SURVEY REPORT

INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY OF RANCHO VILLAGE (PHASE 1), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

June 2022

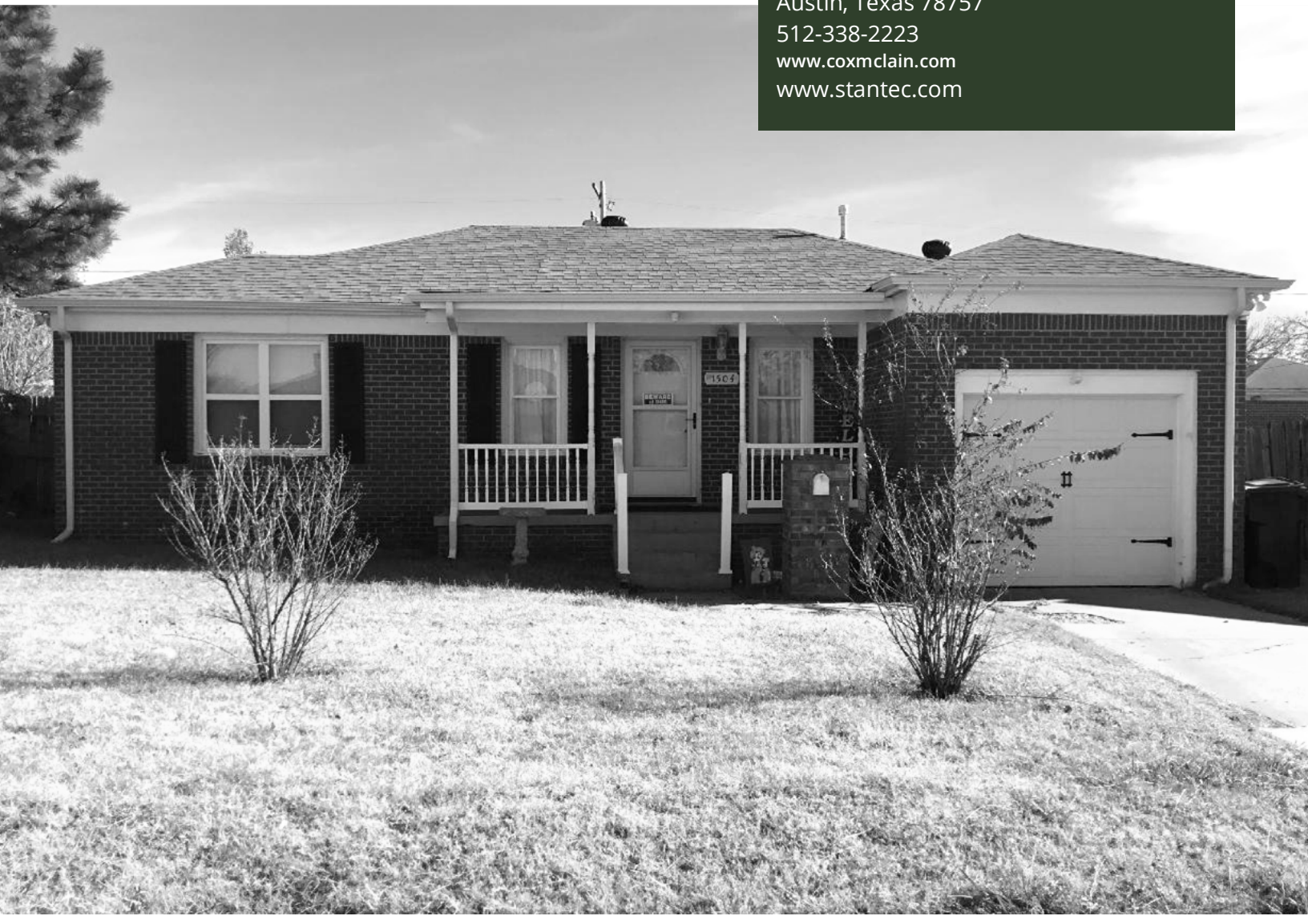
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1. ABSTRACT

This document presents the findings of the intensive level architectural/historic resources survey of the Rancho Village Phase 1 survey area in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The City of Oklahoma City retained Cox|McLain Environmental Consulting, Inc. (CMEC), now Stantec, in October 2021 to conduct the survey. The purpose of the survey was to document all buildings, sites, structures, and objects (defined as "resources") within the boundaries of the survey area and identify individual resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Because the Phase 1 survey area comprises only a portion of the Rancho Village neighborhood, district recommendations must be tabled until the full neighborhood is documented. Future evaluations, including a potential analysis of the overall Rancho Village neighborhood as an eligible district, could occur in a forthcoming Phase 2 study. A Phase 2 study is expected to be included in the City's next grant cycle.

CMEC historians conducted the survey between November 30 to December 2, 2021, and February 23 to25. In total, 192 properties were documented and evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility based on their historical significance and integrity. As the properties surveyed are a portion of the larger Rancho Village neighborhood and do not fully represent Rancho Village as a whole, the surveyed properties were not evaluated for their potential as an NRHP-eligible historic district. Three properties within the survey area were previously determined individually eligible for the NRHP. No change is recommended to the eligibility status of these properties. CMEC does not recommend any further properties individually eligible for the NRHP.

This report begins with an introduction to the project and the project area. Next, the research design, project objectives, survey area, and survey methodology are described. The results of the survey are presented along with a discussion of individual NRHP eligibility. A brief

historic context for Rancho Village is provided, followed by an annotated bibliography and a summary of the report. Included in the appendices are GIS-based maps of the survey area and survey results, an inventory table, and the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office's (OK/SHPO) Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms for each resource. Printed photographs of each resource are also provided. This information is also included on a CD with the survey data compiled in the OK/SHPO's Access database.

2. INTRODUCTION

The City of Oklahoma City's Planning Department sponsored this survey with federal funding from the OK/SHPO Certified Local Governments Fund. The survey was expected to provide high-level documentation along with a brief historic context of a portion of the Rancho Village neighborhood and the resources located within the Phase 1 survey area (**Figure 1**).

With the exception of the previously determined-eligible properties, Rancho Village Elementary School, and Rancho Village Baptist Church, and Asbury United Methodist Church, no other portion of the neighborhood had been previously surveyed. A brief historic context was developed, and all surveyed resources, including commercial, religious, single-family, and multi-family property types were evaluated for individual NRHP eligibility. A historic district eligibility assessment was not provided because the entire Rancho Village neighborhood was not surveyed in this Phase 1 study. Future phases of survey in the Rancho Village neighborhood would combine this Phase 1 study with subsequent survey and research to prepare a comprehensive context and district evaluation.

Rancho Village is a neighborhood in southwest Oklahoma City bounded by Southwest 36th Street (Southwest Grand Boulevard) to the north, South Blackwelder Avenue and South Douglas Avenue to the east, Southwest 44th Street to the south, and South Pennsylvania Avenue to the west (**Figure 1**). The Phase 1 survey area encompassed a northern portion of the Rancho Village neighborhood. The interior of the neighborhood is primarily residential (single- and multi-family), but a school, several churches, and a commercial building are also present, and the bounding streets have mixed use properties. The neighborhood was platted in the late 1940s as Reding's Rancho Village and development began. The neighborhood was almost entirely built by 1954, with all roads, residences, and non-residential buildings within the study

area completed by that time. Residential development and additions to the non-residential resources like the Rancho Village Baptist Church in the area continued through the 1960s and the entire Rancho Village neighborhood was fully built out by the mid-1970s (area outside of this Phase 1 survey). The Phase 1 survey area comprised 192 properties, including predominately single-family residences, but also secondary domestic resources and multi-family, institutional, commercial, and religious buildings.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

This research design begins with an overview of historic resource surveys, including the purpose, types, and components of a survey. Since the primary purpose of this project is to identify individually NRHP-eligible resources within the Rancho Village Phase 1 survey area, a brief overview of the NRHP program and associated terminology is presented next. The research design concludes with a statement regarding the standards and guidelines applied to this survey and the qualifications of project personnel to meet the goals of the project.

3.1 HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEYS

A historic resource survey is a process to identify and gather data about a community's historic resources.[1] Throughout this report, "resource" is the term applied to any building, structure, site, or object documented as part of the survey. There are two types of historic resource surveys: reconnaissance surveys and intensive surveys. Reconnaissance surveys involve an inspection of an area to generally characterize common resource types and develop a plan for future survey efforts whereas intensive surveys are a systematic documentation and evaluation of all resources located within a survey area. Surveys are commonly used to identify historic resources eligible for local, state, or national designation. A survey involves the development of a historic context, which is a brief narrative of the broad patterns of historical development in an area. Resources in a survey area are evaluated using the context to assess historic significance. This project is an intensive level survey and its primary purpose is to identify individual NRHP-eligible properties within the survey area. An overall evaluation of the entire Rancho Village neighborhood as an NRHP-eligible historic district is not within the scope

[1] Derry et al., *National Register Bulletin 24*.

of this Phase 1 survey. Further evaluation and assessment of the neighborhood as an NRHP-eligible district could follow in a Phase 2 survey if one is commissioned.

