by Wright Avenue. Currently, the street names in Fairborn are the names that were used in Osborn; see page 26 for a list of street name changes between the two towns.

The area has seen relatively little change since the towns of Osborn and Fairfield merged in 1950. More suburban development occurred in the post-World War II years, some of which is represented in the project area along Oakhill Drive and off Kauffman Avenue, but the area in general has remained a small community fueled by the presence of WPAFB. The biggest changes appear to be the alterations and additions made by people over time to their homes and businesses, but the general character of these areas has remained the same.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

A literature review was conducted by HDC staff in March 2011 to identify any previously recorded history/architecture and archaeological resources or surveys that had been conducted within the APE, and to provide information on the expected types and settings of archaeological sites in the region.

For history/architecture resources, the literature review included properties falling completely or partially within the history/architecture APE, which was defined as all properties that fronted the roads where traffic will be diverted. For the archaeological disturbance study, the literature review documented previously known archaeological resources with a 0.6-mile (1-km) search radius of the archaeological APE. The literature review included the following sources:

- Ohio Historic Preservation Office
- Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) forms
- Ohio Historical Inventory (OHI) forms
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files
- National Historic Landmarks lists
- Determination of Eligibility files
- Contract report files
- Cultural Resources GIS database
- *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914)
- USGS 7.5-minute and 15-minute series topographic maps
- Sanborn Fire Insurance maps
- Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) Historic Bridge Inventory
- ODOT Office of Aerial Engineering aerial photographs
- Cemetery records
- Certified local government (CLG) records

Previously Documented History/Architecture Resources

A literature review of records held at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office was completed for the history/architecture study area in March and April of 2011. HDC discovered six previously recorded buildings or structures in the history/architecture APE, listed below and shown in Figure 15. All six of these buildings were recorded on OHI forms; none are listed in the NRHP. Five of the OHI forms were completed in 1979 by Teresa Stebbins as part of the Fairborn Historic Structures Survey, and one was completed in 2010 as a product of the Dayton Modernism survey (Avdakov et al.). Copies of all OHI forms are provided in Appendix D.

- 104 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-247-10), 1979
- 127 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-246-10), 1979
- 128 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-254-10), 1979
- 136 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-249-10), 1979
- 200 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-255-10), 1979
- 77 S. Central Avenue (GRE-1212-10), 2010

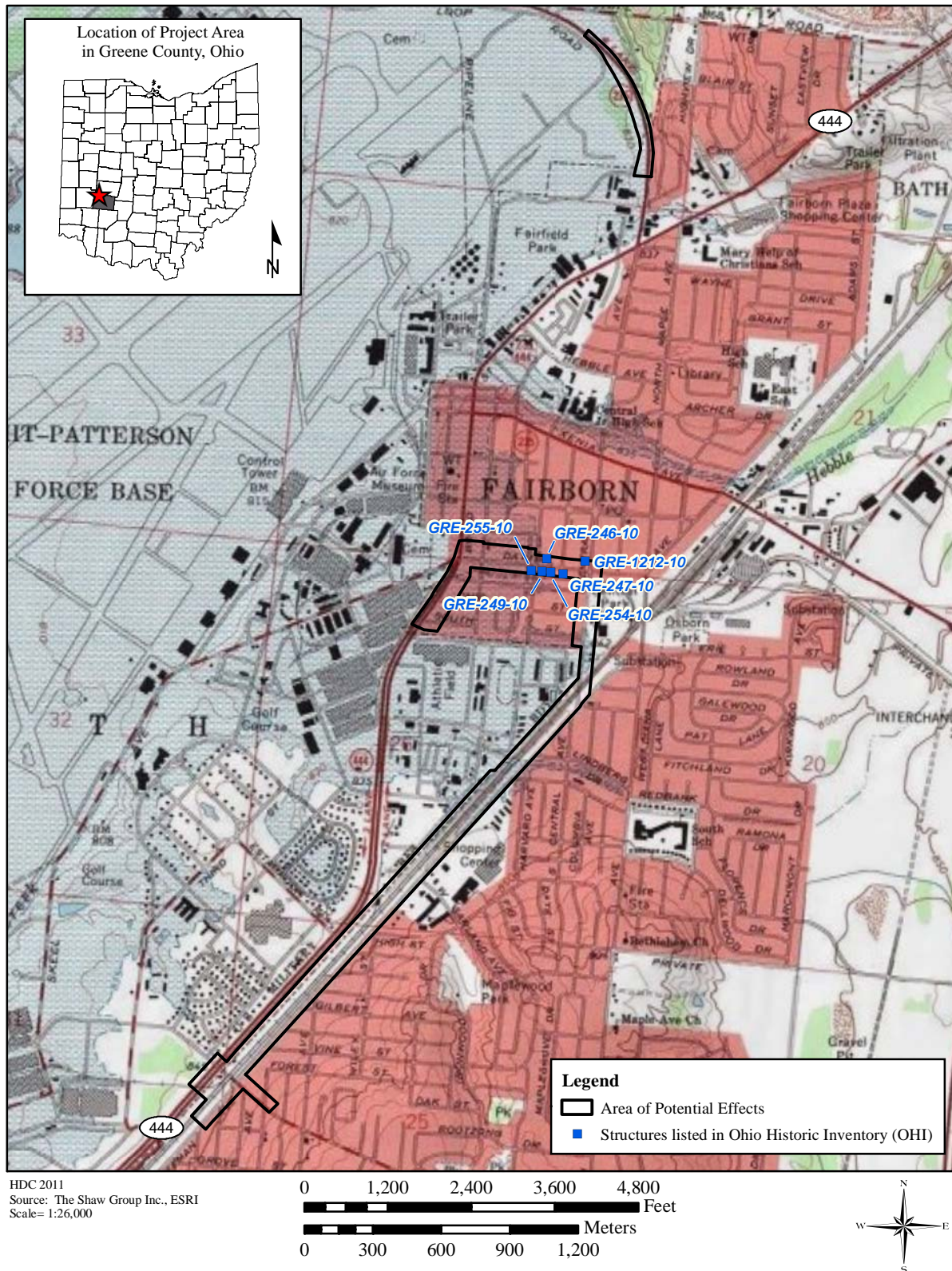


Figure 15. History/architecture APE showing properties with OHI forms

**104 W. Dayton Drive
(GRE-247-10)**

Queen Anne T-plan house constructed around 1900. Since the house was surveyed in 1979, it has been modified and no longer retains its original Victorian porch details and decorative window surrounds. It now has vinyl cladding, a reconstructed porch, and all new windows and doors. This house was moved to this location in the 1920s from the former town of Osborn as a result of the Huffman Dam construction.



Figure 16. 104 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest

**127 W. Dayton Drive
(GRE-246-10)**

Gabled Ell house constructed around 1900. The house has been modified with new cladding, windows, doors, reconfigured porch, and several small additions. This house was moved to this location in the 1920s from the former town of Osborn as a result of the Huffman Dam construction.



Figure 17. 127 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast

**128 W. Dayton Drive
(GRE-254-10)**

Queen Anne T-plan house constructed around 1900. This house retains its overall form, scalloped shingles in the gabled end, gingerbread porch details, and wood window surrounds, but it has been altered with vinyl cladding, replacement windows and doors, and a rear addition. This house was moved to this location in the 1920s from the former town of Osborn as a result of the Huffman Dam construction.



Figure 18. 128 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast

**136 W. Dayton Drive
(GRE-249-10)**

Queen Anne T-plan house constructed around 1900. This house has been modified by vinyl cladding, replacement windows and doors, modifications made to the porch, and a rear addition. This house was moved to this location in the 1920s from the former town of Osborn as a result of the Huffman Dam construction.



Figure 19. 136 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest

200 W. Dayton Drive
(GRE-255-10)

Wood frame I-house. The building is difficult to date since it has been moved, and all original exterior materials have been replaced. A reasonable date range for this house is between 1860 and 1900. The building has a Colonial Revival style of porch, all new windows and doors, vinyl cladding, and a rear addition. This house was moved to this location in the 1920s from the former town of Osborn as a result of the Huffman Dam construction.



Figure 20. 200 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast

77 S. Central Avenue
(GRE-1212-10)

Buff-colored Roman Brick Geometric Expressionist style building constructed in 1965 as the Merchant and Mechanics Federal Savings and Loan. It is a modest example of this style, which was commonly used for savings and loans buildings in the 1960s. The building has been altered by the replacement of all windows and doors and the installation of awnings over the windows and doors.



Figure 21. 77 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest

Previously Documented Archaeological Resources

Previous Archaeological Surveys

Seven archaeological surveys have been conducted within the 0.6-mile (1-km) archaeological study area (locations shown in Figure 22):

- United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL) (Morgan), 1993
- Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center (GLARC), 1994
- USACERL (Richardson), 1994
- Earth Tech, 1996
- Applied Archaeological Services (Fox), 1997
- Gray and Pape Inc. (Newhard et al.), 2002
- ASC, 2004

USACERL 1993

Julie A. Morgan

Final Report of Fieldwork, Radio Transmitter Site (33GR1115), Building 25 (Area C). Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Greene County, Ohio

Phase I fieldwork associated with the Radio Transmitter Site (33GR1115) was completed in 1993 for USACERL by Julie A. Morgan. The archaeological work covered an area of two acres and resulted in the discovery of Site 33GR1115, a historical-period site dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. This site is situated within the 0.6-mile (1-km) study area.

GLARC 1994

Archaeology, Geomorphology, and Land Use History at WPAFB, Ohio (Report #389).

In the fall of 1994 and winter and spring of 1995, WPAFB contracted with Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center (GLARC) to conduct an archaeological survey at the 1,458 acres recommended by USACERL in 1993. GLARC determined that the predictive model developed by USACERL was based on inaccurate or incomplete data. GLARC undertook a geomorphological study and a land-use history of WPAFB and produced an alternate model. Some of this acreage was off-limits for testing at the time (e.g., was within the active airfield or in other prohibited areas). GLARC completed testing on 945.30 acres and located seven prehistoric archaeological sites and 95 isolated finds.

USACERL 1994

Lynne Richardson

Phase I Draft Report of Fieldwork Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio

A Phase I survey of one acre, which was located in separate areas, was completed in 1994 by Lynn Richardson of USACERL Technical Assistance Center. No sites were identified within the present APE.

Earth Tech 1996

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 35 Historical Period Sites, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

Earth Tech completed Phase I work at 35 historical-period sites at the WPAFB in 1996 involving an area of 26 acres. Three sites were investigated within the 1-kilometer study area: 33GR1026, 33GR1027, and 33GR1030. All three sites are historical-period sites dating from the nineteenth century.

Applied Archaeological Services 1997

Dan Fox

Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Xenia Drive (S.R. 235) Road Widening in Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio (pid 13979).

Applied Archaeological Services undertook an examination of the APE for the proposed road widening along Xenia Drive (SR 235). Investigations included visual inspection and the excavation of shovel tests. Investigations revealed that the entire APE had been previously disturbed. No archaeological sites were encountered within the APE. A total of eight pre 1947 standing structures were recorded: GRE-1069-10 through GRE-1076-10. Five of these standing structures were recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A: GRE-1069-10, GRE-1070-10, GRE-1071-10, GRE-1074-10 and GRE-1076-10.

Gray and Pape 2002

James Newhard, Matthew Purtill, and Cinder Miller

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations of Twelve Areas Located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Bath and Beavercreek Townships, Greene County and Mad River Township, Montgomery County, Ohio

From October 28 to December 6, 2001, Gray and Pape Inc. conducted a Phase I survey of 309.04 acres at WPAFB, on behalf of Gulf Engineers & Consultants Inc., Baton Rouge, Louisiana, through the United States Army Corp of Engineers, Louisville District. The project area was separated into 12 work areas throughout the base. The project was part of the base-wide cultural resources management plan. The work focused on identifying prehistoric resources and determining the degree of disturbance cause by base development. It was concluded that all 12 of the areas had undergone widespread development and had a low probability of yielding prehistoric resources. No sites were situated within the present APE.

ASC Group 2004

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Four Areas at Wight-Patterson Air Force Base, Greene County and Montgomery County, Ohio

A Phase I survey of 500 acres was performed by ASC Group between July and September 2003 and completed in March 2004. The project area covered four separate areas located at WPAFB: Officer's Park, located just south of the Wright Memorial in Area B; the Sandhill Area, a large cornfield north and east of the airfield at Area C; Prairie Trace Golf Course, a course for military personnel surrounding the Brick Quarters in Area C; and Twin Base Golf Course, a civilian golf course in Area C. Nearly 80 percent of the project area was determined to be disturbed by prior construction or earth movement. Undisturbed areas were largely limited to the Sandhill Area and the marshy areas on the Twin Base Golf Course. No

artifacts or prehistoric sites were identified during the survey, and the entire area was deemed not to require additional archaeological work.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI)

A literature review of records held at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office was completed for the archaeological study area on March 30, 2011. HDC found that a total of 11 previously recorded archaeological sites were situated within the 0.6 mile (1-km) search radius of the archaeological APE (Table 1; locations shown in Figure 22).

Table 1. ODOT prehistoric literature review resources table

Data Collector's Name(s): Patrick Bennett

Collection Date(s): March 30, 2011

Site Identifier	UTM Coordinates	Temporal Period and Site Type	Landform	Site Dimensions (m)	NRHP Criteria Status/ (Reference/ Date)/ Condition
33GR890	E 754070 N 4414080	Unassigned prehistoric	Moraine	Undetermined	Not Applied
33GR1019	E 756680 N 4414680	Unassigned prehistoric	Base of bluff	60 square meters	Not Applied
33GR1026	E 753520 N 4411300	Historical 19th century	Stream valley	1,200 square meters	Not Applied
33GR1027	E 753660 N 4410640	Historical 19th century	Moraine	1,600 square meters	Not Applied
33GR1028	E 754120 N 4414140	Historical 19th century	Stream valley	Unrecorded	Not Applied
33GR1030	E 755450 N 4414100	Historical 19th century	Stream valley	Unrecorded	Not Applied
22GR1032	E 755820 N 4414900	Historical 19th and 20th centuries	Stream valley	Unrecorded	Not Applied
33GR1035	E 753320 N 4411160	Historical 19th and 20th centuries	Moraine	1,200 square meters	Not Applied
33GR1042	E 756080 N 4411720	Historical 19th and 20th centuries	Stream valley	60 square meters	Not Applied
33GR1115	E 754160 N 4412480	Historical 19th and 20th centuries	Floodplain	800 square meters	Not Applied
33GR1423	E 753670 N 4410765	Historical 19th and 20th centuries	Floodplain	25 square meters	Not Applied

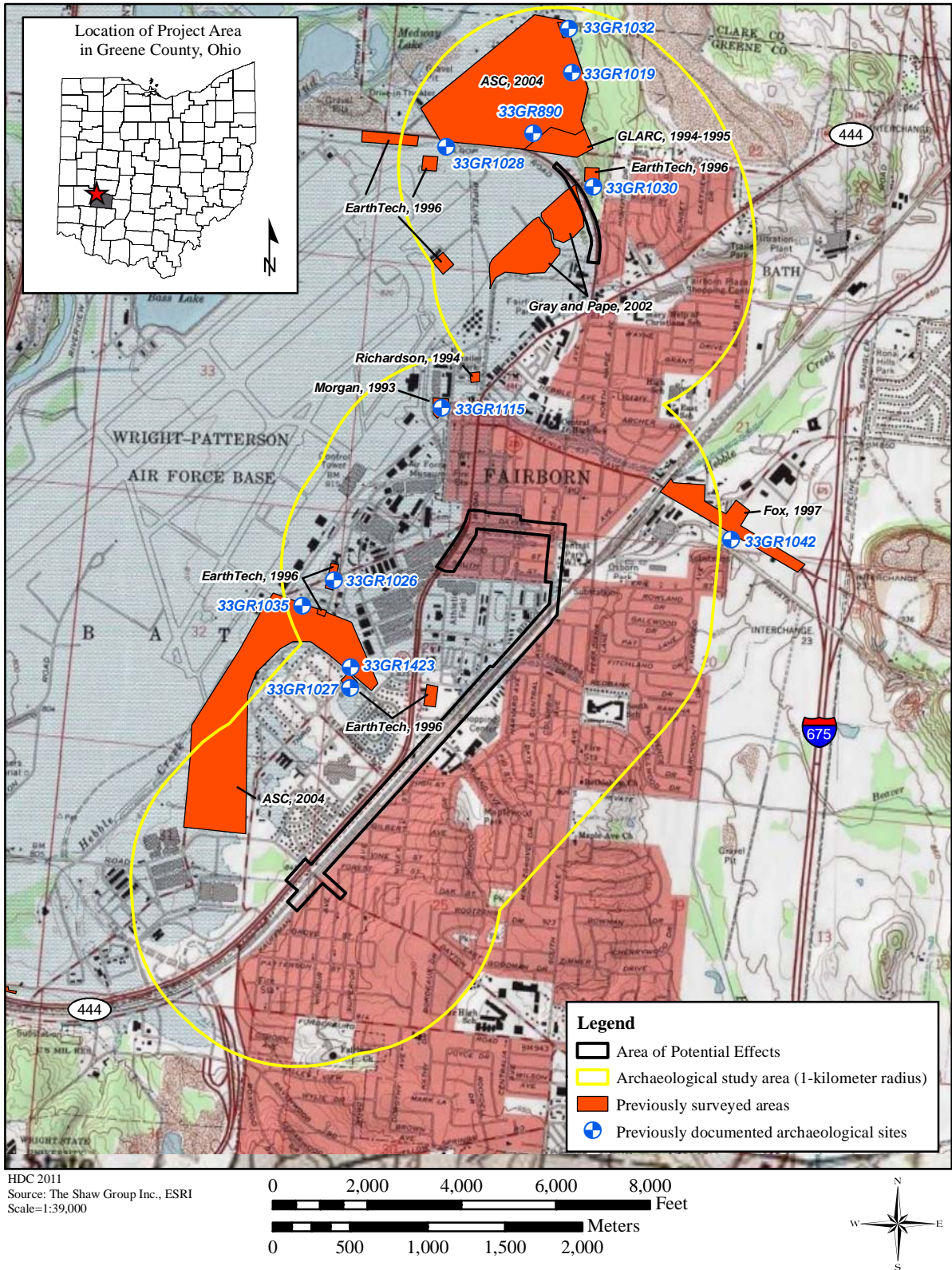


Figure 22. Archaeological study area showing location of previously identified resources and cultural resources surveys

Mills's (1914) Archaeological Atlas of Ohio

A review of the Mills's *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914) identified 84 prehistoric sites in all of Greene County: 61 mounds, 8 enclosures, 13 burials, and 2 village sites (Figure 23). There is a concentration of mounds in Sugar Creek and Spring Valley Townships south of the APE. Of the prehistoric sites identified by Mills, 10 are located in Bath Township: 5 mounds, 4 burials, and 1 village site. Two mounds identified by Mills were situated atop bluffs overlooking the Mad River valley. None of the resources identified by Mills are within the project area.

Sites recorded by Mills (1914) were not professionally documented, and the locations of many remain unconfirmed. Aboveground evidence of other sites recorded by Mills, particularly mounds and earthworks, may have been obliterated by historical Euro-American farming practices and development. While Mills's spatial data is less than perfect, care should be taken in areas where Mills reported prehistoric remains because subsurface signatures may still exist, such as the base of earthwork walls or the footprint of a mound. Mills's data also provides general information on the intensity with which prehistoric peoples utilized certain landforms. The floodplain and terraces of the major and minor drainages in Athens County and elsewhere, for example, were intensely used throughout prehistory, particularly the Great Miami River valley. A moderately high density of prehistoric archaeological remains should therefore be expected anywhere testing is conducted along the major waterways, provided that the area has not been disturbed by historical or modern development.

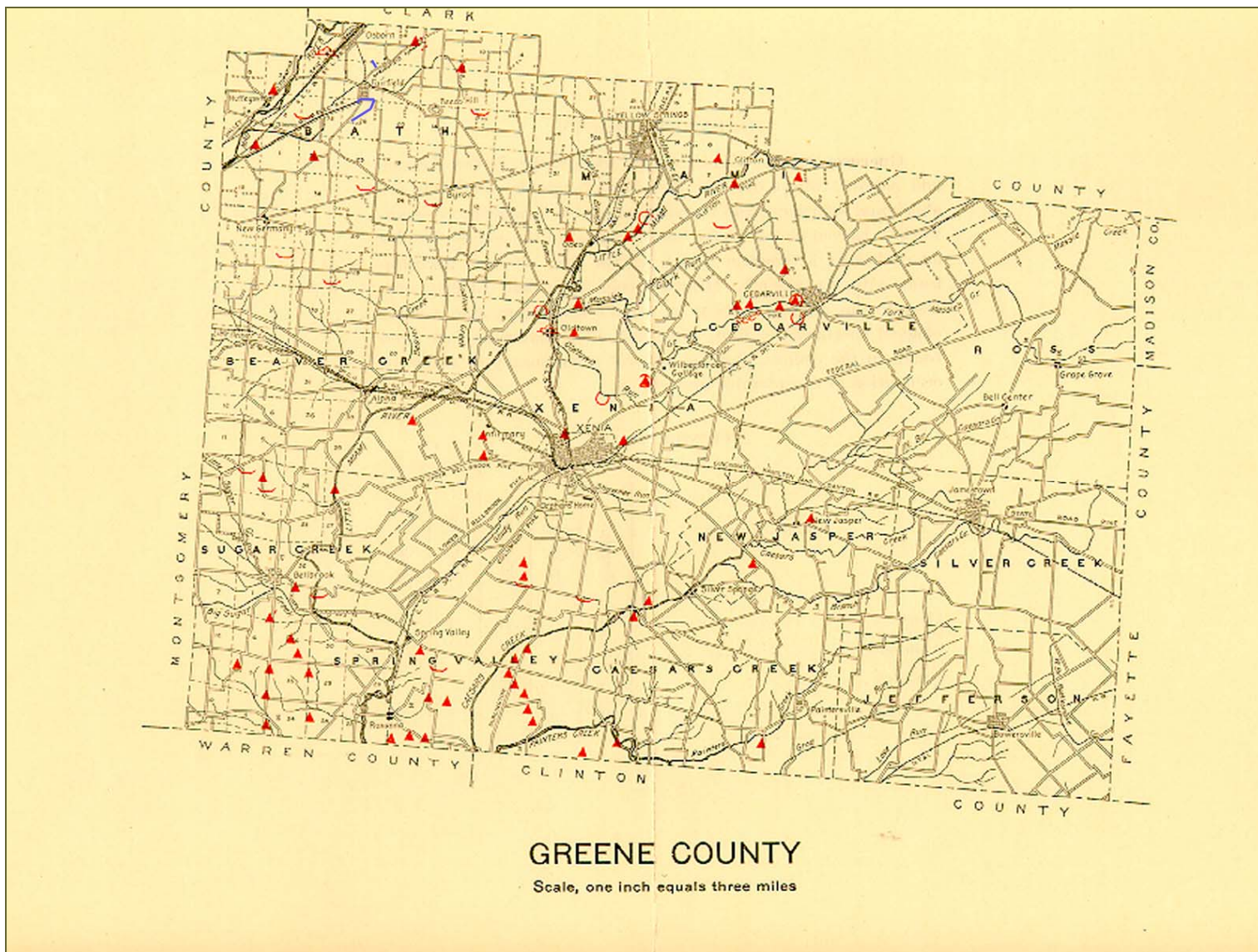


Figure 23. Replication of Mills's 1914 atlas page for Greene County
Project area indicated by blue lines (added by HDC) in northwest corner of county

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

HDC conducted background research to provide a context for developing the appropriate field methodology and to construct environmental and cultural overviews for the final report. These overviews provide a context against which the findings of the survey can then be compared.

Geology and Physiography

WPAFB is situated on the Till Plain in the glaciated region of Ohio (ODNR 1995). Glacially deposited soils, mainly from the Illinoian glaciations, account for nearly all of the soil in the Till Plain region (ODNR 1995). Underlying this soil is sedimentary bedrock composed of limestone and a small amount of shale. This bedrock is “of early Paleozoic age (Ordovician through Devonian), approximately 500 to 350 million years old” (Forsyth 1979:199).

The general topography of the area is gently sloping to nearly level, with a few small rolling hills. Generally, the elevation near the project area ranges from 1,000 feet above median sea level (AMSL) to 700 feet AMSL in the river valleys. The highest point in Greene County is 1,135 feet AMSL, while the lowest point is 730 feet AMSL.

Soils

The Miamian soil series is dominant at WPAFB. Miamian soils are found over much of the county and can occur on nearly level to quite steep slopes. They are all silt loams, which can become quite compact because of the large amounts of glacial till present in the soil. These loams are well drained and possess moderate to slow permeability; erosion can be rapid when soil is disturbed (USDA-SCS 1973:73).

Drainage

The major drainage for Greene County is the Mad River, which becomes the Great Miami River in Dayton, Ohio. The Great Miami River drains into Ohio River near Cleves, Ohio. The project area itself drains into the Mad River through Hebble Creek and Mud Run. These streams have been heavily channelized within the APE in the last 30 or so years.

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

Field Methods

One of the first tasks of a Phase I history/architecture survey is to determine if any buildings and structures in the project area are 50 years old or older. HDC used a combination of architectural field analysis, information from historical maps, and information from the Greene County Auditor's website (Greene County Auditor 2011) to establish a reasonable range of construction dates for the buildings and structures in the area. Overall, the level of historical map coverage for this study area was good for a Phase I survey.

Fieldwork involved examining and documenting properties in the history/architecture APE. The HDC team completed its field survey on March 30 and April 5, 2011. Survey methods were modeled on current Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) survey standards (ODOT 2004). HDC visually examined and took notes on the location, condition, and architectural character of each building within the history/architecture APE. The style and materials of each building or structure were analyzed for age, craftsmanship, and architectural style, and this information was used to supplement data taken from early maps and local histories. Two or more digital photos were taken of each of the buildings in the history/architecture APE that were 50 years old or older. Occupants of the structures were not interviewed.

HDC also completed an ODOT History/Architecture Resources Table (in Appendix C), which contains an entry for each building 50 years old or older within the history/architecture APE, and includes notes on material integrity. Generally, each building is given a separate entry on the table, except for garages and other ancillary buildings, which are recorded with their associated houses or commercial or industrial facilities. One building included in the table dates to 1965 and is under 50 years old; it was included in the table because it was surveyed as part of the recent Modernism survey conducted in Dayton (Avdakov et al. 2010)

HDC surveyed all resources for good, fair, or poor integrity. No OHI forms were completed since none of the buildings surveyed are serious candidates to be eligible for the NRHP.

NRHP Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and the property must meet one of the following criteria listed below:

- A) Be associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history, or
- B) Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or

- C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or
- D) Yield, or be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history

The criteria considered in the history/architecture survey were A, B, C, and D. At times, historians cite Criterion D for standing buildings and structures if the resources appear able to provide additional significant historical information.

Results

Overview

HDC surveyed 113 properties in the history/architecture APE: 112 properties are 50 years old or older, and 1 building (77 S. Central Avenue) is under 50 years old but was included in the Dayton mid-modernism study (Avdakov et al. 2010:218) and has an OHI form (GRE-1212-10).

Since the project area is large, HDC divided it into the following six areas (shown in Figure 24, page 46), based on geography, building type, and function:

- Kauffman Avenue area (Kauffman Avenue, Harvard Avenue, Wiley Street, State Street, Madison Avenue, Vine Street, and Montgomery Avenue): 26 buildings and structures
- S. Central Avenue area: 19 buildings
- W. Dayton Drive area (W. Dayton Drive, Grand Avenue, and Second Street): 34 buildings
- S. Broad Street area: 3 buildings
- Residential areas off of S. Broad Street (South Street, Ohio Street, and Greene Street): 20 buildings
- Oakhill Avenue area: 11 buildings

The discussion for each area (beginning on page 59) includes a description of the general characteristics of the area and a table listing the properties in that area, their address, date of construction, architectural style, material, and integrity rating. Also discussed is the area's potential to form a historic district.

Most buildings within the project area were modestly sized dwellings, dating to the early to mid-twentieth century, that have been altered by additions and the replacement of original exterior materials; HDC found that most buildings have lost integrity due to such additions and alterations. Each property was evaluated for integrity and under NRHP criteria A through D; no properties or districts are recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Also provided with this report are the following materials:

- Appendix A contains photographs of each property, with photo key maps showing the location of the photograph
- Appendix C contains the ODOT history/architecture survey table that was prepared as part of this investigation
- Appendix D contains the six OHI forms for properties surveyed in 1979 and 2010:
 - GRE-246-10 127 W. Dayton Drive (1979)
 - GRE-247-10 104 W. Dayton Drive (1979)
 - GRE-249-10 136 W. Dayton Drive (1979)
 - GRE-254-10 128 W. Dayton Drive (1979)
 - GRE-255-10 200 W. Dayton Drive (1979)
 - GRE-1212-10 77 S. Central Avenue (2010)

Maps of the History/Architecture Discussion Areas

The following locational maps are presented in this section. In the maps, the buildings are color coded according to their level of integrity (all are either good or poor).

- Figure 24. Overview of six areas
- Figure 25. Kauffman Avenue area: map 1 of 4 (southernmost portion)
- Figure 26. Kauffman Avenue area: map 2 of 4 (south-central portion)
- Figure 27. Kauffman Avenue area: map 3 of 4 (north-central portion)
- Figure 28. Kauffman Avenue area: map 4 of 4 (northernmost portion)
- Figure 29. S. Central Avenue area: map 1 of 2 (southern half)
- Figure 30. S. Central Avenue area: map 2 of 2 (northern half)
- Figure 31. Central Park
- Figure 32. W. Dayton Drive area: map 1 of 2 (eastern half)
- Figure 33. W. Dayton Drive area: map 2 of 2 (western half)
- Figure 34. S. Broad Street area
- Figure 35. Residential areas off of S. Broad Street
- Figure 36. Oakhill Avenue area

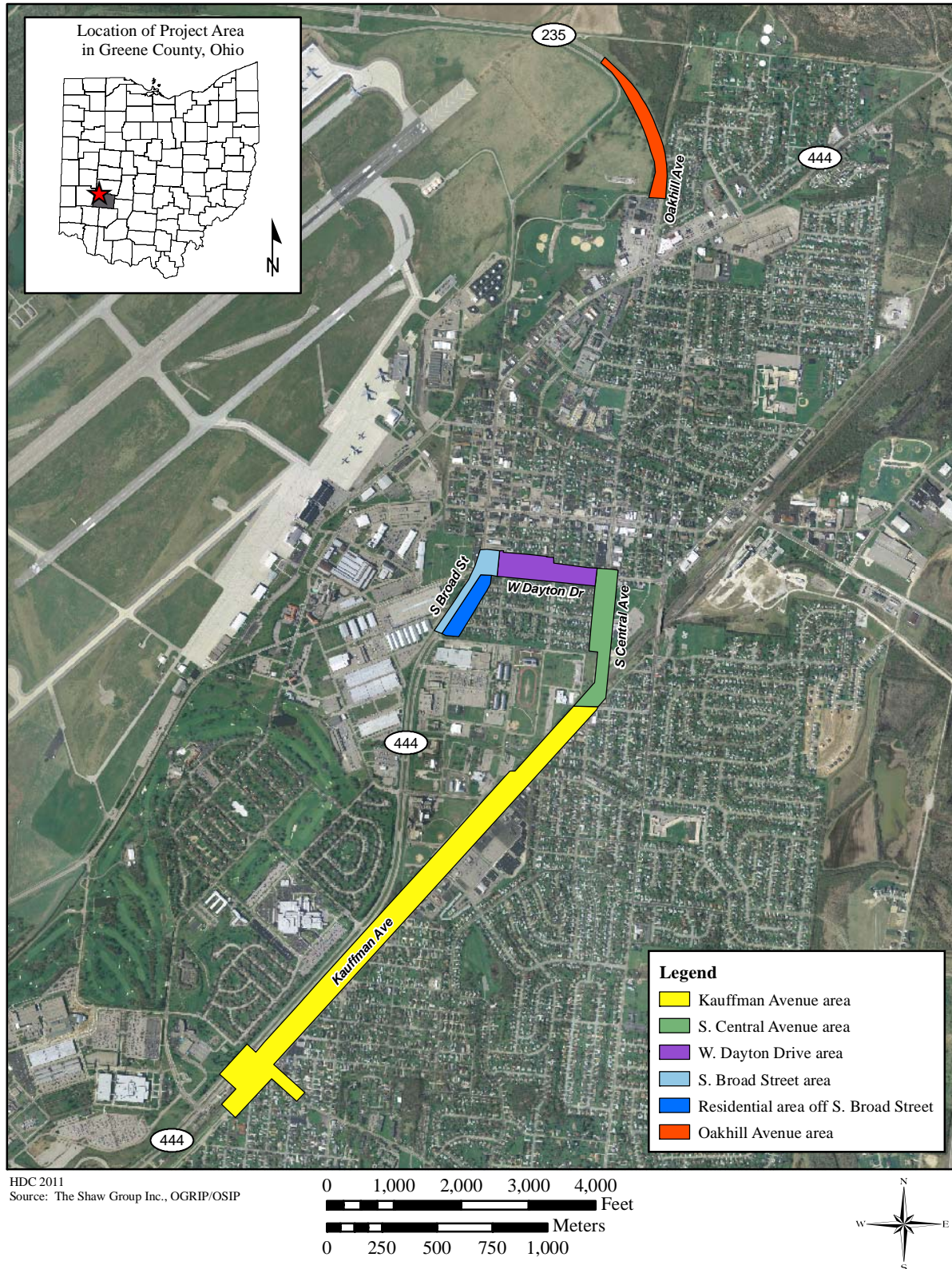


Figure 24. Overview of six areas for the history/architecture survey

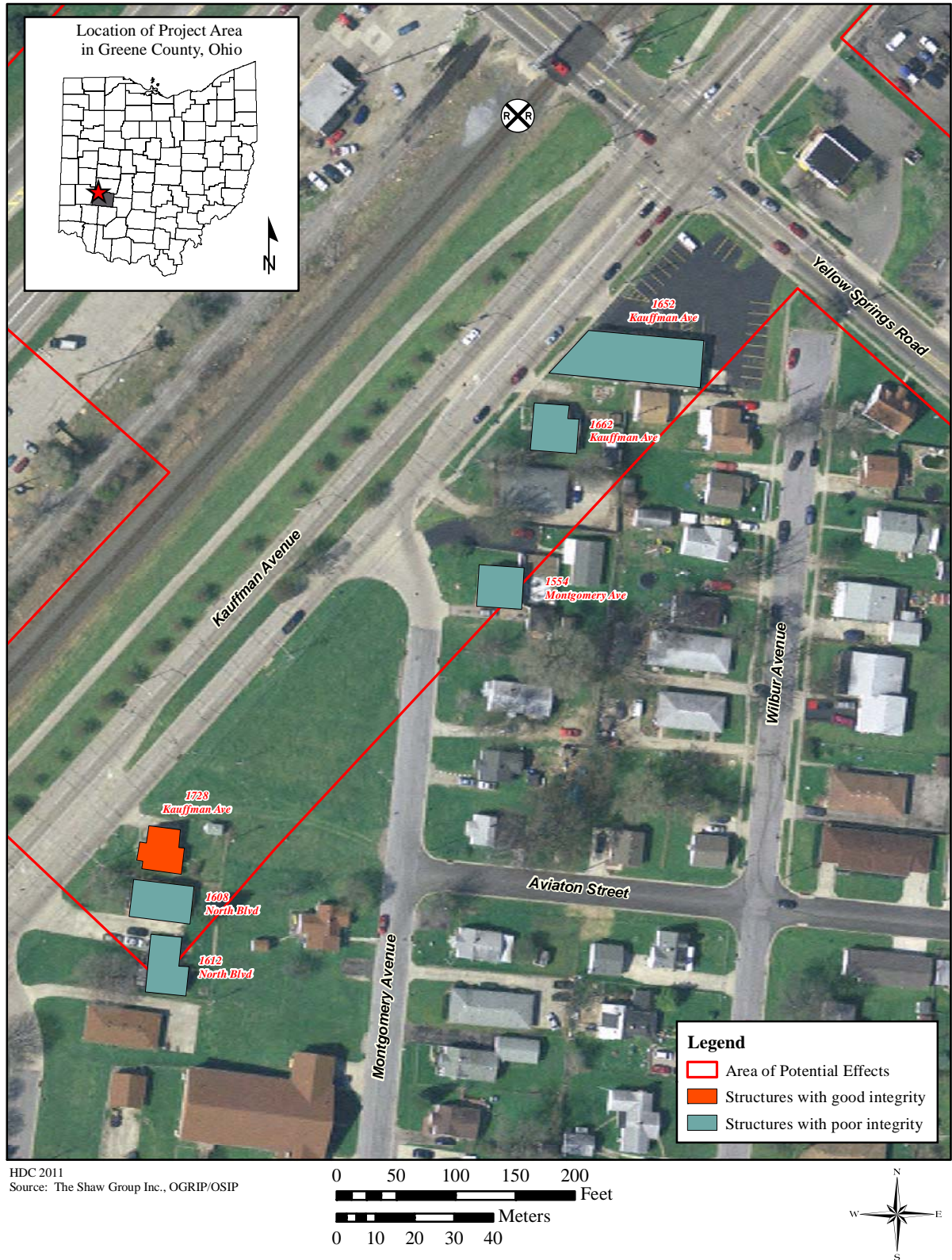


Figure 25. Kauffman Avenue area: map 1 of 4 (southernmost portion)