3.2 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The NRHP is a federal list of historic resources deemed worthy of preservation for their historic significance. The list is administered by the National Park Service (NPS), and inclusion in the list is an honorary and administrative designation bestowed upon properties that meet registration criteria.[2] In general, for a property to be deemed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and must possess historic significance and integrity.[3] Both individual properties and districts can be listed in the NRHP.

Historic Significance

The NPS has established four criteria under which a property may be significant, and a resource must possess significance under at least one criterion to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.[4] The four criteria are listed below.

Criterion A.	Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Criterion B.	Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Criterion C.	Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
Criterion D.	Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.[5]

[2] For more information about the NRHP, see www.nps.gov/nr.
[3] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 3.
[4] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 11.
[5] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 12–24.

Integrity

For a historic resource to be determined eligible for the NRHP, it must retain enough of its historic integrity to convey its significance.[6] For the NRHP, there are seven aspects of integrity:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

A resource need not possess all seven aspects to retain integrity; a combination of some or most may be sufficient.[7] The OK/SHPO notes that the level of integrity required for NRHP eligibility for postwar residences and districts is higher than for other types of resources due to the ubiquity of postwar housing.[8] Aspects of integrity are also weighted differently for each of the four NRHP Criteria of Significance.[9] For example, a resource eligible under Criterion C should retain the aspects of integrity linked to physical qualities (design, materials, and workmanship) to a higher degree than one that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion A or B). However, a resource that is eligible for its historical associations (Criterion A or B) should still possess sufficient physical integrity to be recognizably associated with the time or era in which it attained significance.

[6] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 44.
[7] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 44.
[8] Lynda Ozan, *The Historic Context for Modern Architecture in Oklahoma: Housing from 1946-1976* (Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Historical Society), 34.
[9] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 45-46.

3.3 COMPLIANCE WITH NRHP AND OK/SHPO STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

This project was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation* and the guidelines for intensive level surveys set forth in OK/SHPO's *Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide*.[10] In applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation to each property, CMEC historians utilized several resources specific to suburban development and/or post-WWII architecture. The resources included: National Register Bulletin, *Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (hereinafter referred to as the NR Methodology); the OK/SHPO's *The Historic Context for Modern Architecture in Oklahoma: Housing from 1946–1976* (hereinafter referred to as the OK/SHPO Methodology); and *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing* prepared for the National Cooperative Highway Research Program.[11]

CMEC project personnel are professionals who meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History and have extensive experience with similar projects.[12] Emily Reed, CMEC Historic Preservation Program Manager, served as the Principal Investigator. Senior Architectural Historian Sandy Shannon served as Project Manager and oversaw the survey and deliverables. Historian Kory Van Hemert participated in the research, context development, fieldwork, evaluations of significance, and report preparation. Historian Marcus Huerta participated in fieldwork, context development,

[10] National Park Service, *Archeology and Historic Preservation*; Oklahoma Historical Society and Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, *Architectural/Historic Resource Survey*.

[11] Ames and McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs*; Ozan, *The Historic Context*; Pettis et al., *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating*.

[12] National Park Service, *Archeology and Historic Preservation.*

evaluations of significance, and report preparation. Senior Historian Amy E. Dase contributed to QA/QC.

4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Rancho Village Phase 1 project was to document and evaluate resources in the project area in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation and the OK SHPO's survey standards. This involved the development of a brief historic context; documentation of all resources in the survey area with photographs and HPRI forms; and evaluation of individual resources like single-family, multi-family, religious, educational, institutional, and commercial property types for individual NRHP eligibility. Additional survey work could continue in a Phase 2 survey wherein a more in-depth context would be prepared and an overall evaluation of the NRHP-eligibility of the entire neighborhood could be considered.

5. AREA SURVEYED

The survey area comprises 192 properties in the Rancho Village neighborhood (**Figure 1**). The neighborhood is in southwestern Oklahoma City, approximately 3 miles southwest of downtown and 1 mile northeast of Will Rogers Airport. The Rancho Village neighborhood is bounded on the west by South Pennsylvania Avenue, on the north by Southwest 36th Street (Southwest Grand Boulevard), on the east by South Blackwelder Avenue and South Douglas Avenue, and Southwest 44th Street on the south. The Phase 1 survey area is in the northern part of the neighborhood along Southwest 37th Street, Southwest 38th Street, Johnson Drive, South Avenida Avenue, Rancho Drive, Reding Drive, and Kinkaid Drive (**Figure 1**).

6. METHODOLOGY

CMEC developed a methodology for this project based on standards set by the NPS and guidelines for intensive level historic resource surveys recommended by the OK/SHPO. Approaches to research, survey, and evaluation were determined at the outset of the project and were adhered to throughout. The survey component of the project involved four main tasks: (1) fieldwork preparation, (2) on-the-ground fieldwork activities, (3) research, and (4) post-field data processing and evaluation.

6.1 FIELDWORK PREPARATION

CMEC commenced project coordination with the City of Oklahoma City in October 2021 and subsequently began the process of preparing for the survey. Initial tasks were to acquire parcel data and historical aerial images, and to prepare a GIS-based map in ArcMap. This map included the boundary of the survey area and parcel lines and addresses from the Oklahoma County Assessor parcel data. CMEC also included georeferenced high-resolution aerial images of the survey area from 1975, which allowed for comparison of existing and historical conditions.[13]

Using Survey123 software, CMEC created a custom tablet-based data collection form that incorporates all the fields on the HPRI form. This form was loaded onto iPads for field data collection and was pre-populated with basic property information (address, parcel number, etc.). The form was connected to CMEC's GIS-based ArcMap for the project, linking the survey data with geographic data.

[13] Unites States Geological Survey, "1VDSP00010279," Photograph. United States Geological Survey, 1975. USGS EarthExplorer. https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/.

Desktop research was conducted to gather preliminary source materials for the historic context. The NRHP ArcGIS map for Oklahoma was reviewed to identify any previously NRHP-listed properties or districts in the survey area. [14] The OK/SHPO's Oklahoma Landmark Inventory (OLI) and the Oklahoma Determination of Eligibility list were searched for previously surveyed and NRHP-eligible resources within the study area. Two previous historic resource studies were reviewed for surveyed resources, recommendations, and contextual information.[15] Three properties were previously surveyed and recommended eligible. Rancho Village Baptist Church, at 1415 Southwest 38th Street, was surveyed twice; once in 1994 by John R. Calhoun as part of the South Reconnaissance Survey, and again in 2009, when it was recommended eligible in the *Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City.*[16] The same study surveyed the Rancho Village Elementary School at 1401 South Johnston Drive and the Asbury United Methodist Church at 1320 Southwest 38th Street and recommended both eligible. In 2019, the OK/SHPO determined all three resources individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. The school was also determined individually eligible under Criterion A for an association with local education.

A letter explaining the survey and survey activities was approved by the Oklahoma City Planning Department for the survey team to distribute to members of the public encountered during fieldwork.

[14] OK SHPO, "Interactive NRHP Map"; Oklahoma Historical Society, "Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory," http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/oli.htm; Oklahoma Historical Society, "Determination of Eligibility Search," https://www.okhistory.org/shpo/doesearch.php.
[15] *Reconnaissance Survey of Portions of Oklahoma City*, 1994; *and Reconnaissance Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City*, 2009.
[16] *Reconnaissance Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City,* Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 2009.

6.2 FIELD SURVEY

From November 30 to December 2, 2021 and from February 23 to February 25, 2022, CMEC historians photo-documented the resources in the survey area from the public right-of-way and entered each resource's characteristics into OK/SHPO Inventory Forms, including function, architectural style, materials, condition, and observed alterations. Additionally, CMEC's historians noted relevant property or historical information obtained from homeowners, neighbors, and members of the public encountered during the survey.

At least two photographs were taken of each resource. Commonplace detached garages or sheds were photographed when visible from the right-of-way, and the photo was included in the record of the primary resource on the parcel. Large-scale ancillary buildings that would warrant a separate inventory form, such as a guest house, were documented on their own survey form.

Neighborhood features were noted and documented in general streetscape photographs. CMEC historians also drove through the Phase 1 survey area noting the building and development characteristics.

6.3 RESEARCH

CMEC historians conducted research to better understand events that shaped Rancho Village's development. Inquiry consisted primarily of desktop research of articles, announcements, and advertisements appearing in area newspapers. This research noted specific plat names, neighborhood developers, land speculators, and home builders that were marketing neighborhoods and homes within Rancho Village. More in-depth research may be

conducted during a Phase 2 study in conjunction with an evaluation of the Rancho Village neighborhood as a historic district.