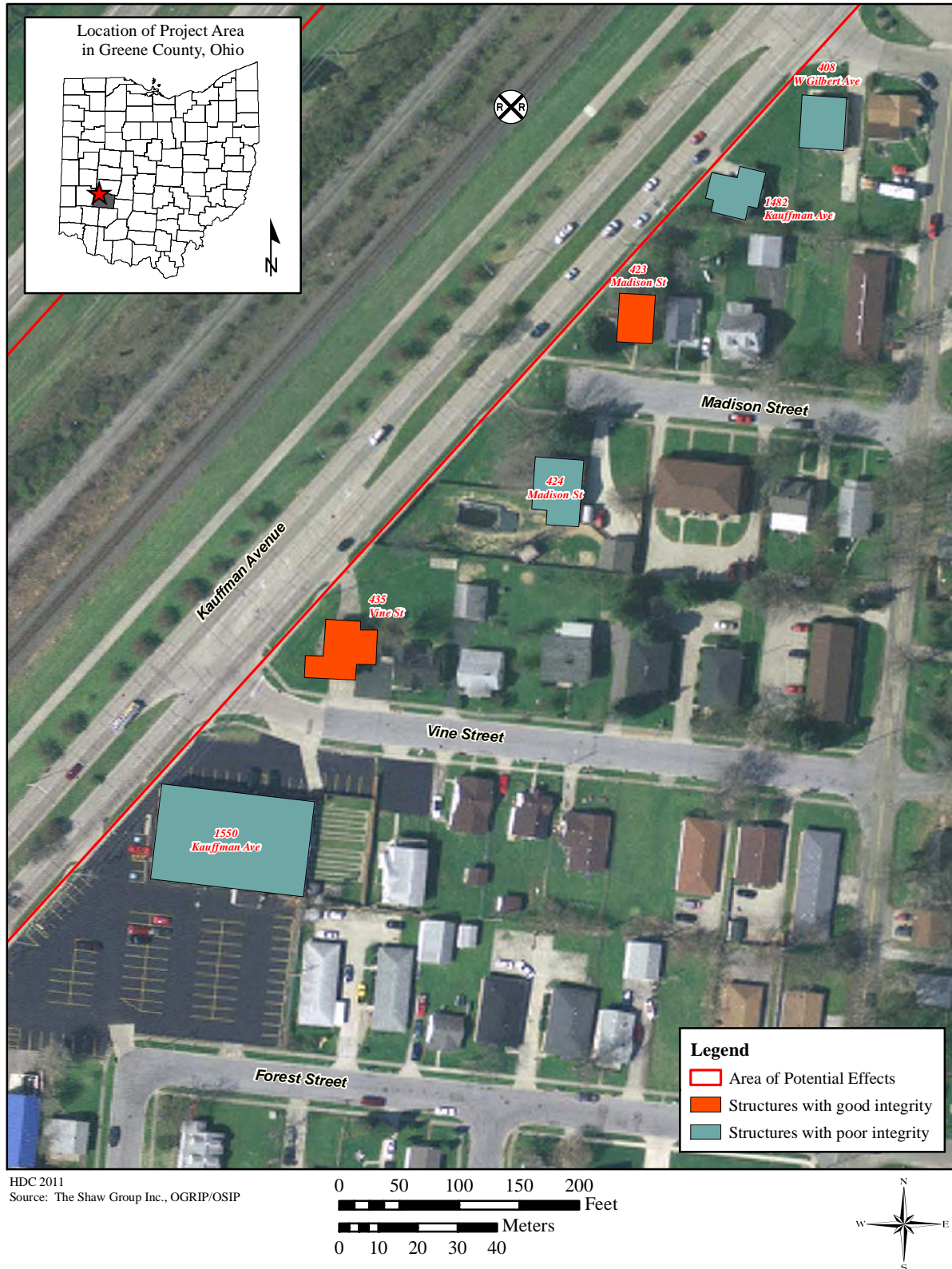
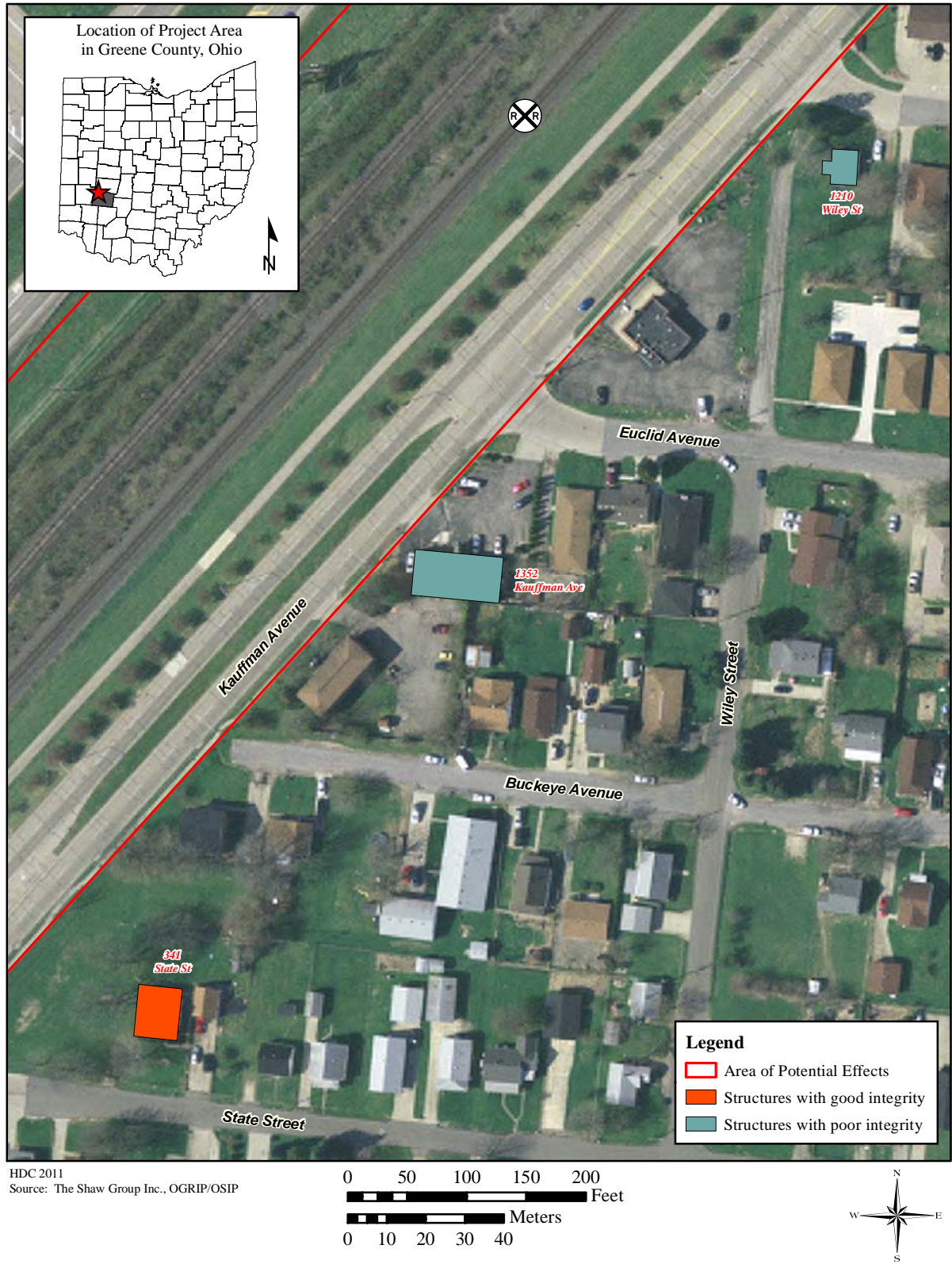


Figure 26. Kauffman Avenue area: map 2 of 4 (south-central portion)



HDC 2011
Source: The Shaw Group Inc., OGRIP/OSIP

Figure 27. Kauffman Avenue area: map 3 of 4 (north-central portion)

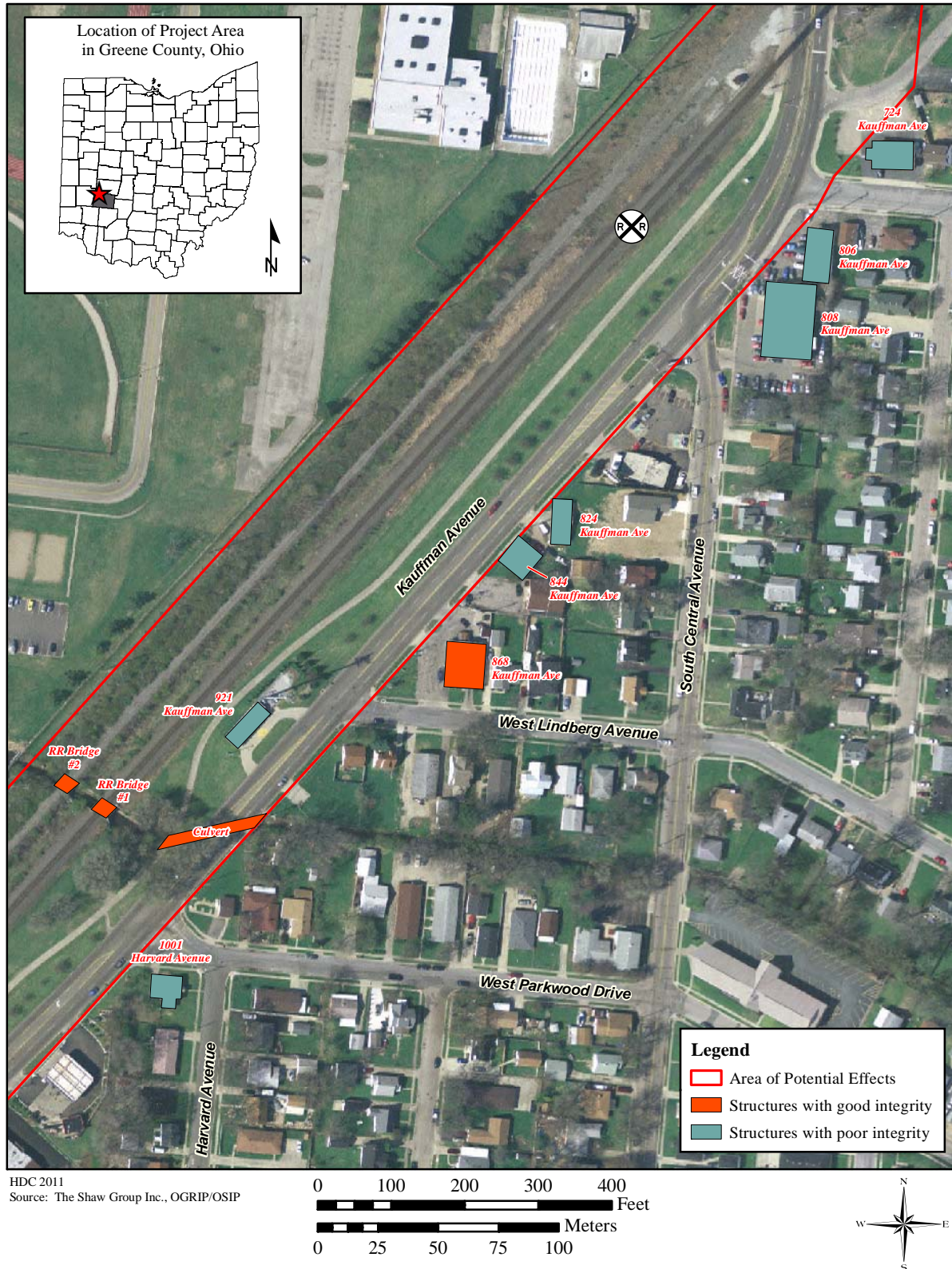


Figure 28. Kauffman Avenue area: map 4 of 4 (northernmost portion)

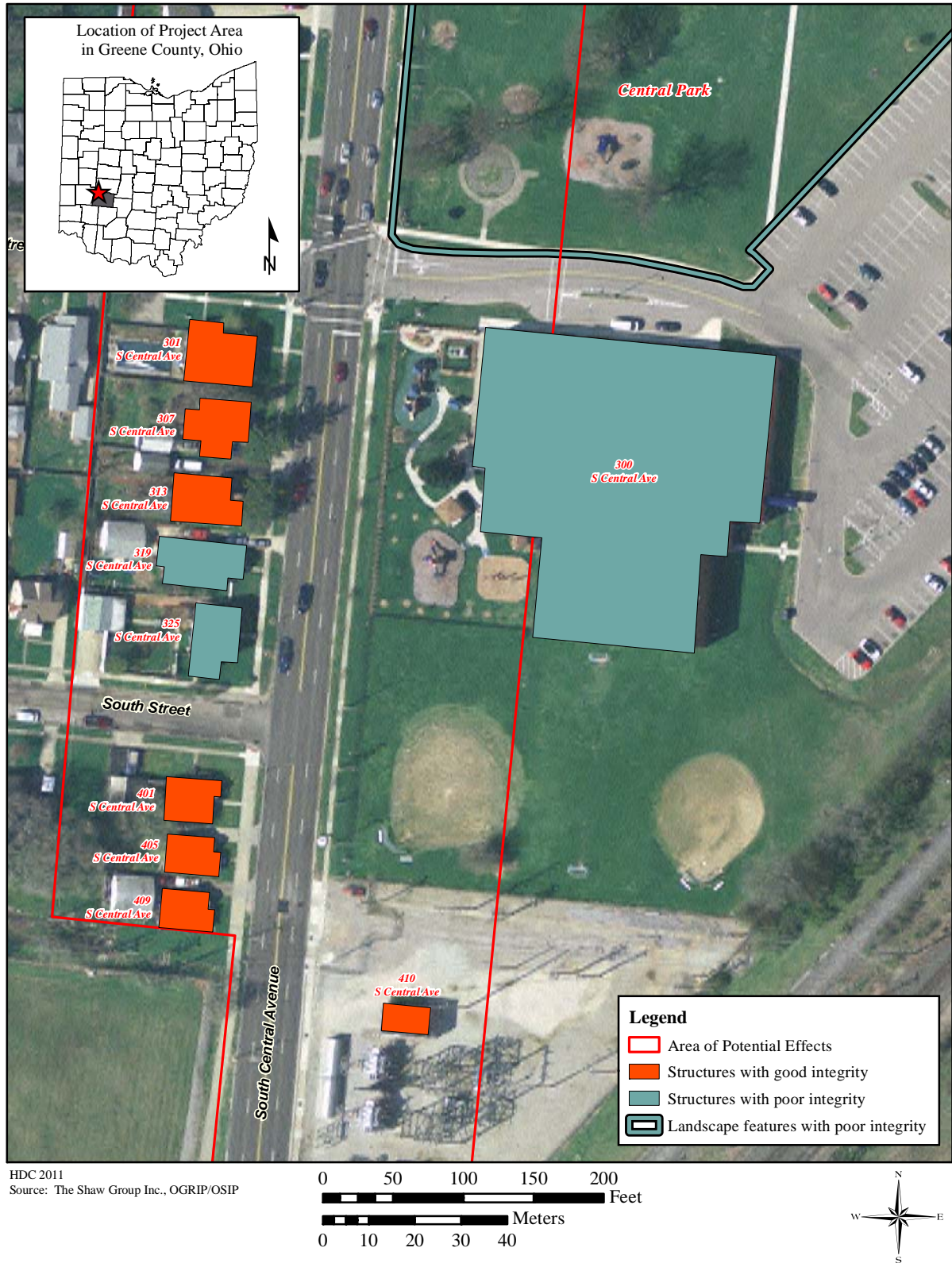


Figure 29. S. Central Avenue area: map 1 of 2 (southern half)

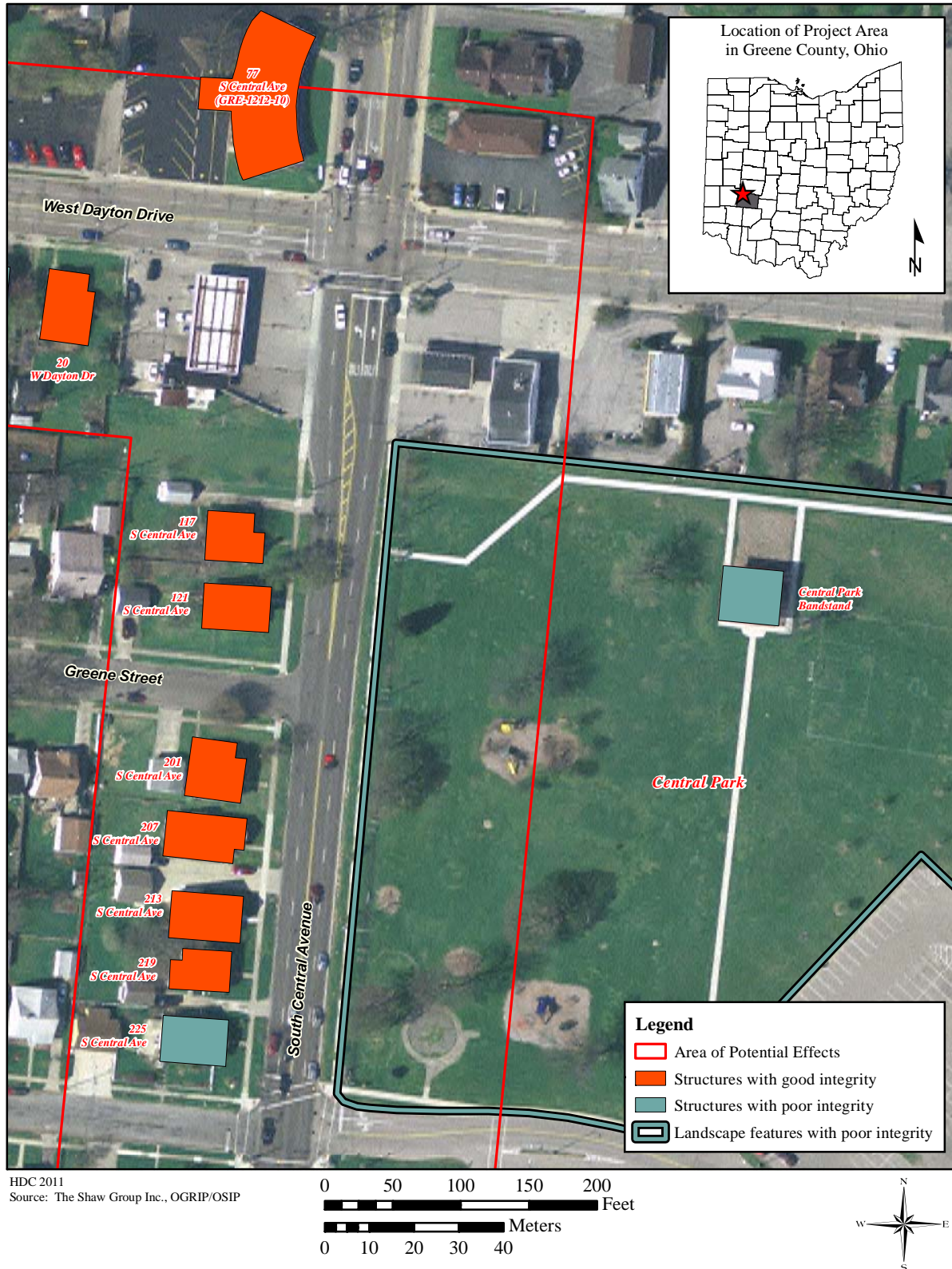


Figure 30. S. Central Avenue area: map 2 of 2 (northern half)



Figure 31. Central Park
(In this figure, the APE is to the left of the red APE boundary line.)

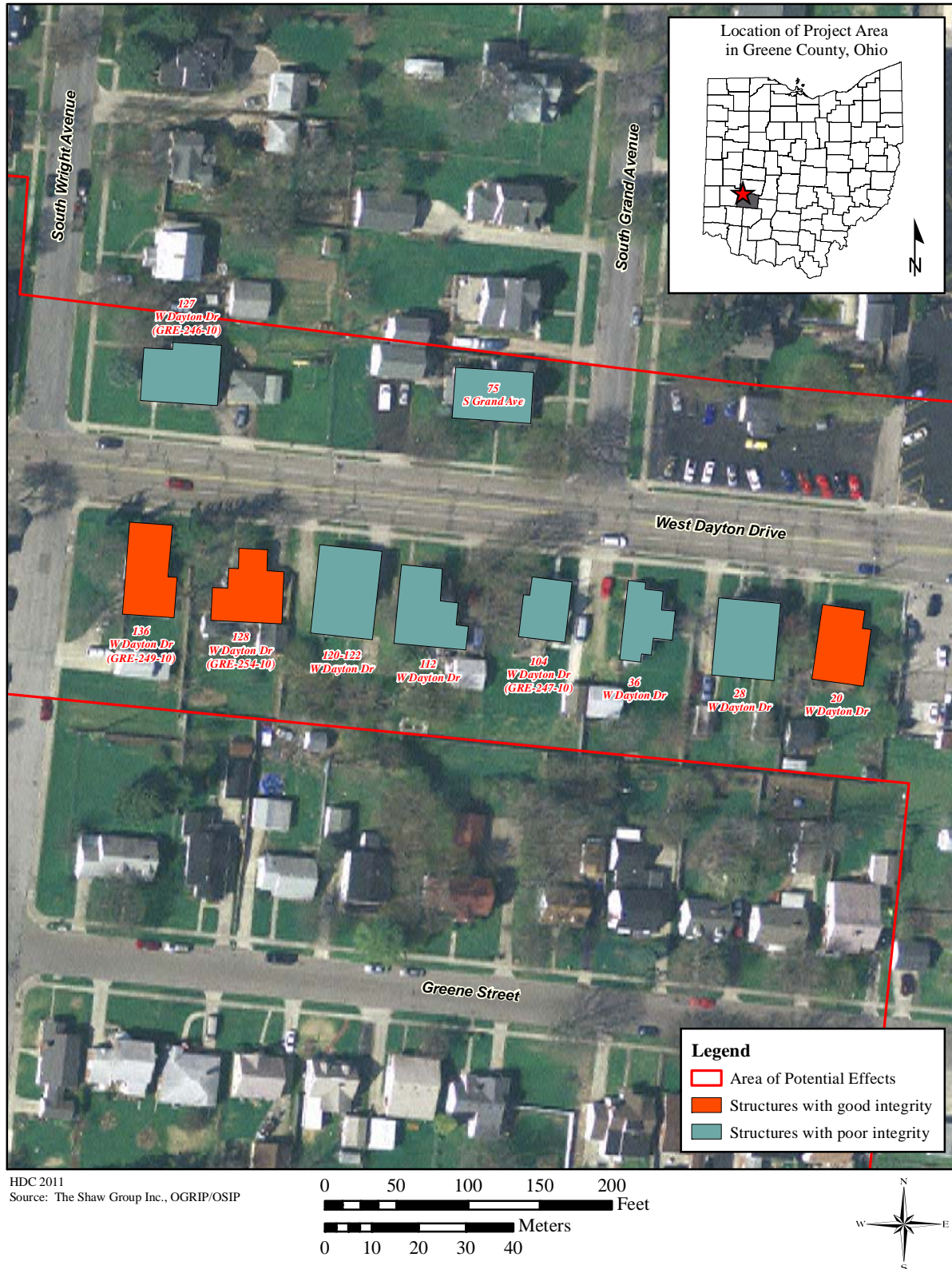


Figure 32. W. Dayton Drive area: map 1 of 2 (eastern half)

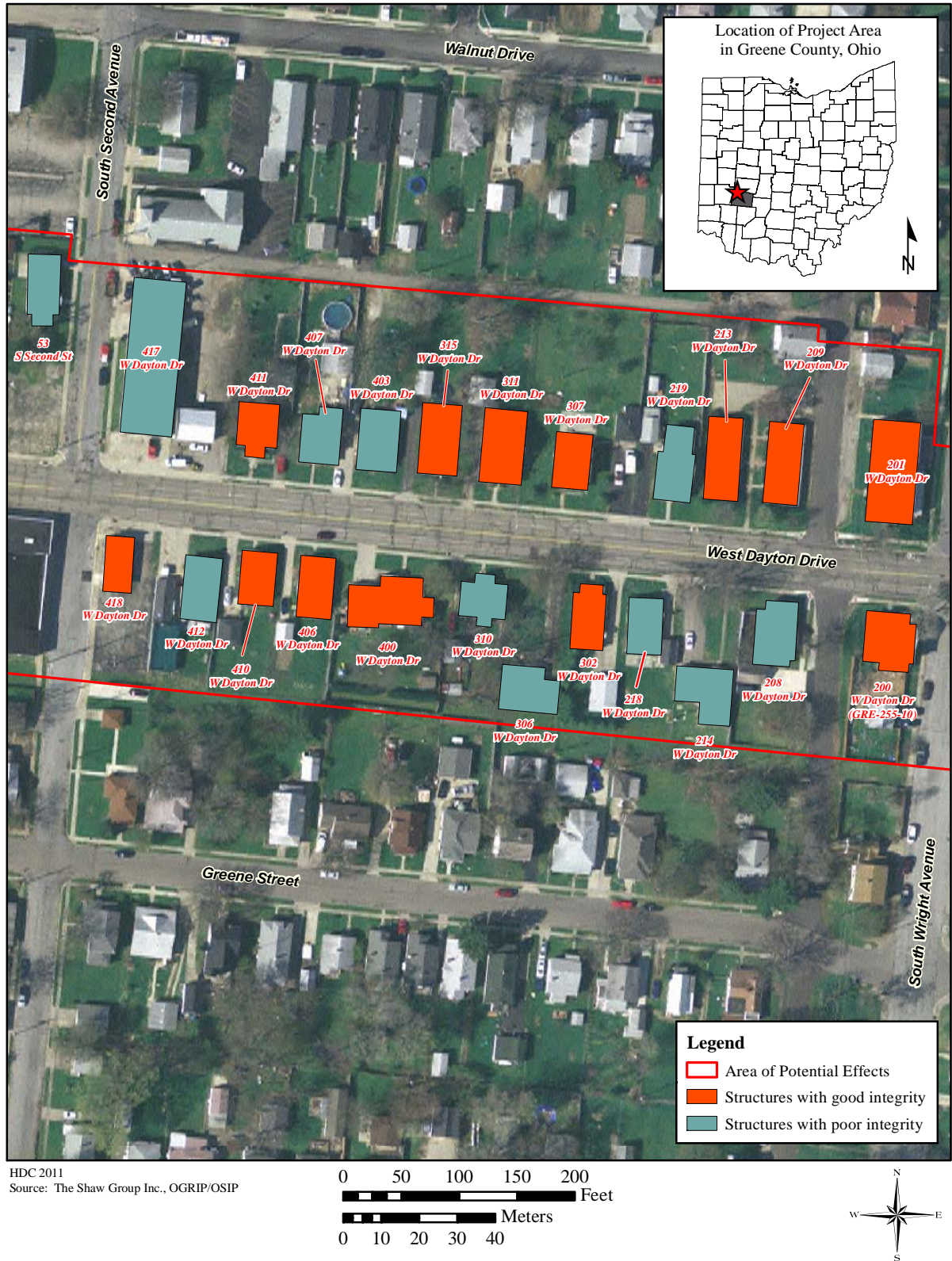


Figure 33. W. Dayton Drive area: map 2 of 2 (western half)



Figure 34. S. Broad Street area



Figure 35. Residential areas off of S. Broad Street

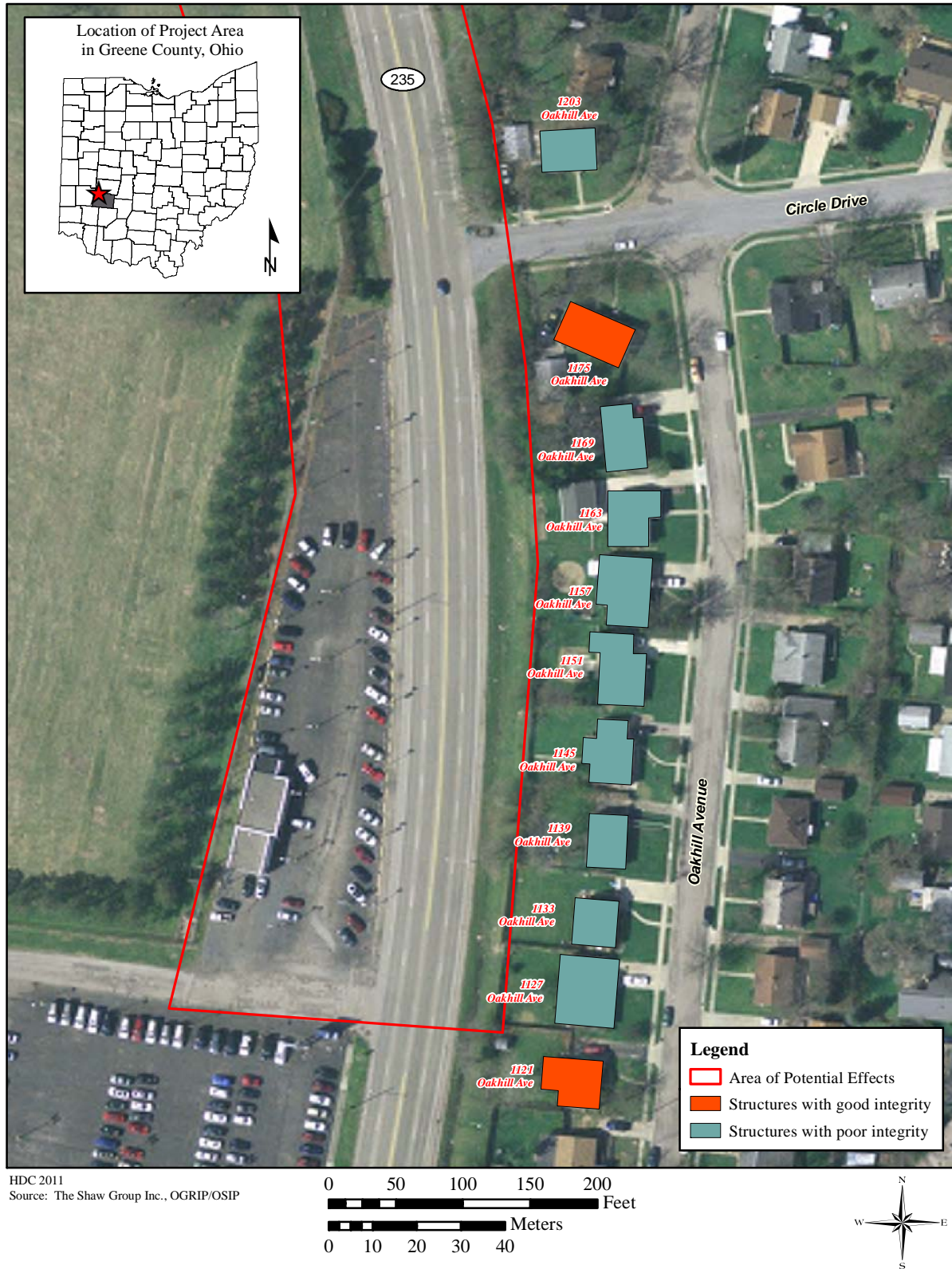


Figure 36. Oakhill Avenue area

Resources Evaluated for NRHP Eligibility

As described on page 44, this discussion is organized into six areas. Each section lists the addresses of the surveyed properties in that area, their date of construction, architectural style, material, and integrity rating, and discusses the general characteristics of the area and any district potential. Two representative photos are included in each section (see Appendix A for individual photographs of each building). A master list of the 113 properties is provided below in Table 2, sorted alphanumerically by street name and then street number; column 4 shows the discussion area for the property. Area discussions begin on the following pages:

- Kauffman Avenue area (page 61)
- S. Central Avenue area (page 64)
- W. Dayton Drive area (page 67)
- S. Broad Street area (page 71)
- Residential areas off of S. Broad Street (page 73)
- Oakhill Avenue area (page 75)

Table 2. History/architecture resources evaluated for the NRHP (113)

Address	Construction Date	Style / Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Discussion Area	Map
Railroad Bridge 1	1918	Concrete deck, single span	Good	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
Railroad Bridge 2	1918	Concrete deck, single span	Good	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
47 S. Broad St.	ca. 1940	Minimal Traditional/Wood frame	Good	S. Broad St.	Figure 34
55 S. Broad St.	1960	Modern/Brick and concrete block	Good	S. Broad St.	Figure 34
65-69 S. Broad St.	1960-1970	Modern/Brick and concrete block	Good	S. Broad St.	Figure 34
Central Park & bandstand	ca. 1930	Craftsman / Brick	Poor	S. Central Ave.	Figure 31
77 S. Central Ave. (GRE-1212-10)	1965	Geometric Expressionism / Brick	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 30
117 S. Central Ave.	1940	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 30
121 S. Central Ave.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 30
201 S. Central Ave.	1928	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 30
207 S. Central Ave.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 30
213 S. Central Ave.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 30
219 S. Central Ave.	1928	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 30
225 S. Central Ave.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	S. Central Ave.	Figure 30
300 S. Central Ave. / YMCA	1951, 1963	Modern / Brick	Poor	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
301 S. Central Ave.	1943	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
307 S. Central Ave.	1930	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
313 S. Central Ave.	1939	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame and brick	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
319 S. Central Ave.	1939	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
325 S. Central Ave.	1939	Colonial Revival Wood frame	Poor	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
401 S. Central Ave.	1948	Minimal Traditional / Brick	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
405 S. Central Ave.	1948	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
409 S. Central Ave.	1948	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
410 S. Central Ave.	1960	Utilitarian / Brick	Good	S. Central Ave.	Figure 29
20 W. Dayton Dr.	1904	Queen Anne/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
28 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
36 W. Dayton Dr.	1900	T-plan/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
104 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-247-10)	1900	T-plan/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
112 W. Dayton Dr.	1880	T-plan/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
120-122 W. Dayton Dr.	1909	Colonial Revival/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
127 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-246-10)	1900	Gabled ell/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
128 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-254-10)	1900	Queen Anne/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
136 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-249-10)	1889	Vernacular/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
200 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-255-10)	ca. 1860-1900	I-house/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
201 W. Dayton Dr.	1942	Colonial Revival/Brick	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
208 W. Dayton Dr.	1924	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
209 W. Dayton Dr.	1961	Ranch/Brick	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
213 W. Dayton Dr.	1961	Ranch/Brick	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
214 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1955	Ranch/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
218 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1910	Vernacular/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
219 W. Dayton Dr.	1926	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
302 W. Dayton Dr.	1915	Vernacular/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
306 W. Dayton Dr.	1930	Not determined/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
307 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1905	American Foursquare/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
310 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1910	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
311 W. Dayton Dr.	1900	Bungalow/Brick	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
315 W. Dayton Dr.	1924	Bungalow/Terra-cotta block	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
400 W. Dayton Dr.	1949	Minimal Traditional/Brick	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Address	Construction Date	Style / Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Discussion Area	Map
403 W. Dayton Dr.	1939	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
406 W. Dayton Dr.	1940	Bungalow/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
407 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1915	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
410 W. Dayton Dr.	1941	Bungalow/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
411 W. Dayton Dr.	1900	Bungalow/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
412 W. Dayton Dr.	1940	Vernacular/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
417 W. Dayton Dr.	1950	Utilitarian/Brick and concrete block	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
418 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1900-1920	Vernacular/Wood frame	Good	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
408 W. Gilbert Ave.	1946	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 26
75 Grand Ave.	1900	Queen Anne/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 32
514 Greene St.	1930	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
518 Greene St.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
520 Greene St.	1919	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
528 Greene St.	ca. 1920	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
1001 Harvard Ave.	1941	Side-gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
Culvert in 900 block of Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1950	Utilitarian / Concrete	Good	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
921 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Utilitarian / Brick	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
868 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1950	Utilitarian / Concrete block	Good	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
844 Kauffman Ave.	1938	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
824 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1950	Utilitarian / Concrete block	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
808 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Utilitarian / Concrete block	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
806 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Utilitarian / Concrete block	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
724 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Modern / Concrete block	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 28
1352 Kauffman Ave.	1961	Commercial / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 27
1482 Kauffman Ave.	1947	Front-gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 26
1550 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Utilitarian / Concrete	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 26
1652 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Commercial / Brick and concrete block	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 25
1662 Kauffman Ave.	1940	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 25
1728 Kauffman Ave.	1943	Side-gabled / Wood frame	Good	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 25
423 Madison St.	ca. 1945	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Good	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 26
424 Madison St.	1950	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 26
1554 Montgomery Ave.	1943	Modified / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 25
1608 North Blvd.	1942	Ranch / Brick	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 25
1612 North Blvd.	1942	Front-gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 25
1121 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Side gabled / Wood frame and brick veneer	Good	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1127 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1133 Oakhill Ave.	1950	Side gabled / Wood frame and brick veneer	Poor	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1139 Oakhill Ave.	1953	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1145 Oakhill Ave.	1957	Side gabled / Wood frame and brick veneer	Poor	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1151 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1157 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Side gabled / Wood frame and brick veneer	Poor	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1163 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1169 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Side gabled / Brick	Poor	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1175 Oakhill Ave.	1952	Ranch / Wood frame	Good	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
1203 Oakhill Ave.	1952	Side gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Oakhill Ave.	Figure 36
521 Ohio St.	1936	American Foursquare / Wood frame	Good	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
522-524 Ohio St.	1937	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
525 Ohio St.	1920	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
529 Ohio St.	ca. 1920	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
530 Ohio St.	ca. 1915	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
534 Ohio St.	1922	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
538 Ohio St.	1940	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
53 Second St.	1941	Colonial Revival/Wood frame	Poor	W. Dayton Dr.	Figure 33
531 South St.	1942	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
535 South St.	1942	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
536 South St.	1930	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
539 South St.	1940	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
540 South St.	1930	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
543 South St.	1940	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
544 South St.	1936	T-plan / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
547 South St.	1938	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
548 South St.	1900	Vernacular / Wood frame	Good	Residential, S. BS	Figure 35
341 State St.	1947	Cape Cod / Wood frame	Good	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 27
435 Vine St.	ca. 1950	Utilitarian / Concrete block	Good	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 26
1210 Wiley St.	1950	Front-gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Kauffman Ave.	Figure 27

Kauffman Avenue Area

The Kauffman Avenue area has commercial and residential buildings, and includes structures located on Kauffman, Montgomery, Madison, and Harvard avenues, and Wiley, State, and Vine streets. A total of 26 buildings and structures are located in this geographic area (Table 3), none of which have been previously surveyed.