6.4 POST-FIELD PROCESSING

Following the completion of fieldwork, data and photographs entered in the tablets during fieldwork was reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the historians. To confirm the existence of alterations, CMEC historians primarily relied on professional judgment, supported by Google StreetView, aerial imagery, and information provided by community members encountered during the survey. Oklahoma County Assessor data served as the primary source of year-built dates; however, this source was supplemented with professional judgment and aerial imagery. Research was conducted on select properties that appeared to have potential for NRHP eligibility. After finalizing the inventory of surveyed properties, CMEC historians made evaluations regarding their historic designation potential, as described in the next section.

In addition to documenting the properties on the OK/SHPO's Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, the survey data was loaded into the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Access database, which allows the data to appear in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Database, an online repository of documented resources statewide.[17]

[17] Oklahoma Historical Society, "Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory."

7. RESULTS

This section begins with an overview of the types of resources observed in the survey area, including a description of their uses, ages, and styles. The survey area's characteristics are described next. The section concludes with an integrity discussion.

7.1 RESOURCES OBSERVED IN THE SURVEY AREA

In total, 192 resources were documented in the Rancho Village survey area on HPRI forms, most of which were single-family dwellings (**Figure 2)**. Multi-family dwellings, commercial buildings, two churches, one school, and secondary domestic resources were also recorded (**Table 1**). The non-residential resources are concentrated near the center of the study area. The now vacant commercial building within the study area is along a major thoroughfare.

Table 1. Historical Uses of Resources in the Survey Area

Use	# of Resources
Single dwelling	176
Multiple dwelling	9
Business	1
School	1
Domestic secondary structures	3
Religious facility	2

Construction dates range from ca. 1948 to ca. 1965, but most resources were constructed in 1948 (Chart 1). The single-family residences constructed in the survey area were designed in the Minimal Traditional, Minimal Ranch, and Ranch styles. The residences in the survey area are all modest examples of their respective style and appear to be builder grade; none appear to have been designed by an architect (**Image 1**–**3**). The multi-family dwellings in the survey area include duplexes and small apartment buildings. The non-residential resources were constructed in the Mid-Century Modern-style and at least one, the Rancho Village Baptist

Church, is architect-designed by Noftsger and Lawrence. Three of the non-residential resources, Rancho Village Baptist, Ashbury Methodist, and the Rancho Village Elementary School, were previously determined individually eligible for the NRHP in 2019 (**Image 5–8**).

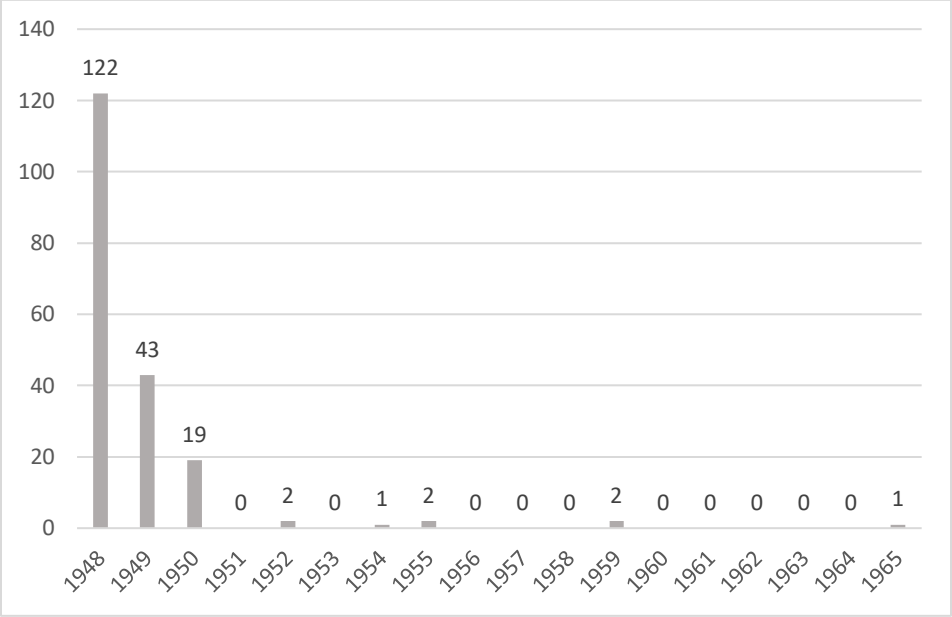


Chart 1. Construction Dates of Resources in the Survey Area

Table 2. Primary Architectural Styles of Resources in the Survey Area

Historical Use	Primary Architectural Style	# Resources
Single-family residences	Minimal Ranch	91
	Ranch	52
	Minimal Traditional	24
	No Style	9
Multiple dwelling	Minimal Traditional	6
	Mid-Century Modern	3
Secondary structure	No Style	3
Religious facility	Mid-Century Modern	2
Commercial	Mid-Century Modern	1
School	Mid-Century Modern	1

Representative Residential Resources



Image 1. 1948 Minimal Traditional–style duplex at 1300/1302 SW 38th Street.



Image 2. Ca. 1948 Minimal Ranch–style residence at 1529 SW 37th Street.



Image 3. 1949 Ranch–style residence at 1509 Johnston Drive.



Image 4. 1950 Mid Century Modern–style apartment building at 1338 SW 38th Street.

Non-Residential Resources



Image 5. ca. 1950 Mid Century Modern–style Rancho Village Shopping Center at 3704 S. Indiana Pl.



Image 6.1955 Mid-Century Modern–style Rancho Village Elementary School, determined eligible under Criteria A and C.



Image 7. 1959 Mid-Century Modern–style Asbury Methodist Church, determined eligible under Criterion C.



Image 8. 1950/1956 Mid-Century Modern–style Rancho Village Baptist Church, determined eligible under Criterion C.

7.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY AREA

Rancho Village has a generally flat topography. The neighborhood's streets are aligned in a diagonal gridded pattern with most streets incorporating a curved portion, and a central curvilinear street that runs generally counter-diagonally northwest to southeast. Within the survey area, streets are linear running east to west or diagonal running northeast to southwest, except for Rancho Drive and South Avenida Avenue, both of which run northwest to southeast.

The neighborhood does not have a park or any other public recreation areas. No entrance signs, street trees, or deliberate landscaping that would distinguish Rancho Village from other neighborhoods were observed. Most houses sit consistently at the front of their lot, but multiple-family dwellings can be setback further on the lot. Setbacks and lot sizes vary for non-residential properties. Rancho Village's spatial organization, road network, and physical components appear to have been little modified within the study area.

Representative Streetscapes in Rancho Village Phase I Survey Area



Image 9. Southwest 38th Street at Johnston Drive, view facing northwest.



Image 10. South Avenida Avenue at Southwest 38th Street, view facing south.



Image 11. Mid-block, Kinkaid Drive, view facing south.



Image 12. Rancho Drive, view facing southeast.

7.3 INTEGRITY DISCUSSION

Most single-family and multiple-family residences in the survey area have sustained one or more contemporary modifications. Specific changes to each resource are noted on its inventory form. Common alterations include installation of replacement siding, windows, doors, garage doors, and porch supports. In some instances, windows have been replaced with a different type, and window and door openings have been modified from their original size and configuration. Garage enclosures were commonly observed, as well as the addition of attached carports over driveways. Original siding was often replaced with contemporary materials such as vinyl or composite weatherboard. Some houses have rear additions; however, with the exception of a few sizeable additions that modified rooflines, most additions are not prominent volumes visible from the right-of-way. Non-historic-age ancillary buildings were present but infrequently observed.

Non-residential properties in the survey area include a school, a shopping center, and two churches. These have also sustained modifications. Specific changes to each resource are noted on its inventory form. Common alterations to these resources include additions and replaced windows and doors. Although some of these additions are prominent volumes, they are in keeping with each resource's original style. As these resources are all located on corner lots with access from multiple sides, the additions are all typically visible from the right-of-way.

Modifications that diminish integrity are common to the single-family houses in the neighborhood, as described in **Section 7.1** Per the OK/SHPO Methodology, the integrity of postwar homes should be more strictly evaluated than their predecessors due to their ubiquity.[18] The report provides guidelines for what kinds of alterations affect integrity. It states that common alterations like in-kind door, window, and garage door replacements and small-scale additions to the rear of a house do not typically result in diminished integrity for a residence; however, several material replacements have a cumulative effect that results in a loss of integrity.[19] Further, replacements that are not in-kind compromise integrity, such as windows and doors that have been resized and/or replaced with a different type or configuration (e.g., a fixed window replacing paired single-hung windows or a front door with sidelights replacing a single door). Additional alterations that are significant and diminish integrity include garage enclosures, installation of modern siding materials (e.g., vinyl or composite siding), and the loss of character-defining features, such as a dovecote or fabricated metal porch support.[20] Given this framework, compromised integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is common to resources in the survey area.