Figure 37. View of Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Figure 38. 844 Kauffman Avenue, looking east

Historically, this area was part of the “Osborn View Addition,” which appears on a 1943 Sanborn map of Osborn (see Figure 13 on page 28). This area was outside of the corporate limits of the town of Osborn in the 1940s and is representative of post–World War II development in the area.

Kauffman Avenue is a busy commercial street that runs parallel to a right-of-way that once contained a double set of railroad lines (only one line still contains railroad track; the other line has been removed). The railroad sits on the west side of Kauffman Avenue, while commercial development is concentrated on the east side of the avenue. Residential streets extend from only the east side of Kauffman Avenue, as the railroad tracks and WPAFB are situated on the west side.

Commercial buildings along Kauffman Avenue generally date from the 1960s through the present, and many are garages and warehouses of vernacular or utilitarian design. Most of these buildings have been altered with new exterior materials or additions. Some residential buildings do exist on Kauffman Avenue, but most of them are located on east-west streets running east of Kauffman. These residential houses are mostly small Ranch style or side-gabled dwellings constructed in the 1940s and 1950s. Most of these houses have been altered by the application of new exterior materials and the construction of additions; none are outstanding examples of mid-century architectural design.

The Kauffman Avenue area also includes three structures: two railroad bridges and one culvert. Both railroad bridges were constructed in 1918 and are examples of single-span concrete deck design. The bridges are parallel to each other, and only the eastern bridge is still in use; tracks have been removed from the western bridge. Both bridges retain a high

Kauffman Avenue Area

level of integrity despite signs of deteriorating concrete, but they represent a very common type of railroad bridge design. The culvert consists of a series of pipes that carry a stream underneath Kauffman Avenue. The culvert also features a metal railing and an asphalt roadway, and also represents a common structural type.

Table 3. Buildings and structures in the Kauffman Avenue area

Address	Construction Date	Style / Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Map
1608 North Blvd.	1942	Ranch / Brick	Poor	Figure 25
1612 North Blvd.	1942	Front-gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 25
1728 Kauffman Ave.	1943	Side-gabled / Wood frame	Good	Figure 25
1554 Montgomery Ave.	1943	Modified / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 25
1662 Kauffman Ave.	1940	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 25
1652 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Commercial / Brick and concrete-block	Poor	Figure 25
1550 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Utilitarian / Concrete	Poor	Figure 26
435 Vine St.	ca. 1950	Utilitarian / Concrete-block	Good	Figure 26
423 Madison St.	ca. 1945	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Good	Figure 26
424 Madison St.	1950	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 26
1482 Kauffman Ave.	1947	Front-gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 26
408 West Gilbert Ave.	1946	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 26
1352 Kauffman Ave.	1961	Commercial / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 27
341 State St.	1947	Cape Cod / Wood frame	Good	Figure 27
1210 Wiley St.	1950	Front-gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 27
Railroad Bridge 1	1918	Concrete deck, single span	Good	Figure 28
Railroad Bridge 2	1918	Concrete deck, single span	Good	Figure 28
1001 Harvard Ave.	1941	Side-gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 28
Culvert in 900 block of Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1950	Utilitarian / Concrete	Good	Figure 28
921 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Utilitarian / Brick	Poor	Figure 28
868 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1950	Utilitarian / Concrete-block	Good	Figure 28
844 Kauffman Ave.	1938	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 28
824 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1950	Utilitarian / Concrete-block	Poor	Figure 28
808 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Utilitarian / Concrete-block	Poor	Figure 28
806 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Utilitarian / Concrete-block	Poor	Figure 28
724 Kauffman Ave.	ca. 1960	Modern / Concrete-block	Poor	Figure 28

Integrity. The overall integrity of the area is poor, due to the new construction and alterations made to the pre-1961 buildings. Most of the buildings in the area have new exterior wall cladding and replacement windows and doors that are not sensitive to the original design of the buildings. Several of the buildings also have large additions that alter their original appearance and their sense of scale and proportion. Kauffman Avenue is a patchwork of building types, functions, and designs and does not present the consistency of character that is necessary when considering designation of a historic district. The buildings on the street do not relate to each other by sharing similar functions, or common features of design, architectural style, massing, or landscape. Additions, alterations, and construction of

new buildings in the area have further disrupted the flow and feeling of the built environment in this area.

Criterion A. The area represents post–World War II expansion and suburban development in Osborn, and later Fairborn, but this was a common trend across the nation, and nothing in the history of the area suggests anything unique in the planning and development of this particular area under Criterion A. The area has also lost integrity due to additions, exterior alterations, and new construction. HDC recommends that this area is not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B. Research revealed no associations with people significant to history for this area under Criterion B; HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C. Under Criterion C, the buildings in this area have been heavily altered by the additions and modifications to original materials. None of the buildings or structures in the area represent outstanding examples of mid-century architectural design or engineering, as all are stripped-down examples of vernacular mid-century design that were common in the post-war era. Many other examples of these building and structure types exist in the region that are better examples of the style and have higher levels of integrity. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion C due to a lack of integrity and significance.

Criterion D. The area has been heavily altered and does not appear to have the potential to yield any additional information. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion D.

S. Central Avenue Area

S. Central Avenue Area

South Central Avenue is composed of residential buildings on the west side of the street, and public buildings, utility infrastructure, and parkland on the east side of the street. A total of 18 properties (Table 4) that are 50 years old or older are located in this geographic area.

The area also contains one property that is under 50 years old (built in 1965) but that was included in the Dayton Modernism study (Avdakov et al. 2010) and covered by an OHI form.



Figure 39. View of S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Figure 40. 300 S. Central Avenue, looking northeast at the Fairborn YMCA

Historically, this area was part of “new” Osborn—none of the buildings in this area were moved from the original town location but were instead developed within the corporate limits of the town beginning in the late 1920s, after all of the buildings from the old town site had been moved. The west side of the street contains small residential buildings, such as Bungalows, Colonial Revivals, and Minimal Traditional homes, constructed from the late 1920s through the late 1940s. (The one exception is 77 S. Central Avenue, which is a commercial building constructed in 1965, discussed below.) These buildings represent both the growing development of Osborn after the move and the post–World War II development in the area. Although no demolition or new construction has occurred on this stretch of S. Central Avenue, the buildings have lost integrity from additions and alterations made to the exterior cladding.

The east side of the street is less densely developed and represents a recreational theme, containing the Fairborn YMCA, Central Park, and a small electrical substation. The Fairborn YMCA has been at that location since 1946, when it was moved to a former United Service Organizations (USO) building at the waterworks park for Osborn. This YMCA building was destroyed by fire in 1947, rebuilt in 1951, and a large addition was built in 1963. Central Park is a large open grass lawn with concrete sidewalks and sparse formal landscaping that includes a small number of deciduous trees. The park contains one building, a 1930s-era yellow-brick hipped-roof bandstand that was moved to the park at an unspecified date.

Most of the buildings in this area have lost integrity and do not represent a cohesive district that would be eligible for the NRHP. Furthermore, no individual buildings in the area possess

S. Central Avenue Area

enough integrity or significance to be considered individually eligible. Central Park is not a good example of twentieth-century landscape design, and it appears that much of the original landscape features of the park, especially trees, have died and not been replaced in-kind.

The building at 77 S. Central Avenue was built in 1965 and was surveyed as part of the recent Dayton Modernism survey (Avdakov et al. 2010) and assigned an OHI number (GRE-1212-10; see Appendix D for a copy of the OHI form). This building should therefore be given consideration even though it is under 50 years old at this time. Since it is under 50 years old, the building would need to have exceptional importance for history or architecture under NRHP Criteria Consideration G. The building at 77 S. Central Avenue is an example of Geometric Expressionism, but it was fairly common for savings and loan buildings to use this architectural style in the mid 1960s. This building is not an outstanding or innovative form of the style and does not meet Criteria Consideration G standards of exceptional importance for buildings under 50 years of age.

Table 4. Buildings and structures in the S. Central Avenue area

Address/Name	Construction Date	Style / Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Map
77 S. Central Ave. (GRE-1212-10)	1965	Geometric Expressionism / Brick	Good	Figure 30
117 S. Central Ave.	1940	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Good	Figure 30
121 S. Central Ave.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Figure 30
Central Park & bandstand	ca. 1930	Craftsman / Brick	Poor	Figure 31
201 S. Central Ave.	1928	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	Good	Figure 30
207 S. Central Ave.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Figure 30
213 S. Central Ave.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Figure 30
219 S. Central Ave.	1928	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	Good	Figure 30
225 S. Central Ave.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 30
300 S. Central Ave. / YMCA	1951, 1963	Modern / Brick	Poor	Figure 29
301 S. Central Ave.	1943	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	Good	Figure 29
307 S. Central Ave.	1930	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	Good	Figure 29
313 S. Central Ave.	1939	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame and brick	Good	Figure 29
319 S. Central Ave.	1939	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 29
325 S. Central Ave.	1939	Colonial Revival Wood frame	Poor	Figure 29
401 S. Central Ave.	1948	Minimal Traditional / Brick	Good	Figure 29
405 S. Central Ave.	1948	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Good	Figure 29
409 S. Central Ave.	1948	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Good	Figure 29
410 S. Central Ave.	1960	Utilitarian / Brick	Good	Figure 29

Integrity: Poor. The overall integrity of the area is poor due to alterations made to the individual buildings. The residential buildings have all been altered with changes to the exterior cladding materials and replacement windows and doors. Furthermore, most of the residences have rear additions or infill porch additions that obscure the original forms of the buildings.

The YMCA has had several large additions within the last 40 years, obscuring the original form of the building, and some of the original windows and doors have been replaced. The

S. Central Avenue Area

substation is a minor utility infrastructure element with a low level of historical and architectural significance. The former bank building at 77 S. Central Avenue (GRE-1212-10) has replacement windows and doors and does not meet the Criteria Consideration G requirements for exceptional importance.

Criterion A. The area represents continued growth and development as the town of Osborn was moved to its new site. However, this street represents a very small area of suburban growth; other suburban areas in this metropolitan area are similar in style and layout but are larger and more intact, and therefore better represent this theme. HDC recommends that this area and the individual buildings in it are not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B. Research revealed no associations with people significant to history for this area under Criterion B; HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C. Under Criterion C, the buildings in this area have been heavily altered by the additions and modifications to the original materials. None of the buildings or structures in the area represent outstanding examples of mid-century architectural design or engineering. The buildings in this area represent building types that were mass-produced by developers and contractors; other examples of similar developments exist within this metropolitan area, which have housing units that better reflect the application of architectural styles and community planning principles, as well as higher levels of integrity. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion C due to a lack of integrity and significance.

Criterion D. The area has been heavily altered and does not appear to have the potential to yield any additional information. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion D.

W. Dayton Drive Area

W. Dayton Drive Area

West Dayton Drive is a mostly residential street running east-west between S. Broad Street and S. Central Avenue. The street is divided into two sections, with Wright Avenue as the dividing street. Buildings and structures located east of Wright Avenue were originally part of Osborn, and most were moved to their present location from “old” Osborn between 1922 and 1924. These buildings are mostly small late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century Queen Anne and vernacular dwellings. The area west of Wright Avenue belonged to Fairfield, and the houses there tend to be small 1920s-era Bungalows or small 1960s-era Ranch houses. The division of the two towns can be seen on a 1943 Sanborn map in Figure 14 on page 29.



Figure 41. View of W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Figure 42. 128 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast

HDC surveyed a total of 34 properties that were 50 years of age or older located in this area (Table 5). Five of these properties had been previously documented on OHI forms in 1979 (see Appendix D for copies of the OHI forms):

- 104 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-247-10)
- 127 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-246-10)
- 128 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-254-10)
- 136 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-249-10)
- 200 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-255-10)

These five properties are discussed in more detail in the section “Previously Documented History/Architecture Resources,” beginning on page 31. None of the above-listed properties were recommended as eligible for the NRHP at that time.

Most of the buildings and structures on W. Dayton Drive have been altered by the construction of additions and by changes made to exterior materials. None of these buildings are representative of high-style architectural design. The buildings on the east side of Wright Avenue were moved from old Osborn and are small cottages. The lots on W. Dayton Drive were less desirable than the lots on Grand Avenue since they were smaller and closer to railroad tracks and factories.

W. Dayton Drive Area

One house in the project area, 75 S. Grand Avenue, sits at the corner of W. Dayton Drive and Grand Avenue, a street reserved for larger houses. The house at 75 S. Grand Avenue is a large dwelling in the Queen Anne style, although it has been heavily modified with additions and changes to the original exterior materials. Another house, 127 W. Dayton Drive (GRE-246-10), is located on the corner of W. Dayton Drive and S. Wright Avenue. In 1920s literature, buildings on S. Wright Avenue were described as “modest” sized homes. Although the house at 127 W. Dayton Drive is larger than the others on the street, it does not have the high-style architectural features found on many of the large houses on Grand Avenue.

This group of buildings on W. Dayton Drive represents a small piece of the history of the town of Osborn, but this small piece alone does not have enough integrity and significance to be designated as a historic district. Many of the houses on this corridor have been altered by the addition of synthetic siding and trim, inappropriate windows, inappropriate porch supports, and obtrusive porch enclosures. Buildings outside the APE on Grand Avenue in many cases contain more original exterior features and better represent the history of the relocation of Osborn to this site than do the buildings on W. Dayton Drive.

The buildings on the west side of Wright Avenue were once part of Fairfield, and they therefore represent the inter-war and post-war growth of this community as related to the growth of WPAFB and the relocation of Osborn and the associated railroad lines to the area. All buildings on the west side of the street are small-to-medium-sized homes that are not good examples of high-style architectural design. With the exception of a garage at the intersection of Second Street and W. Dayton Drive, all of the buildings are residential and have been modified by additions, synthetic cladding, inappropriate windows, and porch alterations.

Table 5. Buildings and structures in the W. Dayton Drive area

Address	Construction Date	Style/Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Map
20 W. Dayton Dr.	1904	Queen Anne/Wood frame	Good	Figure 32
28 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 32
36 W. Dayton Dr.	1900	T-plan/Wood frame	Good	Figure 32
75 Grand Ave.	1900	Queen Anne/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 32
104 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-247-10)	1900	T-plan/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 32
112 W. Dayton Dr.	1880	T-plan/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 32
120-122 W. Dayton Dr.	1909	Colonial Revival/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 32
127 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-246-10)	1900	Gabled ell/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 32
128 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-254-10)	1900	Queen Anne/Wood frame	Good	Figure 32
136 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-249-10)	1889	Vernacular/Wood frame	Good	Figure 32
200 W. Dayton Dr. (GRE-255-10)	ca. 1860-1900	I-house/Wood frame	Good	Figure 33
201 W. Dayton Dr.	1942	Colonial Revival/Brick	Good	Figure 33
208 W. Dayton Dr.	1924	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33
209 W. Dayton Dr.	1961	Ranch/Brick	Good	Figure 33
213 W. Dayton Dr.	1961	Ranch/Brick	Good	Figure 33
214 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1955	Ranch/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33
218 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1910	Vernacular/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33
219 W. Dayton Dr.	1926	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33
302 W. Dayton Dr.	1915	Vernacular/Wood frame	Good	Figure 33

W. Dayton Drive Area

Address	Construction Date	Style/Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Map
306 W. Dayton Dr.	1930	Not determined/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33
307 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1905	American Foursquare/Wood frame	Good	Figure 33
310 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1910	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33
311 W. Dayton Dr.	1900	Bungalow/Brick	Good	Figure 33
315 W. Dayton Dr.	1924	Bungalow/Terra-cotta block	Good	Figure 33
400 W. Dayton Dr.	1949	Minimal Traditional/Brick	Good	Figure 33
403 W. Dayton Dr.	1939	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33
406 W. Dayton Dr.	1940	Bungalow/Wood frame	Good	Figure 33
407 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1915	Bungalow/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33
410 W. Dayton Dr.	1941	Bungalow/Wood frame	Good	Figure 33
411 W. Dayton Dr.	1900	Bungalow/Wood frame	Good	Figure 33
412 W. Dayton Dr.	1940	Vernacular/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33
417 W. Dayton Dr.	1950	Utilitarian/Brick and concrete-block	Poor	Figure 33
418 W. Dayton Dr.	ca. 1900-1920	Vernacular/Wood frame	Good	Figure 33
53 Second St.	1941	Colonial Revival/Wood frame	Poor	Figure 33

Integrity: Fair. W. Dayton Drive has a fair amount of integrity. Most of the scale, massing, and original design of the buildings is discernable, although the majority of these buildings have been altered by additions and changes made to the original exterior materials. Many of the buildings in the former Osborn area have changes, such as Colonial Revival porch details, that were added when the buildings were moved. Although the original garages were also moved with the houses, the garages in many cases have been demolished, replaced, or heavily altered.

These buildings reflect the unique history and planning of the relocation of the city of Osborn. However, the west side of W. Dayton Drive contains only a small fraction of the more than 200 buildings that were moved during that relocation, and many of these buildings have been heavily altered in the last 40 years. Buildings located on the west (Fairfield) side of the street are modest in scale, and most have also been altered by additions and new exterior materials. Both sides of the street have lost integrity due to the demolition of original houses near the intersection of W. Dayton Drive and S. Broad Street, to make way for post-1960 commercial buildings and surface parking lots.

Criterion A. This area represents a portion of the moved town of Osborn and also shows the side-by-side development of Osborn and Fairfield before the towns merged in 1950 to form Fairborn. Although the moving of the town of Osborn is significant, this small section of W. Dayton Drive represents only a small fraction of the 200 buildings and structures that were moved as part of the Huffman Dam construction, and many have lost integrity through additions and the replacement of original exterior material. HDC recommends that no buildings or structures in this area possess enough individual historical significance to be eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B. Research revealed no associations with people significant to history for this area under Criterion B; HDC recommends that this area is not eligible under Criteria B.

W. Dayton Drive Area

Criterion C. Under Criterion C, most buildings in this area have been heavily altered due to additions and modifications to original materials. The buildings in this area all represent popular styles and vernacular building forms commonly constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Examples of these styles that have higher levels of integrity and significance can be found in other parts of Greene County and, in some cases, in locations within Fairborn that are outside of the APE for this project. None of the buildings or structures in the area represent outstanding examples of architectural design or engineering. HDC recommends that the area and the individual buildings in this area are not eligible under Criterion C due to a lack of integrity and significance.

Criterion D. The area has been heavily altered and does not appear to have the potential to yield any additional information. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion D.

S. Broad Street Area

S. Broad Street Area

South Broad Street is a commercial strip that contains mostly mid-twentieth-century commercial buildings and surface parking lots; it is a busy thoroughfare through Fairborn. HDC surveyed three properties along South Broad Street for this study (Table 6), none of which had been previously surveyed. The building at 47 S. Broad Street was originally a dwelling and has been converted to commercial use; 55 S. Broad Street is a stand-alone commercial building; and 65–69 S. Broad Street is a strip shopping center.



Figure 43. 47 S. Broad Street, looking southwest



Figure 44. 69 S. Broad Street, looking west

Historically, S. Broad Street was called S. Main Street in Fairfield. When Fairborn was created, the street name was changed since the Osborn side of the town already had a Main Street. It appears from Sanborn maps that when Osborn and Fairfield merged in 1950, the street names from Osborn were used, and the Fairfield street names were changed (see Figure 11 through Figure 14, beginning on page 27).

Table 6. Buildings and structures located in the S. Broad Street area

Address	Construction Date	Style/Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Map
47 S. Broad St.	ca. 1940	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Good	Figure 34
55 S. Broad St.	1960	Modern / Brick and concrete block	Good	Figure 34
65-69 S. Broad St.	1960-1970	Modern / Brick and concrete block	Good	Figure 34

Integrity: Good. The buildings have all had some minor alterations, but overall, they retain a good level of integrity. All of the buildings have replacement windows and doors, and 47 S. Broad Street has had the original cladding materials replaced with vinyl siding and trim. Some patches of original exterior brick at 69 S. Broad Street have been replaced. All of the buildings retain their original massing and are recognizable as 1960s-era commercial buildings or as 1940s-era residential buildings.

S. Broad Street Area

Criterion A. This area represents 1940s-era residential development followed by 1960s-era commercial development of the S. Broad Street commercial corridor after the towns of Osborn and Fairfield merged to become Fairborn. The 1940s residential development here was later engulfed by the commercial district. As a small commercial and residential area not associated with any particularly significant historical events, this area and the individual buildings in this area have a low level of historical significance. The area has also lost some integrity through alterations to the buildings. The area is therefore recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Criterion B. Research revealed no associations with people significant to history for this area under Criterion B; HDC recommends that this area is not eligible under Criteria B.

Criterion C. Under Criterion C, none of the buildings in this area represent outstanding examples of architectural design or engineering. Two of these buildings are typical examples of types of commercial architecture that were mass-produced by developers in the 1960s. Minimal Traditional houses were a common suburban house type in the 1940s and 1950s, and other examples with more integrity and stylistic details exist. The commercial buildings in this area reflect types of stand-alone and strip shopping malls that appeared across the country in the post–World War II years, and neither building is an early, innovative, or architecturally significant example of this movement. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion C due to a lack of significance.

Criterion D. The area does not appear to have the potential to yield any additional information. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion D.

Residential Areas off of S. Broad Street

Small portions of several east-west streets stemming off the east side of S. Broad Street are located in the project area. These streets include South Street, Ohio Street, and Greene Street, with a total of 20 buildings located in the project area (Table 7). The buildings in this area are all small 1920s through 1940s-era Bungalows, Minimal Traditional buildings, and vernacular dwellings. Most have been heavily altered due to additions and changes made to the exterior cladding.



Figure 45. View of South Street, looking northeast



Figure 46. View of Greene Street, looking southwest

Originally, houses were located at the intersections of these streets and S. Broad Street (see Figure 14 on page 29), but those buildings have been demolished, probably when Broad Street was widened over time to accommodate increased right-of-way for the thoroughfare. These sections of these three streets were originally part of Fairfield and represent the community's growth as it relates to the establishment and development of WPAFB, as well as to the 1920s relocation of Osborn and the railroad to the area, as a result of the Huffman Dam.

Table 7. Buildings and structures located in the residential areas off of S. Broad Street

Address	Construction Date	Style / Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Map
531 South St.	1942	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
535 South St.	1942	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
536 South St.	1930	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Figure 35
539 South St.	1940	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
540 South St.	1930	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Figure 35
543 South St.	1940	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
544 South St.	1936	T-plan / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
547 South St.	1938	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
548 South St.	1900	Vernacular / Wood frame	Good	Figure 35
521 Ohio St.	1936	American Foursquare / Wood frame	Good	Figure 35
522-524 Ohio St.	1937	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
525 Ohio St.	1920	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
529 Ohio St.	ca. 1920	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35

Residential Areas off of S. Broad Street

Address	Construction Date	Style / Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Map
530 Ohio St.	ca. 1915	Vernacular / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
534 Ohio St.	1922	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Figure 35
538 Ohio St.	1940	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
514 Greene St.	1930	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Figure 35
518 Greene St.	1928	Bungalow / Wood frame	Good	Figure 35
520 Greene St.	1919	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35
528 Greene St.	ca. 1920	Bungalow / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 35

Integrity: Poor. Most buildings in this area have been heavily altered by additions and the replacement of original exterior material. The streets have also lost some integrity due to the demolition of several buildings that were once located near the intersection with S. Broad Street. Most buildings on these streets have aluminum or vinyl cladding in lieu of the original wood siding, and they also feature vinyl or aluminum replacement windows and doors. Openings for windows and doors have been changed in some cases to accommodate smaller replacement window units. Many of these buildings also have inappropriate additions such as large roof dormers, filled-in porches, large out-of-scale rear additions, and fire escapes that were added when dwellings were converted into multiple-apartment units.

Criterion A. This area represents the growth and development in Fairfield in the 1920s through the 1940s, which began with the construction of WPAFB in Fairfield in 1917 and continued with the 1920s relocation of the town of Osborn and the railroad tracks. However, this widespread growth was seen all across Fairfield, and this small area is not a good representation of how the community changed and grew during that era. The buildings on these streets have also lost integrity due to additions and alterations. As a result, HDC recommends that this area and the individual buildings in this area are not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Criterion B. Research revealed no associations with people significant to history for this area under Criterion B; HDC recommends that this area is not eligible under Criteria B.

Criterion C. Under Criterion C, most buildings in this area have been heavily altered from additions and modifications to the original materials. None of the buildings or structures in the area represent outstanding examples of architectural design or engineering, and all represent common designs popular from the 1920s through the 1960s, such as Bungalows and Ranch-style houses. All examples are modest-sized homes that lack high-style detail; other houses in the region are better examples of these styles. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion C due to a lack of integrity and significance.

Criterion D. The area has been heavily altered and does not appear to have the potential to yield any additional information. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion D.

Oakhill Avenue Area

Eleven buildings along the west side of Oakhill Avenue are located in the project area (Table 8). These buildings all originally faced SR 235, but as SR 235 became a main thoroughfare, the main entrance of each house was moved to the side facing Oakhill Avenue. The existing facade of each house was originally the rear wall of the house. All of these buildings were constructed in the 1950s, and all have similar architectural features and construction materials. The buildings were most likely built by a single developer, as the same patterns are repeated throughout the neighborhood. It was common at the time for developers to use only a small variety of floor plans for this type of subdivision. Housing developments like this one were aimed at middle-class and working-class families, especially young couples buying their first home (Gray and Pape 2011:117).



Figure 47. View of Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Figure 48. 1139 Oakhill Drive, looking southwest

Most of these buildings have been altered by additions or modifications that have replaced or covered over the original exterior materials. Since the facades of these houses were re-oriented, many homeowners have made changes to the new facades of the house to make them more visually appealing and less like rear walls, including constructing new freestanding and attached garages.

Table 8. Buildings and structures in the Oakhill Avenue area

Address	Construction Date	Style / Material	Integrity (Good/Poor)	Map
1121 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Side gabled / Wood frame and brick veneer	Good	Figure 36
1127 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 36
1133 Oakhill Ave.	1950	Side gabled / Wood frame and brick veneer	Poor	Figure 36
1139 Oakhill Ave.	1953	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 36
1145 Oakhill Ave.	1957	Side gabled / Wood frame and brick veneer	Poor	Figure 36
1151 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 36
1157 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Side gabled / Wood frame and brick veneer	Poor	Figure 36
1163 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Ranch / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 36
1169 Oakhill Ave.	1951	Side gabled / Brick	Poor	Figure 36
1175 Oakhill Ave.	1952	Ranch / Wood frame	Good	Figure 36
1203 Oakhill Ave.	1952	Side gabled / Wood frame	Poor	Figure 36

Integrity: Poor. Most buildings in this area have been heavily altered by additions and the replacement of original exterior materials. Since the facades of these buildings were re-oriented, many homeowners changed the location of the garages and added additional detailing, such as picture windows and door openings, to the new facades of their homes. The most common addition was the attached garage; originally these houses had stand-alone single-car garages. Attached garages almost double the footprint of the original massing of these buildings and obscure the original stripped-down rectangular box-like design of these homes. Another common change made was the use of vinyl cladding and vinyl windows.

Criterion A. This area represents growth and development in Fairborn in the 1950s as part of a post-World War II building boom in the suburbs. This trend was seen across the nation and is not unique to Fairborn. This area is not a particularly good example of the suburban building boom, since the buildings have lost integrity, and in many ways, this development is a very conservative example of suburban design. In the 1950s, the most popular building types were the Ranch and Cape Cod styles of houses. Although this subdivision has some very basic stripped-down Ranch homes, the most common building type is the side-gabled home, which is similar to a stripped-down Cape Cod house. Attached garages were a common feature during this time period, yet the original garages in this subdivision were detached, in the more traditional design rather than the trends progressing at that time (Avdakov et al. 2010:169–170). HDC therefore recommends that the buildings in this area are not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B. Research revealed no associations with people significant to history for this area under Criterion B; HDC recommends that this area is not eligible under Criteria B.

Criterion C. Under Criterion C, most buildings in this area have been heavily altered from additions and modifications to original materials. None of the buildings or structures in the area represent outstanding examples of architectural design or engineering. The side-gabled houses are stripped-down examples of the popular Cape Cod style, and the Ranch houses are devoid of any stylistic characteristics. This neighborhood contains very little variation in house types and design. The area was planned to be constructed as quickly as possible, a method known as “tract housing,” which was mass-produced housing for low- and middle-income families. Such was often the case with Ranch houses, although they sometimes included some basic Colonial Revival details (Avdakov et al. 2010:169–170). HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion C due to a lack of integrity and significance.

Criterion D. The area has been heavily altered and does not appear to have the potential to yield any additional information. HDC recommends that the area is not eligible under Criterion D.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY

Field Methods

The archaeological field methods employed for this survey consisted of the standard disturbance-study techniques of visual inspection and soil core probes. Archaeological fieldwork was conducted on April 5 (the archaeological disturbance study) and April 29 (the STU excavations in Area E) of 2011.

Disturbance Study Methods

The purpose of an archaeological disturbance study is to assess the level of existing ground disturbance within an urban project area in order to identify any locations that may require a physical Phase I archaeological survey. The disturbance study involves a field visit to the project area to visually assess and photograph any types of ground disturbance that are visibly present, such as utilities and construction, and then historical maps and aerial photographs are compared to the current surface conditions in the project area. HDC usually performs an archaeological disturbance study as a complement to a Phase I history/architecture survey in urban areas, as the disturbance study draws heavily on the same research and the results of the history/architecture work.

The disturbance study is performed early in the project development process and is based on the assumption that most of a heavily developed project area will be so disturbed by historical construction and other activities that there is little chance that any archaeological deposits remain intact. If the study results indicate that soils in the project area have been highly modified through modern development, then the study can document the lack of potential for intact archaeological deposits and justify that no further archaeological work would be required. If some areas will require physical testing, they can be identified early and be scheduled for survey, to avoid delaying the project construction schedule. By separating the disturbance study from the normal Phase I archaeology survey regimen of excavating shovel test units, the client can realize substantial savings in labor—areas that have no archaeological potential can be identified early through research and field reconnaissance, and then those areas can be excluded from testing.

Visual Inspection

The survey technique of visual inspection was used when obvious signs of disturbance or submerged areas within the project area were encountered. This technique consisted of physically traversing the area to determine the extent of the disturbance or obstruction. Digital photographs were also taken.

Soil Core Probing

An Oakfield Apparatus Company 1-inch-diameter soil core probe was used in some cases to help determine the levels of disturbance in areas that were suspected to suffer from soil disturbance but had no obvious surface indications of disturbance. The results of the soil coring were recorded on a standard soil core log. Photographs were taken to document the level of disturbance within the APE.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Methods

Shovel Testing

Areas with ground-surface visibility that range from 0 to 50 percent require subsurface testing. HDC tested such areas with a series of 50 by 50 cm (19.7 in²) shovel test units (STUs) that were laid out on a grid of 15-meter (49.2-ft) intervals. These tests extended 10 cm (3.9 in) below the deepest deposit of cultural material or, if no cultural material was present, 10 cm (3.9 in) into the subsoil. The soil was screened using ¼-inch steel mesh shaker screens, according to soil horizon. One profile wall of each shovel test was sketched, and soil descriptions were recorded, including Munsell color and soil composition. Photographs were taken of shovel test units that were representative of the soil profiles in the area. If artifacts were encountered, they were collected and labeled with the transect, shovel test number, soil horizon, and depth below surface.

For any STU that contained artifacts, HDC further defined the boundary of the artifact concentrations by placing a series of radial STUs in the four cardinal directions around the STU. The radial STUs were placed 7.5 meters (24.6 ft) away from the original positive STU (half the distance of the survey interval) unless another STU that also contained artifacts was located in that direction.