[18] Ozan, *The Historic Context.*
[19] Ozan, *The Historic Context.*
[20] Ozan, *The Historic Context.*

8. NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

CMEC assessed the survey area for individually eligible resources. As the survey area is part of the broader Rancho Village neighborhood, the survey area was not assessed for a historic district. To assess NRHP eligibility, CMEC historians applied the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, the NR Methodology, and the OK/SHPO Methodology.[21] *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing* by the National Cooperative Highway Research Program was also consulted.[22]

CMEC recommends no change to the NRHP eligibility status for the three previously determined eligible properties (**Images 5–8)**. These properties were determined eligible at the local level, and the other resources were likewise analyzed for their potential eligibility at the local level. No new information or major alterations were identified that would warrant a change to the status of the properties that were previously determined eligible. All other properties in the survey area are recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Based on the current research conducted, they are also not recommended individually eligible under Criterion A, B, or D.

8.1 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES AND DUPLEXES

The OK/SHPO Methodology states that for a postwar residence to be individually eligible or listing under Criterion A, it should be differentiated from others and demonstrate a clear association with an important trend or pattern in history.[23] Within a neighborhood of similar residences, none of the individual properties meet this criterion. Further, research did not reveal

[21] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15;* Ozan, *The Historic Context.*
[22] Pettis et al., *A Model for Identifying and Evaluating*.
[23] Ozan, *The Historic Context.*

any important associations with a trend or pattern in history. To be eligible under Criterion B, a residence must be directly associated with the life of an individual who made important contributions to history, and the property must illustrate that person's most important achievements. Some residences in the survey area are associated with developers Pauline Kinkaid and Johnston Brothers Building Company. Kinkaid was unique as a female who operated independently in the real estate business as a developer and realtor during the late 1940s through the 1950s; however, research did not reveal her contributions as a developer were significant in the history of Oklahoma City. Likewise, research indicates that the activity of the Johnston Brothers Co. was limited to an approximately 8-year span from about 1948 to 1956 and that the company was not important in the history of Oklahoma City. No other residences are known to have been owned or occupied by notable residents. Therefore, no residences are recommended individually eligible under Criterion B.

For an individual resource to be eligible under Criterion C, the OK/SHPO Methodology states that it must be an important example of a style, period, method of construction, work of a master, or it must possess high artistic value.[24] It notes that not all postwar residences are eligible as examples of architectural forms or styles from the period. Rather, an individual residence must be distinguishable from other examples. The houses in the survey area are generally modest and common examples of their type. None are known to have been architect designed. None rise to the level of architectural significance necessary to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Lastly, none of the resources are individually eligible under Criterion D as they do not have potential to reveal information important to prehistory or history. The dwellings do not

[24] Ozan, *The Historic Context.*

appear to offer a local interpretation of a standard design nor an undocumented construction technique.

In conclusion, none of the postwar residences in the survey area have individual significance under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

8.2 APARTMENT BUILDINGS

The Rancho Village Apartments, the only apartment buildings in the survey area, are not known to be associated with an event or trend in history and are therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Pauline Kinkaid developed the apartments and Robert B. Stone designed them. Neither individual is known to have made significant contributions to history. Additionally, the apartments are not associated with the lives of a group of significant persons. Therefore, they are recommended not eligible under Criterion B. Though the Rancho Village Apartments were completed in the Mid Century Modern-style, they do not exemplify the style as is required for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, they have sustained alterations that diminish their integrity. For example, they are less intact (having lost original windows, doors, entrance details, balconies, and balcony doors) than the nearby and similar Jurhee Apartments, which were listed in the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development as an example of affordable, multi-family housing developed as part of a citywide effort with support from the FHA following World War II, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an early example of Modern and Mid-Century Modern Movement architectural styles in the post-war era. The NRHP-listed Jurhee Apartments are more intact and convey significance as an example of Mid-Century Modern architecture better than the less intact Rancho Village Apartments. The Rancho Village Apartments are recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Lastly, they do not have potential to reveal information important to prehistory or history and are recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

8.3 NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The non-residential resources in the study area include one shopping center, two churches, and one school. The churches, Rancho Village Baptist Church at 1415 Southwest 38th Street and St. Luke's United Methodist Church – Asbury Campus at 1320 Southwest 38th Street, and the school, Emerson South Mid-High School (formerly Rancho Village Elementary School) were previously determined-eligible by consensus in 2019 under Criterion C, and the school was also determined eligible under Criterion A for education. Although all three have additions, since their eligibility determinations in 2019, no changes that would affect their integrity and ability to convey their historic significance were observed and their status is recommended to remain unchanged.

The remaining non-residential resource is the Rancho Village Shopping Center. Research revealed very little information about the building and its development history aside from the fact that it was constructed in ca. 1950. It is not associated with a company or store that made important contributions to Oklahoma City's commerce history. No developer, architect, or builder were identified. The building is not known to be associated with the life of an individual who made important contributions to history. The building is a typical, rather than a notable, example of a post-World War II automobile-oriented shopping center and did not employ innovative commercial, architectural, or construction methods. It has limited potential to yield important information. Though the building is associated with a post-World War II neighborhood, mere association with this development trend is insufficient for eligibility for the

NRHP.[25] Furthermore, a property must be documented, through accepted means of research, to have been associated with important trends or events. No such documentation was found for the shopping center. Compared to other post-World War II shopping centers that may exemplify a style, be the first of their type in the community, be associated with a significant developer or otherwise noteworthy, this shopping center does not possess significance that would warrant individual eligibility. Therefore, the building is recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

[25] Andrus, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 12.

9. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following context documents the development and architecture of the Rancho Village neighborhood within the Phase 1 survey area.

9.1 NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Rancho Village was one of many subdivisions created in the post-World War II building boom in Oklahoma City.[26] Nicholas Joseph, the son of the original landowner Hubert Reding, and Magdelena Reding platted the neighborhood in 1948 as "Reding's Rancho Village" on 56 acres of the Reding homestead. The northeastern section of the current Rancho Village was first to be platted, including the area northeast of the meandering, northwest to southeast, Rancho Drive from Southwest 38th Street to Kinkaid Drive and lots west of Rancho Drive along Southwest 38th, 39th, and 40th Streets (**Image 13**).[27] Harmon & O'Donnell of Denver, Colorado planned the addition. The firm completed at least two other projects in and around Oklahoma City. Midwest City, southeast of Oklahoma City, is the most well-known Oklahoma development with which they were involved. It was developed in the early 1940s to provide housing for the U.S. Army Air Corps' Midwest Air Depot (now Tinker AFB) and gained national attention as a model planned postwar community.[28] Harmon & O'Donnell also planned the Southern Hills neighborhood, approximately two miles south of Rancho Village, in the late 1950s.[29]

[26] "City is Growing, But Capitol Hill Feels It Most," *The Daily Oklahoman,* March 13, 1949.
[27] Lee M. Bush & Co., "Reding's Rancho Village," plat map, January 1948.
[28] Hedglen, Thomas L., "Midwest City," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture,* 2022.
[29] Advertisement, *The Capitol Hill Beacon,* January 29, 1961.

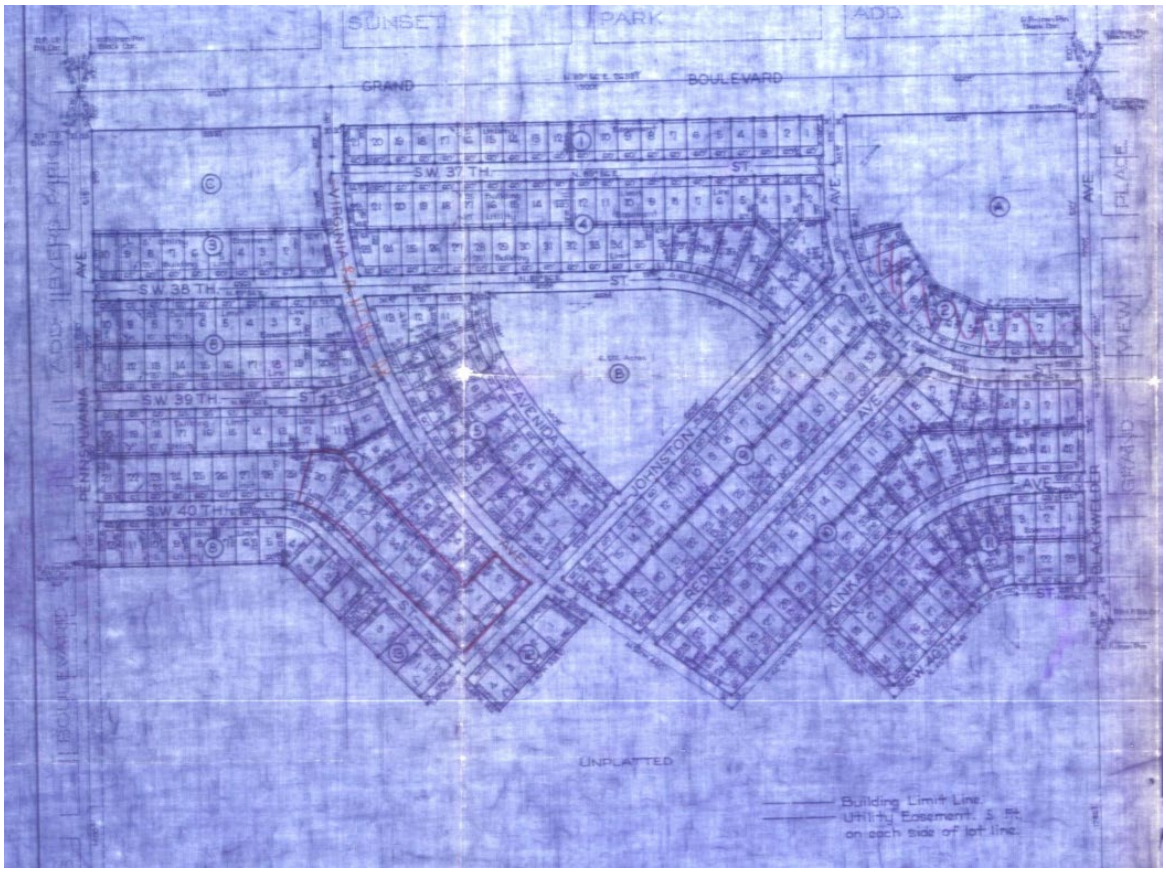


Image 13. Copy of the original 1948 "Reding's Rancho Village" plat map drawn by Lee M. Bush Co.

Sooner Homes, a local building company, bought the land from the Redings and sold blocks of it to other developers, including the Johnston Brothers Construction Company, and Pauline Kinkaid.[30] Research did not reveal much about the company other than that they regularly listed real estate advertisements from 1948 to 1954. Kinkaid (1907–1961) was a church secretary, a former Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company home lighting consultant, an employee at Tinker AFB, and publicity director for the state before she entered the real estate business.[31] She bought and developed select parcels in Rancho Village, including her own house at 1300 Kinkaid Drive, the Rancho Village Apartments on Southwest 38th Street between Johnston Drive and Reding

[30] "City is Growing," *The Daily Oklahoman,* 1949; Advertisement, *The Daily Oklahoman,* 1951; "Building to Begin in Rancho Village," *Stockyards City Brand,* 1950.
[31] "Mrs. Kinkaid, Home Builder, Dies at age 54," *The Daily Oklahoman,* June 4, 1961.

Drive, and at least six other houses within the neighborhood.[32] She continued to operate in the real estate business outside Rancho Village after the completion of the Rancho Village Apartments.[33]

By May of 1948, the Johnston Brothers marketed the neighborhood in *The Daily Oklahoman* as "Capitol Hill's Newest and Finest Residential Development," with full integration into the city, including paved streets, water, sewers, gas, fire protection, and city bus transportation (**Image 14**).[34] The company erected brick and stone "ranch type homes" generally built on speculation (with no previously identified homeowner in place to purchase the finished residence).[35] Advertisements frequently noted the neighborhood's building restrictions, GI and FHA loan approval, and spacious home sites.[36]

[32] "City is Growing," *The Daily Oklahoman,* 1949; Advertisement, *The Daily Oklahoman,* 1951; "Building to Begin in Rancho Village," *Stockyards City Brand,* 1950.
[33] Advertisement, *The Daily Oklahoman, March 28, 1954.*
[34] Advertisement, *The Daily Oklahoman,* May 9, 1948.
[35] Advertisement, *The Daily Oklahoman,* May 9, 1948.
[36] "City is Growing," *The Daily Oklahoman,* 1949.



Image 14. 1948 Rancho Village advertisement. Reprinted from The Daily Oklahoman, May 9, 1948.

As a fully planned development, land was set aside for the eventual construction of a school, a shopping center, and churches. The shopping center opened by ca. 1950 and was

anchored by Younts Red Bud Supermarket.[37] Research did not reveal an architect, but it was built in a Mid Century Modern–style, with wide, flat eaves and expansive windows. The building is automobile-oriented with an expansive parking lot and has multiple storefronts.

The Oklahoma City Public Schools had determined the need for a school in the area as early as 1947, and eventually constructed Rancho Village Elementary School in 1949. Bramblet & Baldwin designed the Mid-Century Modern–style school and the Dunning Construction Company was the contractor.[38] Rancho Village Baptist Church was constructed shortly thereafter in 1950 and an addition by Noftsger & Lawrence was added in 1956.[39] The neighborhood's second church, Asbury Methodist Church, was under construction in 1951.[40] Both churches were built in the Mid-Century Modern style.

The neighborhood was quickly constructed and by 1954, most residential lots had been developed.[41] Outside the study area of Phase I, the remaining section of Rancho Village, southwest of Rancho Drive, was platted and developed within the same period and by 1955, only the four extreme corners of the neighborhood were undeveloped. By 1969, the southwestern and southeastern corners were completed with residential housing and a few commercial buildings were built in the northeastern corner. By 1975, the northwestern corner was developed with an apartment complex. A few houses have been demolished on lots near the corner of Johnston Drive and Southwest 37th Street, but no residential infill has occurred.

[37] Advertisement, *The Daily Oklahoman,* June 2, 1950.
[38] "Board Begins School Repair Check in City," *The Daily Oklahoman,* September 9, 1947; "Modern School," *The Daily Oklahoman,* October 18, 1949.
[39] Calhoun, John R., "Rancho Village Baptist Church," Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, 1994.
[40] "St. Luke's Sponsors New Church in Rancho Village Addition," *Oklahoma City Star,* April 6, 1951.
[41] 1954 aerial photograph, Nationwide Environmental Title Research, 2022.

9.2 ARCHITECTURE

The below architecture context focuses on prevalent styles observed in Rancho Village. Surveyors referenced McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* for additional information about styles, further examples, and information about uncommon styles not described in this context. There is no one definitive list of architectural styles, and there are numerous books and publications on architectural history and styles; however, the styles for this survey are largely based on the list in the HPRI survey form and Virginia Savage McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, which is recognized by historic preservation professionals as the industry standard for residential architecture.[42]

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional style was developed beginning in the mid-1930s as a response to changes in the housing market due to the Great Depression. In order to stimulate the building industry, the federal government established the National Housing Act of 1934 to provide home loans financed by the government. The FHA also established guidelines for house designs with the goal of providing uniform standards for construction of homes that were accessible to as many Americans as possible.[43] In their 1936 publication on house designs, Principles of Planning Small Houses, the FHA promoted the basic principle of "providing a maximum accommodation within a minimum of means, and, consequently, cost."[44] This translated to a basic one-story small house form that lacked non-essential features like complex roof forms, dormers, cornices, or variations in cladding. The affordable and efficient designs provided housing during the

[42]Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses, Second Edition* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013).
[43] David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places,* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, September 2002), https://shpo.nv.gov/uploads/documents/NR_Bulletin_Suburbs-compressed.pdf, 60–62.
[44] Ames and McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 61.

Depression, and because they could be quickly constructed, they met the demand for housing from returning World War II veterans.

Minimal Traditional houses are characterized by the following:

- Compact form
- Commonly side-gabled or side-gabled with a front-gable wing
- Low or moderately pitched roof
- Little or no roof eave
- One-story height
- Small entry porch or stoop
- Garages, if present, are generally detached
- Minimal architectural detailing; if present, modestly reflects traditional styles like Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival
- Lacks non-essential elements like multiple gables; roof dormers uncommon

Neighborhoods of Minimal Traditional residences were constructed between c. 1935 and c. 1950; sometimes one developer would build an entire neighborhood with factory-like methods and speed. Because of their small scale, Minimal Traditional residences were also suitable for infill development on the narrower lots of established neighborhoods.

Because of the simplicity of the style, a Minimal Traditional residence's integrity can be diminished by alterations that might not overwhelm a larger, more complex building. Due to this simplicity and their ubiquity, individual Minimal Traditional–style residences often do not rise to the level of significance necessary for historic designation under Architecture; however, neighborhoods of Minimal Traditional–style residences may be eligible as a historic district. The Minimal Traditional style is occasionally applied to non-residential buildings.

Ranch

The Minimal Traditional style evolved into the Ranch style. The Ranch style was developed in Southern California in the mid-1930s and was one of the small house types favored by the FHA in the 1940s, which made it easier to finance a Ranch-style house than other styles

of houses.[45] Promoted as modern on the inside and traditional on the outside, the Ranch house was considered a conservative approach to modernism. The Ranch style became the most common style of house built in the 1950s and 1960s, and houses were typically developed together as part of an automobile-oriented neighborhood. The form of the Ranch house reflects the rise of automobile ownership in the U.S. Whereas houses used to be compact and located on narrow lots to facilitate walking, the automobile allowed the Ranch house to sprawl across wider lots. Ranch houses generally date from c. 1935 to 1975.