The locations of the STUs were recorded with a Trimble GeoXT handheld GPS unit running Trimble's GPScorrect and ESRI's ArcPad 10. STUs that were positioned in or near inaccessible locations, or in areas of dense foliage with poor GPS reception, were measured and manually entered into the GPS unit.

Results

Overview

For ease of discussion, the APE was divided into seven areas, labeled A through G (Figure 53, page 86). No archaeological resources were documented during the disturbance study. Two areas of potentially undisturbed land were initially identified: one in Area E in Central Park, and the other in Area F along the east side of S. Broad Street. For photographs of the areas and selected soil cores, see Appendix B.

Maps for the archaeological disturbance study are presented on pages 86 through 94:

- Figure 53. Archaeological APE showing Areas A–G
- Figure 54. Area A of archaeological disturbance study, showing location of soil core probes
- Figure 55. Area B of archaeological disturbance study
- Figure 56. Area C of archaeological disturbance study
- Figure 57. Area D of archaeological disturbance study
- Figure 58. Area E of archaeological disturbance study, showing locations of soil core probes
- Figure 59. Area E detail map, showing placement of Phase I STUs
- Figure 60. Area F of archaeological disturbance study, showing locations of soil core probes
- Figure 61. Area G of archaeological disturbance study

Archaeological Results by Area

Area A

Area A is situated at the southern terminus of the archaeological APE. This area begins just north of the intersection of North Boulevard and Kauffman Avenue and extends to the north, ending at the intersection of Kauffman Avenue and Vine Street (Figure 54, page 87). Area A also includes a small portion along Yellow Springs Road. The entire APE within Area A has been disturbed with the construction of Kauffman Avenue, Yellow Springs Road, SR 444, a bike path, and railroad tracks. The specific types of disturbance observed included cutting, filling, paving, ditching, and berming. Two soil core probes were placed in a grassy field southwest of the intersection of Kauffman and Montgomery Avenues (Table 9). Both of these probes revealed disturbed soil profiles. No undisturbed areas with potential for intact archaeological resources were observed within Area A.

Table 9. Soil coring results for Area A

Soil Core #	Disturbed?	Total Depth	Depth of Disturbance	Soil color(s)	Observations
1	Yes	26 cm	26 cm	Mottled 10YR 3/2 and 10YR 5/4	Completely disturbed
2	Yes	17 cm	17 cm	10YR 5/4	Completely disturbed

Area B

Located just to the north of Area A, Area B begins at the intersection of Vine Street and Kauffman Avenue and travels northward, ending at the intersections of Estabrook Road, Euclid Avenue, and SR 444 (Figure 55, page 88). The APE within Area B has been completely disturbed by numerous construction activities associated with SR 444, two sets of railroad tracks, a bike trail, and Kauffman Avenue. Specific types of disturbances documented within Area B include cutting, filling, ditching, paving, and buried utilities. No undisturbed areas were observed within Area B, which means there is no potential for intact archaeological resources in this area.

Area C

Area C is situated along Kauffman Avenue between Euclid Avenue and Oak Street (Figure 56, page 89). The area within Area C has been completely disturbed by construction activities associated with Kauffman Avenue, the bike trail, two sets of railroad tracks, and a ditch. There was also ample evidence of buried utilities throughout the APE in Area C. No intact archaeological resources are predicted to be present in Area C, as there were no areas of undisturbed soils detected within Area C. One small section of Area C was inaccessible due to dense thicket-like undergrowth. This area was located in the northwestern portion of Area C.

Area D

Area D is located to the northeast of Area C along Kauffman Avenue. This area begins at the intersection of Oak Street and SR 444 and ends at the intersection of Kauffman Avenue and S. Central Street (Figure 57, page 90). The majority of the APE corridor is along the

northwest side of Kauffman Avenue in an area that has been heavily disturbed. Disturbances documented within Area D include cutting, filling, paving, buried utilities, and ditching. Most of these disturbances are associated with the construction of Kauffman Avenue, two sets of railroad tracks, a bike trail, and a ditch. No undisturbed areas with potential for intact archaeological resources were observed within Area D.

Area E

Area E is situated to the north of Area D and is centered along S. Central Street, north to the intersection of W. Dayton Street, at which point the APE travels to the east, ending at S. Wright Avenue (Figure 58, page 91). The majority of the APE in Area E has been heavily disturbed by roadway and housing construction. Documented disturbances include cutting, paving, and buried utilities. Area E also includes a section of Central Park. Archival research suggests that this area was vacant or agricultural land historically and was developed into a park in the 1920s during the merging of the towns of Fairfield and Osborn into the community of Fairborn. A railroad spur cut across the northern edge of the park, visible in a 1958 aerial photograph (Figure 49, page 81). This spur was realigned between 1968 and 1979 to curve to the south but was abandoned sometime after 1988, as the 1988 aerial photograph is the latest aerial to show the spur (Figure 50, page 81). On current aerial photographs, the spur location is visible within the park as a slightly lighter section of lawn.

One area of potentially intact soils was documented in Central Park, along the east side of S. Central Street and just north of Ohio Street. This portion of the APE, which was located to the north of the YMCA, was investigated with a series of soil cores placed at 50-foot (15-meter) intervals (Figure 58, page 91). The remains of overgrown former landscape features included concrete pads, and the presence of concrete blocks in the southern portion of the park precluded the use of the soil core. A total of nine soil core probes were placed in the Central Park area (Table 10). All of these soil probes revealed potentially intact soil profiles. A typical soil core had 28 cm of very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) silt loam with no apparent signs of disturbance.

Table 10. Soil coring results for Area E

Soil Core #	Disturbed ?	Total Depth	Depth of Disturbance	Soil color(s)	Observations
3	No	28 cm	None	10YR 3/2 silt loam	Natural soil profile
4	No	27 cm	None	10YR 3/2 silt loam	Natural soil profile
5	No	27 cm	None	10YR 3/2 silt loam	Natural soil profile
6	No	28 cm	None	10YR 3/2 silt loam	Natural soil profile
7	No	26 cm	None	10YR 3/2 silt loam	Natural soil profile
8	No	24 cm	None	10YR 3/2 silt loam	Slightly truncated
9	No	22 cm	None	10YR 3/2 silt loam	Slightly truncated
10	No	28 cm	None	10YR 3/2 silt loam	Natural soil profile
11	No	28 cm	None	10YR 3/2 silt loam	Natural soil profile



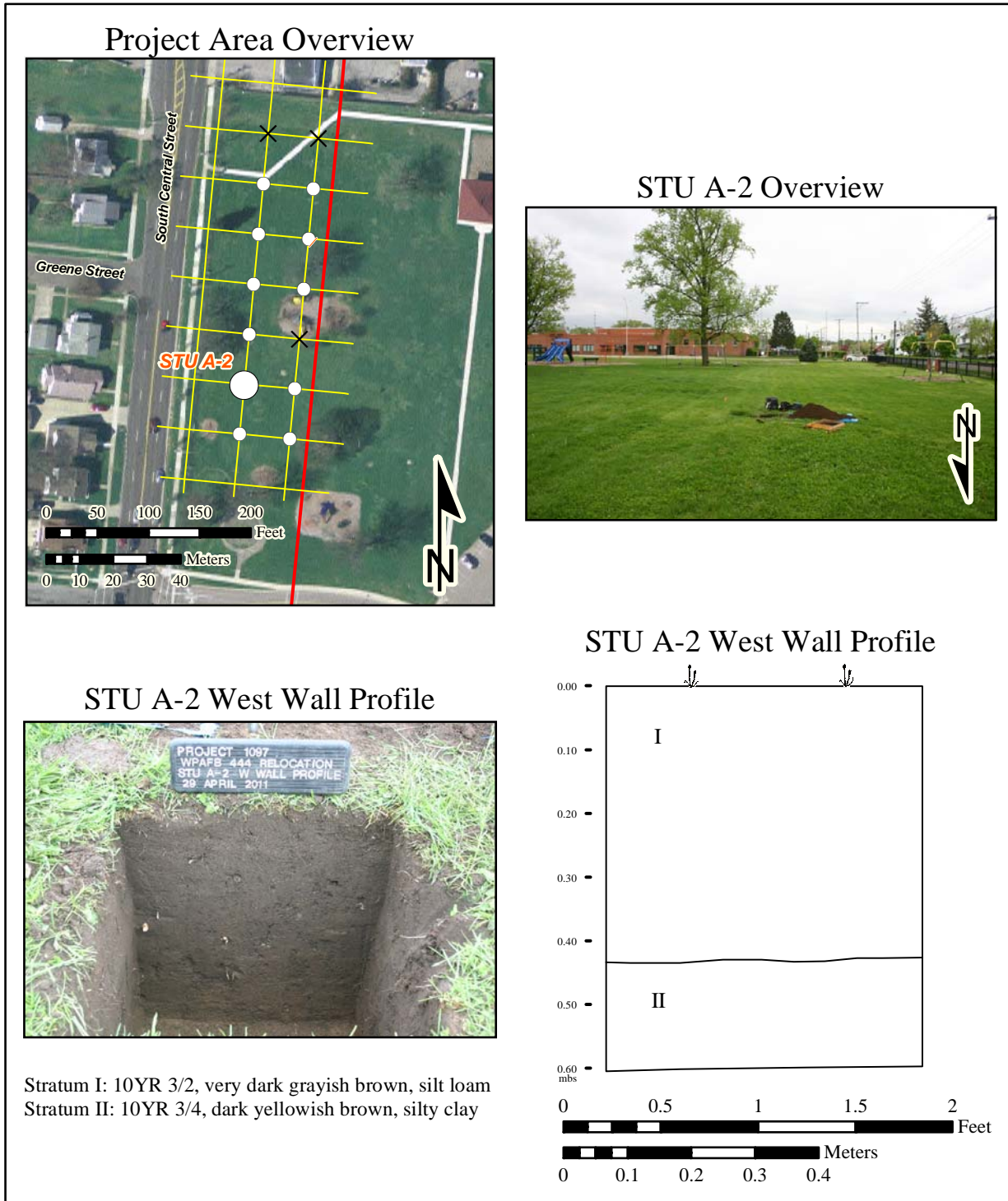
Figure 49. Detail of 1959 aerial photograph of Fairborn, showing Area E Area requiring further work outlined in red. White arrow indicates rail spur to north; note foot path cutting across park. Photograph courtesy ODOT Office of Aerial Engineering



Figure 50. Detail of 1988 aerial photograph of Fairborn, showing Area E Area requiring further work outlined in red. Note rail spur alignment change, indicated by white arrow. (Closer view not presented due to image resolution issues.) Photograph courtesy ODOT Office of Aerial Engineering.

Area E was revisited on April 29, 2011, to conduct STU excavation of the potentially undisturbed area. A total of 14 STUs were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals, using the Trimble GeoXT GPS (Figure 59). Three of these locations were not completely excavated because disturbances were encountered just below the sod layer (A-7, B-3, and B-7). STUs A-7 and B-7 were in the vicinity of a former railroad spur and were profoundly disturbed with extremely rocky soils. STU B-3 was plotted within an area with new playground equipment and was therefore not excavated. No cultural material was recovered from any of the 11 STUs that were excavated, with the exception of recent trash and debris; recent materials observed but not collected included tin foil, cellophane, modern soda-bottle glass, and plastic. None of the 11 excavated STUs showed any obvious signs of disturbance.

STU A-2 was selected as a representative soil profile for Area E (Figure 51). The profile for A-2 revealed a 10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown, silt loam A horizon (Stratum I) overlying a 10YR 3/4, dark yellowish brown, silty clay B horizon (Stratum II). Stratum I was somewhat deeper than was expected, extending from 0 to 43 cm (0–16.9 in) below the surface. The deep A horizon can probably best be explained by the STU's location on slightly higher ground, which may have been filled with a light amount of additional topsoil. The underlying soil looked intact, with no evidence of disturbance.



HDC 2011

Figure 51. Representative soil profile for Area E from STU A-2

Area F

Area F is located to the west of Area E, beginning at the intersection of S. Wright Avenue and W. Dayton Drive, and traveling west to the intersection of W. Dayton Drive and S. Broad Street. From this point, the APE extends to the southwest along S. Broad Street, ending just south of South Street (Figure 60, page 93). The APE along W. Dayton Drive has been completely disturbed through road and housing construction.

Three potential areas of undisturbed soil were visually identified along the east side of S. Broad Street, situated just south of South Street, between South Street and Ohio Street, and between Ohio Street and Greene Street. Most of this area was investigated with soil core probing. A total of 10 soil core probes were placed within this section of Area F (Table 11). Although the coring results seem to indicate an undisturbed landform, the 1959 aerial photograph (Figure 52, page 85) shows surface soil discolorations not visible during fieldwork, indicating that some form of roadway-related disturbance has likely impacted the area, such as cutting and filling. The cores most likely encountered a clean fill layer instead of true undisturbed soils.

Table 11. Soil coring results for Area F

Soil Core #	Disturbed?	Total Depth	Depth of Disturbance	Soil color(s)	Observations
12	No	28 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance
13	No	24 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance
14	No	26 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance
15	No	24 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance
16	No	26 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance
17	No	28 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance
18	No	28 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance
19	No	26 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance
20	No	28 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance
21	No	26 cm	None noted	10YR 3/2 silt loam	1959 aerial shows possible disturbance



Figure 52. Detail of 1959 aerial photograph of Fairborn, Ohio
Red outline shows area probed in 2011, with possible soil disturbance indicated by surface discolorations in photograph
Photograph courtesy ODOT Office of Aerial Engineering

Area G

Area G is situated approximately 6,000 feet (1,828 meters) to the northwest of Area F. The APE in Area G begins at the intersection of Pierce Drive and N. Central Avenue (SR 235) and travels to the northwest to just past Loop Road on WPAFB (Figure 61). The majority of the APE is along the western edge of N. Central Avenue and is currently on WPAFB property. Most of Area G has been disturbed by various construction activities associated with SR 235. The types of disturbances observed within Area G include cutting, filling, paving, and buried utilities. The portion of the APE within WPAFB property limits was surveyed in 2002 by Gray and Pape Inc. (Newhard et al.), who found no archaeological resources within the APE.

Maps of the Archaeological Areas

Figure 53 is an overview map showing archaeological areas A through G. Figure 54 through Figure 61 present individual maps for each area.

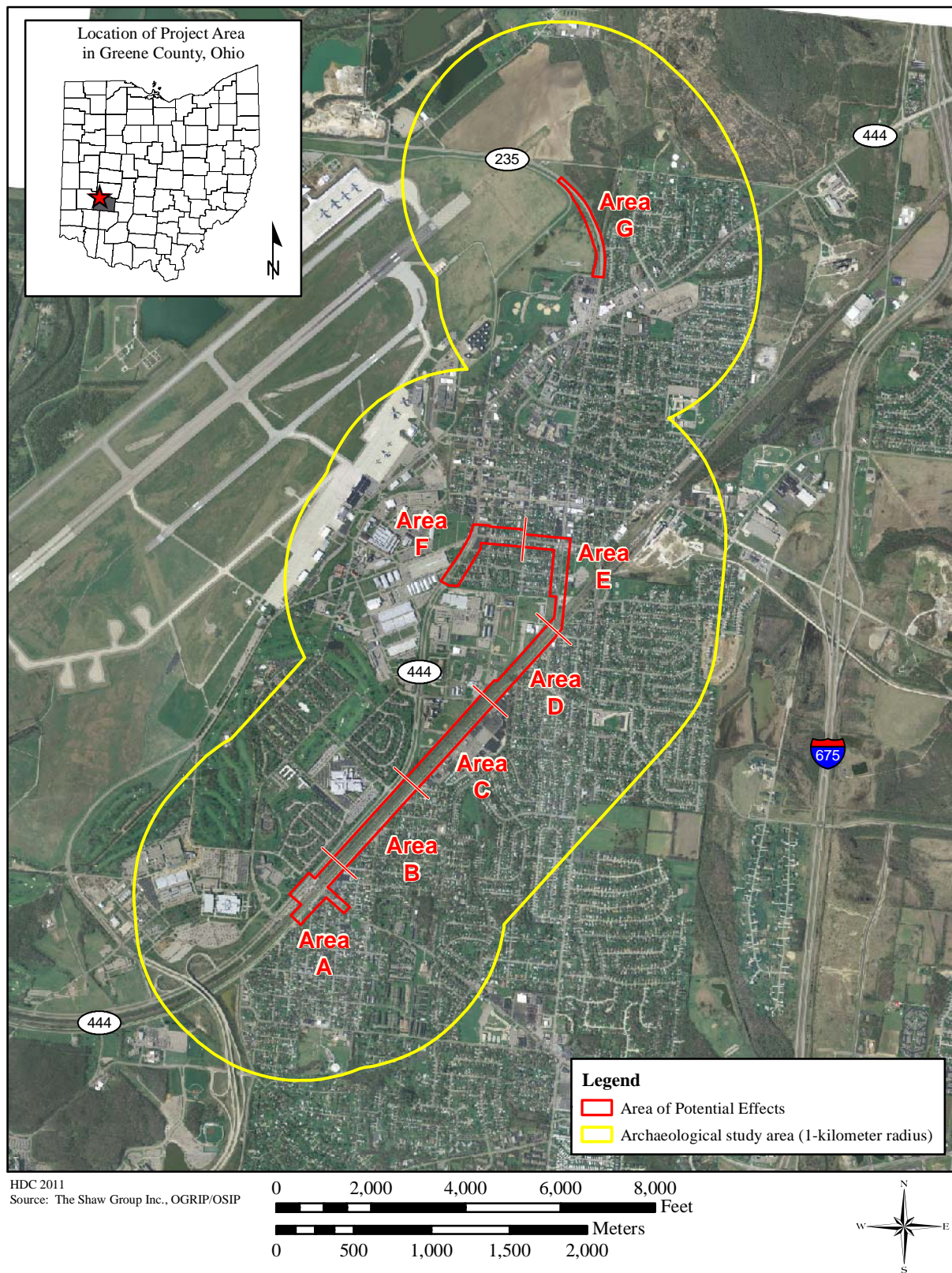


Figure 53. Archaeological APE showing Areas A-G

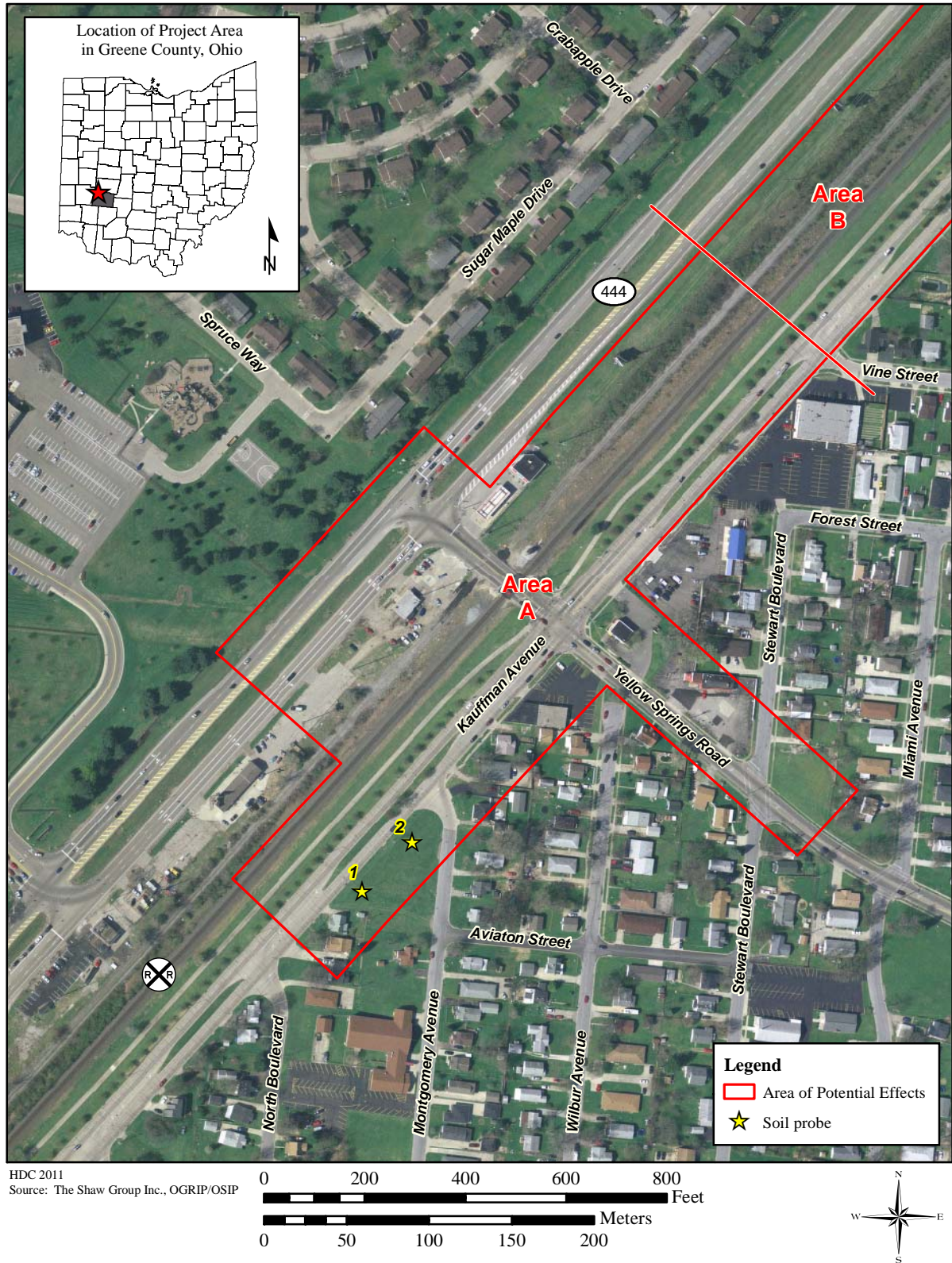


Figure 54. Area A of archaeological disturbance study, showing location of soil core probes

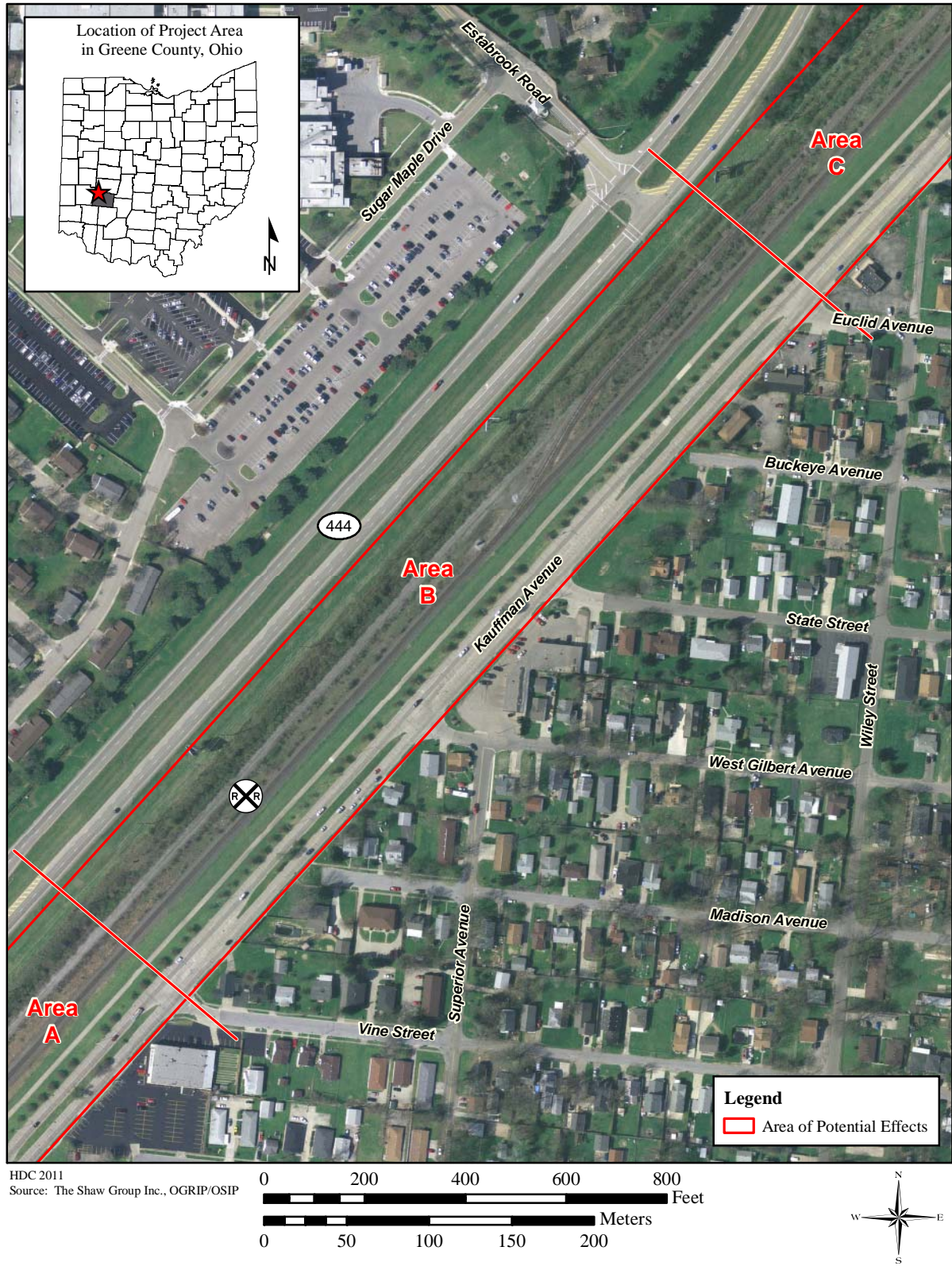


Figure 55. Area B of archaeological disturbance study



Figure 56. Area C of archaeological disturbance study

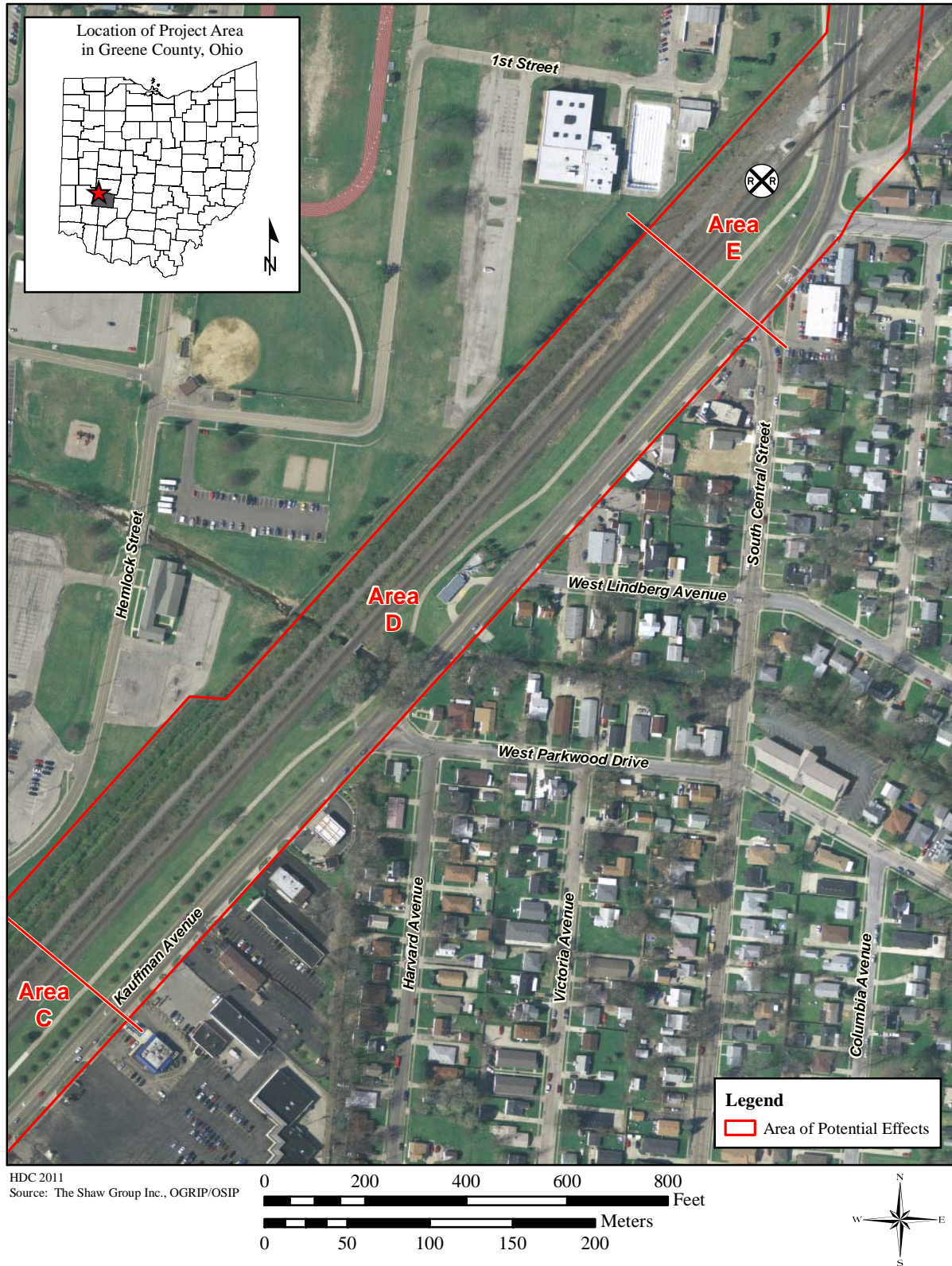


Figure 57. Area D of archaeological disturbance study

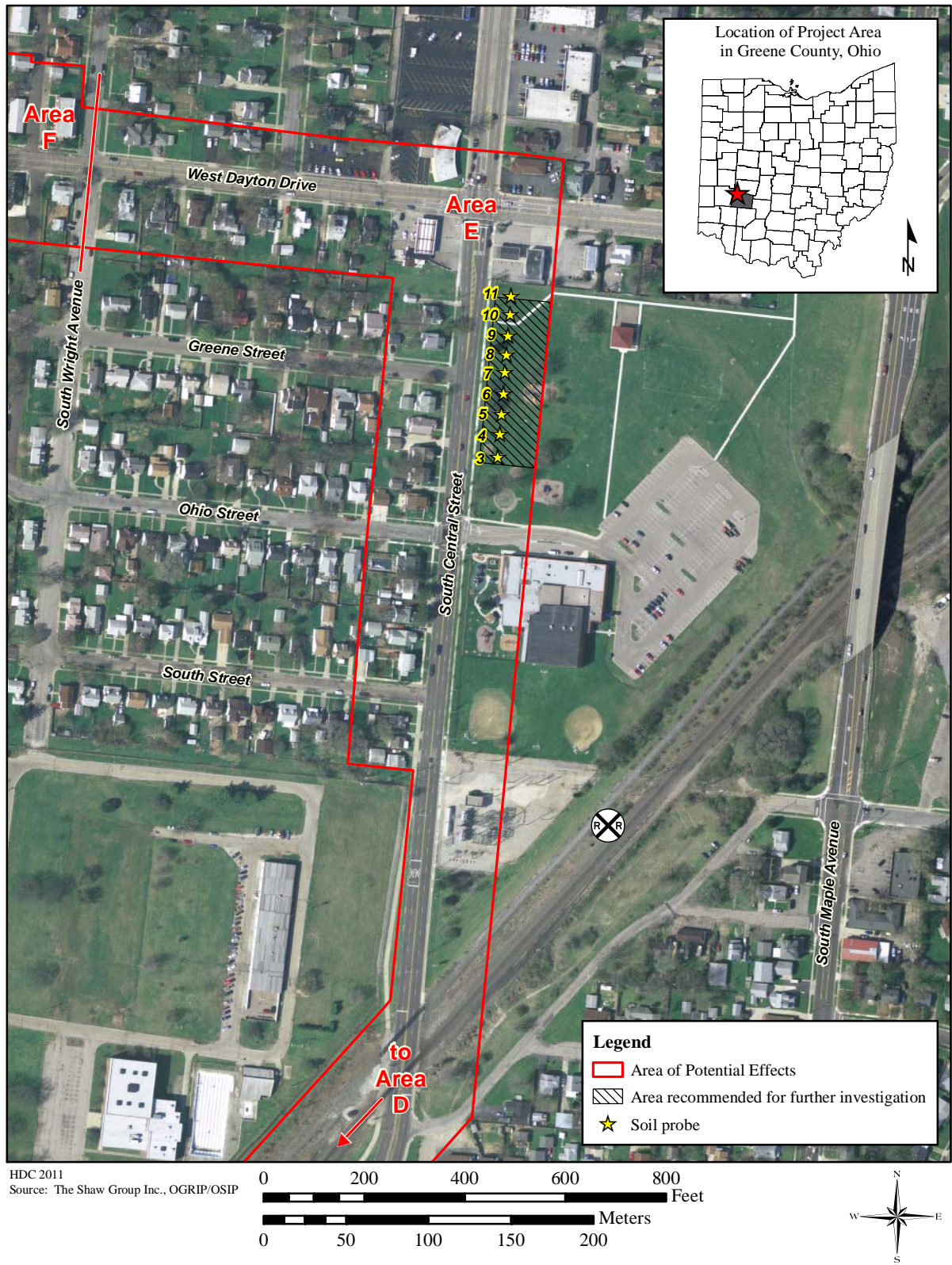


Figure 58. Area E of archaeological disturbance study, showing locations of soil core probes

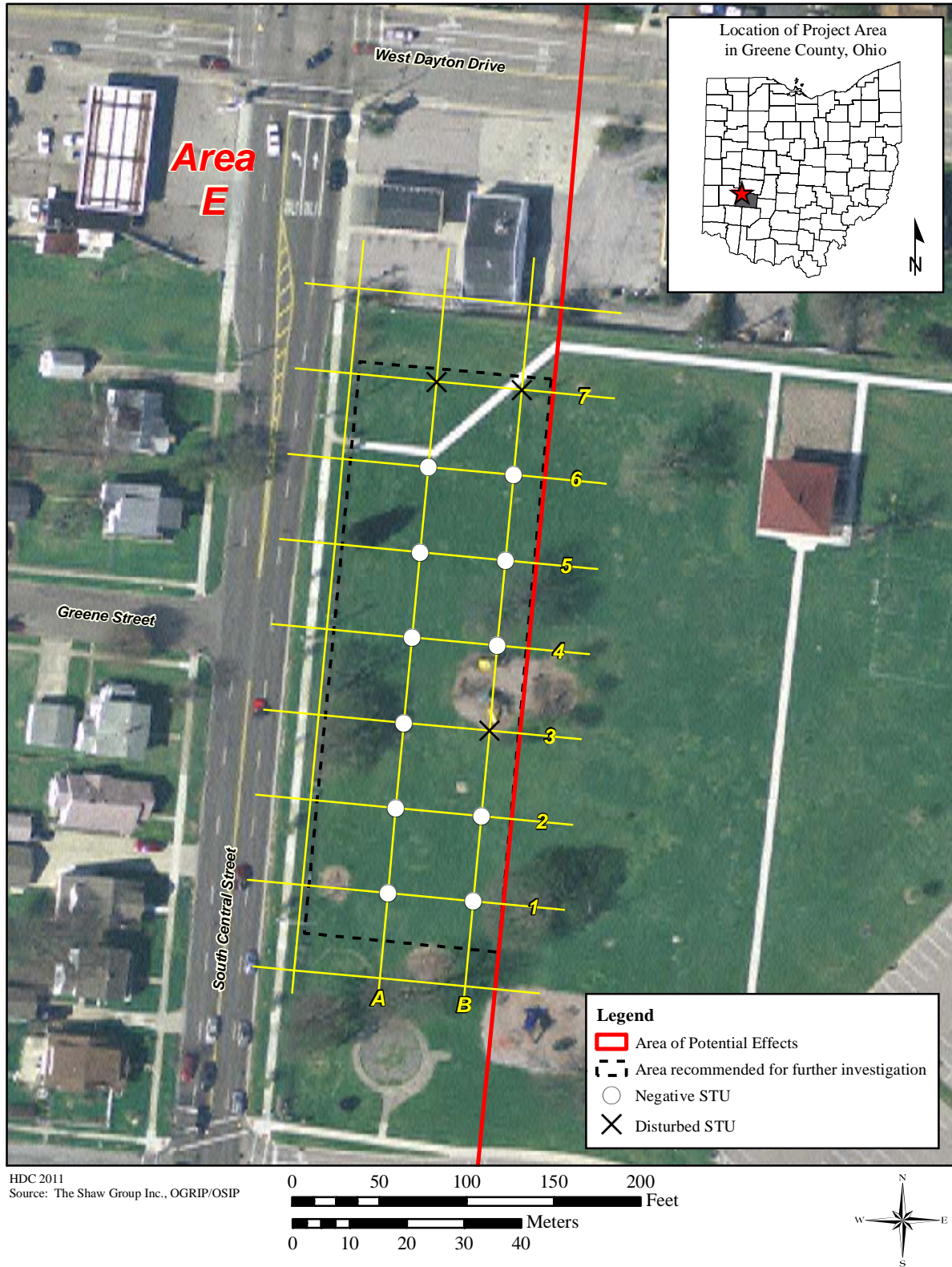
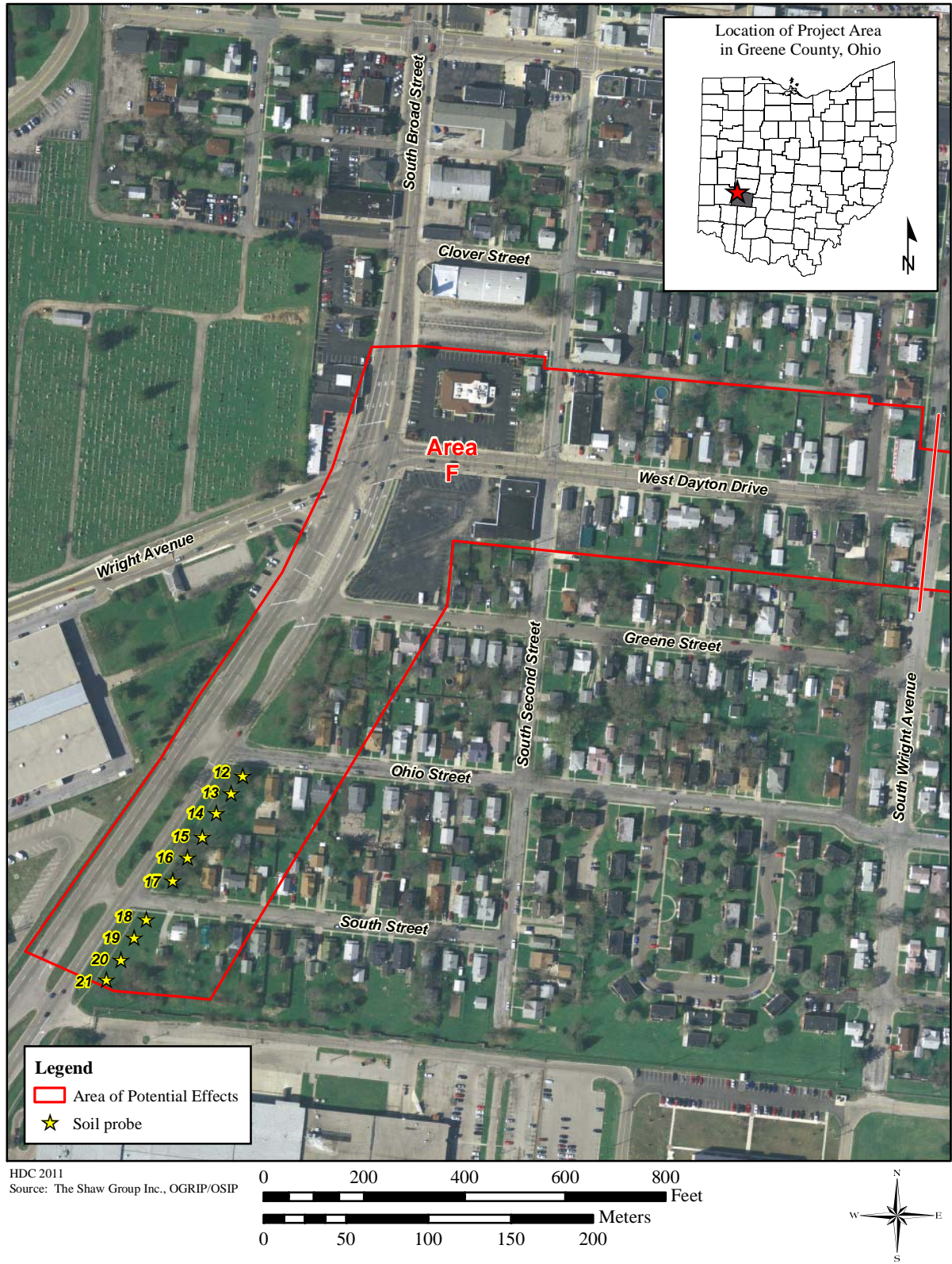


Figure 59. Area E detail map, showing placement of Phase I STUs



HDC 2011
Source: The Shaw Group Inc., OGRIP/OSIP

Figure 60. Area F of archaeological disturbance study, showing locations of soil core probes

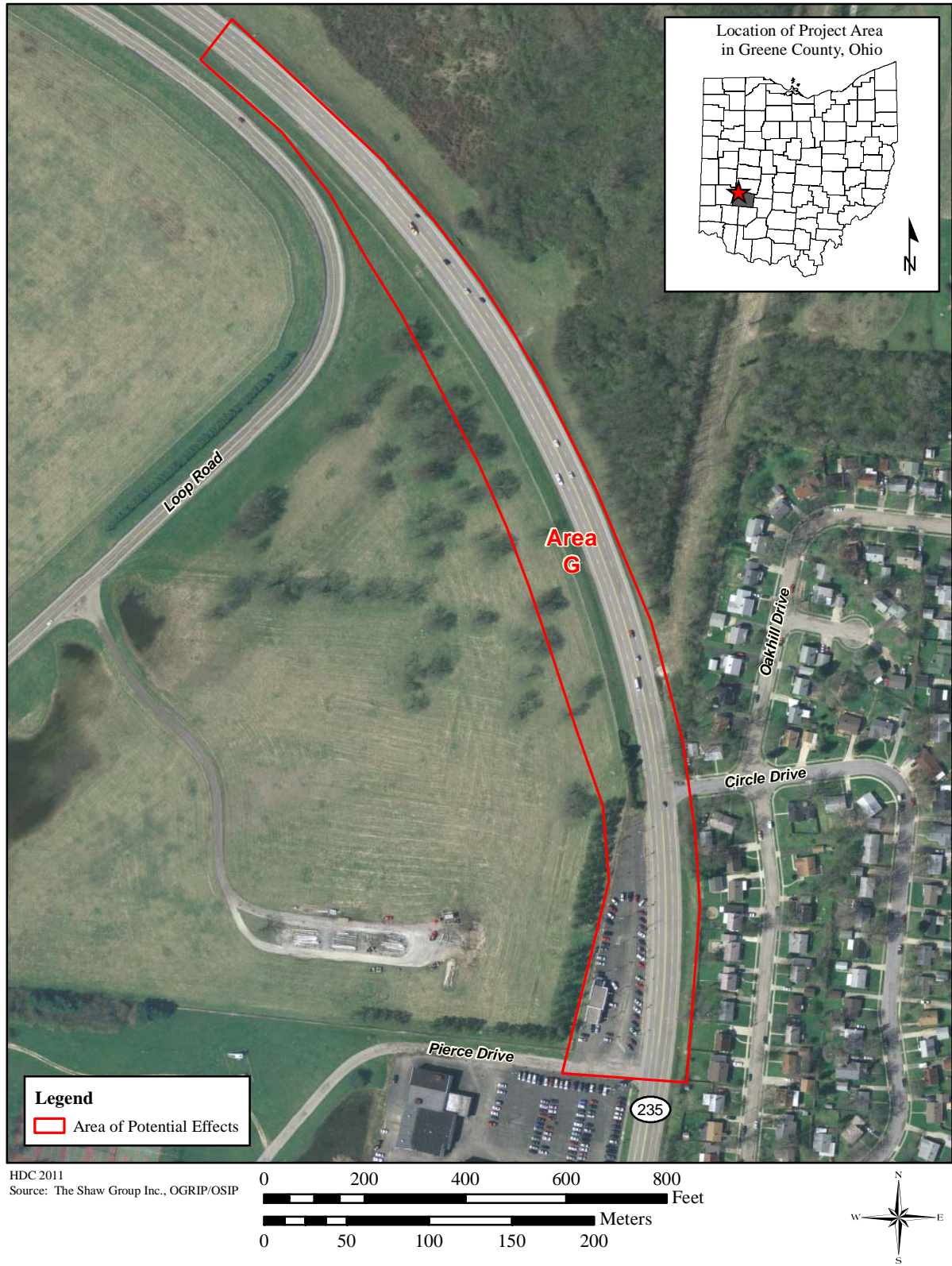


Figure 61. Area G of archaeological disturbance study

CONCLUSIONS

Overview

HDC was contracted in October of 2010 to provide cultural resources services in association with the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the State Route (SR 444) project. The project area is located in the city of Fairborn, Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio. The APE includes the following roadways that could experience increased traffic flow as a result of the proposed action: Kauffman Avenue, W. Dayton Yellow-Springs Road, S. Central Avenue, W. Dayton Drive, S. Broad Street, residential streets off of S. Broad Street, and the Oakhill Avenue area.

In March and April of 2011, HDC conducted a standard Phase I history/architecture survey of above-ground resources and completed an archaeological disturbance study to identify undisturbed areas that would need further archaeological testing. Soil core probes indicated that archaeological Area E had undisturbed soil, and HDC returned to the APE on April 29, 2011, to complete additional tests.

This work was completed because this project is federally funded, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, therefore applies.

Summary of History/Architecture Results

The APE for the history/architecture resources was defined as all properties fronting roads where traffic would potentially increase as a result of the proposed action. HDC surveyed a total of 113 properties: 112 were over 50 years of age, 5 of which had been previously surveyed and recorded on an OHI form in 1979; HDC also surveyed 1 property under 50 years of age (77 S. Central Avenue, GRE-1212-10) since it was part of the Modernism study recently conducted in Dayton.

As a result of this project, no (0) properties are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Most have lost integrity from additions and the replacement of the original exterior materials. Since the project area was large, HDC divided the APE into sub-areas based on use and building type, in order to evaluate district potential as well as individual properties. The areas are as follows:

Kauffman Avenue area. This area includes 26 buildings and structures constructed in the 1940s through 1961. Properties are a mix of commercial, residential, utility, and infrastructure. Most of the buildings and structures have lost integrity due to additions and alterations. HDC recommends that this area is not eligible as a district and that no buildings in this area are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

S. Central Avenue area. There are 18 buildings located in this area constructed between 1928 and 1961, and 1 building constructed in 1965 that was part of the Dayton Modernism survey and so included in this study (77 S. Central Avenue, GRE-1212-10). The buildings on the west side of the street—with the exception of 77 S. Central Avenue, which is a commercial building—are all small residential buildings, and the east side of the street contains a substation, the Fairborn YMCA, and a park with a bandstand. This area represents new growth in the relocated town of Osborn, but overall, it has a low level of historical and

architectural significance, due to a low level of integrity. HDC recommends that this area is not eligible and that no individual buildings in this area are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

W. Dayton Drive area. There are 24 buildings in this area, including 5 that have been previously surveyed. This area includes buildings that were moved from the original town of Osborn as a result of the construction of the Huffman Dam. Although the relocation of Osborn is a historically significant event for the town of Fairborn, only a very small portion of the 200 buildings and structures moved is represented in the APE. HDC recommends that future studies should look at a potential Osborn Historic District, but that the small amount of buildings located within the project area is not representative enough to create a district. Furthermore, many of the buildings in this area have lost integrity due to additions and alterations. HDC recommends that no buildings in this area are individually eligible for the NRHP.

S. Broad Street area. HDC surveyed 3 buildings in this area: two commercial buildings constructed in 1960 (a stand-alone store, and a strip shopping center) and one former dwelling constructed ca. 1940 (a house converted to commercial use). The buildings retain a good overall level of integrity but have a low level of historical and architectural significance and are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

Residential area off of Broad Street. This area includes 20 buildings over 50 years of age, all residential and constructed between the 1910s and the 1940s. The dwellings are all small buildings that possess a low level of architectural significance, as they are not a good example of their architectural style or any engineering advancements. The area also has a low level of historical significance; the suburban growth they represent is common in communities across the nation. No buildings in this area are recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Oakhill Avenue area. HDC surveyed 11 buildings in this area that were constructed in the 1950s. These buildings originally faced SR 235, but the orientation of the buildings was changed to face Oakhill Drive when SR 235 became a busy thoroughfare and was widened. These buildings are all small post-war buildings that have seen many alterations. They have a low level of historical and architectural significance, and HDC recommends that none of the buildings in this area are eligible for the NRHP.

Summary of Archaeological Disturbance Study Results

The APE for the archaeological disturbance study is shown as defined in Figure 2. Due to the large size of the project area, the APE was divided into seven areas (A through G), each of which was investigated with visual inspection and soil core probing. No cultural resources were identified in any of these seven areas. Two areas of potentially undisturbed soil were found, one in Area E and one in Area F. Examination of the 1959 aerial photograph showing Area F revealed surface soil discolorations often associated with previous disturbances; it appears likely that the area was disturbed by the construction of S. Broad Street and subsequent improvements, with clean fill brought in to level out the ground surface. Therefore, only the one portion of Area E within Central Park was identified as having the potential for undisturbed soils. Area E was investigated with soil core probing, which revealed no obvious signs of disturbance. HDC conducted STU excavations at this portion of Area E on April 29, 2011, and did not identify any archaeological deposits in this location. No further work is recommended for the archaeological APE.

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APPENDIX A. CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY



PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO



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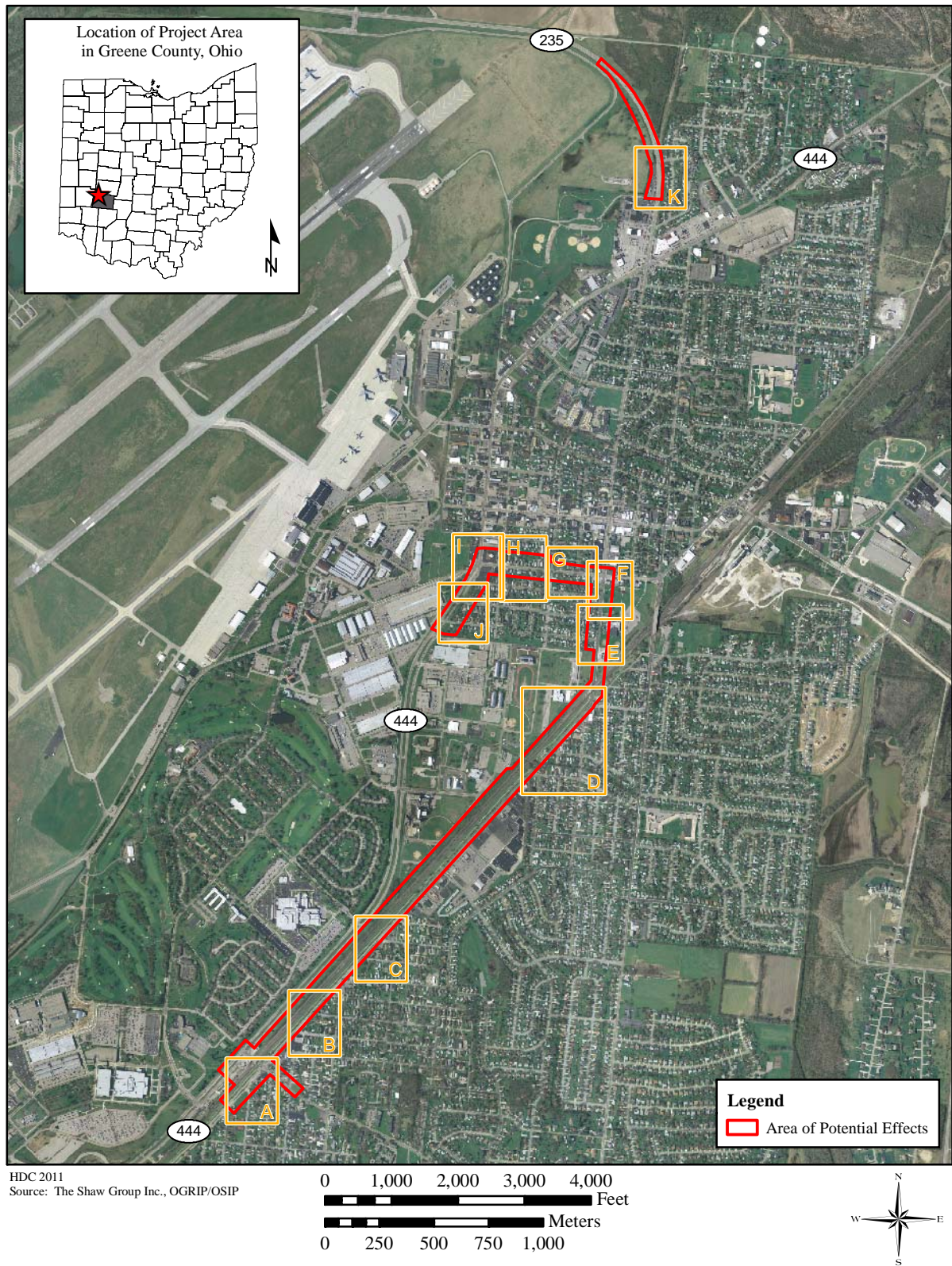
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0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet
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Photo key 1. Location key for detail maps A-K

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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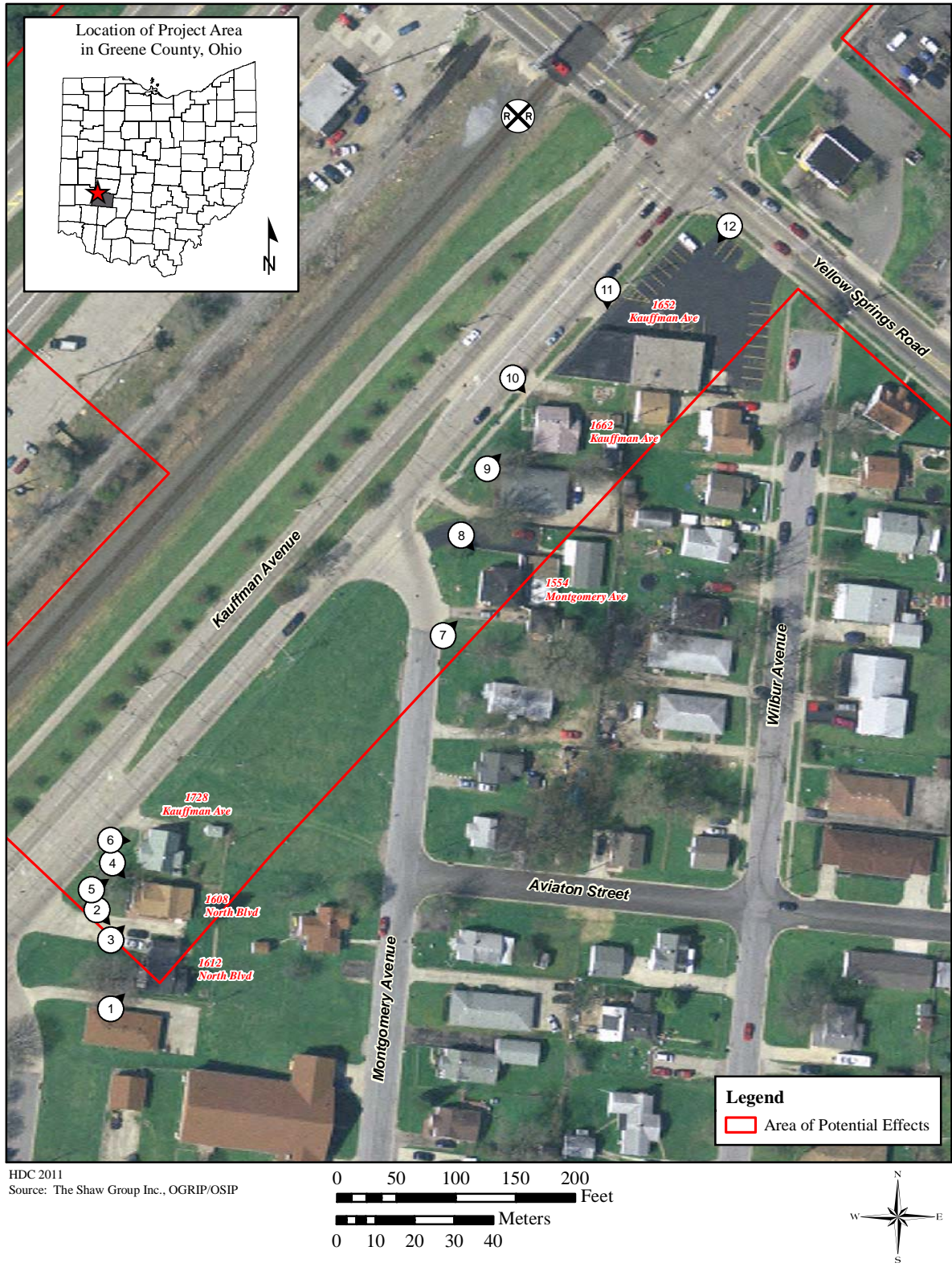


Photo key 2. Detail map A (Photos 1-12): Kaufman Avenue between North Boulevard and Yellow Springs Road

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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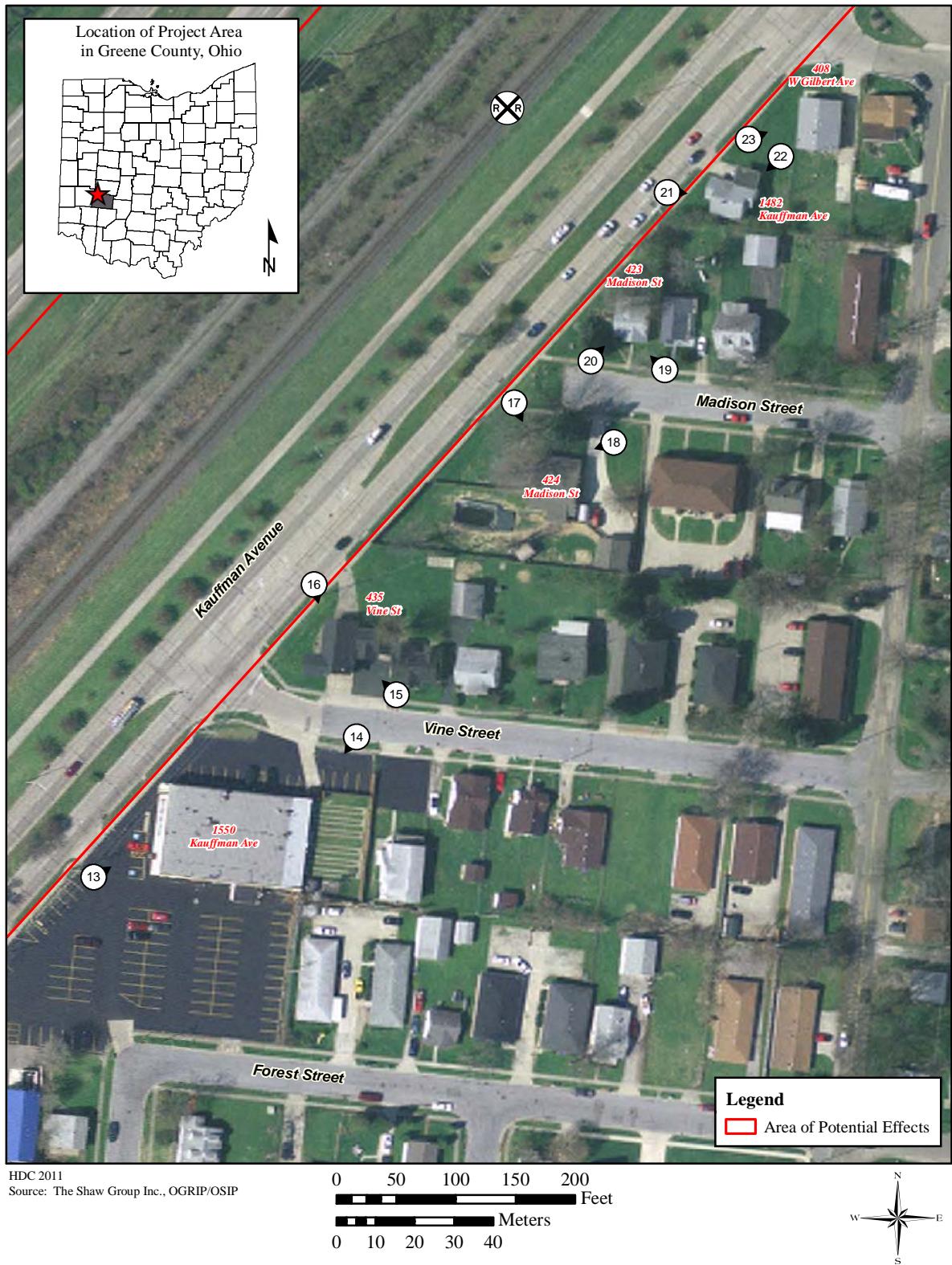


Photo key 3. Detail map B (Photos 13-23): Kauffman Avenue between Yellow Springs Road and W. Gilbert Avenue

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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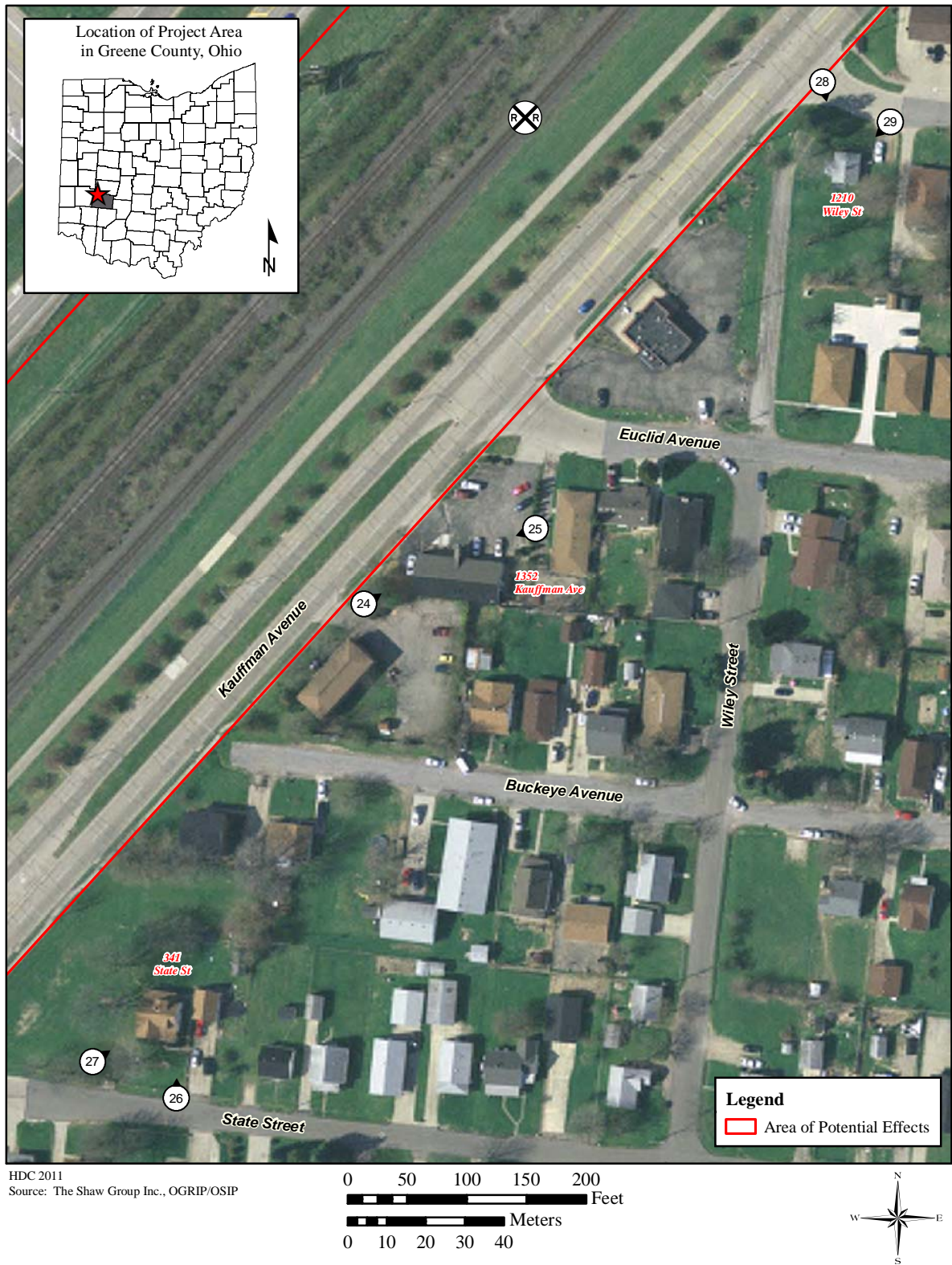


Photo key 4. Detail map C (Photos 24-29): Kaufman Avenue between State Street and High Street

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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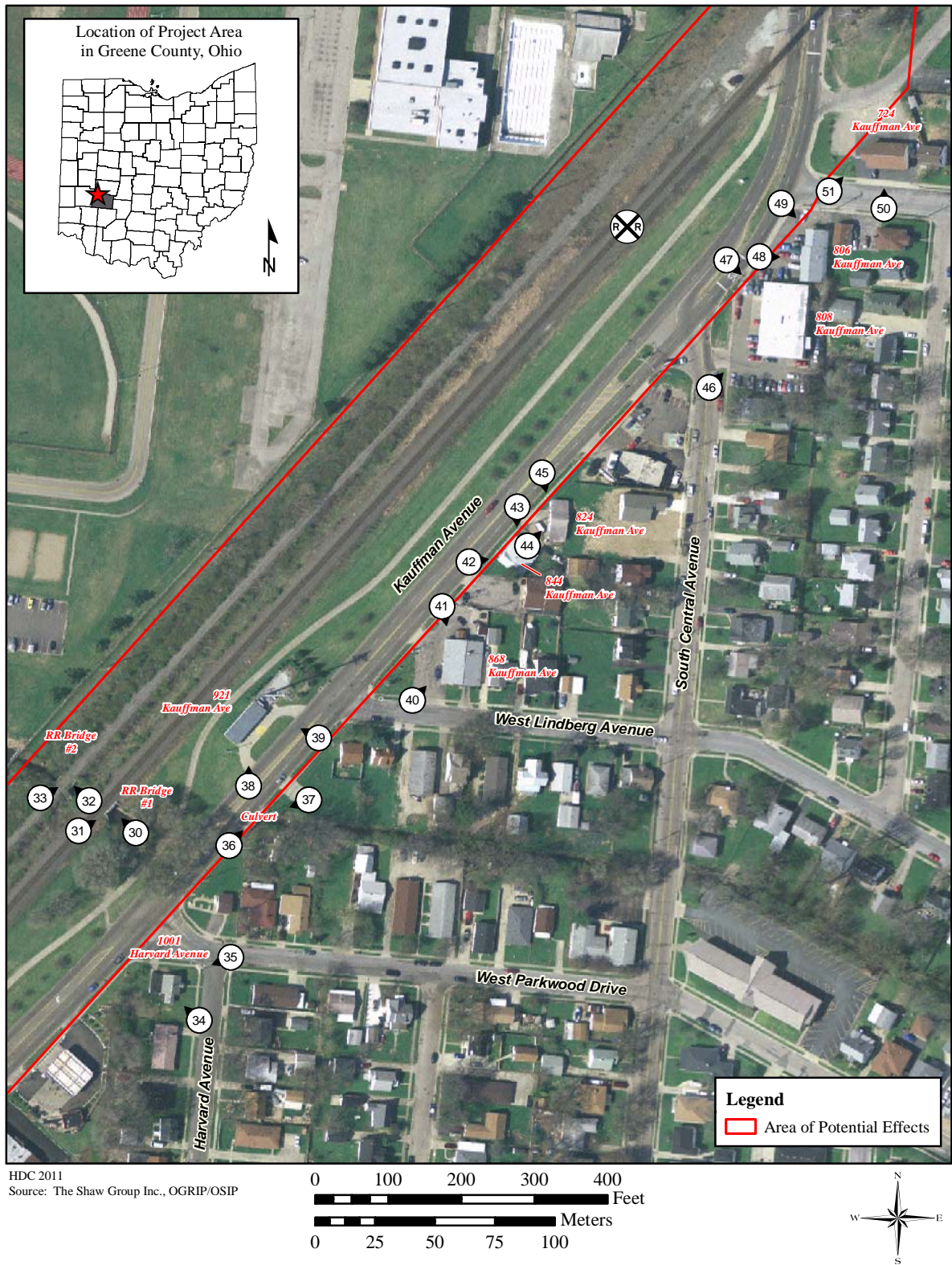


Photo key 5. Detail map D (Photos 30-51): Kauffman Avenue between Harvard Avenue and Powell Avenue