Identifying characteristics of this style include:

- One-story plan
- Low-pitched roof with moderate-to-wide roof overhang
- Emphasis on horizontality
- Asymmetrical façade
- Off-center, recessed front entry
- Attached garage at principal façade
- Large picture window on principal façade

The Ranch style was most commonly applied to single-family residences, but multi-family examples (mostly duplexes) and low-rise commercial examples were also constructed. Like the Minimal Traditional style, most Ranch-style houses were not architect designed. Developers commonly built entire neighborhoods of the style, but Ranch residences can also be found as infill in older neighborhoods, where the form may be adapted to accommodate a narrow lot. Also like Minimal Traditional–style houses, Ranch-style houses are so ubiquitous in the U.S. that they are infrequently individually eligible for historic designation in the area of Architecture. They are more commonly eligible for historic designation as part of a district.

[45] McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 602–603.

Minimal Ranch

Early, smaller examples of the Ranch style may be referred to as Minimal Ranch, Ranchette, or Transitional Ranch.[46] In additional to their small scale, these buildings generally lack a broad overhanging roof and other elaborations that may be found on Ranch-style buildings. Minimal Ranches are commonly found in or near the same neighborhoods as Minimal Traditional–style residences and may be very similar to Minimal Traditional–style residences. The distinction between the two is often a matter of judgment.[47] Minimal Ranches may have a broader profile and more horizontal composition than Minimal Traditionals. They may also be differentiated from a Minimal Traditional house by the presence of an aspect of the Ranch style, such as a large picture window, horizontal sash double-hung windows, eaves, brick skirting, or an attached garage.[48] The categorization of a building as Minimal Traditional versus Minimal Ranch can be a matter of semantics since the styles share common architectural qualities and common themes related to FHA architectural guidelines and efforts to house the masses. Furthermore, a building in either style will rarely possess sufficient architectural qualities for individual historic designation under Architecture.[49]

Mid-Century Modern

After WWII, a boom in the construction industry and newly available materials allowed architects to experiment with designs and materials and refine modern architecture. Post-war Modern is a term used to generally describe mid-twentieth-century architecture built in the

[46] McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 600–602.
[47] McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 602.
[48] McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 602.
[49] Though a Minimal Traditional or Minimal Ranch style building will rarely be designated for individual historic designation under Architecture, they may be considered significant under Architecture in conjunction with other criteria.

United States from approximately 1945 through the late 1960s. It can also be called Post-war Modern or Contemporary architecture.

It rejects decorative ornamentation on the building exterior and instead focuses on interior plans, integration of indoor and outdoor spaces, and view from the interior. Post-and-beam construction was common. The style was applied to buildings of all functions, including commercial buildings, churches, schools, medical offices, gas stations, restaurants, and single-family and multi-family housing, but because it was seen as daring and unconventional by the FHA, it was not readily used for middle-class and working-class houses that were backed by FHA loans.

Identifying characteristics of this style include the following:

- Horizontal emphasis, typically asymmetrical
- Lack of ornamentation
- Box-like forms
- Uninterrupted spans of wall on the front façade
- New building materials/methods
- Natural materials (wood, stone, brick, or concrete block)
- Large planes or bands of glazing; windows at gabled ends
- Flat or low-pitched roof; often with widely overhanging eaves
- Recessed or obscured entry door
- Integrated planters
- Residential examples may include a broad low chimney and carport

Architects of the era favored this style and many commercial, institutional, educational, religious, financial, and upper-middle-class and upper-class housing examples are architect-designed.

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A historic aerial photograph of the survey area.

11. SUMMARY

This project was an intensive-level historic resources survey of the Rancho Village Neighborhood Phase 1 survey area in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. In total, 192 properties were documented for the Phase 1 survey on OK/SHPO's Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms and in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Access database. Individual properties and the general character of the neighborhood were photo documented and maps of the survey area were prepared.

A brief historic context was produced documenting the historical development and architecture of the Rancho Village survey area. Individual property research was conducted as warranted. No new resources are recommended individually eligible for the NRHP as a result of the survey. As the survey area did not encompass the entire neighborhood, no NRHP district evaluations were completed.

APPENDICES

A. SURVEY MAPS

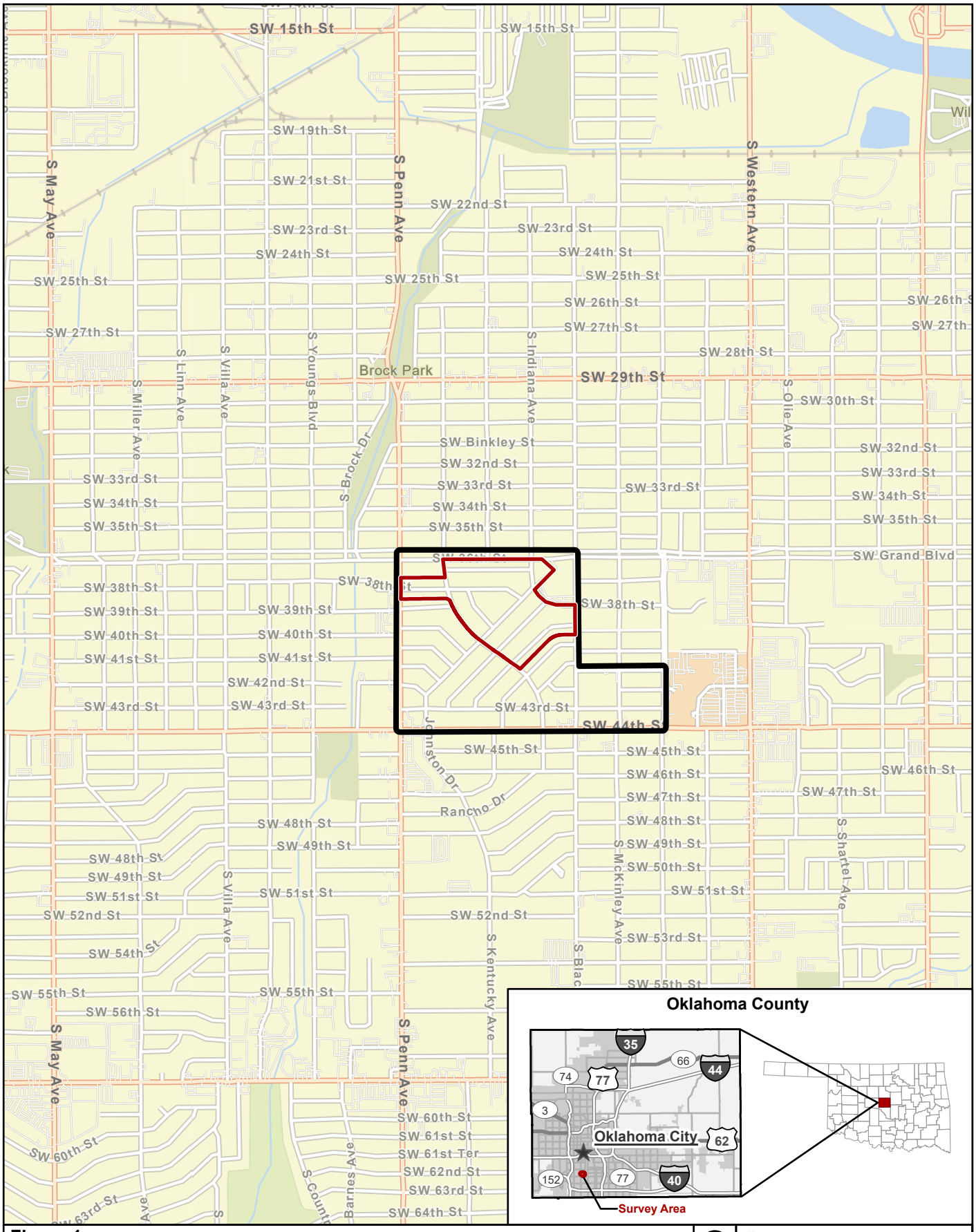


Figure 1.
Survey Area
Rancho Village Phase I Historic Resources Survey
Oklahoma City, OK

Survey Area
Rancho Village

Basemap Source: Esri (2022)

COX | McLAIN Environmental Consulting now Stantec

0 2,000 Feet
0 600 Meters

1 inch = 2,000 feet
Scale: 1:24,000
Date: 3/14/2022

G:\Projects\CityofOklahomaCity\CapitolView_RanchoVillage\CapitolView_RanchoVillage_Working.aprx - RanchoVillage_Figure 1_Survey Area_Road_20220311_SGL