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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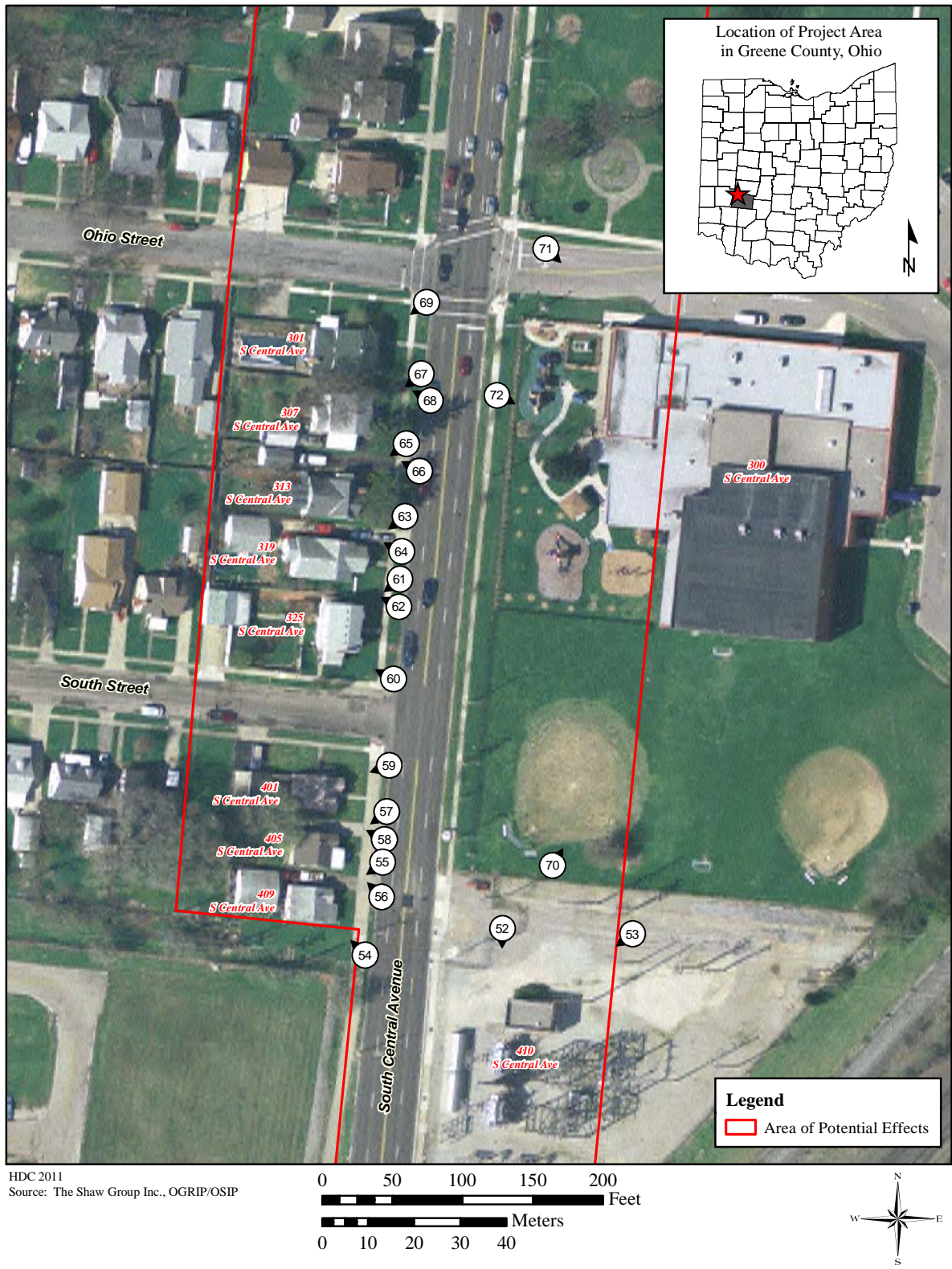
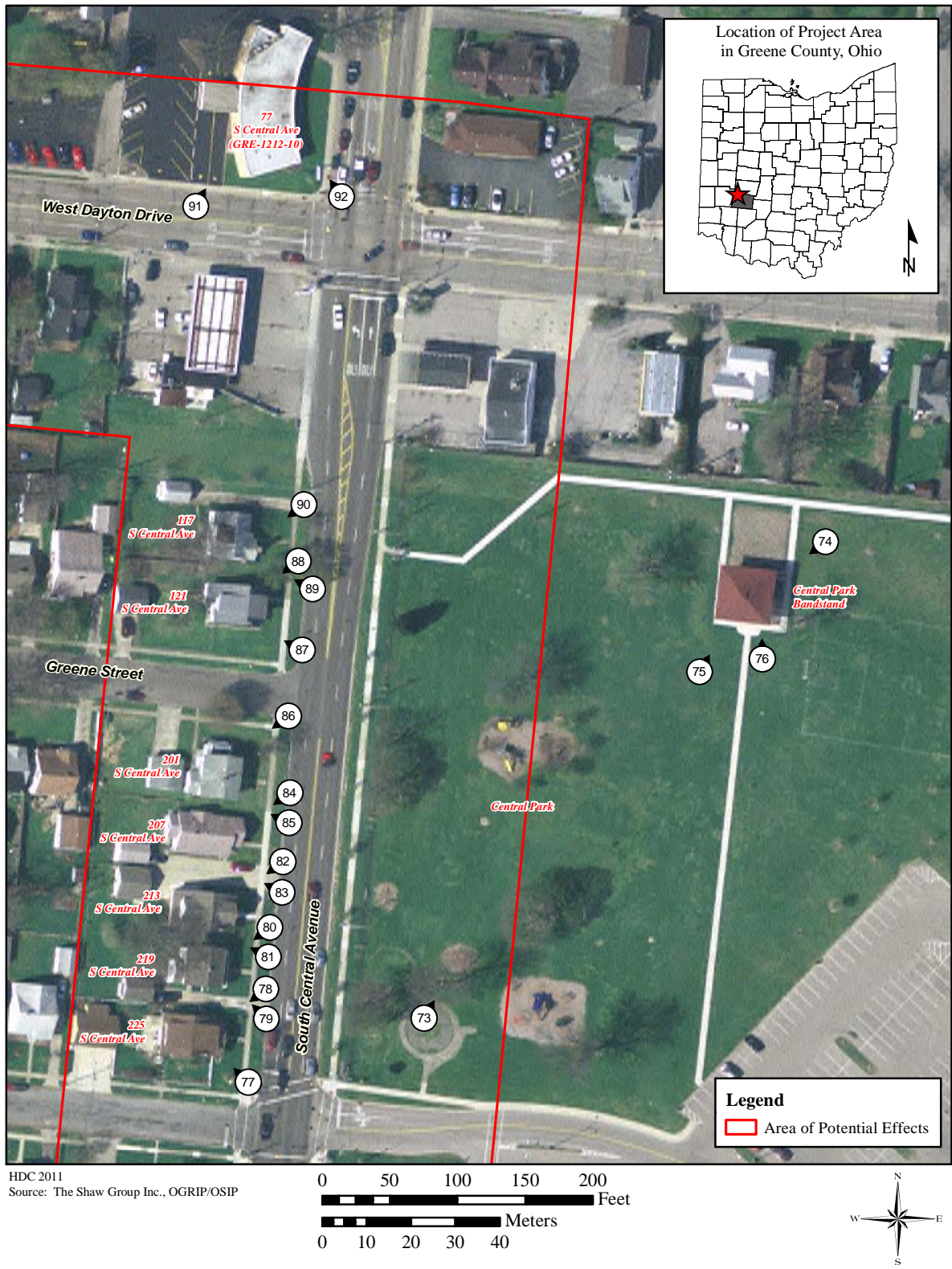


Photo key 6. Detail map E (Photos 52-72): S. Central Avenue between Kauffman Avenue and Ohio Street

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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Photo key 7. Detail map F (Photos 73-92): S. Central Avenue between Ohio Street and W. Dayton Drive



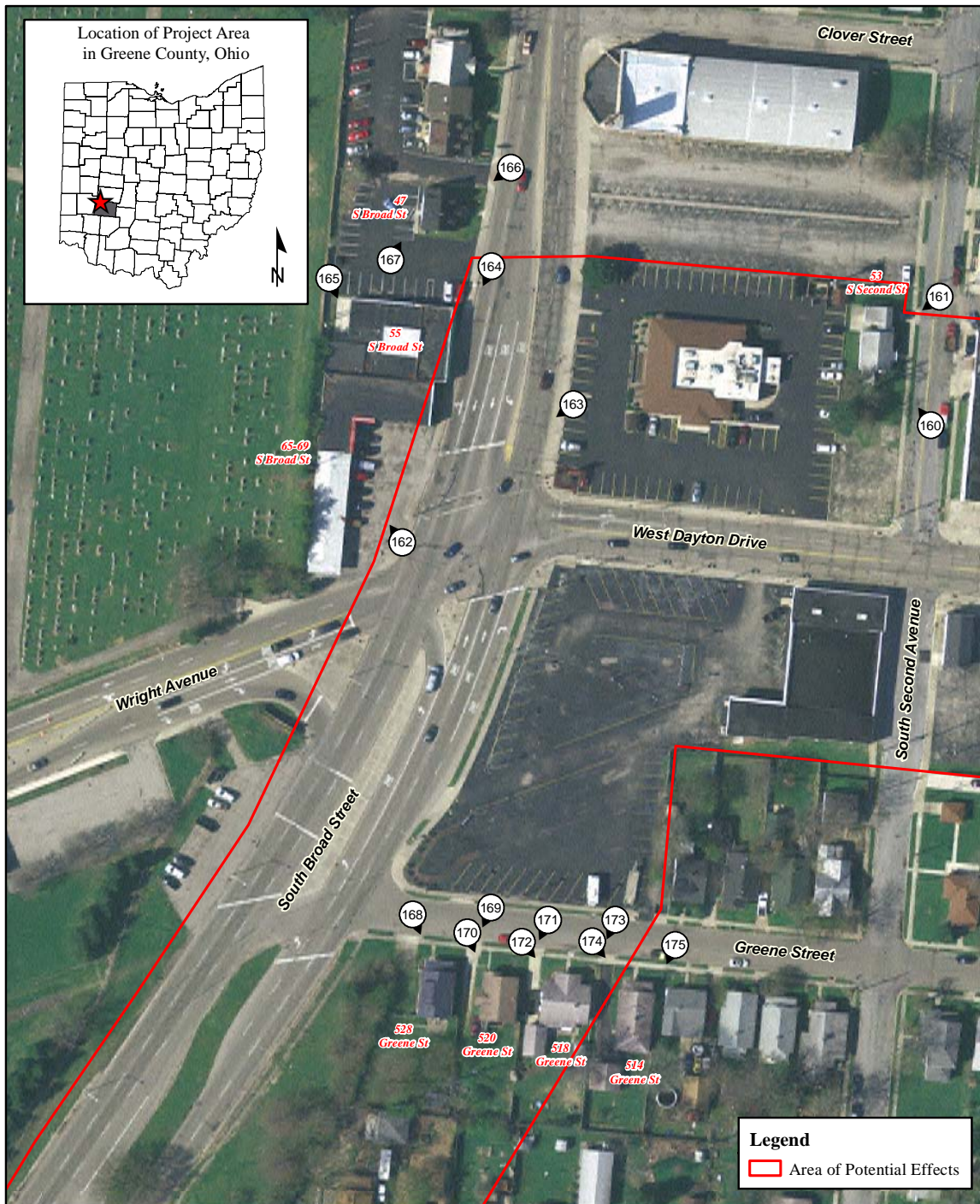
Photo key 8. Detail map G (Photos 93-113): W. Dayton Drive between S. Central Avenue and S. Grand Avenue

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Photo key 9. Detail map H (Photos 114-159): W. Dayton Drive between S. Wright Avenue and S. Second Avenue

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Photo key 10. Detail map I (Photos 160-175):
 W. Dayton Drive between S. Second Avenue and S. Broad Street,
 S. Broad Street north of Wright Avenue,
 and Greene Street

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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Photo key 11. Detail map J (Photos 176-207): Ohio Street and South Street

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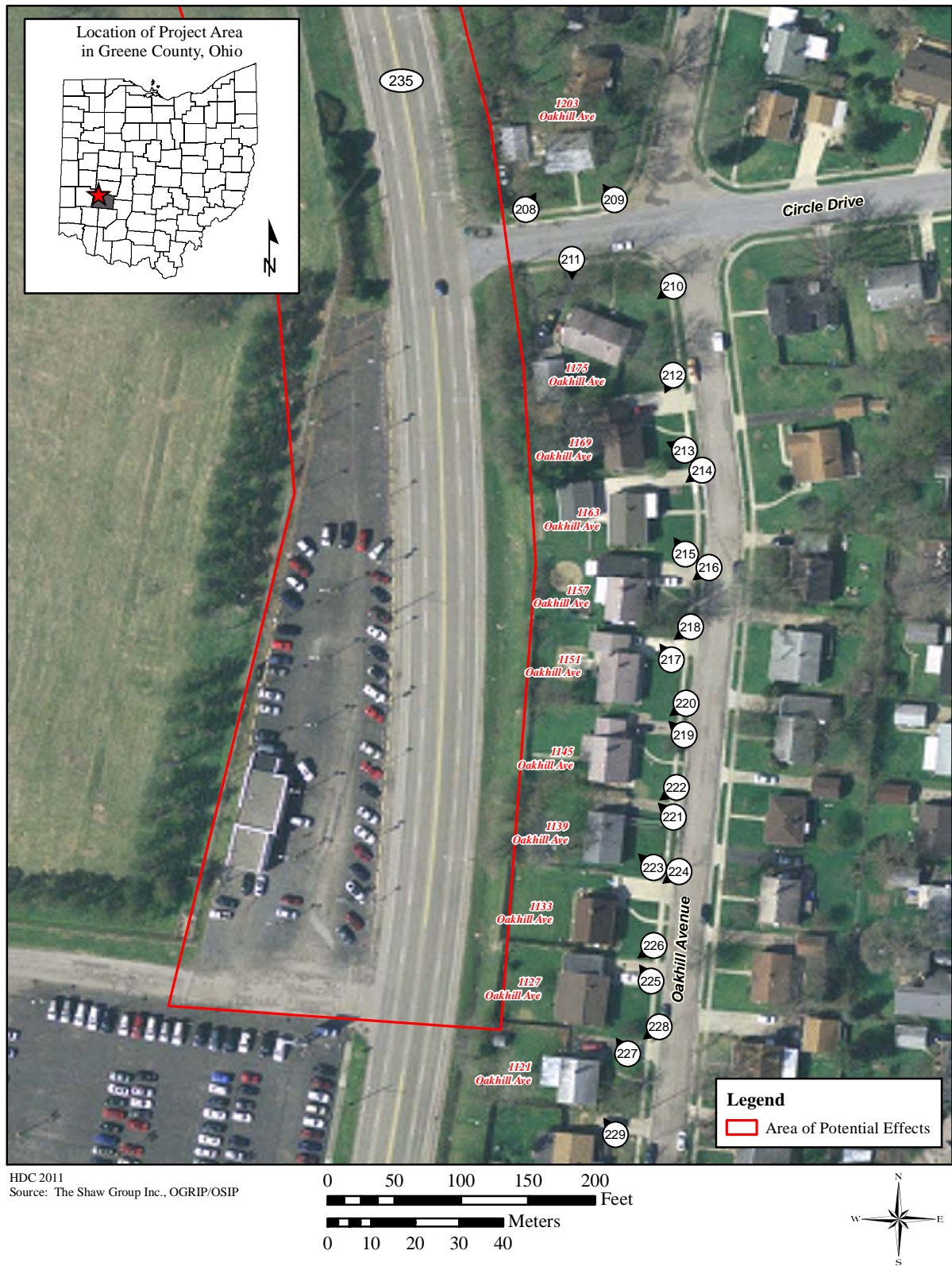


Photo key 12. Detail map K (Photos 208-229): Oakhill Avenue



Photo 1. 1612 North Boulevard, looking northeast



Photo 2. 1612 North Boulevard, looking southeast



Photo 3. 1608 North Boulevard, looking northeast



Photo 4. 1608 North Boulevard, looking southeast



Photo 5. 1728 Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 6. 1728 Kauffman Avenue, looking east



Photo 7. 1554 Montgomery Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 8. 1554 Montgomery Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 9. 1662 Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 10. 1662 Kauffman Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 11. 1652 Kauffman Avenue, looking south



Photo 12. 1652 Kauffman Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 13. 1550 Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 14. 1550 Kauffman Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 15. 435 Vine Street, looking northwest



Photo 16. 435 Vine Street, looking south



Photo 17. 424 Madison Street, looking southeast



Photo 18. 424 Madison Street, looking southwest



Photo 19. 423 Madison Street, looking northwest



Photo 20. 423 Madison Street, looking northeast



Photo 21. 1482 Kauffman Avenue, looking east



Photo 22. 1482 Kauffman Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 23. 408 West Gilbert Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 24. 1352 Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 25. 1352 Kauffman Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 26. 341 State Street, looking north



Photo 27. 341 State Street, looking northeast



Photo 28. 1210 Wiley Street, looking southeast



Photo 29. 1210 Wiley Street, looking southwest



Photo 30. Railroad Bridge 1, looking northwest



Photo 31. Railroad Bridge 1, looking northeast



Photo 32. Railroad Bridge 2, looking northwest



Photo 33. Railroad Bridge 2, looking northeast



Photo 34. 1001 Harvard Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 35. 1001 Harvard Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 36. 900 block of Kauffman Avenue culvert, looking northeast



Photo 37. 900 block of Kauffman Avenue culvert, looking southwest



Photo 38. 921 Kauffman Avenue, looking north



Photo 39. 921 Kauffman Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 40. 868 Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 41. 868 Kauffman Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 42. 844 Kauffman Avenue, looking east



Photo 43. 844 Kauffman Avenue, looking south



Photo 44. 824 Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 45. 824 Kauffman Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 46. 808 Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 47. 808 Kauffman Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 48. 806 Kauffman Avenue, looking east



Photo 49. 806 Kauffman Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 50. 724 Kauffman Avenue, looking north



Photo 51. 724 Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 52. 410 S. Central Avenue, looking south



Photo 53. 410 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 54. 409 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 55. 409 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 56. 405 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 57. 405 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 58. 401 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 59. 401 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 60. 325 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 61. 325 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 62. 319 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 63. 319 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 64. 313 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 65. 313 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 66. 307 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 67. 307 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 68. 301 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 69. 301 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 70. 300 S. Central Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 71. 300 S. Central Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 72. 300 S. Central Avenue, looking southeast

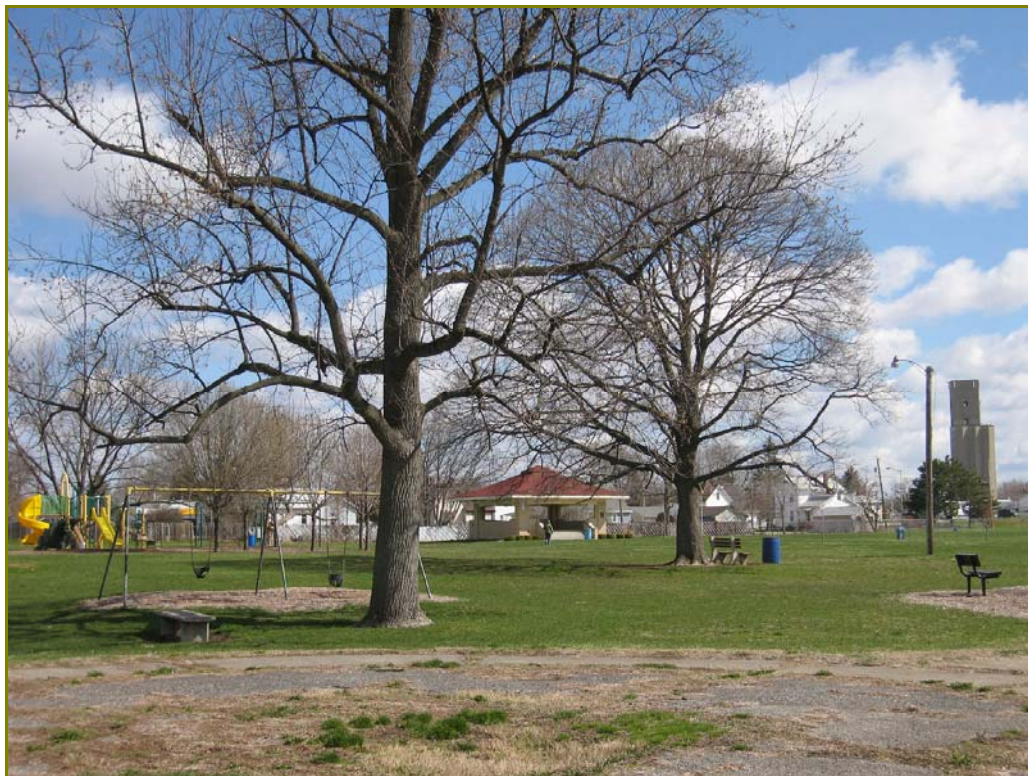


Photo 73. Central Park, S. Central Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 74. Central Park Bandstand, S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 75. Central Park Bandstand, S. Central Avenue, looking northeast

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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Photo 76. Memorial plaque for band director Harry Smith, south wall, Central Park Bandstand, S. Central Avenue, looking north



Photo 77. 225 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 78. 225 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 79. 219 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 80. 219 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 81. 213 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 82. 213 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 83. 207 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 84. 207 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 85. 201 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 86. 201 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 87. 121 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 88. 121 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 89. 117 S. Central Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 90. 117 S. Central Avenue, looking southwest

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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Photo 91. 77 S. Central Avenue (GRE-1212-10), looking northeast



Photo 92. 77 S. Central Avenue (GRE-1212-10), looking northwest



Photo 93. 20 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 94. 20 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 95. 28 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 96. 28 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 97. 36 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 98. 36 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 99. 75 S. Grand Avenue, looking west



Photo 100. 75 S. Grand Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 101. 75 S. Grand Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 102. 104 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest (GRE-247-10)



Photo 103. 104 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast (GRE-247-10)



Photo 104. 112 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 105. 112 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 106. 120-122 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 107. 120-122 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 108. 127 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest (GRE-246-10)



Photo 109. 127 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast (GRE-246-10)



Photo 110. 128 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest (GRE-254-10)



Photo 111. 128 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast (GRE-254-10)



Photo 112. 136 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest (GRE-249-10)



Photo 113. 136 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast (GRE-249-10)



Photo 114. 200 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest (GRE-255-10)



Photo 115. 200 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast (GRE-255-10)



Photo 116. 201 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 117. 201 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 118. 208 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 119. 208 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 120. 209-213 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 121. 209 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 122. 213 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 123. 213 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 124. 214 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 125. 214 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 126. 218 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 127. 218 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 128. 219 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 129. 219 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 130. 302 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 131. 302 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 132. 306 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 133. 306 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 134. 307 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 135. 307 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 136. 310 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 137. 310 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 138. 311 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 139. 311 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 140. 315 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 141. 315 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 142. 400 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 143. 400 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 144. 403 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 145. 403 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 146. 406 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 147. 406 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 148. 407 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 149. 407 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 150. 410 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 151. 410 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 152. 411 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 153. 411 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 154. 412 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 155. 412 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 156. 417 W. Dayton Drive, looking northwest



Photo 157. 417 W. Dayton Drive, looking northeast



Photo 158. 418 W. Dayton Drive, looking southwest



Photo 159. 418 W. Dayton Drive, looking southeast



Photo 160. 53 Second Street, looking northwest



Photo 161. 53 Second Street, looking southwest



Photo 162. 65-69 S. Broad Street, looking northwest



Photo 163. 65-69 S. Broad Street, looking southwest



Photo 164. 55 S. Broad Street, looking southwest



Photo 165. 55 S. Broad Street, looking southeast



Photo 166. 47 S. Broad Street, looking southwest



Photo 167. 47 S. Broad Street, looking northeast



Photo 168. 528 Greene Street, looking southeast



Photo 169. 528 Greene Street, looking southwest



Photo 170. 520 Greene Street, looking southeast



Photo 171. 520 Greene Street, looking southwest



Photo 172. 518 Greene Street, looking southeast



Photo 173. 518 Greene Street, looking southwest



Photo 174. 514 Greene Street, looking southeast



Photo 175. 514 Greene Street, looking southwest



Photo 176. 538 Ohio Street, looking southeast



Photo 177. 538 Ohio Street, looking southwest



Photo 178. 534 Ohio Street, looking southeast



Photo 179. 534 Ohio Street, looking southwest



Photo 180. 530 Ohio Street, looking southeast



Photo 181. 530 Ohio Street, looking southwest



Photo 182. 529 Ohio Street, looking northeast



Photo 183. 529 Ohio Street, looking northwest



Photo 184. 525 Ohio Street, looking northeast



Photo 185. 525 Ohio Street, looking northwest



Photo 186. 522-524 Ohio Street, looking southeast



Photo 187. 522-524 Ohio Street, looking southwest



Photo 188. 521 Ohio Street, looking northeast



Photo 189. 521 Ohio Street, looking north



Photo 190. 548 South Street, looking southeast



Photo 191. 548 South Street, looking southwest



Photo 192. 547 South Street, looking northeast



Photo 193. 547 South Street, looking northwest



Photo 194. 544 South Street, looking southeast



Photo 195. 544 South Street, looking southwest



Photo 196. 543 South Street, looking northeast



Photo 197. 543 South Street, looking north



Photo 198. 540 South Street, looking southeast



Photo 199. 540 South Street, looking southwest



Photo 200. 539 South Street, looking northeast



Photo 201. 539 South Street, looking northwest



Photo 202. 536 South Street, looking southeast



Photo 203. 536 South Street, looking southwest



Photo 204. 535 South Street, looking northeast



Photo 205. 535 South Street, looking northwest



Photo 206. 531 South Street, looking northeast



Photo 207. 531 South Street, looking northwest



Photo 208. 1203 Oakhill Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 209. 1203 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 210. 1175 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 211. 1175 Oakhill Avenue, looking south



Photo 212. 1169 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 213. 1169 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 214. 1163 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 215. 1163 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 216. 1157 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 217. 1157 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 218. 1151 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 219. 1151 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 220. 1145 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 221. 1145 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 222. 1139 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 223. 1139 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 224. 1133 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 225. 1133 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 226. 1127 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 227. 1127 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 228. 1121 Oakhill Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 229. 1121 Oakhill Avenue, looking northwest

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FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DISTURBANCE SURVEY**



PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO



Photo Keys

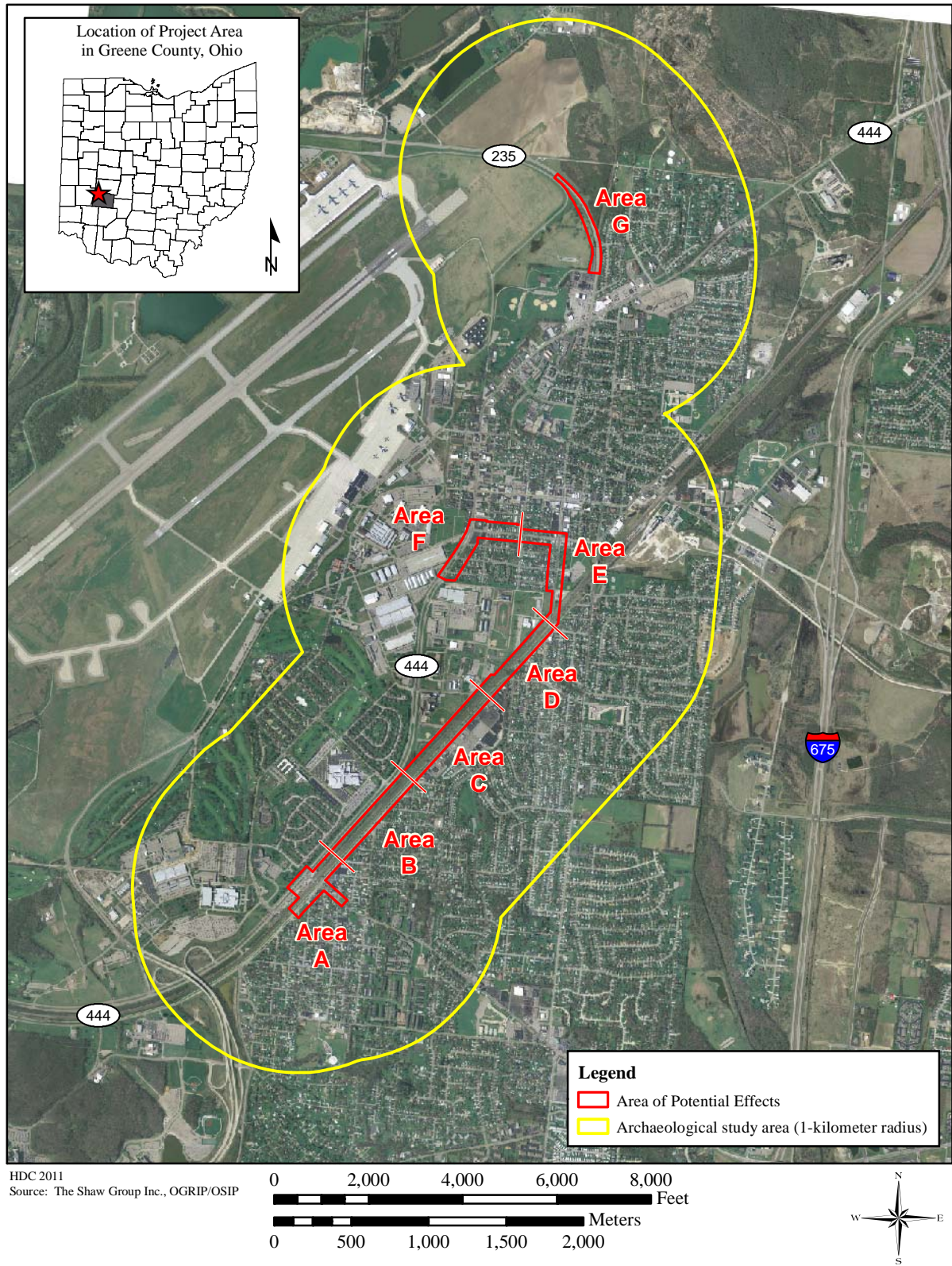
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PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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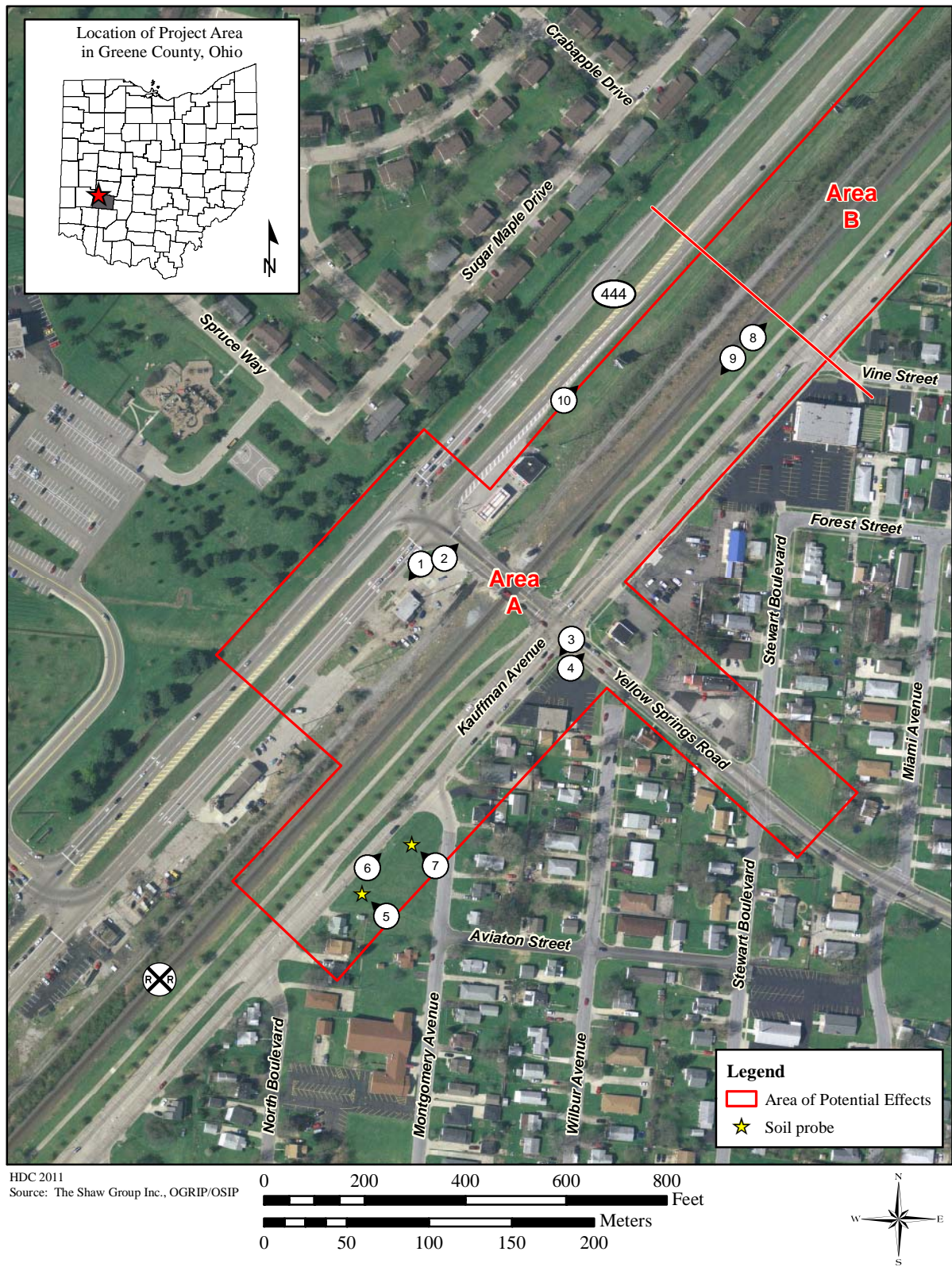


Photo key 2. Area A (Photos 1-10)

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
 APPENDIX B. CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY

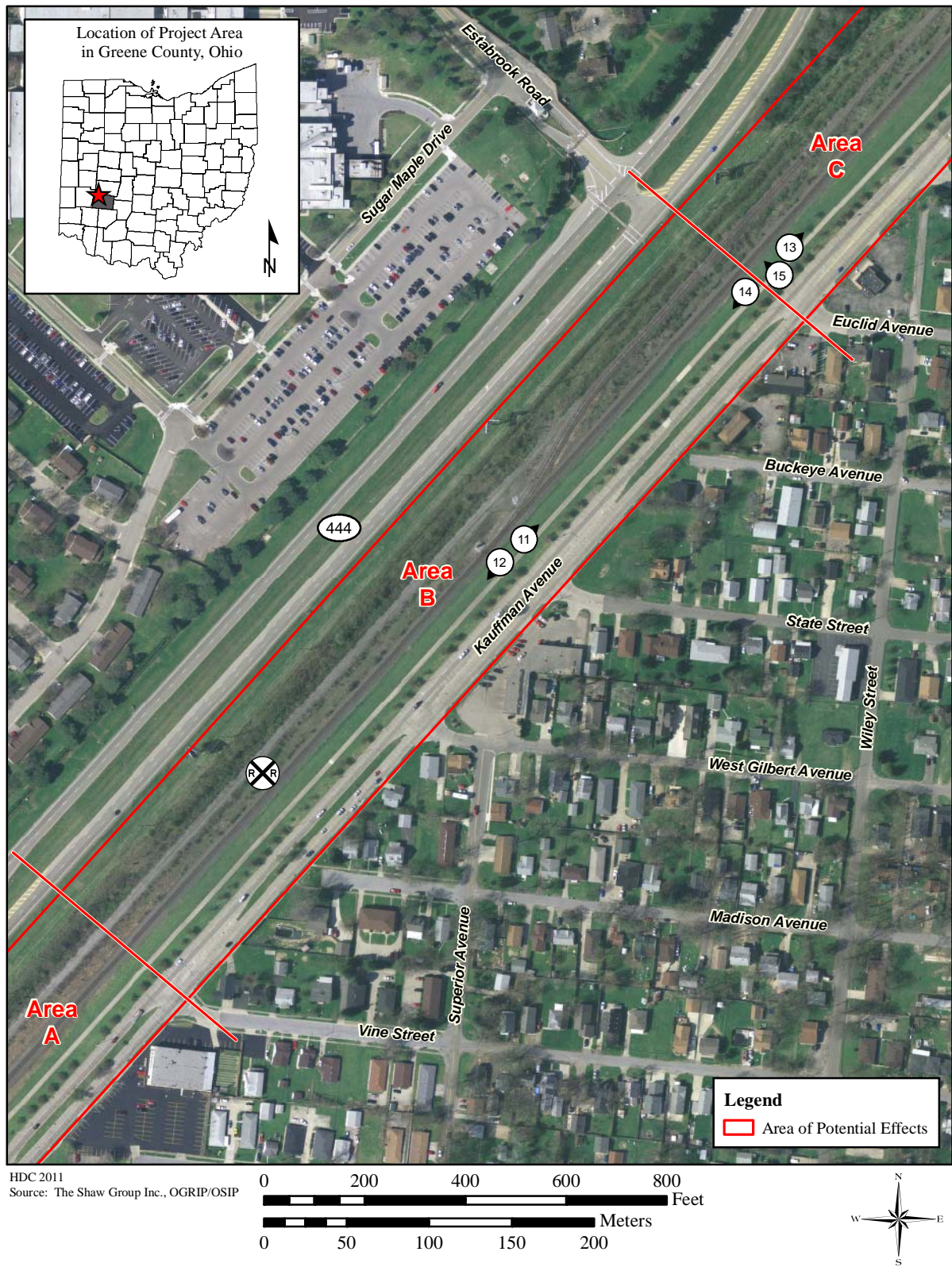


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Photo key 4. Area C (Photos 16-24)