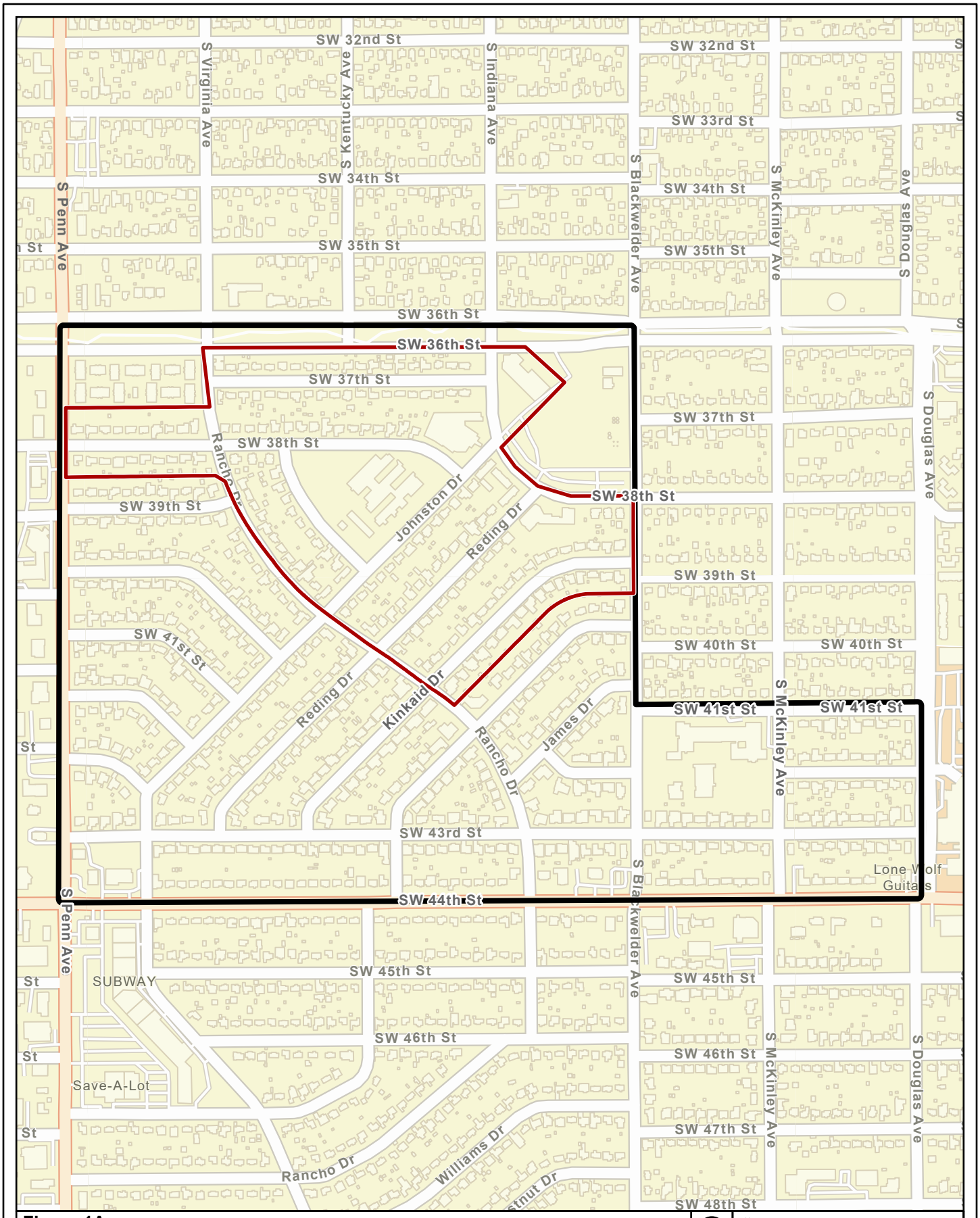


Figure 1A.
Survey Area
Rancho Village Phase I Historic Resources Survey
Oklahoma City, OK

Survey Area
Rancho Village

Basemap Source: Esri (2022)

COX | McLAIN Environmental Consulting now Stantec

0 600 Feet
0 150 Meters

1 inch = 600 feet
Scale: 1:7,200
Date: 6/10/2022

G:\Projects\CityofOklahomaCity\CapitolView_RanchoVillage\CapitolView_RanchoVillage_Working.aprx - RanchoVillage_Figure 1A_Survey Area_Road_20220610_SGL



Figure 2a.
Surveyed Resources
Rancho Village Phase I Historic Resources Survey
Oklahoma City, OK

Survey Area
Parcel Boundary
Sheet Limits
Recommended Not Individually Eligible for NRHP
Previously Determined Individually Eligible for NRHP (2019)

Data Source: CMEC (2022)
Aerial Source: Maxar (2021)

COX | McLAIN Environmental Consulting now Stantec

0 120 Feet
0 30 Meters

1 inch = 120 feet
Scale: 1:1,440
Date: 6/15/2022

G:\Projects\CityofOklahomaCity\CapitolView_RanchoVillage\CapitolView_RanchoVillage_Working.aprx - RanchoVillage_Figure 2_Surveyed Properties_20220311_SGL

Figure 2b.
Surveyed Resources
Rancho Village Phase I Historic Resources Survey
Oklahoma City, OK

Survey Area
Parcel Boundary
Sheet Limits
Recommended Not Individually Eligible for NRHP
Previously Determined Individually Eligible for NRHP (2019)

Data Source: CMEC (2022)
Aerial Source: Maxar (2021)

COX | McLAIN Environmental Consulting now Stantec

0 120 Feet
0 30 Meters

1 inch = 120 feet
Scale: 1:1,440
Date: 6/15/2022

G:\Projects\CityofOklahomaCity\CapitolView_RanchoVillage\CapitolView_RanchoVillage_Working.aprx - RanchoVillage_Figure 2_Surveyed Properties_20220311_SGL



Figure 2c.
Surveyed Resources
Rancho Village Phase I Historic Resources Survey
Oklahoma City, OK

- Survey Area
- Parcel Boundary
- Sheet Limits
- Recommended Not Individually Eligible for NRHP
- Previously Determined Individually Eligible for NRHP (2019)

Data Source: CMEC (2022)
Aerial Source: Maxar (2021)

a b c

COX | McLAIN Environmental Consulting now Stantec

0 120 Feet
0 30 Meters

1 inch = 120 feet
Scale: 1:1,440
Date: 6/15/2022

G:\Projects\CityofOklahomaCity\CapitolView_RanchoVillage\CapitolView_RanchoVillage_Working.aprx - RanchoVillage_Figure 2_Surveyed Properties_20220311_SGL

B. INVENTORY TABLE

Address	Parcel Number	Type	Name	Year Built	Historic Funcion	Current Function	Architectural Style	Other Architectural Style	Individual NRHP Recommendation
1404 SW 37TH ST	R074151200	Building	Dwelling	1950	Single dwelling	Church-related residence	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1405 SW 37TH ST	R074150125	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1408 SW 37TH ST	R074151225	Building	Dwelling	1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1409 SW 37TH ST	R074150150	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1412 SW 37TH ST	R074151250	Building	Dwelling	1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1413 SW 37TH ST	R074150175	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1416 SW 37TH ST	R074151275	Building	Dwelling	1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1417 SW 37TH ST	R074150200	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1420 SW 37TH ST	R074151300	Building	Dwelling	1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1421 SW 37TH ST	R074150225	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1424 SW 37TH ST	R074151325	Building	Dwelling	1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1425 SW 37TH ST	R074150250	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1425 SW 37TH ST	R074150250	Building	Garage Apartment	Ca. 1965	Secondary structure	Secondary structure	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1428 SW 37TH ST	R074151350	Building	Dwelling	1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1429 SW 37TH ST	R074150275	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1432 SW 37TH ST	R074151375	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1433 SW 37TH ST	R074150300	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1436 SW 37TH ST	R074151400	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1437 SW 37TH ST	R074150325	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1500 SW 37TH ST	R074151425	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1501 SW 37TH ST	R074150350	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1504 SW 37TH ST	R074151450	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1505 SW 37TH ST	R074150375	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1508 SW 37TH ST	R074151475	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1509 SW 37TH ST	R074150400	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1512 SW 37TH ST	R074151500	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1513 SW 37TH ST	R074150425	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1516 SW 37TH ST	R074151525	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1517 SW 37TH ST	R074150450	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1520 SW 37TH ST	R074151550	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1521 SW 37TH ST	R074150475	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1524 SW 37TH ST	R074151575	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1525 SW 37TH ST	R074150500	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1528 SW 37TH ST	R074151600	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1529 SW 37TH ST	R074150525	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1532 SW 37TH ST	R074151625	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1533 SW 37TH ST	R074150550	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1536 SW 37TH ST	R074151650	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1537 SW 37TH ST	R074150575	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1540 SW 37TH ST	R074151675	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1541 SW 37TH ST	R074150600	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1300/1302 SW 38TH ST	R074155400	Building	Garage	Ca. 1948	Secondary structure	Secondary structure	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1300/1302 SW 38TH ST	R074155400	Building	Multiple Dwelling	1948	Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1304 SW 38TH ST	R074155425	Building	Multiple Dwelling	1948	Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1308 SW 38TH ST	R074155440	Building	Multiple Dwelling	1950	Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1320 SW 38TH ST	R074155450	Building	St. Luke's United Methodist Church-Asbury Campus	1959	Religious facility	Religious facility	Other	Mid Century Modern	Previously determined eligible

Address	Parcel Number	Type	Name	Year Built	Historic Funcion	Current Function	Architectural Style	Other Architectural Style	Individual NRHP Recommendation
1338 SW 38TH ST	R074154575	Building	Rancho Village Apartment Building 1	1950	Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling	Other	Mid Century Modern	Not Eligible
1338 SW 38TH ST	R074154575	Building	Rancho Village Apartment Building 3	1950	Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling	Other	Mid Century Modern	Not Eligible
1338 SW 38TH ST	R074154575	Building	Rancho Village Apartment Building 2	1950	Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling	Other	Mid Century Modern	Not Eligible
1338 SW 38TH ST	R074154575	Building	Rancho Village Utility Building	1950	Secondary structure	Secondary structure	Other	Mid Century Modern	Not Eligible
1415 SW 38TH ST	R074152100	Building	Rancho Village Baptist Church	Ca. 1950	Religious facility	Religious facility	Other	Mid Century Modern	Previously determined eligible
1419 SW 38TH ST	R074152075	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1423 SW 38TH ST	R074152050	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1427 SW 38TH ST	R074152025	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1431 SW 38TH ST	R074152000	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1435 SW 38TH ST	R074151975	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1439 SW 38TH ST	R074151950	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1501 SW 38TH ST	R074151925	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1505 SW 38TH ST	R074151900	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1509 SW 38TH ST	R074151875	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1513 SW 38TH ST	R074151850	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1517 SW 38TH ST	R074151825	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1521 SW 38TH ST	R074151800	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1525 SW 38TH ST	R074151775	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1526 & 1528 SW 38TH ST	R074152450	Building	Multiple Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1529 SW 38TH ST	R074151750	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1532 & 1534 SW 38TH ST	R074152475	Building	Multiple Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1533 SW 38TH ST	R074151725	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1537 SW 38TH ST	R074151700	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1600 SW 38TH ST	R074152800	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1604 SW 38TH ST	R074152825	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1605 SW 38TH ST	R074150925	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1952	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1608 SW 38TH ST	R074152850	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1609 SW 38TH ST	R074150950	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1612 SW 38TH ST	R074152875	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1613 SW 38TH ST	R074150975	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1616 SW 38TH ST	R074152900	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1617 SW 38TH ST	R074151000	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1620 SW 38TH ST	R074152925	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1621 SW 38TH ST	R074151025	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1624 SW 38TH ST	R074152950	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1625 SW 38TH ST	R074151050	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1628 SW 38TH ST	R074152975	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1629 SW 38TH ST	R074151075	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1632 SW 38TH ST	R074153000	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1633 SW 38TH ST	R074151100	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1959	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1636 SW 38TH ST	R074153025	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1637 SW 38TH ST	R074151125	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1952	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
4001 S AVENIDA AVE	R074152425	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible

Address	Parcel Number	Type	Name	Year Built	Historic Funcion	Current Function	Architectural Style	Other Architectural Style	Individual NRHP Recommendation
4005 S AVENIDA AVE	R074152400	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4009 S AVENIDA AVE	R074152375	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
4013 S AVENIDA AVE	R074152350	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4017 S AVENIDA AVE	R074152325	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4021 S AVENIDA AVE	R074152300	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
4025 S AVENIDA AVE	R074152275	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4029 S AVENIDA AVE	R074152250	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4033 S AVENIDA AVE	R074152240	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
3704 S. INDIANA Pl	R074191000	Building	Rancho Village Shopping Center	Ca. 1950	Business	Vacant/not in use	Other	Mid Century Modern	Not Eligible
1503 JOHNSTON DR	R074152225	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1509 JOHNSTON DR	R074152775	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1401 JOHNSTON DR	R074150050	Building	Emerson South Mid-High School, Formerly Rancho Village Elementary	1950	School	School	Other	Mid Century Modern	Previously determined eligible
1412 JOHNSTON DR	R074154625	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1416 JOHNSTON DR	R074154650	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1420 JOHNSTON DR	R074154675	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1424 JOHNSTON DR	R074154700	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1428 JOHNSTON DR	R074154725	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1432 JOHNSTON DR	R074154750	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1436 JOHNSTON DR	R074154775	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1440 JOHNSTON DR	R074154800	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1444 JOHNSTON DR	R074154825	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1448 JOHNSTON DR	R074154850	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1452 JOHNSTON DR	R074154875	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1500 JOHNSTON DR	R074154900	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1504 JOHNSTON DR	R074154925	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1508 JOHNSTON DR	R074154950	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1512 JOHNSTON DR	R074154975	Building	Dwelling	1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1300 KINKAID DR	R074156450	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1301 KINKAID DR	R074156425	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1304 KINKAID DR	R074156475	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1305 KINKAID DR	R074156400	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1308 KINKAID DR	R074156500	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1309 KINKAID DR	R074156375	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1312 KINKAID DR	R074156525	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1313 KINKAID DR	R074156350	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1316 KINKAID DR	R074156550	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1317 KINKAID DR	R074156325	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1320 KINKAID DR	R074156575	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1321 KINKAID DR	R074156300	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1324 KINKAID DR	R074156600	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1325 KINKAID DR	R074156275	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1328 KINKAID DR	R074156625	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1329 KINKAID DR	R074156250	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1332 KINKAID DR	R074156650	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1333 KINKAID DR	R074156225	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible

Address	Parcel Number	Type	Name	Year Built	Historic Funcion	Current Function	Architectural Style	Other Architectural Style	Individual NRHP Recommendation
1336 KINKAID DR	R074156675	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1337 KINKAID DR	R074156200	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1340 KINKAID DR	R074156700	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1341 KINKAID DR	R074156175	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1344 KINKAID DR	R074156725	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1345 KINKAID DR	R074156150	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1348 KINKAID DR	R074156750	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1349 KINKAID DR	R074156125	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1353 KINKAID DR	R074156100	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1356 KINKAID DR	R074157003	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1357 KINKAID DR	R074156075	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1361 KINKAID DR	R074156050	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1364 KINKAID DR	R074157006	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1365 KINKAID DR	R074156025	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1368 KINKAID DR	R074157009	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1369 KINKAID DR	R074156000	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1372 KINKAID DR	R074157012	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1950	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1373 KINKAID DR	R074155975	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
3825 RANCHO DR	R074150900	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1955	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
3900 RANCHO DR & 1538 SW 38th ST	R074152500	Building	Multiple Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Multiple dwelling	Multiple dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
3918 RANCHO DR	R074152525	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
4000 RANCHO DR	R074152550	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
4004 RANCHO DR	R074152575	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4008 RANCHO DR	R074152600	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
4012 RANCHO DR	R074152625	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
4016 RANCHO DR	R074152650	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4020 RANCHO DR	R074152675	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4024 RANCHO DR	R074152700	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4028 RANCHO DR	R074152725	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
4032 RANCHO DR	R074152750	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
4036 RANCHO DR	R074152780	Building	Dwelling	Ca. 1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1412 REDING DR	R074155650	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1413 REDING DR	R074155325	Building	Dwelling	1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1416 REDING DR	R074155675	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1417 REDING DR	R074155300	Building	Dwelling	1949	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1420 REDING DR	R074155700	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Ranch	N/A	Not Eligible
1421 REDING DR	R074155275	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1424 REDING DR	R074155725	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1425 REDING DR	R074155250	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1428 REDING DR	R074155750	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1429 REDING DR	R074155225	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1432 REDING DR	R074155775	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1433 REDING DR	R074155200	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1436 REDING DR	R074155800	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1437 REDING DR	R074155175	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1440 REDING DR	R074155825	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible

Draft Inventory Table

Address	Parcel Number	Type	Name	Year Built	Historic Funcion	Current Function	Architectural Style	Other Architectural Style	Individual NRHP Recommendation
1441 REDING DR	R074155150	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1444 REDING DR	R074155850	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1445 REDING DR	R074155125	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1448 REDING DR	R074155875	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1449 REDING DR	R074155100	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1452 REDING DR	R074155900	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1453 REDING DR	R074155075	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1456 REDING DR	R074155925	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1457 REDING DR	R074155050	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible
1460 REDING DR	R074155950	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	N/A	Not Eligible
1461 REDING DR	R074155025	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	No Style	N/A	Not Eligible
1465 REDING DR	R074155000	Building	Dwelling	1948	Single dwelling	Single dwelling	Other	Minimal Ranch	Not Eligible