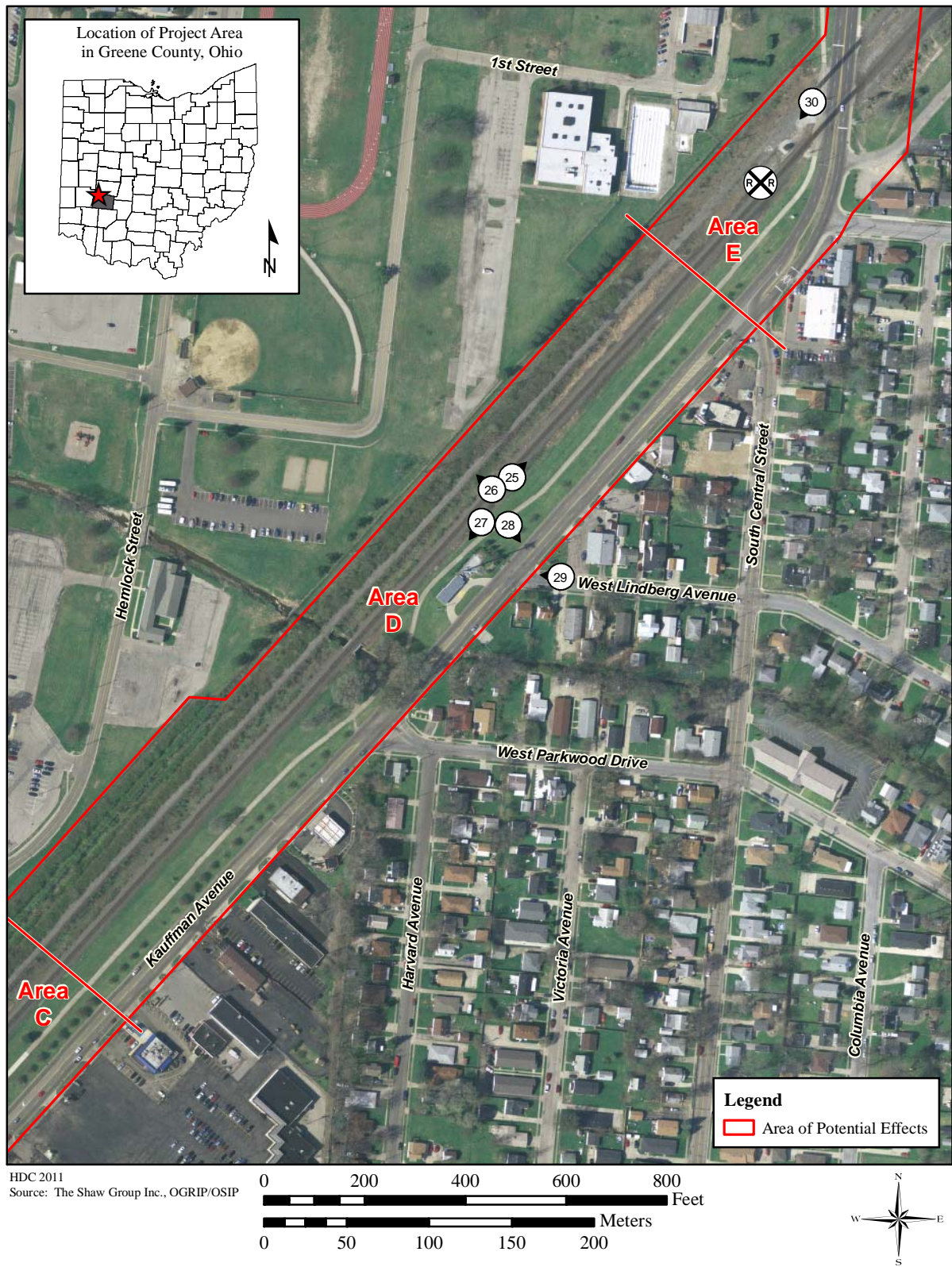


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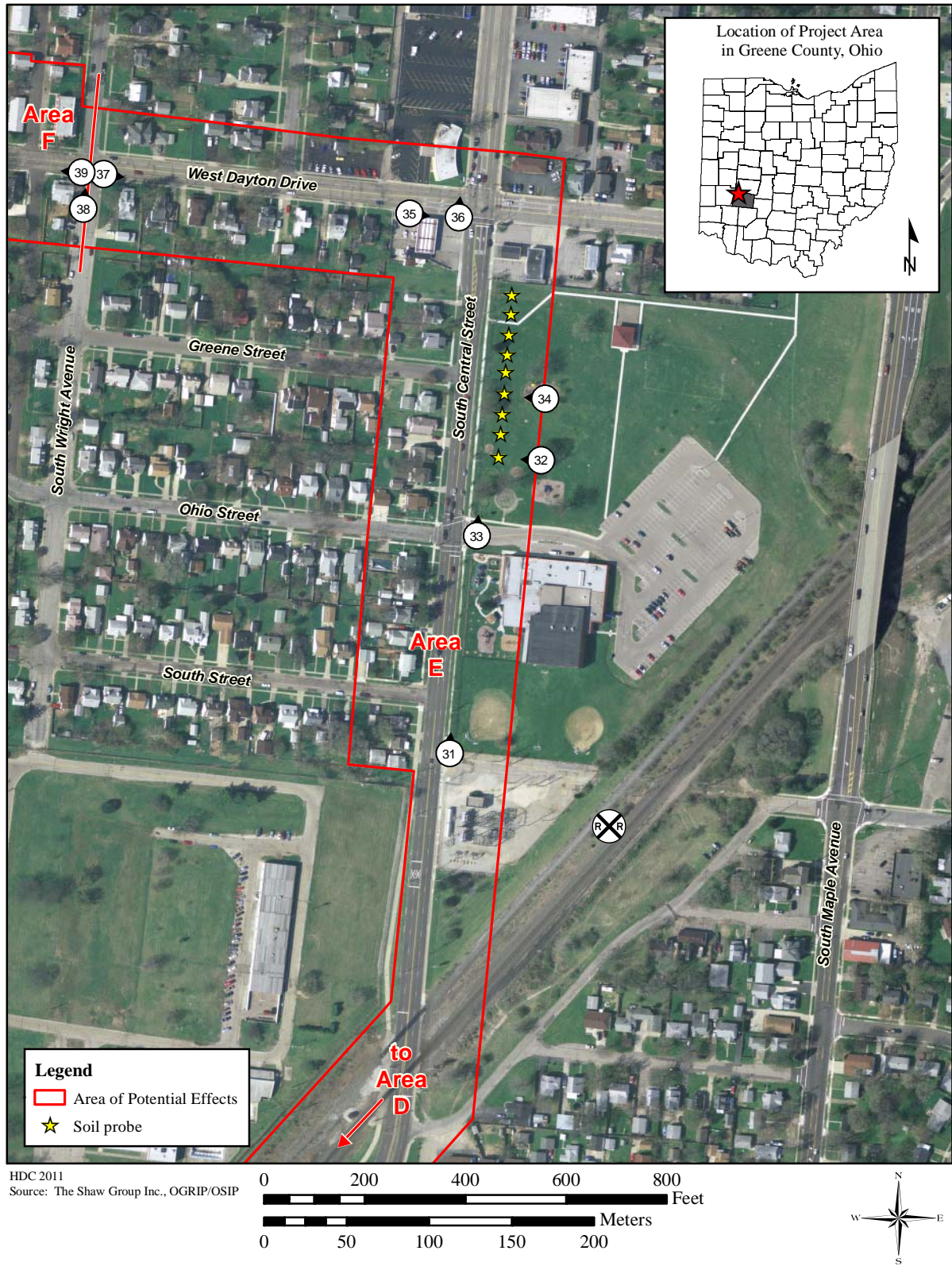


Photo key 6. Area E (Photos 31-39)

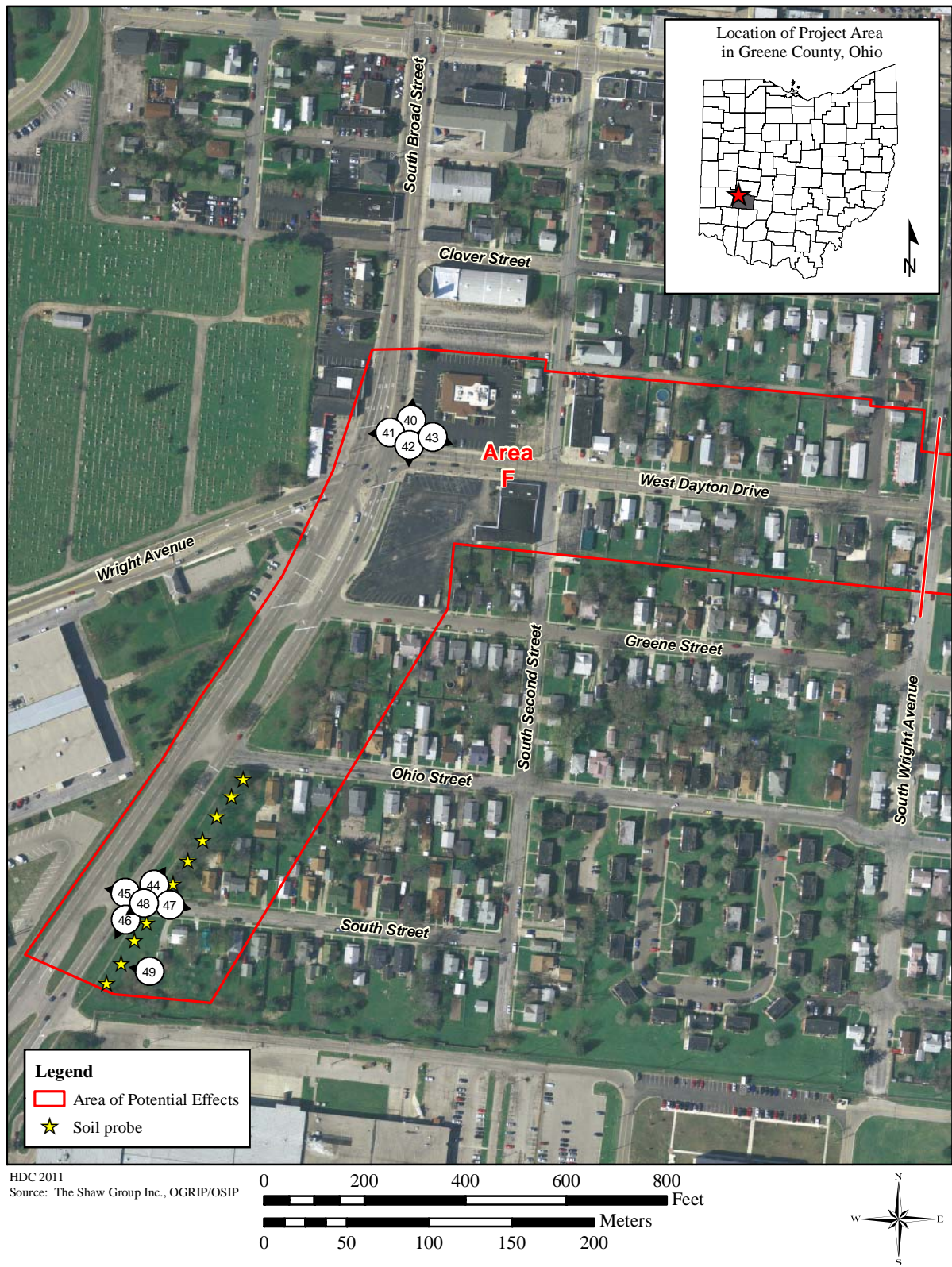


Photo key 7. Area F (Photos 40-49)

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APPENDIX B. CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY

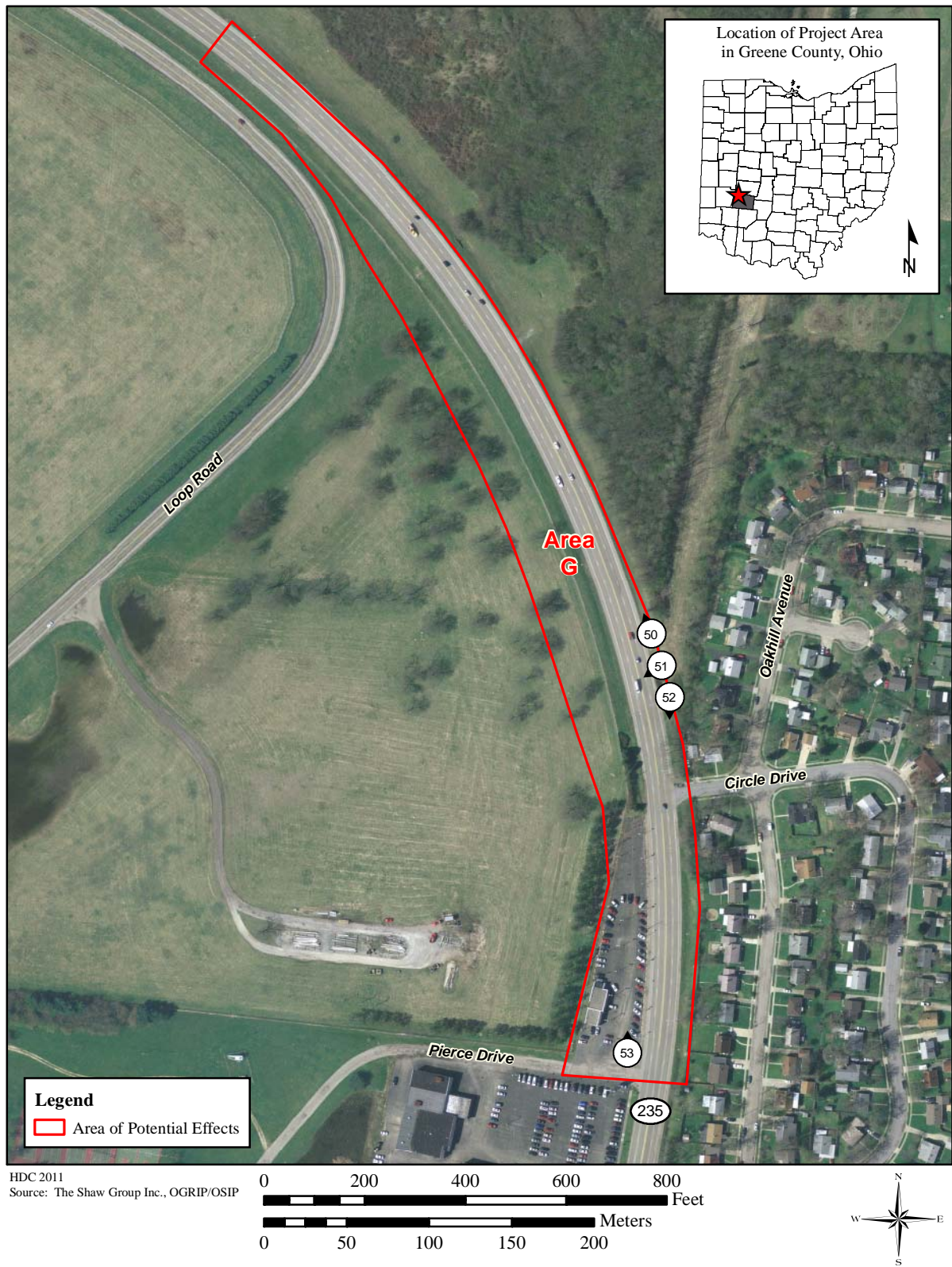


Photo key 8. Area G (Photos 50-53)

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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Photo 1. Area A: intersection of Yellow Springs Road and SR 444, looking southwest



Photo 2. Area A: intersection of Yellow Springs Road and SR 444, looking northeast



Photo 3. Area A: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and Yellow Springs Road, looking southwest



Photo 4. Area A: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and Yellow Springs Road, looking northeast



Photo 5. Area A: soil core 1, south of Montgomery Avenue and Kauffman Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 6. Area A: grassy field near intersection of Kauffman Avenue and Montgomery Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 7. Area A: soil core 2 south of Kauffman Avenue and Montgomery Avenue, looking west

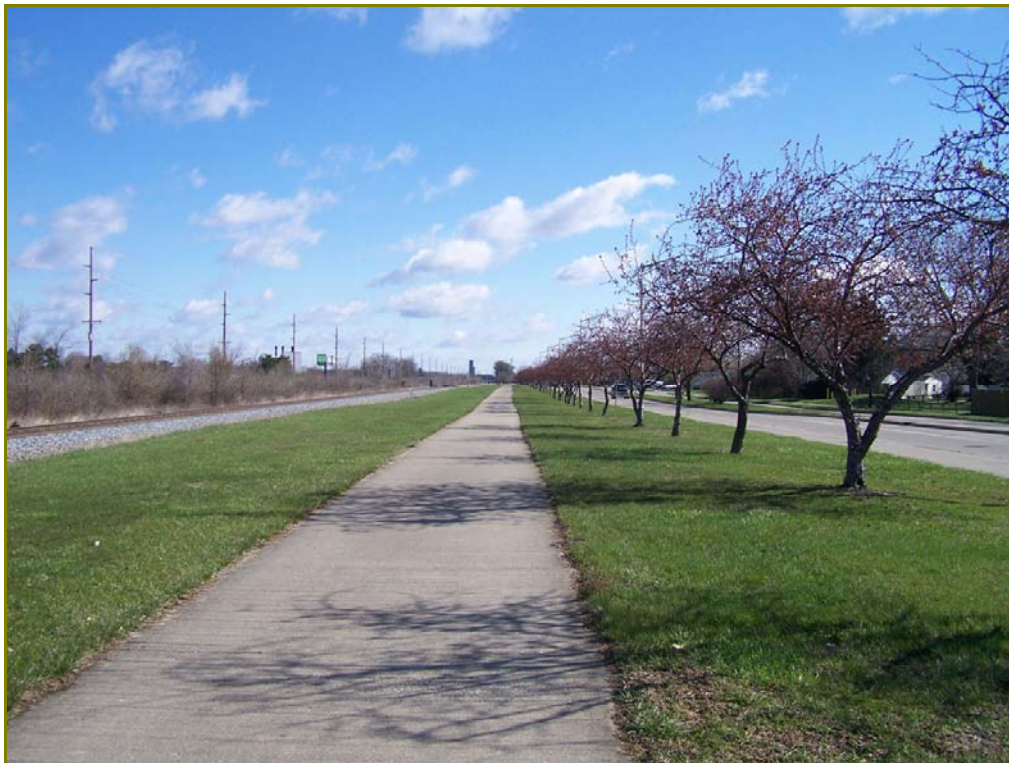


Photo 8. Area A: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and Vine Street, looking northeast



Photo 9. Area A: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and Vine Street, looking southwest



Photo 10. Area A: east side of SR 444, looking northeast

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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Photo 11. Area B: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and State Street, looking northeast



Photo 12. Area B: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and State Street, looking southwest

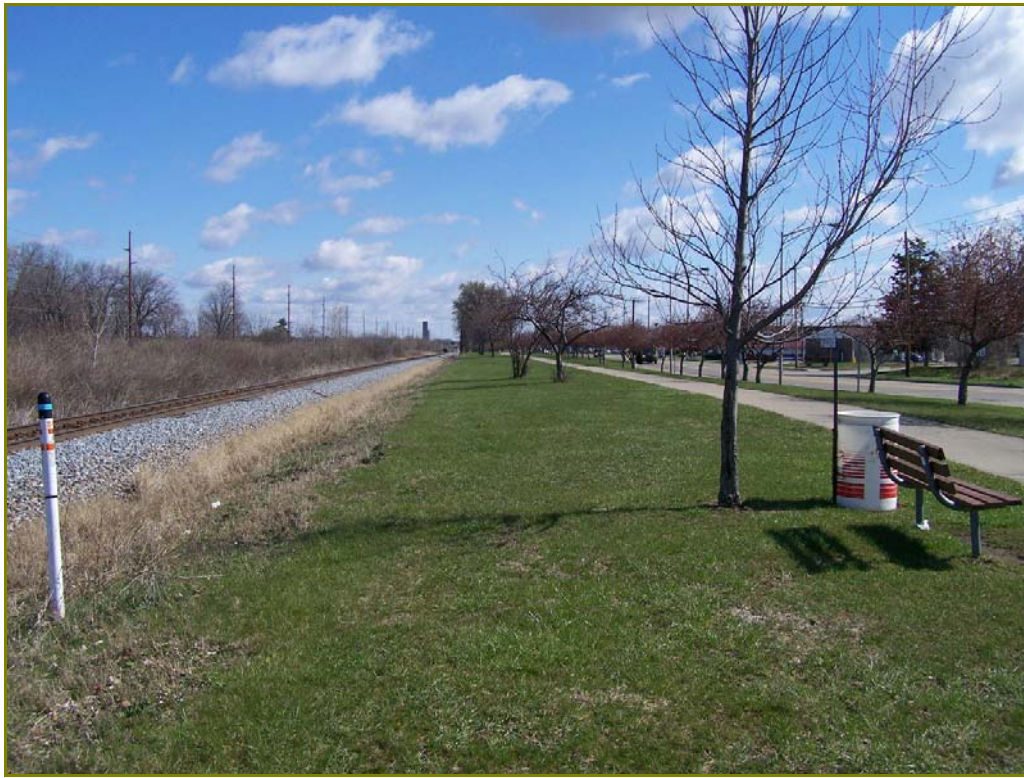


Photo 13. Area B: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and Euclid Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 14. Area B: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and Euclid Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 15. Area B: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and Euclid Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 16. Area C: intersection of W. Garland Avenue and Kauffman Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 17. Area C: intersection of W. Garland Avenue and Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast

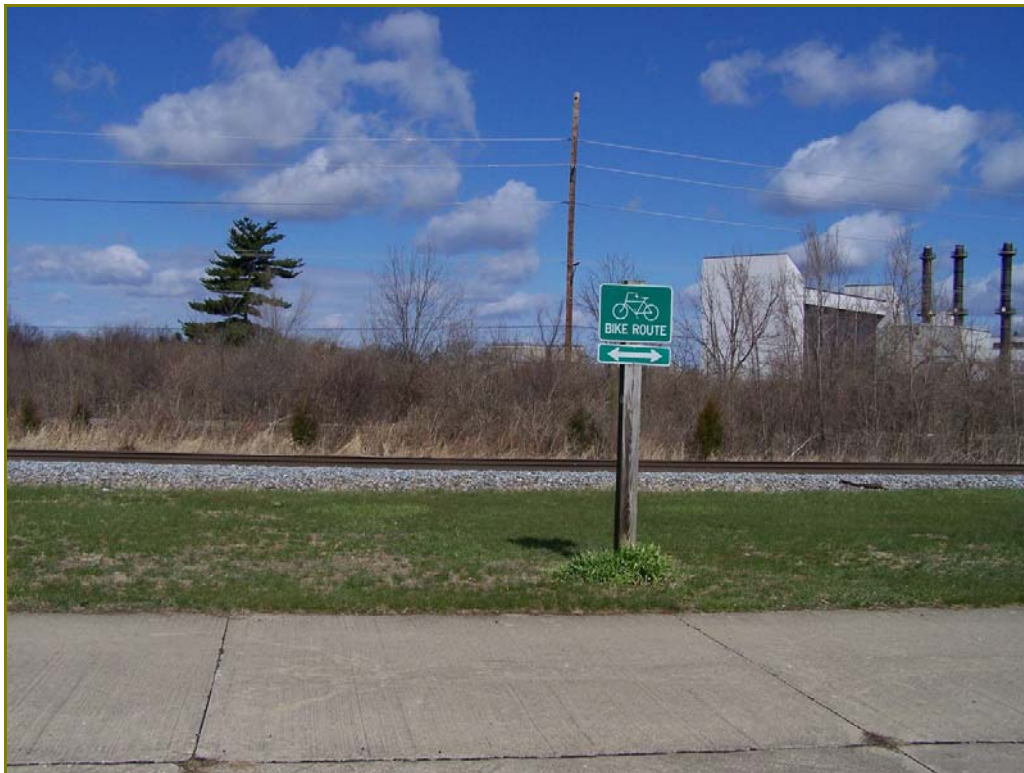


Photo 18. Area C: intersection of W. Garland Avenue and Kauffman Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 19. Area C: intersection of W. Garland Avenue and Kauffman Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 20. Area C: intersection of W. Garland Avenue and Kauffman Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 21. Area C: west side of Kauffman Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 22. Area C: west side of Kauffman Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 23. Area C: west side of Kauffman Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 24. Area C: west side of Kauffman Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 25. Area D: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and W. Lindberg Avenue, looking northeast



Photo 26. Area D: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and W. Lindberg Avenue, looking northwest



Photo 27. Area D: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and W. Lindberg Avenue, looking southwest



Photo 28. Area D: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and W. Lindberg Avenue, looking southeast



Photo 29. Area D: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and W. Lindberg Avenue, looking west



Photo 30. Area D: intersection of Kauffman Avenue and S. Central Street, looking southwest



Photo 31. Area E: east side of S. Central Street near the Fairborn YMCA, looking north

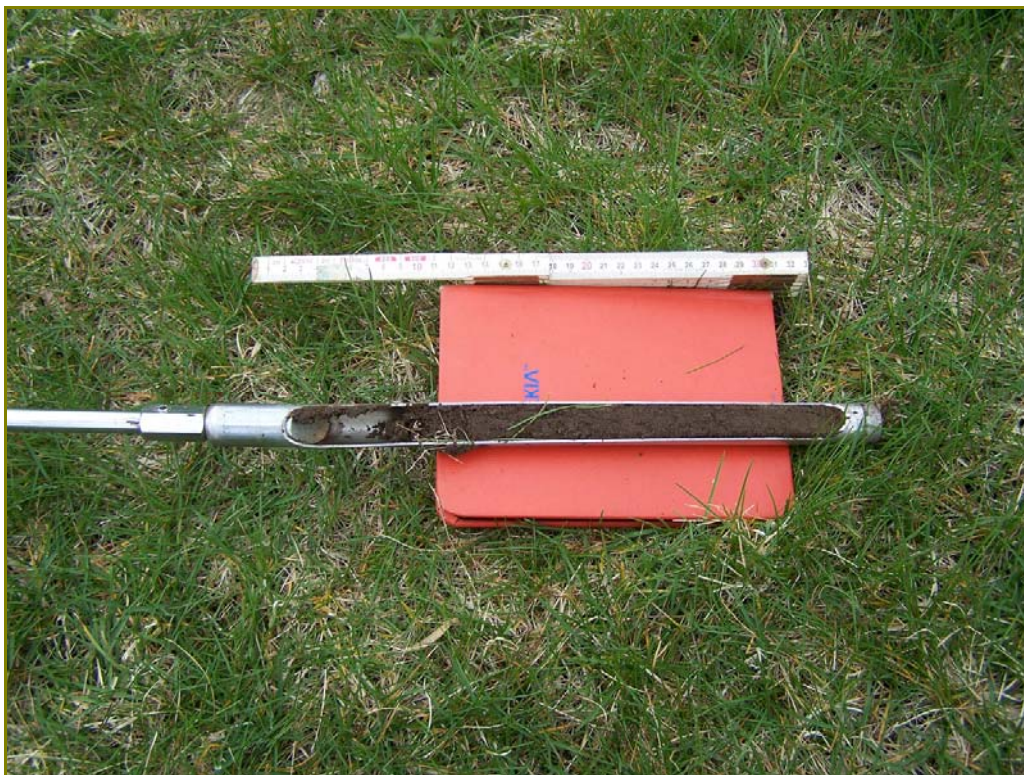


Photo 32. Area E: view of undisturbed soil core 3 in Central Park in Fairborn, looking west



Photo 33. Area E: landscape features in Central Park, looking north



Photo 34. Area E: undisturbed soil profile in soil core 6 in Central Park, looking west



Photo 35. Area E: intersection of S. Central Street and W. Dayton Drive, looking east



Photo 36. Area E: intersection of S. Central Street and W. Dayton Drive, looking north



Photo 37. Area E: intersection of W. Dayton Drive and S. Wright Avenue, looking east



Photo 38. Area E: intersection of W. Dayton Drive and S. Wright Avenue, looking north



Photo 39. Area E: intersection of W. Dayton Drive and S. Wright Avenue, looking west



Photo 40. Area F: intersection of W. Dayton Drive and S. Broad Street, looking north



Photo 41. Area F: intersection of W. Dayton Drive and S. Broad Street, looking west



Photo 42. Area F: intersection of W. Dayton Drive and S. Broad Street, looking south



Photo 43. Area F: intersection of W. Dayton Drive and S. Broad Street, looking east



Photo 44. Area F: intersection of S. Broad Street and South Street, looking northeast



Photo 45. Area F: intersection of S. Broad Street and South Street, looking west



Photo 46. Area F: intersection of S. Broad Street and South Street, looking south



Photo 47. Area F: intersection of S. Broad Street and South Street, looking east



Photo 48. Area F: intersection of S. Broad Street and South Street, looking southwest



Photo 49. Area F: intersection of S. Broad Street and South Street, soil core 12, looking west



Photo 50. Area G: view along east side of SR 235, looking northwest



Photo 51. Area G: view along east side of SR 235, looking southwest



Photo 52. Area G: view along east side of SR 235, looking south



Photo 53. Area G: view along west side of SR 235, looking north

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO
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APPENDIX C. ODOT HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO



HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE
(Only to Include Properties Fifty Years of Age or Older)

County Greene CountyTownship/Section # Bath TownshipStreet Various

Photo ID	Address/Name City	Context/Theme/ Historic Atlas	Original/ Current Use	Type / Style / Material	Year	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Applicable Aspects of Integrity	Discussion of aspects of Integrity
1-2	1612 North Blvd.	Residence	Single dwelling	Front-gabled / Wood frame	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has aluminum cladding, a modified porch, older windows and doors, and an addition attaching the house to the original garage.
3-4	1608 North Blvd.	Residence	Single dwelling	Ranch / Brick	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has a stone veneer facade, a bay window addition, and a rear addition. The doors and some of the windows are original.
5-6	1728 Kauffman Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Side-gabled / Wood frame	1943	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This building has aluminum cladding and replacement windows and doors but retains its overall original form.
7-8	1554 Montgomery Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Modified / Wood frame	1943	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Heavily modified dwelling with vinyl cladding, a reconfigured porch, new windows and doors, and a modified fenestration pattern. Property also includes the original garage with an altered facade, but intact side and rear walls.
9-10	1662 Kauffman Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Ranch	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This building is currently being renovated; it has vinyl cladding and new windows and doors.
11-12	1652 Kauffman Avenue	Commercial	Shopping center	Commercial / Concrete block	ca. 1960	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Heavily modified shopping center with modern storefronts, new windows and doors, and several additions.
13-14	1550 Kauffman Avenue / Moose Family Center	Social Lodge	Moose lodge	Utilitarian / Concrete	ca. 1660	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This building has been clad in stucco; it has modified openings, and new windows and doors.
15-16	435 Vine Street	Garage	Garage	Utilitarian / Concrete block	ca. 1950	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building retains its original windows and pedestrian doors and has aluminum trim and a modern garage door.
17-18	424 Madison Street	Residence	Single dwelling	Ranch / Wood frame	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Heavily altered Ranch with vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, a reconstructed porch, and rear addition.

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE
(Only to Include Properties Fifty Years of Age or Older)

County Greene CountyTownship/Section # Bath TownshipStreet Various

Photo ID	Address/Name City	Context/Theme/ Historic Atlas	Original/ Current Use	Type / Style / Material	Year	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Applicable Aspects of Integrity	Discussion of aspects of Integrity
19-20	423 Madison Street	Residence	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	ca. 1945	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has aluminum cladding, a small rear addition, and retains some original windows and doors.
21-22	1482 Kauffman Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Front-gabled / Wood frame	1947	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has lost integrity through multiple additions and the application of vinyl cladding. The building retains some original windows and doors.
23	408 W. Gilbert Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Ranch / Wood frame	1946	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, and no additions.
24-25	1352 Kauffman Avenue / Pleasing Market	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial / Wood frame	1961	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This commercial building has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, and several small additions.
26-27	341 State Street	Residence	Single dwelling	Cape Cod / Wood frame and brick	1947	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This house has aluminum cladding, older windows and doors, and retains the original porch design. The garage has new cladding and new doors.
28-29	1210 Wiley Street	Residence	Single dwelling	Front-gabled / Wood frame	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, and a rear addition.
30-33	Railroad Bridges (2)	Transportation	Railroad bridges	Concrete deck single span	1918	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	These two railroad bridges carry tracks across a small creek. One bridge is still in active use, while the other bridge has had its tracks removed. The bridges are identical and retain a high level of integrity.
34-35	1001 Harvard Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Side-gabled / Wood frame	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has aluminum cladding, new windows and doors, a side addition, and a carport addition.
36-37	900 block Kauffman Avenue Culvert	Transportation	Culvert	Utilitarian / Concrete	ca. 1950	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The culvert has a new metal handrail, and the asphalt road surface has been repaved; otherwise, no changes were noted.

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38-39	921 Kauffman Avenue	Public Utilities	Electrical substation	Utilitarian / Brick	ca. 1960	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has a modified roof design, new doors, and filled-in windows.
40-41	868 Kauffman Avenue / Beverage Doc	Commercial	Commercial / Grocery	Utilitarian / Concrete block	ca. 1950	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This plain utilitarian building has vinyl cladding in the gabled ends, a new door, and a beer cave drive-thru addition.
42-43	844 Kauffman Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling / Vacant commercial	Vernacular / Wood frame	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has aluminum cladding, a new door, some modern windows, and some windows where the frame is intact but the glass has been removed.
44-45	824 Kauffman Avenue	Commercial	Commercial / Vacant	Utilitarian / Concrete block	ca. 1950	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This abandoned building has vinyl in the gabled ends, infilled windows, and a new door.
46-47	808 Kauffman Avenue / John Pierce Auto Care	Commercial	Garage	Utilitarian / Concrete block	ca. 1960	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has lost integrity by the application of vertical metal cladding on most exterior walls and the replacement of all windows and doors.
48-49	806 Kauffman Avenue / Dependable Automobile and Tires	Commercial	Garage	Utilitarian / Concrete block	ca. 1960	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl clad gabled ends, a large garage bay addition, and modern pedestrian doors.
50-51	724 Kauffman Avenue / Gates of Paradise	Religious	Church	Modern / Concrete block	ca. 1960	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This building has been heavily altered; it is clad in vinyl, the fenestration appears to have been altered, and it has all new windows and doors.
52-53	410 S. Central Avenue	Public Utilities/ Electrical Substation	The Dayton Light & Power Company / Fairborn substation	Utilitarian / Brick	1960	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The substation has a new door, and some original window openings have been filled in with brick.

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE
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County Greene CountyTownship/Section # Bath TownshipStreet Various

Photo ID	Address/Name City	Context/Theme/ Historic Atlas	Original/ Current Use	Type / Style / Material	Year	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Applicable Aspects of Integrity	Discussion of aspects of Integrity
54-55	409 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	1948	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has been altered by the application of vinyl cladding, the replacement of all windows and the entry door, modifications made to the porch. The building retains an original side door, and the property includes an older garage.
56-57	405 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	1948	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, and a modified porch.
58-59	401 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional / Brick	1948	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building retains its original brick cladding but has a vinyl-clad dormer, a side porch addition, new windows and doors, a modified stoop, and an attached garage addition.
60-61	325 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, several small additions, and a modified entry stoop.
62-63	319 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl cladding, replacement of all windows and doors, an infill porch addition, and a rear addition. Property also includes a newer garage.
64-65	313 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame and brick	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, a modified porch, and a rear addition. The property includes the original garage.
66-67	307 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building retains original porch details, original windows and doors, and the original asbestos-shingle roof. Alterations include vinyl cladding and a carport addition. The property has the original garage with a new overhead door.
68-69	301 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	1943	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has vinyl cladding, a new entry door, a partially infilled porch, modern porch supports, and a rear addition. The building retains the original wood windows.

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70-72	300 S. Central Avenue	Recreation	Fairborn YMCA	Modern / Brick	1951, 1963	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has multiple sprawling brick additions and some new windows and doors. The original form is not discernable.
73-76	Central Park, S. Central Avenue	Recreation	Park and Bandstand	Craftsman / Brick	ca. 1930	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Park has few original trees or other landscape elements. The bandstand was moved to this park from another location and has lost integrity of location, setting, and association.
77-78	225 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has lost integrity due to the infill porch addition and replacement of all windows and doors. The building retains the original wood siding, and the property includes an original garage.
79-80	219 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has been modified by the application of aluminum cladding, a small rear addition, and fixed decorative shutters, but it retains the original windows, doors, porch, and some porch details. The property also retains the original garage.
81-82	213 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl cladding, replacement of all windows and doors, enclosure of original window openings, a modified porch design, and a rear addition. The property also includes a modern garage.
83-84	207 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, and retains the original porch columns. The property includes the original garage with all new exterior materials.
85-86	201 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This house retains its original form, windows, doors, portico, and sun porch, but it has been modified with the application of vinyl cladding. The property retains the original (but modified) garage.

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87-88	121 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has vinyl cladding, a small rear addition, and a new door but retains the original windows and brick porch details. The property also includes the original garage with new cladding and a new door.
89-90	117 S. Central Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This building retains its overall form but has been altered with the application of vinyl cladding and the replacement of all original windows and doors. Property also contains the original garage with a replacement overhead door.
91-92	77 S. Central Avenue GRE-1212-10	Commercial/ Bank	Merchant and Mechanic Federal Savings and Loan/ Innovative Health Care	Geometric Expressionist/ Brick	1965	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Buff-colored Roman Brick Geometric Expressionist style building constructed in 1965 as the Merchant and Mechanics Federal Savings and Loan. It is a modest example of this style, which was commonly used for savings and loans buildings in the 1960s. The building has been altered by the replacement of all windows and doors and use of awnings over the windows and doors.
93-94	20 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	Queen Anne / Wood frame	1904	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This house was moved to this site from Osborn. The house retains a good amount of integrity; it has the original wood siding and retains the original windows and doors. A second front door has been filled in, and there is a small rear addition. Property also includes an older garage with good integrity.
95-96	28 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	ca. 1910	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This house was moved to this site from Osborn. It has asbestos-shingle wall cladding, decorative shutters, new windows and doors, a modified porch, and multiple rear additions. Property also contains an older garage
97-98	36 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	T-plan / Vernacular / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This building was moved here from Osborn. It has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, a modified porch, and a rear addition. Property also contains an original (but modified) garage.

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE
(Only to Include Properties Fifty Years of Age or Older)

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Photo ID	Address/Name City	Context/Theme/ Historic Atlas	Original/ Current Use	Type / Style / Material	Year	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Applicable Aspects of Integrity	Discussion of aspects of Integrity
99-101	75 S. Grand Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Queen Anne / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This house was moved to this location from Osborn. It has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, a rear addition, and an infilled front porch. The property includes the original carriage house, which has been modified.
102-103	104 W. Dayton Drive GRE-247-10	Residence	Single dwelling	T-plan / Vernacular / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This house was moved to this location from Osborn. The dwelling has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, multiple additions, and a modified porch. Property also contains an older garage clad in new exterior materials.
104-105	112 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	T-plan / Vernacular / Wood frame	1880	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This dwelling was moved from its original location in Osborn to this site. The building most likely originally had a stone foundation, and it now has a concrete-block foundation. The house has vinyl cladding, multiple additions, new windows and doors, modified openings, and a modified front porch. Property also contains an older garage that has been modified with new materials.
106-107	120-122 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Duplex	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	1909	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This house was moved here from Osborn. It has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, a modified porch, and several rear additions. The house probably originally sat on a stone foundation but now sits on a concrete-block foundation.
108-109	127 W. Dayton Drive GRE-246-10	Residence	Single dwelling	Gabled Ell / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This dwelling was moved to this site from Osborn. It now has aluminum cladding, new windows and doors, a modified front porch, and multiple additions. Most original Victorian style detailing has been removed. Property also contains an older concrete-block garage.
110-111	128 W. Dayton Drive GRE-254-10	Residence	Single dwelling	Queen Anne / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This dwelling was moved to this location from Osborn. It has vinyl cladding and new windows, but the building retains its original door and gingerbread trim.

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112-113	136 W. Dayton Drive GRE-249-10	Residence	Single dwelling	Vernacular / Wood frame	1889	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This house was moved here from Osborne since the concrete-block foundation is much newer than the house. It has asbestos-shingle cladding and a rear addition, but retains the original windows and doors and the original porch.
114-115	200 W. Dayton Drive GRE-255-10	Residence	Single dwelling	I-house / Wood frame	ca. 1860-1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This house was moved to this location from Osborn in the 1920s. It has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, and a rear addition. The foundation is concrete-block; the original foundation was probably stone.
116-117	201 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Apartment complex	Colonial Revival / Brick	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Modified apartment complex with new windows and mostly new doors, a side addition, and cornice wrapped in vinyl.
118-119	208 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This building has vinyl cladding, all new windows and doors, enclosed front porch, and some modified opening sizes. Property includes the original garage.
120-123	209 and 213 W. Dayton Avenue	Residence	Apartment complex	Ranch / Brick	1961	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This complex of two Ranch-style apartment buildings is centered on a courtyard and is mostly intact. The buildings have original cladding, windows, and doors, but the complex has a low level of significance as a plain mid-century apartment facility.
124-125	214 W. Dayton Drive	Residential	Single dwelling	Ranch / Wood frame	ca. 1955	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	All exterior materials on this building have been replaced; the building has vinyl cladding, new windows, and a new garage door. The attached garage seems original, but it is hard to tell since the building has recently been re-clad so the original connection is not visible.
126-127	218 W. Dayton Drive	Residential	Single dwelling	Vernacular / Wood frame	ca. 1910	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has been altered by modifications made to opening sizes, replacement of all windows and doors, and application of aluminum cladding. Property contains the original garage with some slight modifications.

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE
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128-129	219 W. Dayton Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1926	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This is an aluminum-clad Bungalow with new windows and doors, a modified porch, and a rear addition. The property also includes an older garage with modern exterior materials.
130-131	302 W. Dayton Drive	Residential	Single dwelling	Vernacular / Wood frame	1915	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has a modified front porch, asbestos-shingle wall cladding, new doors, and a mix of new and original windows. The property also includes an older garage.
132-133	306 W. Dayton Drive	Residential	Single dwelling	Not determined / Wood frame	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Heavily modified dwelling with multiple additions, vinyl cladding, modified openings, and new windows and doors.
134-135	307 W. Dayton Avenue	Residence	Single dwelling	American Foursquare / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This residence has vinyl cladding and new windows and doors. It retains its original porch and has no additions.
136-137	310 W. Dayton Drive	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	ca. 1910	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl cladding, but retains all other original features including windows, doors, porch configuration, and form. The property includes an original garage that has been modified with modern materials.
138-139	311 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Brick	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building retains its brick wall cladding and original wood windows and doors, but has been modified with the application of vinyl cladding in the gabled ends, the addition of a second front door, and possibly the removal of the original porch railing system.
140-141	315 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Terra-cotta block	1924	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has a good level of integrity; it retains the original exterior cladding, porch design, and door, but the windows have been replaced. The property also retains the original garage that has been completely re-clad in modern materials.

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142-143	400 W. Dayton Drive	Residential	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional / Brick	1949	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building retains the original exterior brick cladding but has been altered with the addition of an attached garage, a new front porch, a side porch addition, and replacement of all windows and doors.
144-145	403 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1939	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Modified Bungalow with asbestos-shingle exterior cladding, new windows and doors, and an altered porch.
146-147	406 W. Dayton Drive	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has been modified with aluminum cladding, replacement windows and doors, a modified front porch, and a small rear addition. Property also includes an original garage that has been altered with modern exterior materials.
148-149	407 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	ca. 1915	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This building has been altered by the application of vinyl cladding, replacement of all windows and doors, and a large dormer addition and a rear addition. The property retains an older garage that has been altered with new materials.
150-151	410 W. Dayton Drive	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has aluminum cladding, replacement windows and doors, and a modified front porch. The property retains an older garage.
152-153	411 W. Dayton Drive	Residence	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has vinyl cladding and modern porch supports but retains its original windows and doors. The property also includes an original garage with replacement doors.
154-155	412 W. Dayton Drive	Residential	Single dwelling	Vernacular / Wood frame	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Heavily modified dwelling with a large chimney addition on the facade, vinyl cladding, and all new windows and doors. Property retains the original garage that has been modified with all new exterior materials.

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156-157	417 W. Dayton Drive	Commercial	Garage/the tint king company	Utilitarian / Brick and concrete block	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The facade of the building has been modified by the painting of the Roman brick (from buff to white), removal of original garage doors and reduction of the opening size, removal of second floor windows, and replacement of pedestrian doors. The side wall of the building has the original openings enclosed.
158-159	418 W. Dayton Drive	Commercial	Commercial	Vernacular one-part commercial block / Wood frame	ca. 1900-1920	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building is undergoing restoration. The storefront has been restored to a historically appropriate configuration, and the building now has vinyl cladding and new windows and doors.
160-161	53 Second Street	Residence	Single dwelling	Colonial Revival / Wood frame	1941	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl cladding, all new windows and doors, and a modified porch.
162-163	65-69 S. Broad Street	Commercial	Commercial	Modern / Brick and concrete block	1960-1970	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building is a fairly typical 1960s-era strip shopping center. Modifications include new windows and doors, modified openings, and areas where the Roman Brick has been removed and replaced by standard stretcher-bond brick.
164-165	55 S. Broad Street	Commercial	Commercial	Modern / Brick and concrete block	1960	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building retains a fairly good level of integrity. All doors have been replaced, and some side windows have been filled in with glass block. There have also been several rear concrete-block and wood-frame additions.
166-167	47 S. Broad Street	Residential	Single dwelling/commercial	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	ca. 1940	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	This residential building has been converted for commercial use and has been altered by the application of vinyl cladding and replacement of all windows and doors.
168-169	528 Greene Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has lost integrity with the application of vinyl cladding, replacement of all windows and doors, a modified front porch, and a large side dormer addition.

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE
(Only to Include Properties Fifty Years of Age or Older)

County Greene CountyTownship/Section # Bath TownshipStreet Various

Photo ID	Address/Name City	Context/Theme/ Historic Atlas	Original/ Current Use	Type / Style / Material	Year	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Applicable Aspects of Integrity	Discussion of aspects of Integrity
170-171	520 Greene Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1919	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Heavily modified dwelling with vinyl cladding, all new windows and doors, modified opening sizes, partially enclosed front porch, and side and rear additions.
172-173	518 Greene Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1928	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, a modified front porch, and a rear addition. Property also includes an older garage.
174-175	514 Greene Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has been altered by the application of vinyl cladding, replacement of all windows and doors, modified window openings, and reconfiguration of the original front porch. Property retains the original garage, but it has been re-clad in vinyl and has modern doors.
176-177	538 Ohio Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Southern Bungalow / Wood frame	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has lost integrity through the application of vinyl cladding, replacement of all windows and doors, a modified porch, and rear addition. Property also includes a new garage.
178-179	534 Ohio Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1922	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Dwelling has vinyl cladding, replacement windows and doors, new steps and railings on the front porch, and multiple rear additions.
180-181	530 Ohio Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Vernacular / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has been heavily altered with the application of vinyl cladding, replacement windows and doors, and multiple additions, including an enclosed front porch and rear and side additions.
182-183	529 Ohio Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	ca. 1920	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Heavily modified dwelling with all new wood cladding, infilled front porch, replacement windows and doors, rear addition, and a stone veneer obscuring the original foundation.
184-185	525 Ohio Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1920	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Heavily modified with a mix of vinyl and aluminum cladding, replacement windows and doors, modified openings, including an enlarged front dormer window, and an enclosed front porch.

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE
(Only to Include Properties Fifty Years of Age or Older)

County Greene CountyTownship/Section # Bath TownshipStreet Various

Photo ID	Address/Name City	Context/Theme/ Historic Atlas	Original/ Current Use	Type / Style / Material	Year	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Applicable Aspects of Integrity	Discussion of aspects of Integrity
186-187	522-524 Ohio Street	Residential	Duplex / Multiple apartments	Vernacular / Wood frame	1937	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has been divided into multiple apartments and now has a staircase addition on the north wall, asbestos-shingle cladding, modified opening sizes, new windows and doors, and multiple rear additions. The entire rear yard has been paved.
188-189	521 Ohio Street	Residential	Single dwelling	American Foursquare / Wood frame	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling retains original windows and doors but has been re-clad in vinyl, has modern porch supports, and has a small rear addition.
190-191	548 South Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Vernacular / Wood frame	1900	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has lost integrity by the application of asbestos shingles over the original siding, replacement of all windows, and rear and side additions.
192-193	547 South Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Southern Bungalow / Wood frame	1938	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl cladding, a modified porch, replacement windows and doors, and the property retains the original garage with a replacement door.
194-195	544 South Street	Residential	Single dwelling	T-plan / Wood frame	1936	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has been altered by the application of vinyl cladding over the original siding, the replacement of all windows and doors, replacement of the original porch supports with wrought iron, and several small additions.
196-197	543 South Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional / Wood frame	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The dwelling has lost integrity through the application of vinyl cladding, replacement of all windows and doors, modification of the front stoop, and an attached garage addition.
198-199	540 South Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Building has vinyl cladding over the original siding, new windows and doors, and a rear addition. Property includes the original garage.
200-201	539 South Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Vernacular / Wood frame	1940	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl cladding, all new windows and doors, a modified porch, an attached garage addition, and a side addition.

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE
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County Greene CountyTownship/Section # Bath TownshipStreet Various

Photo ID	Address/Name City	Context/Theme/ Historic Atlas	Original/ Current Use	Type / Style / Material	Year	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Applicable Aspects of Integrity	Discussion of aspects of Integrity
202-203	536 South Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Bungalow / Wood frame	1930	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Building retains a good overall level of integrity; it retains original cladding, doors, and most windows. Some windows have been replaced, there are no additions, and the property retains the original garage.
204-205	535 South Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Vernacular / Wood frame	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has been altered by the application of vinyl cladding, replacement of all windows and doors, removal of a chimney, reconfiguration of the front porch, and a rear addition. Property includes the original garage with a new garage door.
206-207	531 South Street	Residential	Single dwelling	Vernacular / Wood frame	1942	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Building has lost integrity due to the application of vinyl cladding over the original siding, the replacement of all windows and doors, a reconfiguration of the original porch, and a large dormer and rear porch and patio additions. Property also includes a new garage.
208-209	1203 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Wood frame	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Building has lost integrity with the application of aluminum siding over the original wood, and all doors and some windows have been replaced.
210-211	1175 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Ranch / Wood frame	1952	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building retains the original windows and doors and the cladding on the facade, but major alterations include application of aluminum cladding on other walls of the house and replacement of the original garage door.
212-213	1169 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Brick	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has new windows and doors, new cladding, and an attached garage addition, although the original deteriorated detached garage remains in the rear yard.
214-215	1163 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Ranch / Wood frame	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Building has been altered by application of vinyl cladding, replacement of all windows and doors, and an enclosed front porch.

HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE RESOURCES TABLE
(Only to Include Properties Fifty Years of Age or Older)

County Greene CountyTownship/Section # Bath TownshipStreet Various

Photo ID	Address/Name City	Context/Theme/ Historic Atlas	Original/ Current Use	Type / Style / Material	Year	Any Changes	Existing Conditions	Applicable Aspects of Integrity	Discussion of aspects of Integrity
216-217	1157 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Wood frame/Brick veneer	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Building retains original windows, doors, and cladding, but a second front door was added and there is an attached garage addition.
218-219	1151 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Ranch / Wood frame	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Building has been altered with vinyl cladding, replacement windows and doors, and an attached garage addition.
220-221	1145 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Wood frame/Brick veneer	1957	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	Building retains original windows and doors but aluminum siding has been applied to the gabled ends, the cornice has been wrapped in aluminum, and there is an attached garage addition.
222-223	1139 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Ranch / Wood frame	1953	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The house has vinyl cladding and replacement windows and doors; the original garage has been demolished.
224-225	1133 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Wood frame/Brick veneer	1950	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building has vinyl cladding, new windows and doors, and a bay window addition on the facade.
226-227	1127 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Ranch / Wood frame	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building retains its original windows, but has been altered with the application of aluminum cladding, replacement of doors, an attached garage, and rear porch additions.
228-229	1121 Oakhill Avenue	Residential	Single dwelling	Wood frame/Brick veneer	1951	<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Setting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> None	The building retains its original form and brick walls, but has been altered with the application of aluminum cladding in the gabled ends and the replacement of all windows and doors.

APPENDIX D. EXISTING OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY (OHI) FORMS

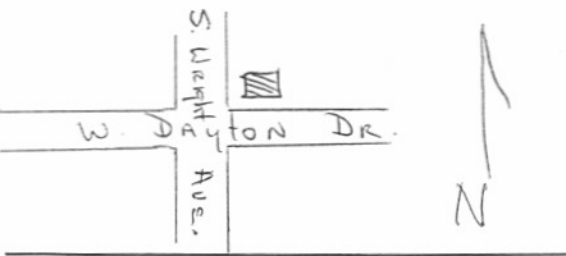
GRE-246-10	127 W. Dayton Drive	(1979)
GRE-247-10	104 W. Dayton Drive	(1979)
GRE-249-10	136 W. Dayton Drive	(1979)
GRE-254-10	128 W. Dayton Drive	(1979)
GRE-255-10	200 W. Dayton Drive	(1979)
GRE-1212-10	77 S. Central Avenue	(2010)

PHASE I HISTORY/ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE STUDY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR ENTRY CONTROL RECONFIGURATION AND BASE PERIMETER FENCE RELOCATION, AREA A, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO



OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

<p>1. No. <u>Gre 246-10</u> <u>05707-002470</u></p> <p>2. County <u>Greene</u></p> <p>3. Location of Negatives <u>Reg. Office 5HA</u></p>	<p>4. Present Name(s) <u>127 W. Dayton & 72 S. Wright</u></p> <p>5. Other Name(s)</p>													
<p>6. Specific Location <u>127 W. Dayton & 72 Wright</u></p>	<p>16. Thematic Category <u>C</u></p> <p>17. Date(s) or Period <u>c. 1890</u></p> <p>18. Style or Design <u>Queen Anne Vernacular</u></p> <p>19. Architect or Engineer</p> <p>20. Contractor or Builder</p> <p>21. Original Use, if apparent <u>Residence</u></p> <p>22. Present Use <u>Appartments</u></p> <p>23. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>24. Owner's Name & Address, if known</p> <p>25. Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>Fairborn Historic Structures</u></p> <p>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</p>	<p>28. No. of Stories <u>2½</u></p> <p>29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>30. Foundation Material <u>Stone</u></p> <p>31. Wall Construction <u>Wood</u></p> <p>32. Roof Type & Material <u>Gable/hip; shingle</u></p> <p>33. No. of Bays Front <u>3</u> Side <u>4</u></p> <p>34. Wall Treatment <u>aluminum</u> <u>Novelty siding</u></p> <p>35. Plan Shape <u>irregular</u></p> <p>36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior <u>very good</u></p> <p>38. Preservation Underway? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>40. Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road <u>20' back x 45' lot</u></p>												
<p>7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity <u>Fairborn</u></p> <p>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</p> 	<p>9. Coordinates <u>Fairborn Quad</u></p> <p>Lat. _____ Long. _____</p> <p>U.T.M. Reference <u>3</u> <u>49</u></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>116</td><td>75</td><td>47</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____</p> <p>10. Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12. Is It Eligible? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14. District Potent'l? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Name of Established District</p>		116	75	47	3	0	4	4	1	1	7	8	0
116	75	47	3	0	4	4	1	1	7	8	0			
<p>42. Further Description of Important Features</p> <p>central projecting two story pavillion with small rectangular window in gable; two entrances on left under Doric supported porch; one entrance on right under Doric supported porch; all windows are large 1/1 DHS with wood architrave and surround; entrances have similar treatment; gables on left and right have decorative shingle and multi-light window; central chimney.</p>														
<p>43. History and Significance</p> <p>Located on a large corner lot; a pivotal structure on the block.</p>														
<p>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</p> <p>Grounds are well maintained and nicely landscaped.</p>														
<p>45. Sources of Information</p>	<p>46. Prepared by <u>Teresa Stebbins</u></p> <p>47. Organization <u>Reg. Office 5HA</u></p> <p>48. Date <u>1/79</u> 49. Revision Date(s)</p>													

1. No. Gre 246-10
 2. County Greene
 4. Present Name(s) 127 W. Dayton & 72 Wright
 5. Other Name(s)



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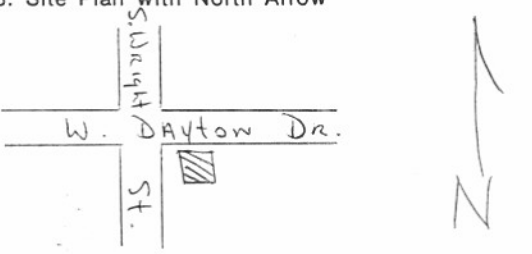
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OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

1. No. <u>Gre. 249-10</u> <u>05707-000060</u>		4. Present Name(s) <u>136 W. Dayton Drive</u>	
2. County <u>Greene</u>		5. Other Name(s)	
3. Location of Negatives <u>Reg. Office 5HA</u>			
6. Specific Location <u>136 W. Dayton Drive</u>		16. Thematic Category <u>C</u>	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity <u>Fairborn</u>		17. Date(s) or Period <u>approx. 1880</u>	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow 		18. Style or Design <u>Vernacular</u>	
9. Coordinates <u>Fairborn Quad</u> Lat. _____ Long. _____ U.T.M. Reference <u>3</u> <u>08</u> <u>16</u> <u>754740</u> <u>4411720</u>		19. Architect or Engineer	
10. Zone Easting Northing Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		20. Contractor or Builder	
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		21. Original Use, if apparent <u>Residence</u>	
12. Is It Eligible? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		22. Present Use <u>Residence</u>	
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		23. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
14. District Potent'l? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known	
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>Fairborn Historic Structures</u>	
		27. Other Surveys in Which Included	
		28. No. of Stories <u>1 1/2</u>	
		29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		30. Foundation Material <u>Stone</u>	
		31. Wall Construction <u>Wood</u>	
		32. Roof Type & Material <u>Gable; shingle</u>	
		33. No. of Bays Front <u>3</u> Side <u>3</u>	
		34. Wall Treatment <u>Novelty siding</u>	
		35. Plan Shape <u>cross shape</u>	
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	
		37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior <u>good</u>	
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road <u>20' back x 35' lot</u>	

42. Further Description of Important Features
 three bay facade; main entrance in left with plain wood surrounds; right projecting pavillion with 1/1 DHS windows with same treatment as floor; front porch very nice with wooden Doric pillars and wood railing, floor and latticed crawlspace; porch extends to left side with main pedimented gable entrance; central brick chimney on steep pitched roof; addition on rear and garage.



43. History and Significance
 A very nice and distinctive structure which adds greatly to the overall character and color of the block.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
 Located on a corner lot; pivotal to the street; grounds are maintained.

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by
Teresa Stebbins

47. Organization
Reg. Office 5HA

48. Date 1/70 49. Revision Date(s)

05707-000060
 1. No. Gre. 249-10
 2. County Greene
 4. Present Name(s) 136 W. Dayton Dr.
 5. Other Name(s)



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OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

<p>1. No. <u>GRE 254-10</u> <u>05707-000070</u></p> <p>2. County <u>Greene</u></p> <p>3. Location of Negatives <u>Reg. Office 5HA</u></p>	<p>4. Present Name(s) <u>128 W. Dayton Drive</u></p> <p>5. Other Name(s)</p>													
<p>6. Specific Location <u>128 W. Dayton Drive</u></p>	<p>16. Thematic Category <u>C</u></p> <p>17. Date(s) or Period <u>c. 1880</u></p> <p>18. Style or Design <u>(Queen Anne)</u> <u>Victorian Vernacular</u></p> <p>19. Architect or Engineer</p> <p>20. Contractor or Builder</p> <p>21. Original Use, if apparent <u>Residence</u></p> <p>22. Present Use <u>Antique shop</u></p> <p>23. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>24. Owner's Name & Address, if known</p>	<p>28. No. of Stories <u>1 1/2</u></p> <p>29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>30. Foundation Material <u>Stone</u></p> <p>31. Wall Construction <u>Wood</u></p> <p>32. Roof Type & Material <u>Gable; shingle</u></p> <p>33. No. of Bays Front <u>2</u> Side <u>3</u></p> <p>34. Wall Treatment <u>Novelty siding</u></p> <p>35. Plan Shape <u>cross</u> ^{Irreg} <u>shape</u></p> <p>36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior <u>very good</u></p> <p>38. Preservation Underway? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>40. Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road <u>20' back x 35' lot</u></p>												
<p>7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity <u>Fairborn</u></p> <p>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</p> 	<p>9. Coordinates <u>Fairborn Quad</u></p> <p>Lat. _____ Long. _____</p> <p>U.T.M. Reference <u>54</u> <u>8</u></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width:10%;">16</td> <td style="width:10%;">7</td> <td style="width:10%;">5</td> <td style="width:10%;">4</td> <td style="width:10%;">7</td> <td style="width:10%;">8</td> <td style="width:10%;">4</td> <td style="width:10%;">4</td> <td style="width:10%;">1</td> <td style="width:10%;">7</td> <td style="width:10%;">0</td> <td style="width:10%;">0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____</p> <p>10. Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12. Is It Eligible? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14. District Potent'l? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Name of Established District</p>	16	7	5	4	7	8	4	4	1	7	0	0	<p>1. No. <u>GRE 254-10</u> <u>05707-000070</u></p> <p>2. County <u>Greene</u></p> <p>4. Present Name(s) <u>128 W. Dayton Dr.</u></p> <p>5. Other Name(s)</p>
16	7	5	4	7	8	4	4	1	7	0	0			
<p>42. Further Description of Important Features <u>two bay facade; main entrance on left with plain wood architrave lintel and surrounds; treatment repeated in large 1/1 DHS, some with top sash in multi-lights; very nice Eastlake porch with much wood work and detailing; left side of main facade is a projecting polygonal bay with extended front gable supported by brackets; small multi-light window in gable; left side brick chimney; right addition; garage on left.</u></p>														
<p>43. History and Significance <u>A very distinctive structure which contributes greatly to the overall character of the neighborhood; a pivotal structure.</u></p>		<p>5. Other Name(s)</p>												
<p>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings <u>Located on a busy residential street; grounds are well maintained.</u></p>		<p>46. Prepared by <u>Teresa Stebbins</u></p> <p>47. Organization <u>Reg. Office 5HA</u></p> <p>48. Date <u>1/79</u> 49. Revision Date(s)</p>												
<p>45. Sources of Information</p>		<p>46. Prepared by <u>Teresa Stebbins</u></p> <p>47. Organization <u>Reg. Office 5HA</u></p> <p>48. Date <u>1/79</u> 49. Revision Date(s)</p>												

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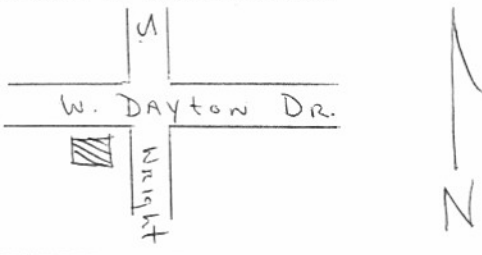

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Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio 43211

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. <u>GRE-25510</u> <u>05707-007310</u>		4. Present Name(s) <p style="text-align:center;">200 W. Dayton Drive</p>		1. No. <u>GRE-25510</u> 2. County <u>GREENE</u> 4. Present Name(s) <u>200 W. Dayton Dr.</u> 5. Other Name(s)			
2. County <p style="text-align:center;">Greene</p>		5. Other Name(s)					
3. Location of Negatives <p style="text-align:center;">Reg. Office 5HA</p>							
6. Specific Location <p style="text-align:center;">200 W. Dayton Drive</p>		16. Thematic Category <p style="text-align:center;">C</p>		28. No. of Stories <u>2</u>			
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity <p style="text-align:center;">Fairborn</p>		17. Date(s) or Period <p style="text-align:center;">c. 1850</p>		29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
8. Site Plan with North Arrow 		18. Style or Design <p style="text-align:center;">Vernacular</p>		30. Foundation Material <p style="text-align:center;">Stone</p>			
9. Coordinates Fairborn Quad Lat. _____ Long. _____ U.T.M. Reference <u>689</u> <table border="1" style="width:100%; text-align:center;"><tr><td>16</td><td>754700</td><td>4411720</td></tr></table>		16	754700	4411720	19. Architect or Engineer		31. Wall Construction <p style="text-align:center;">Wood</p>
16	754700	4411720					
10. Zone Easting Northing Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		20. Contractor or Builder		32. Roof Type & Material <p style="text-align:center;">Gable; shingle</p>			
11. On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		21. Original Use, if apparent <p style="text-align:center;">Residence</p>		33. No. of Bays Front <u>6</u> Side <u>3</u>			
12. Is It Eligible? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		22. Present Use <p style="text-align:center;">Residence</p>		34. Wall Treatment <p style="text-align:center;">Weatherboard</p>			
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		23. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		35. Plan Shape <u>rectangle</u>			
14. District Potent'l? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>			
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior <u>very good</u>			
42. Further Description of Important Features <p>six bay facade; central main entrance flanked by pairs of narrow 1/1 DHS; windows and door have plain wood framed surrounds; front porch has central gable supported by paired Doric pillars wood railing and floor and latticed crawlspace; rear chimney; addition in rear.</p>		26. Local Contact Person or Organization <p style="text-align:center;">Fairborn Historic Structures</p>		38. Preservation Underway? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
43. History and Significance <p>A very nice structure; a pivotal structure to the street.</p>		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings <p>Located on a corner lot; grounds are nicely kept and landscaped.</p>		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
45. Sources of Information		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road <p style="text-align:center;">20' back x 35' lot</p>					
		46. Prepared by <p style="text-align:center;">Teresa Stebbins</p>		5. Other Name(s)			
		47. Organization <p style="text-align:center;">Reg. Office 5HA</p>					
		48. Date _____ 49. Revision Date(s) _____					

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1-26-41

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OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

RPR Number:

1. No. GRE-01212-10		4. Present Name(s) Innovative Health Care	
2. County Greene		5. Historic or Other Name(s) M&M Federal Savings & Loan Association	
6. Specific Address or Location 77 S Central Ave		19a. Design Sources	35. Plan Shape Other
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number A02000100080010400		20. Contractor or Builder	36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates: 17. Original/Most significant construct
7. City or Village Fairborn		21. Building Type or Plan Financial Institution	17b. Some alteration
9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name: Fairborn 16 754918 4411752 Zone Easting Northing		22. Original Use, if apparent Financial institution	37. Window Type(s) Modern Replacements
10. Classification: Building		23. Present Use COMMERCIAL	38. Building Dimensions
11. On National Register? NO		24. Ownership Private	39. Endangered? NO By What?
13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO		25. Owner's Name & Address, if known Innovative Health Care Solutions 3065 Troehler Rd Springfield, OH 45505	40. Chimney Placement No chimney observed
15. Other Designation (NR or Local)		26. Property Acreage 0	41. Distance from & Frontage on Road
16. Thematic Associations: Financial		27. Other Surveys	51. Condition of Property: Excellent
17. Date(s) or Period 1965	17b. Alteration Date(s) c.1990	28. No. of Stories One story	52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies Structure Type
18. Style Class and Design Modern Movements		29. Basement?	Date
18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s)		30. Foundation Material Unknown	Associated Activity
19. Architect or Engineer		31. Wall Construction Unknown	53. Affiliated Inventory Numbers Historic (OHI)
		32. Roof Type Flat Roof Material Built-up (tar paper, membrane, graveled)	Archaeological (OAI)
		33. No. of Bays 1 Side Bays 1	
		34. Exterior Wall Material(s) Stack Bond	

2-10
GRE-0121

2. County
Greene

4. Present or Historic Name(s)
Innovative Health Care

6. Specific Address or Location
77 S Central Ave

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued on Reverse if Necessary)

The Innovative Health Care building is in the shape of a curved rectangle. The curved facade faces Central Avenue. The facade has four window bays, of three different widths. The windows are dark reflective glass and likely later replacements. Entrance into the building is on the north elevation. The paired doors, with sidelights, are situated near the facade. The roof extends beyond the facade to create a canopy over the entrance. The roof extension is supported by a brick wall, with a large rectangular opening near the ground. The canopy has the appearance of a 'pedestrian' porte cochere. The south elevation has three vertical, narrow window bays, near the facade. The curved, windowless rear elevation has an emergency exit door and a drive-thru window. A metal canopy, the width of two car lanes, is supported by metal posts. The building is faced with stacked blonde brick. The brick is arranged in protruding panels, which creates vertical channels on the elevations.

43. History and Significance (Continue on Reverse if necessary)

The building at 77 S. Central opened in 1965, housing the Merchants & Mechanics (M&M) Federal Savings & Loan Association. M&M Savings was based in Springfield, Ohio, with five branches in Clark County. The Fairborn branch was the only Dayton metro area branch. M&M Savings was a casualty of the c.1990 national savings and loans failures. Bank One bought out the ailing M&M Savings in August 1991. Today, the building houses the Innovative Health Care business.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)

The former M&M Savings is located on the northwest corner of S. Central and Dayton Dr., a fairly busy intersection. Parking for the business is behind the building, to the west. The surrounding area has a mix of early 20th century housing and mid 20th century commercial properties. A former grocery store, now a rental store, is the neighboring business to the north. A large parking lot separates the two buildings. A gas station is on the southwest corner of the intersection.

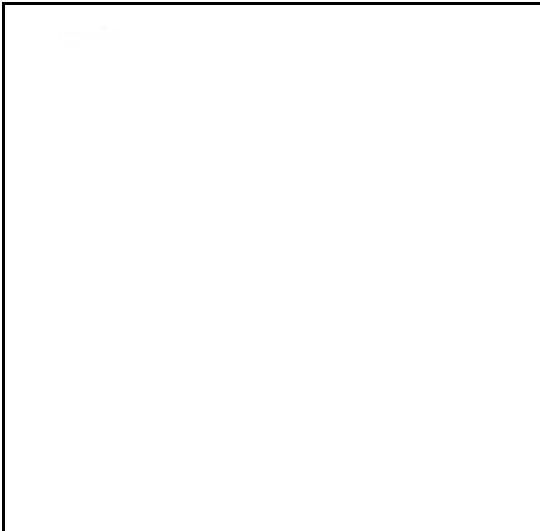
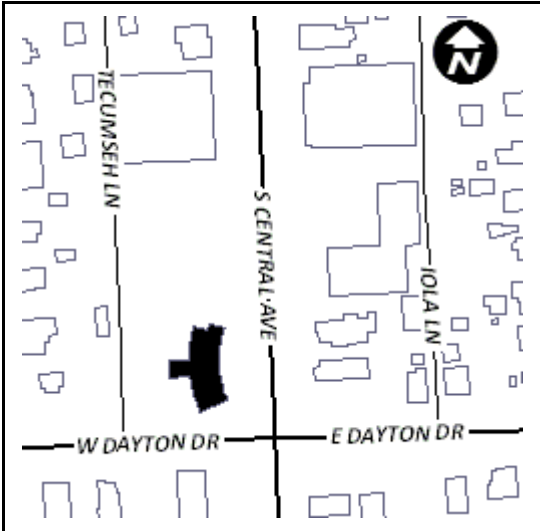
45. Sources of Information

Greene County Auditor; Fairborn-Ohio Bell Telephone Directory, 1962, 1970, & 1975; Haines Dayton & Suburban Criss-cross Directories; Dayton Daily News On-Line Archives (<http://www.daytondailynews.com/services/archive/>): Bank One gets M&M units in Springfield, 08/27/1991.

1. No. GRE-01212-10	4. Present Name(s) Innovative Health Care
2. County Greene	5. Historic or Other Name(s) M&M Federal Savings & Loan Association

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

54. Farmstead Plan :



Door Selection:
Single off center

Door Position:
Flush

Orientation:
Lateral axis

Symmetry:
Other

Report Associated With Project:

NADB #:

