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***HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR
ARMY VIETNAM WAR ERA HISTORIC
HOUSING, ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS
AND STRUCTURES, AND LANDSCAPE
FEATURES (1963-1975)***

***VOLUME 2:
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF
ARMY VIETNAM WAR ERA HOUSING AT 10 INSTALLATIONS***

Submitted To: Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment, Army Federal Preservation Officer, 110 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC

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Introduction

Inventory of Vietnam War Era housing was undertaken at 10 active Army installations to assess Vietnam War Era housing in support the development of the *Historic Context on Army Vietnam War Era Historic Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1963-1975)* contained in Volume 1 of this report. The volume contains the data for select housing units inventoried during site investigations.

Installations selected for this inventory were based on several considerations including geographic distribution; ability to represent variety in house type (i.e., single-family, duplex and townhouse); unit size; and type of ancillary buildings (i.e. garages, carports, and storage buildings), which captures townhouses and apartment buildings as multiplex (i.e., three-plex, four-plex, five-plex) buildings (U.S. Department of the Army 2021a). Data obtained from the site visits were used to inform the discussion presented in Chapter 6 on the housing that the Army built during the Vietnam War Era.

Installation site visits included the systematic review of cultural resource and planning reports in addition to on-post architectural inventory of selected examples of housing constructed during the period. Personnel at the cultural resources offices, real property offices, post historians offices, and the housing partners were interviewed. The inventory proceeded with reconnaissance-level, windshield survey of all Vietnam War Era residential neighborhoods and then select building exteriors and interiors were inspected to document each housing type represented. Sufficient inventory was completed to characterize the neighborhoods and select dwellings. Inventory data were compiled on building materials, architectural style, interior plan, and modifications over time to provide a general description of neighborhoods and individual buildings and to assess their integrity and NRHP eligibility. Appropriate data were collected to identify those buildings and neighborhoods that may represent properties of particular importance.

Installations included:

- Fort Benning, Georgia;
- Fort Bragg, North Carolina;
- Fort Carson, Colorado;
- Fort Detrick, Maryland;
- Fort Gordon; Georgia;
- Fort Hood, Texas;
- Fort Jackson, South Carolina;
- Fort Polk, Louisiana;
- Fort Shafter, Hawaii; and
- Schofield Barracks, Hawaii¹

Inventory data were incorporated in the historic context; site reports summarizing data collected are included in Appendix 6 of Volume 1. The inventory reports also provide summary descriptions of select buildings and neighborhoods.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Many Vietnam War Era housing units have undergone exterior and interior modification and alteration. Alterations included the installation of replacement materials to address material failure, material abatement to ensure health and safety, and replacement to address wear or damage. Exterior modifications also were completed to reflect popular stylistic trends in domestic architecture at select installations. These changes were completed in holistically for an installation's inventory of Vietnam War Era housing or completed as funding permitted.

Interior modifications generally focused on replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, housing units were combined, resulting in the modification of original floor plans. In ad-

¹ Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks are part of the U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii.

dition, some Vietnam War Era neighborhoods have undergone demolition and new construction. Despite these changes, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. While recognizable as a class of resource, the Army Vietnam War Era housing property type does not retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, or workmanship to embody a type, method or period of construction, and are therefore not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021b:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning, civilian-sector, residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Architectural inventory conducted at the 10 Army installations confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or distinguishable housing within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. Due to continuous modification and alteration, many no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance were identified during the inventory of the 10 installations.

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Fort Benning

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Fort Benning

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Neighborhood Name: Bouton Heights (Bouton)

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes no **Grid:** yes no **Cul-du-sacs:** yes no **Sidewalks:** yes no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Bouton is defined by the east-west curving First Cavalry Division Road off of which are culs-de-sac or "courts." Eight courts are located north of First Cavalry Division Road, and eight are located south of the road.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

There are concrete sidewalks present on both sides of the street with sloping curbs.

PARKING

Garages: yes no **Carports:** yes no **Parking pad:** yes no **Parking lots:** yes no

Group Covered Parking: yes no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe no

A small park with a lawn and trees is located in Bouton.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe no

There are running trails surrounding the area.

A small playground is located in Bouton.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

An elementary school is present directly adjacent to the neighborhood.

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Bouton is defined by the east-west curving First Cavalry Division Road off of which are culs-de-sac or "courts." Eight courts are located north of First Cavalry Division Road, and eight courts are located south of the road. Sidewalks are present on both sides of the street with sloping curbs. Unit are setback about five-to-ten feet from the road and generally are accessed by walkways off of a communal sidewalk surrounding a parking lot lining the court. The court has a central green space featuring deciduous and coniferous trees. Parking lots are present. Amenities include a tree lawn, running trails, a playground, and parks. An elementary school is present immediately on the exterior of the community. Streetlights are present. Housing units generally are two-story vinyl-clad fourplexes and sixplexes.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

A modern playground has been added. Renovations occurred during 2010 to modernize units.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Bouton neighborhood have been subject to exterior modification such as replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Benning

Neighborhood Name: Davis Hill (Davis)

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Two portions of Davis are present. The western portion includes curvilinear streets radiating out from a central core generally in an east-west arrangement and a singular cul-de-sac at the southeastern edge. The eastern portion also features curvilinear streets generally in the north-south arrangement and multiple culs-de-sac.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks are present on both sides of the roadway.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

A small modern playground was added.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Two portions of Davis are present. The western portion includes curvilinear streets radiating out from a central core generally in an east-west arrangement and a singular cul-de-sac at the southeastern edge. The eastern portion also features curvilinear streets generally in the north-south arrangement and multiple cul-de-sac. The dwellings generally are one-story brick Modern Minimalist duplexes with integral garages set back ten-to-20 feet from the street. Lawns are present with deciduous trees. A modern playground is present.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Units were renovated in 2010s to include new interiors and modified exteriors with vinyl siding replacing the original wooden siding.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Buildings located in the Davis neighborhood have been subject to exterior modification in terms of materials, including replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Benning

Neighborhood Name: Indianhead Terrace (Indianhead)

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Indianhead is defined by two distinct halves. The northern half is characterized by curvilinear roads punctuated by culs-de-sac. The southern portion features curvilinear roads without culs-de-sac with the exception of Lavoie Court.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the road.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

A small modern playground has been added.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

A modern pool and community center have been added.

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

A contemporary pool and community center are present. These amenities were constructed during the 21st century.

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Indianhead is defined by two distinct halves. The northern half is characterized by curvilinear roads punctuated by culs-de-sac. The southern portion features curvilinear roads without culs-de-sac with the exception of Lavoie Court. This neighborhood generally contains two-story vinyl-clad or one-story brick-clad duplex units located ten-to-20 feet back from curvilinear streets with a central pool, community center, and playground. The development also contains a dog park, basketball court, elementary school, and soccer field. The dwellings generally feature second-story overhangs or exhibit the Minimalist Modern style. Porticos on two-story units are modern additions. Trees are present on flat lawns.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

A modern pool and community center have been added. Unit interiors were renovated in 2010 to modernize.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Indianhead neighborhood have been subject to exterior modification in terms of materials, including replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Benning

Neighborhood Name: Perkins Place (Perkins)

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Lumpkin Road is located at the southern end of this neighborhood. Perkins features curvilinear streets. There are two culs-de-sac located at the southeast end of the neighborhood.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the roadways.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

The neighborhood is located adjacent to a golf course.

A small playground is a modern addition.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

Perkins contains an athletic field, playground, pool, community center, park, and paintball facilities.

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood is defined by curvilinear streets containing one-story brick Modern Minimalist duplexes with garages and parking pads located about 10-to-20 feet back from the roadway. The neighborhood is bordered by a golf course. Lumpkin Road is located at the southern end of this neighborhood. Perkins features curvilinear streets. There are two culs-de-sac located at the southeast end of the neighborhood. Sidewalks typically are present on both sides of the street and are punctuated by driveways. Lawns with deciduous trees line the streets. Perkins contains an athletic field, playground, pool, community center, park, and paintball facilities.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Modern amenities described above have been added to the neighborhood.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Perkins neighborhood have been subject to exterior modification in terms of materials, including replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

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The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 104 Dial Street
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Perkins Place

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Not visible	Foundation Material: Not visible	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed in 1963 is a one-story building occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Shed/parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A shed and parking pad are located at the side of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

Number of Bathrooms:

4

Describe any interior alterations:

Interior access was unavailable.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The building located at 104 Dial is a duplex in the Perkins neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification. Changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 143 Derrickson Street
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Indianhead Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Not visible	Foundation Material: Not visible	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed in 1963 is a one-story building occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf. Overhanging eaves and a recessed entrance are present.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Shed/parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A shed and parking pad are located a the side of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, kitchen redesigns, and bathroom remodeling.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 143 Derrickson is a duplex in the Indianhead neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification. Changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 1C Fournette Court
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Bouton Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Sixplex Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed between 1971 and 1975 is a two-story building resting on a poured-concrete foundation, occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf. The end units have projections.

Ancillary Buildings:

N/A

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

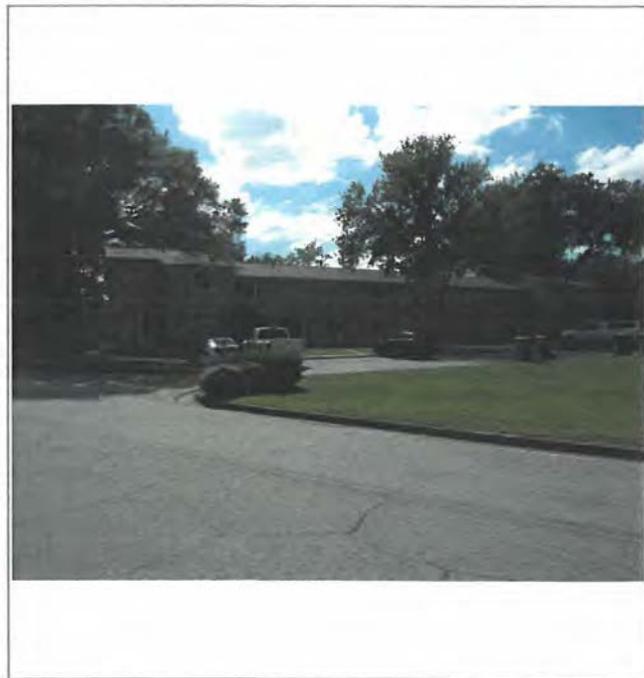
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, kitchen redesigns, and bathroom remodeling.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The building at 1C Fournette is a sixplex townhouse in the Bouton neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification. Changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 209 Garrett
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Indianhead Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Not visible	Foundation Material: Not visible	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Brick veneer, vinyl	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Sixplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed in 1969 is a two-story building occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A modern shed is located in the backyard.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, kitchen redesigns, and bathroom remodeling.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The building at 209 Garrett is a sixplex townhouse in the Indianhead neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification. Such changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 216 Lavoie Street
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Indianhead Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Not visible	Foundation Material: Not visible	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Brick veneer, vinyl	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Eightplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

An entrance portico has been added. The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed in 1969 is a two-story building occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A shed is located in the backyard.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was renovated in 2010 and includes a new kitchen.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 216 Lavoie is an eightplex townhouse in the Indianhead neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification including replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 282 Lavoie Avenue
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Indianhead Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Not visible	Foundation Material: Not visible	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Brick veneer, vinyl	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Other - describe Craftsman	Ornamentation: Yes - describe	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Fourplex Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

A Craftsman entrance portico including columns and brackets has been added.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed in 1969 is a two-story building occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A shed is located in the back yard.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

Yes - describe

Capital

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

The kitchen has been renovated and modernized in 2010.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 282 Lavoie is a fourplex townhouse in the Indianhead neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification and alteration such as the application of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 2B Yano Court
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Bouton Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
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Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Fourplex
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Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed between 1971 and 1975 is a two-story building resting on a poured-concrete foundation, occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf. The end units are recessed.

Ancillary Buildings:

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

Interior access was unavailable.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 2B Yano is a fourplex townhouse in the Bouton neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification. Changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 2D Kedenburg Court
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Bouton Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1:1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The fourplex at 2D Kedenburg Court is a two-story, vinyl-clad building resting on a poured-concrete foundation and terminating in a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. The end units are recessed and contain second-story overhangs. Entrances generally are single leaf, and windows generally are double-hung vinyl sash units.

Ancillary Buildings:

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

Number of Bathrooms:

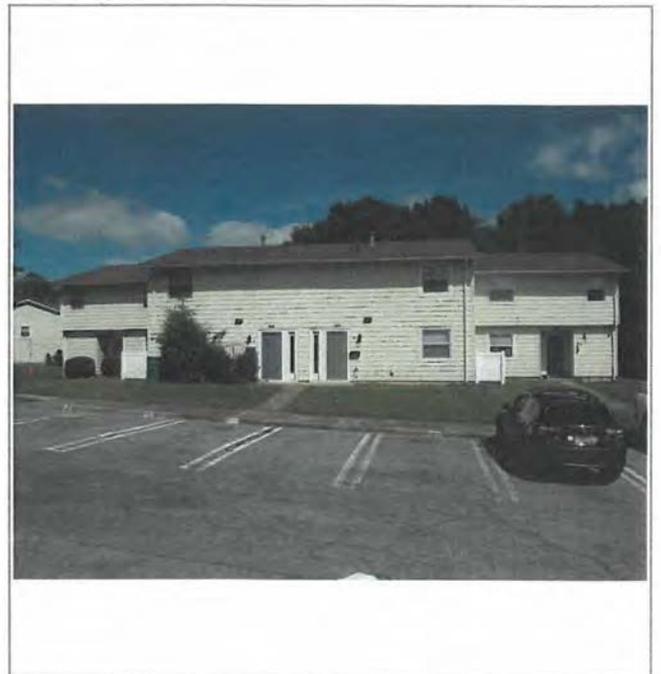
3

Describe any interior alterations:

Interior access was unavailable.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The building at 2D Kedenburg in the Bouton neighborhood is a fourplex townhouse that has been subject to exterior modification including replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 320A Port Street
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Davis Hill

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Brick veneer/vinyl	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 6/6	Window Materials: Vinyl
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Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
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Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed between 1971 and 1975 is a one-story building resting on a poured-concrete foundation, occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The entrance is recessed and supported by a squared column. Windows generally are double-hung 6/6 units; entrances generally are single leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

This unit was renovated and modernized between 2013 and 2014.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 320A Port is a duplex in the Davis neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification such as the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 36A Doane Loop
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Bouton Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe <small>Brick veneer, vertical wood board</small>	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
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Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed in 1963 is a one-story building occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf. The entrances are recessed.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A combination carport shed is located at the front of the house.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

1

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, kitchen redesigns, and bathroom remodeling.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 36A Doane Loop is a duplex in the Bouton neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification. Changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 3A Yano Court
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Bouton Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Sixplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed between 1971 and 1975 is a two-story building resting on a poured-concrete foundation, occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf. The end units are recessed with second-story overhangs.

Ancillary Buildings:

N/A

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

Linoleum, Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

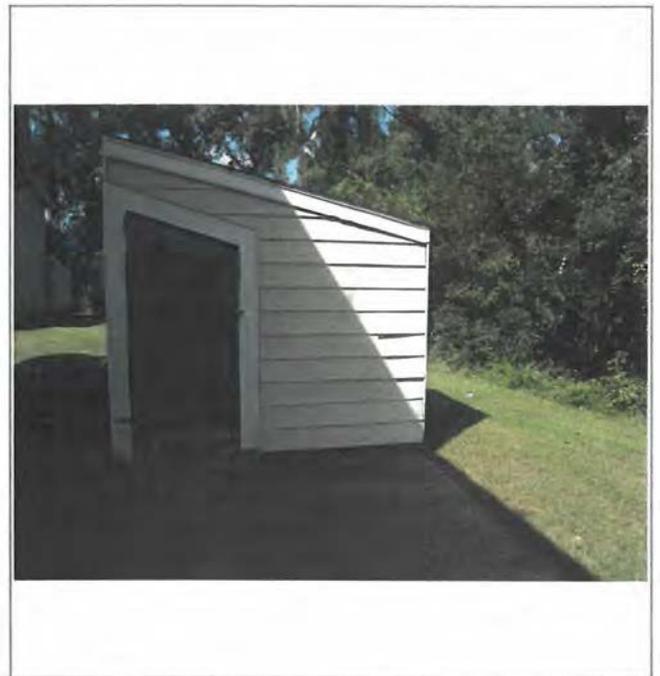
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, kitchen redesigns, and bathroom remodeling.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The building at 3A Yano in the Bouton neighborhood is a fourplex townhouse that has been subject to exterior modification. Such changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 3D Kedenburg Court
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Bouton Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed between 1971 and 1975 is a two-story building resting on a poured-concrete foundation, occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf. The central units are recessed.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The shed is located in the backyard.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

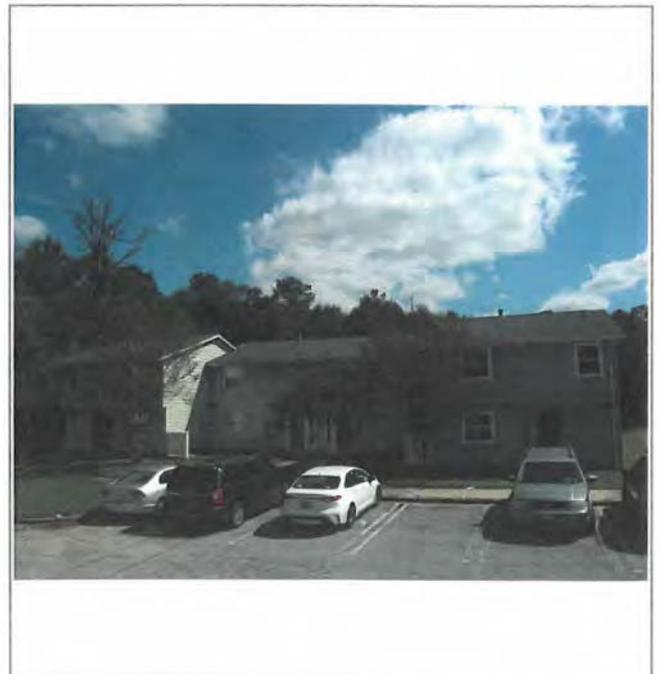
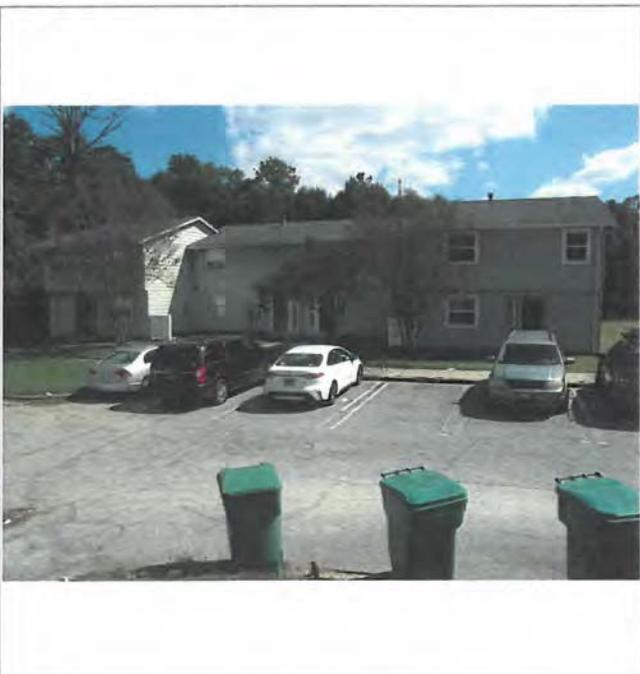
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, kitchen redesigns, and bathroom remodeling.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 3D Kedenburg in the Bouton neighborhood is a fourplex townhouse that has been subject to exterior modification. Changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The neighborhoods have not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 4 McKibben Court
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Bouton Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Fourplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed between 1971 and 1975 is a two-story building resting on a poured-concrete foundation, occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf. The central units of the fourplex are recessed, and the end units contain second-story overhangs.

Ancillary Buildings:

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

Number of Bathrooms:

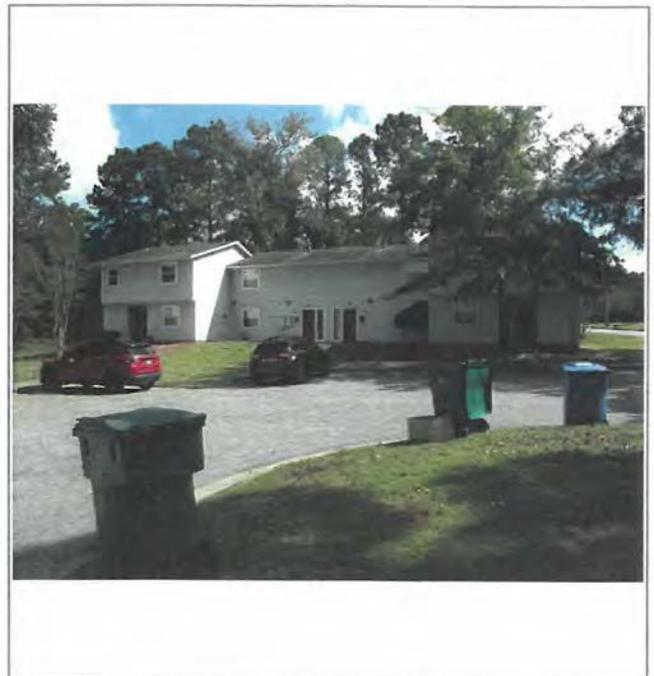
4

Describe any interior alterations:

Interior access was unavailable.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 4 McKibben is a fourplex townhouse in the Bouton neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification. Such changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 49B Doane Loop
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Bouton Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe <small>Brick veneer, vertical wood board</small>	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed in 1963 is a one-story building occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphaltshingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf. The entrances are recessed.

Ancillary Buildings:

N/A

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

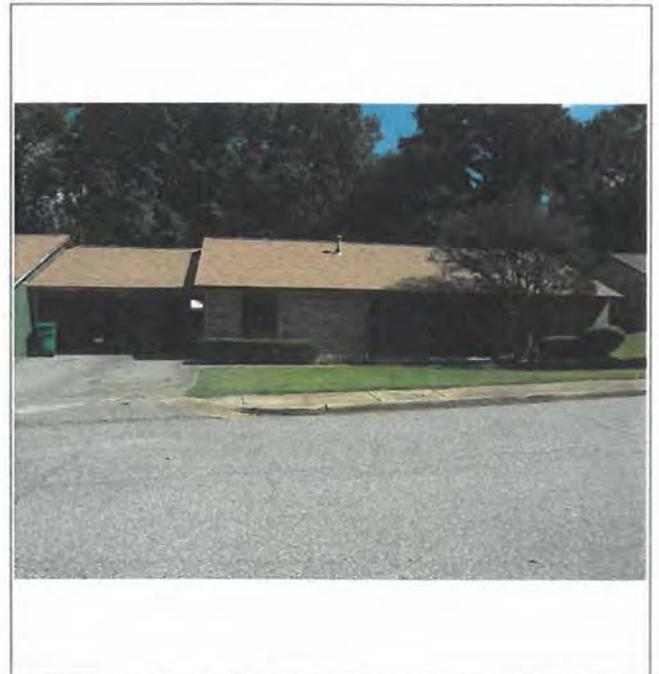
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, kitchen redesigns, and bathroom remodeling.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 49B Doane Loop is a duplex in the Bouton neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification including replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 500 Bjornstad Street
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Perkins Place

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Not visible	Foundation Material: Not visible	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed in 1963 is a one-story building occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Shed/parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A shed and parking pad are located at the side of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, kitchen redesigns, and bathroom remodeling.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 500 Bjornstad is a duplex in the Perkins neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification. Changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 508 Perkins Street
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Perkins Place

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Not visible	Foundation Material: Not visible	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Brick veneer, vinyl	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed in 1963 is a one-story building occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Windows generally are double-hung 1/1 units; entrances generally are single leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

N/A

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Drywall/Concrete block

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

1

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, kitchen redesigns, and bathroom remodeling.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The building at 508 Perkins is a duplex in the Perkins neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification. Changes include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation has not occurred. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Benning
Building Address: 563A Hartstock Loop
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Davis Hill

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Brick veneer/vinyl	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 6/6	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The majority of exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of vinyl siding on exterior of many units and replacement of all windows and doors, and the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The residence constructed between 1971 and 1975 is a one-story building resting on a poured-concrete foundation, occupying a rectangular footprint, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The entrance is recessed and supported by a squared column. Windows generally are double-hung 6/6 units; entrances generally are single leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

N/A

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

5

Number of Bathrooms:

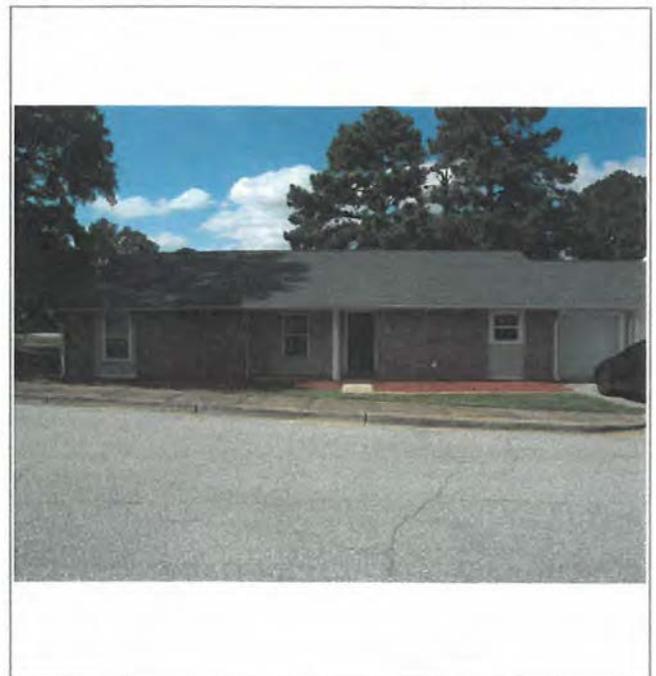
2

Describe any interior alterations:

This unit was renovated and modernized between 2013 and 2014.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

No previous investigations of Fort Benning's Vietnam War Era housing have been undertaken.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 563A Hartstock is a duplex in the Davis neighborhood that has been subject to exterior modification including replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The neighborhoods have not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation has not been applied to the building. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

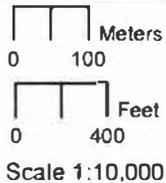
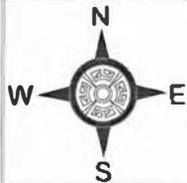
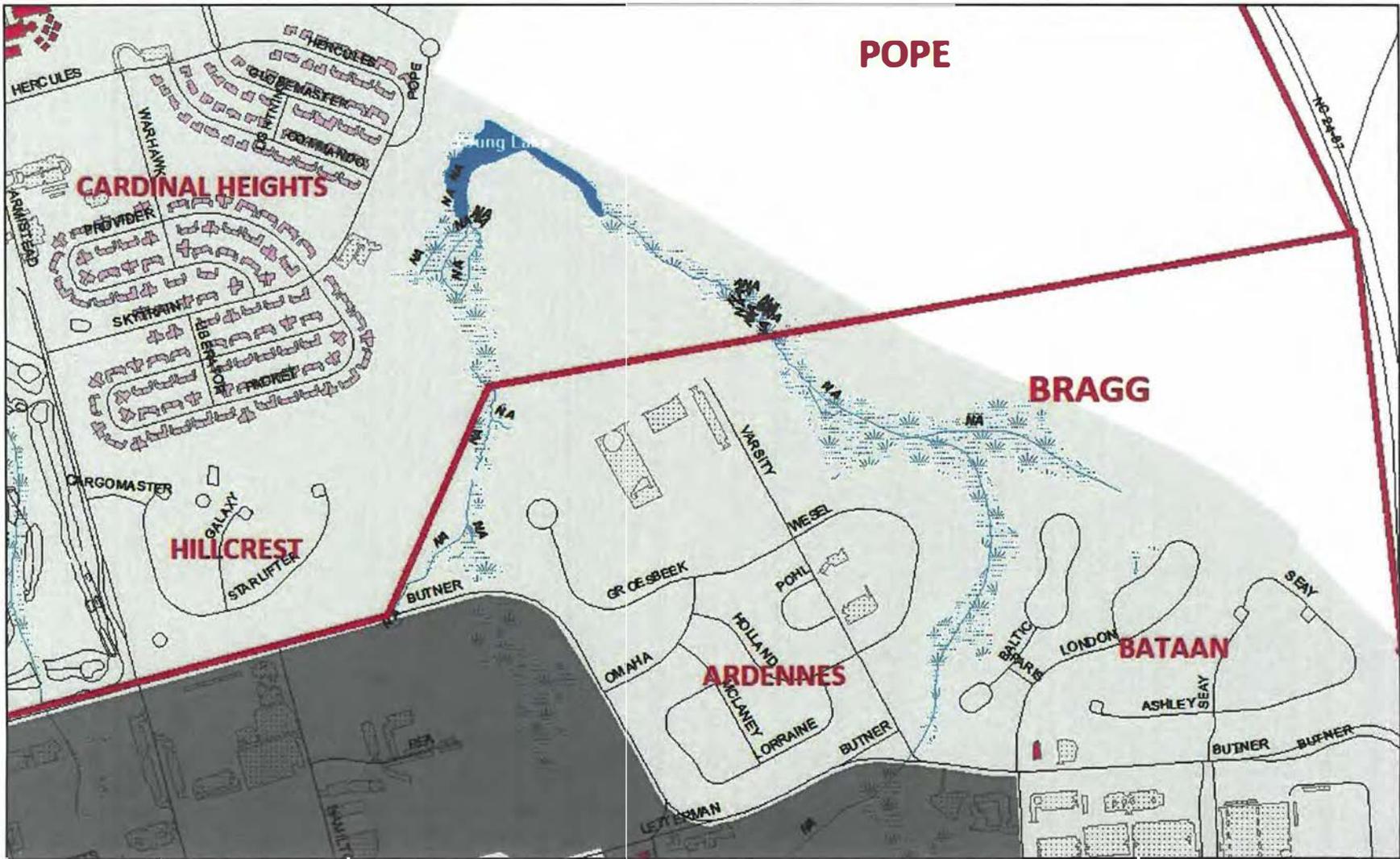
The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Benning confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Benning.

Fort Bragg



Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context

Fort Bragg, NC: Vietnam-Era
Housing Neighborhood Overview

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021

PREPARED BY: KRW

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Bragg

Neighborhood Name: Ardennes

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Streets are curvilinear and often loop around to the primary entrance street (Omaha Street). New streets extend from the Vietnam War Era neighborhood and provide access to twenty-first century residences and a new community center.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Poured-concrete sidewalks generally are only on one side of the street and in proximity to community mailboxes.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

The new community center includes smaller green areas with benches, shrub and flower plantings, and trees.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

The new community center includes a gated community pool.

Two playgrounds are located in the neighborhood, bounded by residences, and not directly accessible or visible from the street. According to real property records, these playgrounds were built in 1985.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

As mentioned above, a neighborhood community center was built ca. 2010 and is designed similar to the new residential construction along Groesbeek Street.

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

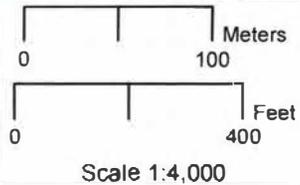
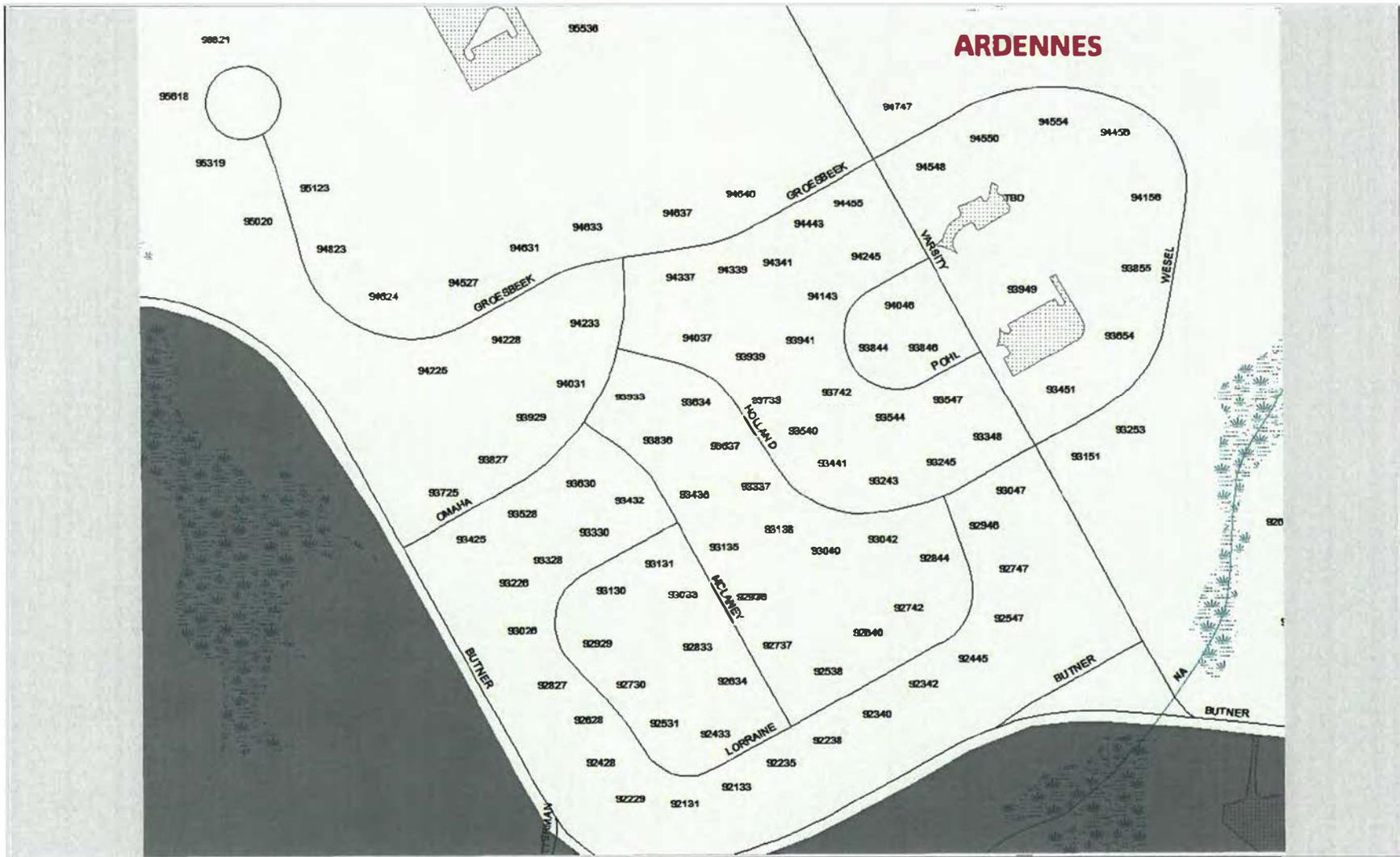
The Ardennes neighborhood consists of curvilinear streets with community mailboxes, mature coniferous trees, sidewalks, and a few streetlights. The earliest buildings, constructed in 1975, are one- to two-story duplex units designed in the Minimalist modern style. Storage outbuildings and car pads generally are located to the front of these buildings. Residential landscaping is limited to grass, trees, and shrubbery. Brick veneer and vinyl are applied to build exteriors, similar to infill and new construction added to the neighborhood in the last 20 years, providing continuity between new and older construction.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Playgrounds were added to the neighborhood in 1985 and since 2003 a series of new residences have been constructed on newly graded streets. Along with the new residences, a community center and pool were built ca. 2010.

Attach photos below:





**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**

**Fort Bragg, NC
Ardennes Neighborhood**

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/24/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The Ardennes neighborhood has not been the subject of previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings were subject to changes over time. While the housing partners did not have data on when exterior modifications were completed to the Ardennes neighborhood, photographs maintained by the CRM provided information on the original appearance of the buildings. Visual observation suggests modifications to original historic materials occurred. Minimal modifications undertaken include new construction or infill and modern community amenities including new community mailbox shelters and a new community center and pool (Champagne, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Bragg/Pope Army Airfield

Neighborhood Name: Batan/Bataan

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

The Batan (also spelled Bataan) neighborhood consists of two intersecting streets, which terminate in three culs-de-sac. Community mailboxes are located throughout the neighborhood.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Sidewalks are on both sides of the street and rest directly against the street with no grass median.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

The Batan neighborhood does not have neighborhood amenities.

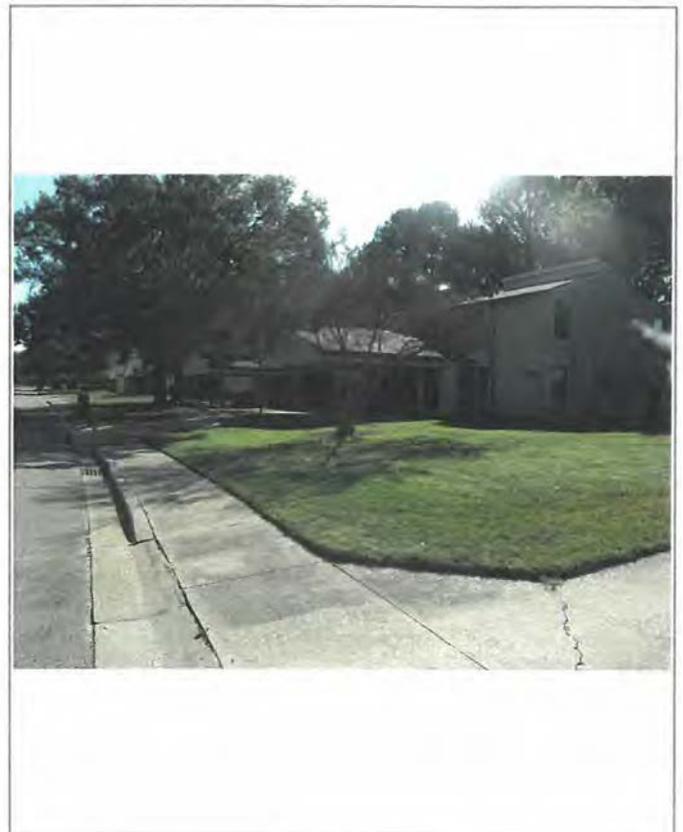
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

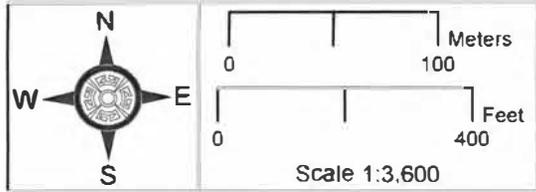
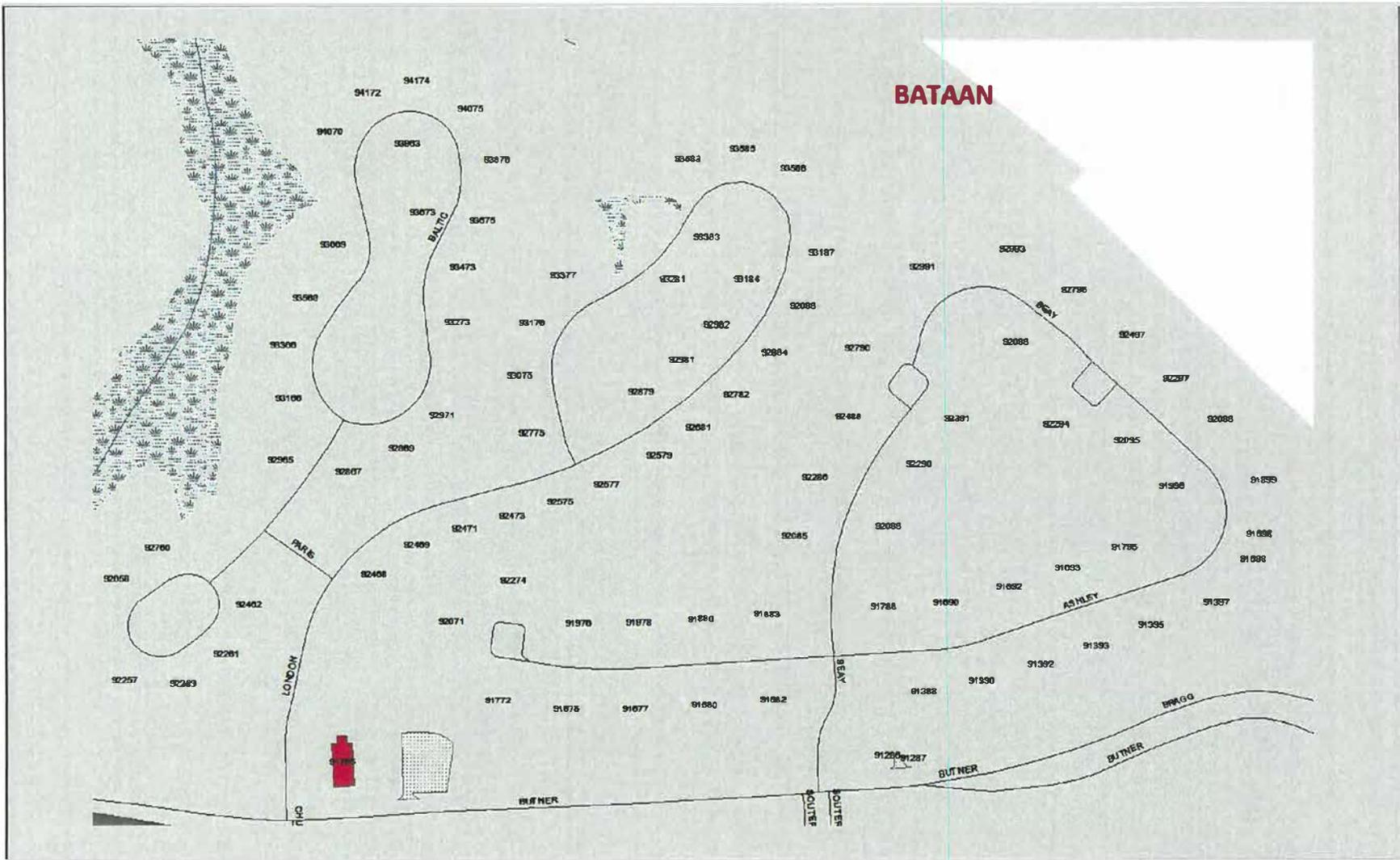
The Batan neighborhood is a small neighborhood consisting of two intersecting streets consisting of triplex and quadplex buildings. Streets are lined with sidewalks, community mailboxes, and streetlights. Mature deciduous trees line the streets, while the rear of the buildings are composed of mature coniferous trees. The neighborhood is bound by a chain link fence.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood currently is vacant, though a small selection of dwelling units appear to be occupied. According to the Army housing representative, Tonia Barnes, the buildings have been vacant for proposed renovations that have been put on hold.

Attach photos below:





**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**

Fort Bragg, NC
Bataan Neighborhood

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 | PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The Batan neighborhood has not been the subject of previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings have not been subject to exterior modification of materials or additions. Rather, they have been awaiting funding for material modifications and upgrades (Barnes, personal communications, 2021). The Batan neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Minimal modifications undertaken include demolition of two buildings units, new infill construction, and select roadway extensions (Champagne, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Bragg (Pope Field)

Neighborhood Name: Cardinal Heights

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Streets are curvilinear and often loop around to the primary thoroughfare, Skytrain Drive.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Poured-concrete sidewalks generally are on both sides of the street, and some have a grass median between the sidewalk and street curbs.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

The new community center includes a gated community pool.

A playground is located at the community center.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

As mentioned above, a neighborhood community center was built ca. 2010. The building is clad in brick veneer and terminates in a tile roof. A large, two-story warehouse clad in brick veneer and corrugated metal is located to the rear of the community center. The warehouse is used by Corvias to store parts for building maintenance. A large, fenced circular pool is located next to the community center building.

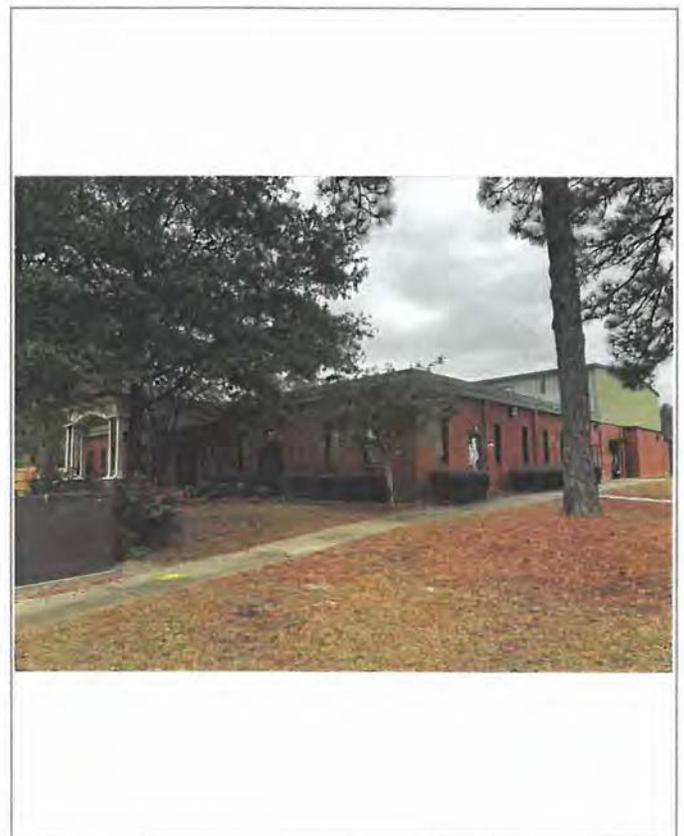
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

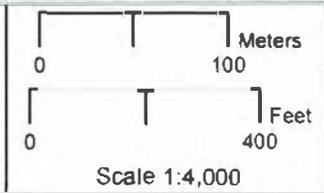
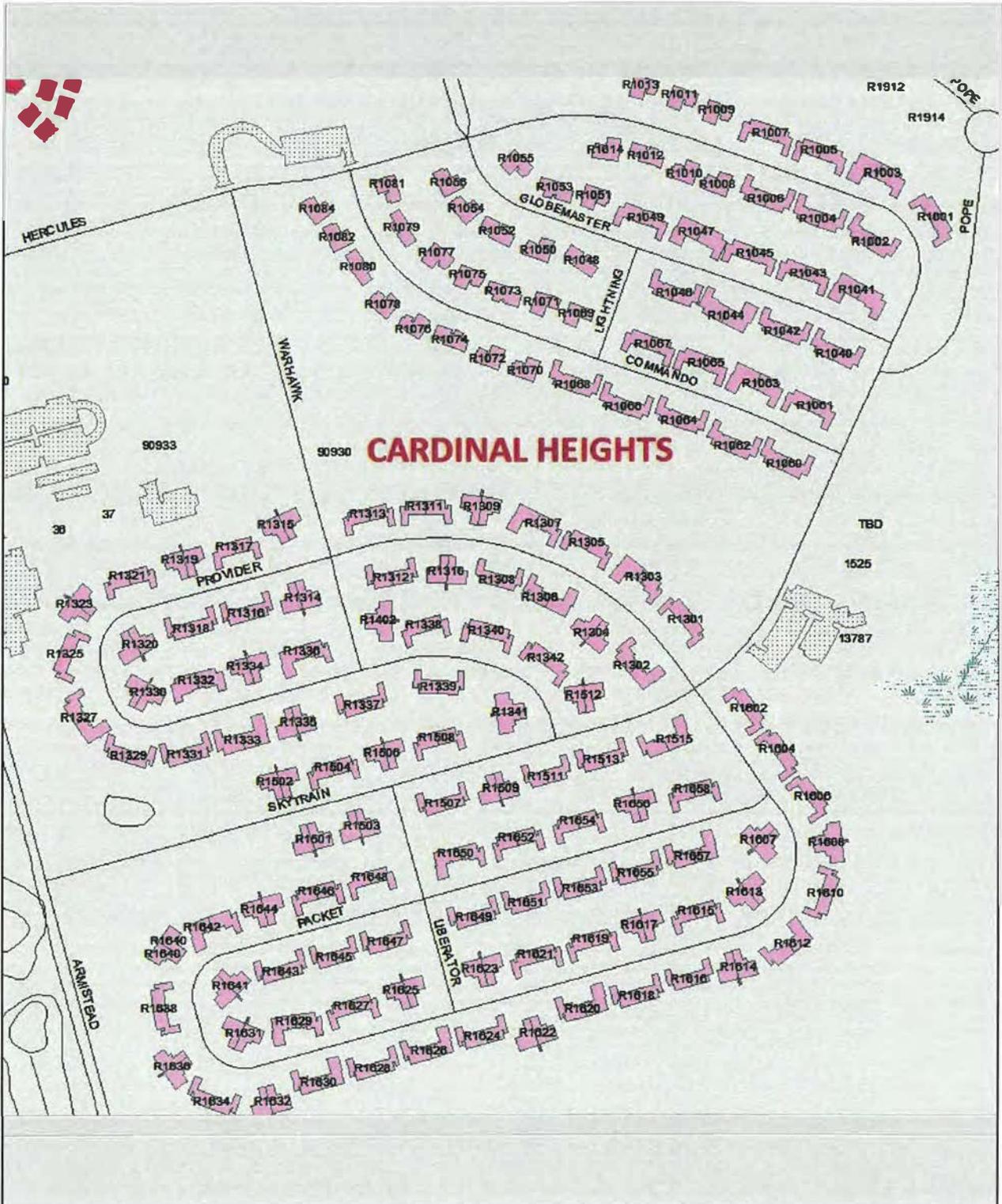
The Cardinal Heights neighborhood consists of curvilinear streets with electrical poles, mature coniferous trees, sidewalks, and few streetlights. The buildings, primarily constructed 1964, generally are one-story, ranchtype single-family or duplex dwellings. Residential landscaping is limited to grass, trees, and shrubbery. Brick veneer and vinyl are applied to build exteriors, similar to infill and new construction added to the neighborhood in the last 20 years, providing continuity between new and older construction.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

A new community center, with a gated pool and playground, was added to the neighborhood.

Attach photos below:





**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**

Fort Bragg, NC
Cardinal Heights Neighborhood

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST., STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 | PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

Cardinal Heights, a 1964-constructed neighborhood originally part of Pope Field and comprised of altered duplex and single-family housing units, has been treated under the Cold War Program Comment for Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (2006) as not eligible (United States Department of Defense 2006).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings were subject to changes over time. While the housing partners did not have data on when exterior modifications were completed to the Cardinal Heights neighborhood, photographs maintained by the CRM provided information on the original appearance of the buildings. Visual observation suggests modifications to original historic materials occurred. Minimal modifications undertaken include new construction or infill and modern community amenities including new community mailbox shelters and a new community center and pool (Champagne, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings

Installation Name: Fort Bragg/Pope Army Airfield
Building Address: 21 Commando Drive
Building Number: 1069
Neighborhood Name: Cardinal Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Concrete block	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Single family
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Corvias did not provide records of any major exterior alterations aside from general, cyclical maintenance. However, archival photographs of the Cardinal Heights neighborhood provided by the Cultural Resources Office appear to show simplified facades no longer extant suggesting later modifications of materials.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

The exterior of Building 1069 is clad with brick veneer. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, vinyl units. The rear of the building has a poured-concrete patio, with a wood privacy wall delineating each unit.

Building description:

Building 1069 is a single-family ranch-type dwelling comprised of one, three bedroom two bathroom unit. The dwelling is clad in brick-veneer and terminates in a low-pitched, cross-gabled roof. Window openings are 1/1, double-hung, vinyl units. The building has an attached carport to the side. The exterior is landscaped with trees, shrubs, and garden beds.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The carport is attached to the side of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

2

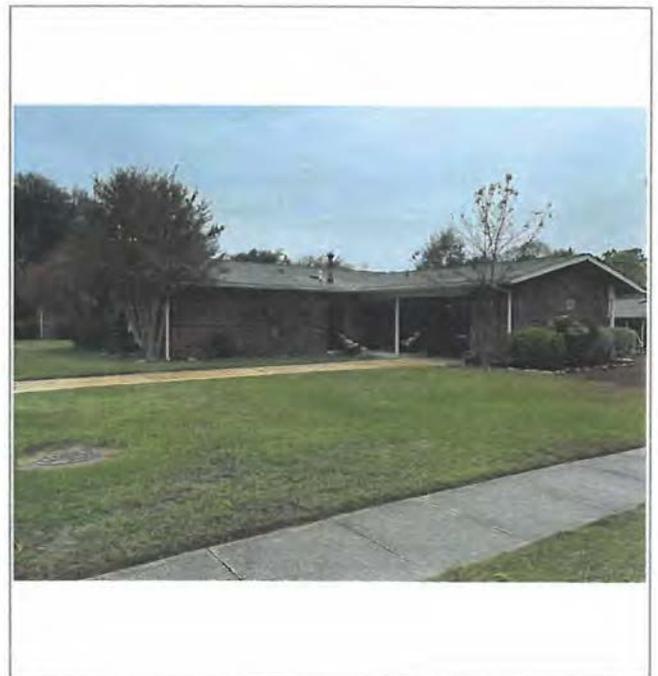
Describe any interior alterations:

The building interior consists of carpet in the living areas and bedrooms and vinyl flooring in the kitchen and bathrooms. Corvias representatives stated the kitchen cabinets are early to the building or original. Appliances, flooring, and lighting all have been updated as have bathroom fixtures.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Interior access was not available due to occupant request.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

21 Commando Drive has previously been investigated as part of the Cardinal Heights neighborhood. The neighborhood has been treated under the Cold War Program Comment for Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (2006) as not eligible (United States Department of Defense 2006).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

21 Commando Drive likely has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Archival photographs of the Cardinal Heights neighborhood from the 1970s show more minimal exterior designs common to the Vietnam War Era design principles. The Cardinal Heights neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Minimal modifications undertaken include new construction or infill and modern community amenities including new community mailbox shelters and a new community center and pool (Champagne, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Bragg/Pope Army Airfield
Building Address: 1, 3 Provider Circle
Building Number: 1301
Neighborhood Name: Cardinal Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Concrete block	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Corvias did not provide records of major exterior alterations aside from stating there was cyclical maintenance to the exterior. Carport structures have been renovated or replaced in recent years. However, the mixed materials extant on the exteriors, vinyl and brick veneer, are representative of new infill construction suggesting exterior material alterations.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 1301 is a 1964 duplex building comprised of two one-story, four-bedroom, two bathroom units. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and horizontal vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, vinyl units. The building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has two carports, terminating in front-gable roofs, at either end of the building for each living unit.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Carports are located at the front, at either end of the building to accommodate both units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

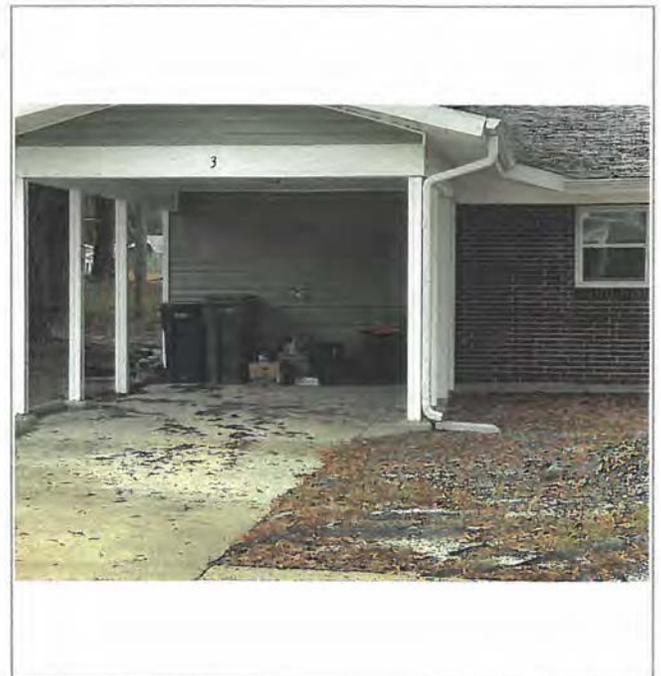
2

Describe any interior alterations:

The building interior consists of carpet in the living areas and bedrooms and vinyl flooring in the kitchen and bathrooms. Corvias representatives stated the kitchen cabinets are early or original. Appliances, flooring, and lighting all have been updated as have bathroom fixtures.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

1-3 Provider Circle has previously been investigated as part of the Cardinal Heights neighborhood. The neighborhood has been treated under the Cold War Program Comment for Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (2006) as not eligible (United States Department of Defense 2006). This resource, under 50 years of age at the time of treatment, will be considered NRHP eligible under Criterion A according to the Army's Program Comment Plan.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

1-3 Provider Circle likely has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Archival photographs of the Cardinal Heights neighborhood from the 1970s show more minimal exterior designs common to the Vietnam War Era design principles. The Cardinal Heights neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Minimal modifications undertaken include new construction or infill and modern community amenities including new community mailbox shelters and a new community center and pool (Champagne, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with military family housing constructed to support the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity

of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

Bibliography

Champagne, James

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2006 *Cold War Program Comment for Unaccompanied Personnel Housing*. Electronic document, accessed October 28, 2021. <https://www.achp.gov/digital-library-section-106-landing/program-comment-cold-war-era-unaccompanied-personnel-housing>

United States Department of the Army

2021 *Final Program Comment Plan for Army Vietnam War Era Historic Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1963-1975)*. 28 December. Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army Installations, Energy and Environment, Washington, DC.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings

Installation Name: Fort Bragg/Pope Army Airfield
Building Address: 24, 26 Skytrain Drive
Building Number: 1512
Neighborhood Name: Cardinal Heights

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Concrete block	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

No record of exterior alterations. However, the mixed materials extant on the exteriors, vinyl and brick veneer, are representative of new infill construction suggesting exterior material alterations.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 1512 is a 1964 duplex building comprised of two one-story, four-bedroom, two-bathroom units clad in vinyl siding. The building terminates in a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A central two-vehicle carport is to the front of the building. Window units generally are 1/1, double-hung vinyl units.

Ancillary Buildings:

Parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The central carport is to the front of the building with separate poured-concrete driveways leading to individual units. Storage is located at the center of the carport for each housing unit.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

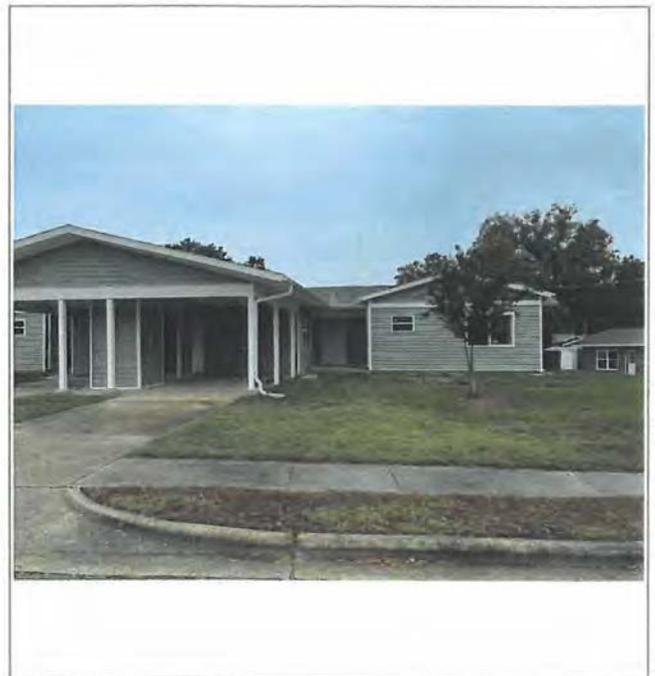
2

Describe any interior alterations:

The building interior consists of carpet in the living areas and bedrooms and vinyl flooring in the kitchen and bathrooms. Corvias representatives stated the kitchen cabinets are early or original. Appliances, flooring, and lighting all have been updated as have bathroom fixtures.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

24-26 Skytrain Drive has previously been investigated as part of the Cardinal Heights neighborhood. The neighborhood has been treated under the Cold War Program Comment for Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (2006) as not eligible (United States Department of Defense 2006).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

24-26 Skytrain Drive likely has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Archival photographs of the Cardinal Heights neighborhood from the 1970s show more minimal exterior designs common to the Vietnam War Era design principles. The Cardinal Heights neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Minimal modifications undertaken include new construction or infill and modern community amenities including new community mailbox shelters and a new community center and pool (Champagne, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings

Installation Name: Fort Bragg/Pope Army Airfield
Building Address: 30 Lorraine Road
Building Number: 9-2238
Neighborhood Name: Ardennes

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Concrete block	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

No record of exterior alterations. However, the mixed materials extant on the exteriors, vinyl and brick veneer, are representative of new infill construction suggesting exterior material alterations.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

The exterior of Building 9-2238 is clad with brick veneer and horizontal vinyl siding. Windows are 1/1, double-hung vinyl units. The rear of the building has a poured-concrete patio for each unit and a wood privacy wall delineates each unit.

Building description:

Building 9-2238 is a duplex building comprised of two one-story, two-bedroom, two-bathroom units. The building is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding, terminating in a low-pitched side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Window openings generally are 1/1, double-hung units. The building has a parking pad to the front with a storage outbuilding accommodating the two residential units. Exterior landscaping is limited to shrubs and mature trees.

Ancillary Buildings:

Parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The parking pad is to the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

The building interior consists of carpet in the living areas and bedrooms and vinyl flooring in the kitchen and bathrooms. Corvias representatives stated the kitchen cabinets are original. Appliances, flooring, and lighting all have been updated as have bathroom fixtures.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

30 Lorraine Road has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

30 Lorraine Road likely has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Archival photographs of the Ardennes neighborhood from the 1970s show more minimal exterior designs common to the Vietnam War Era design principles. The building currently is clad with mixed materials. The Ardennes neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Minimal modifications undertaken include new construction or infill and modern community amenities including new community mailbox shelters and a new community center and pool (Champagne, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings

Installation Name: Fort Bragg/Pope Army Airfield
Building Address: 10 Holland Street
Building Number: 9-3138
Neighborhood Name: Ardennes

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Stucco	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

No recorded exterior alterations. However, the mixed materials extant on the exteriors, vinyl and brick veneer, are representative of new infill construction suggesting exterior material alterations.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 9-3138 is a two-story duplex dwelling comprised of two four-bedroom, two-bathroom units. The building is designed in the Minimalist Modern style and clad with stucco and horizontal vinyl siding. The building terminates in a side-gabled roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows are 1/1, double-hung vinyl units. The rear of the building has a poured-concrete patio for each unit with a wood privacy wall delineating the units. Two parking pads are located on either side of the building. Landscaping is minimal and limited to shrubs and mature trees.

Ancillary Buildings:

Parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The parking pad is to the side of each dwelling unit.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior flooring is carpet in the living areas and bedrooms and vinyl in bathrooms and the kitchen. Light fixtures and bathroom fixtures have been upgraded cyclically, as have appliances.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

10 Holland Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

10 Holland Street likely has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Archival photographs of the Ardennes neighborhood from the 1970s show more minimal exterior designs common to the Vietnam War Era design principles. The building currently is clad with mixed materials. The Ardennes neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Minimal modifications undertaken include new construction or infill and modern community amenities including new community mailbox shelters and a new community center and pool (Champagne, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom: historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

Bibliography

Champagne, James

2021 Personal communications.

United States Department of the Army

2021 *Final Program Comment Plan for Army Vietnam War Era Historic Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1963-1975)*. 28 December. Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army Installations, Energy and Environment, Washington, DC.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings

Installation Name: Fort Bragg/Pope Army Airfield
Building Address: 19 Omaha Street
Building Number: 9-4233
Neighborhood Name: Ardennes

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

No recorded exterior alterations. However, the mixed materials extant on the exteriors, vinyl and brick veneer, are representative of new infill construction suggesting exterior material alterations.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 9-4233 is a single-story, ranch-type duplex dwelling comprised of four-bedroom, two-bathroom units. The exterior is clad with brick veneer and horizontal vinyl siding and terminates in a low-pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows are 1/1, double-hung, vinyl units. The rear of the building has a poured-concrete patio and wood privacy wall for each unit with a single-wood dividing wall for privacy. Side parking pads provide access to each unit and to the small, exterior storage building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking pads are located to the side of the building and provide access to each unit. Small storage buildings are located at the end of the parking pads. Storage buildings are clad in stucco and terminate in side-gabled roofs.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Kitchen cabinets are original or early to the building. Carpet and vinyl flooring have been cyclically updated, as have appliances. Light and bath fixtures have been upgraded.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

19 Omaha Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

19 Omaha Street likely has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Archival photographs of the Ardennes neighborhood from the 1970s show more minimal exterior designs common to the Vietnam War Era design principles. The building currently is clad with mixed materials. The Ardennes neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Minimal modifications undertaken include new construction or infill and modern community amenities including new community mailbox shelters and a new community center and pool (Champagne, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Bibliography

Champagne, James

2021 Personal communications.

United States Department of the Army

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Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings

Installation Name: Fort Bragg/Pope Army Airfield
Building Address: 120 Ashley Road
Building Number: 9-1675
Neighborhood Name: Batan (Bataan)

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The residential buildings in Batan were slated for renovations 2 years ago, but have been placed on hold. Brick and vinyl are recent renovations, prior exterior was stucco.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

The exterior is clad in both brick veneer and vinyl siding. Garbage storage buildings are located to the front of the building, one for each unit, beneath the car port.

Building description:

Building 9-1675 is a fourplex townhouse which includes two-story, four-bedroom, two-bathroom units. The building is designed in the Minimalist Modern style, clad in stucco and vinyl siding, and terminates in a high-pitched skillion roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Window openings are 1/1, double-hung, vinyl units. Landscaping primarily consists of a grass lawn and mature trees. Two carports serve two units each with garbage storage structures beneath them.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Two carports, serving two dwelling units each, are located to the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Wood

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

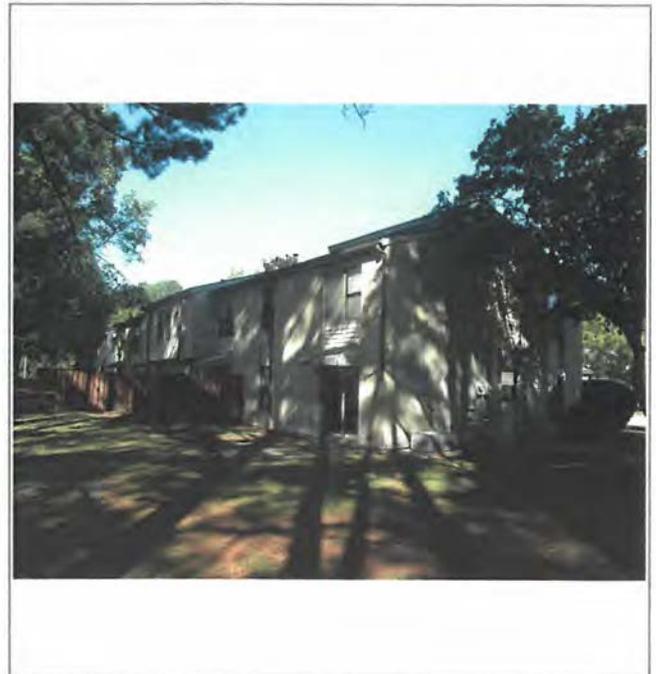
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Interior wood floors have been refinished and light fixtures updated. The kitchen cabinets are early to the building, while appliances have been changed cyclically. Bathroom and kitchen floors are vinyl and are replacements of original flooring materials.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

120 Ashley Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

120 Ashley Street has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. The Batan neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Minimal modifications undertaken include demolition of two units, infill new construction, and select street extensions (Barnes, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

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2021 Personal communications.

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2021 *Final Program Comment Plan for Army Vietnam War Era Historic Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1963-1975)*. 28 December. Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army Installations, Energy and Environment. Washington, DC.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Bragg/Pope Army Airfield
Building Address: 128 Ashley Road
Building Number: 9-1677
Neighborhood Name: Batan (Bataan)

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Brick veneer and vinyl siding are updates to original stucco siding.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 9-1677 is a fourplex townhouse building comprised of three-bedroom, one-and-one-half bathroom units. The building is designed in the Minimalist Modern style, clad in stucco and vinyl siding, and terminates in a high-pitched skillion roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Window openings are 1/1, double-hung vinyl units. Landscaping primarily consists of a grass lawn and mature trees. Two carports serve two units each with garbage storage structures beneath them. A single carport is located to the front of the building. No garbage storage buildings are part of this building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A single carport is centrally located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Wood

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

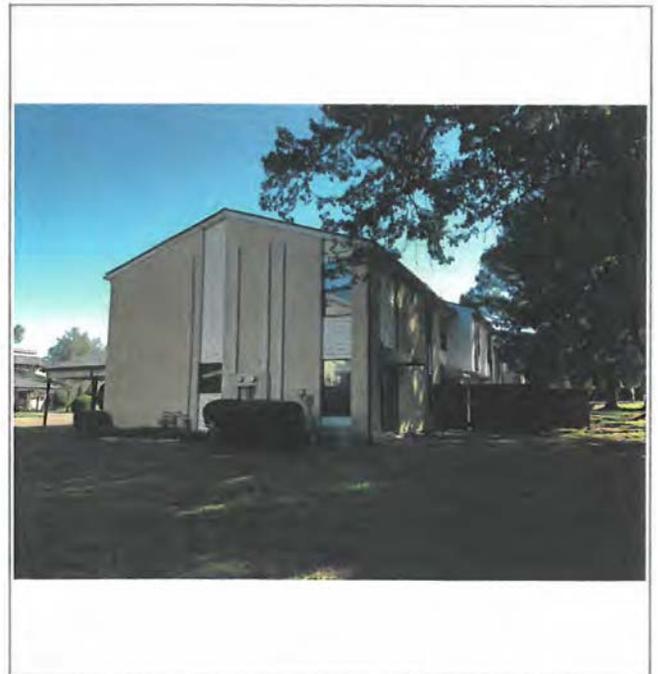
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Wood floors have been refinished cyclically. Kitchen cabinets are early to the unit and appliances have been replaced cyclically. Bathroom and kitchen flooring is vinyl and has replaced original flooring.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

128 Ashley Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

128 Ashley Street has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. The Batan neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Minimal modifications undertaken include demolition of two units, infill new construction, and select street extensions (Barnes, personal communications, 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Bragg confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Bragg.

Bibliography

Barnes, Tonya

2021 Personal communications.

United States Department of the Army

- 2021 *Final Program Comment Plan for Army Vietnam War Era Historic Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1963-1975)*. 28 December. Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army Installations, Energy and Environment, Washington, DC.

Fort Carson

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 4410A Johnson Court
Building Number: 4410
Neighborhood Name: Shashoni Village

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Fourplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The roof, windows, and siding are replacement materials.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1974, the fourplex townhouse at 4410A Johnson Court is a one-story building clad in vinyl siding, occupying a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are vinyl, sliding-sash units. The front of the building features a driveway with carport and attached shed.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and attached shed are located in front of the dwelling.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

carpet/linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

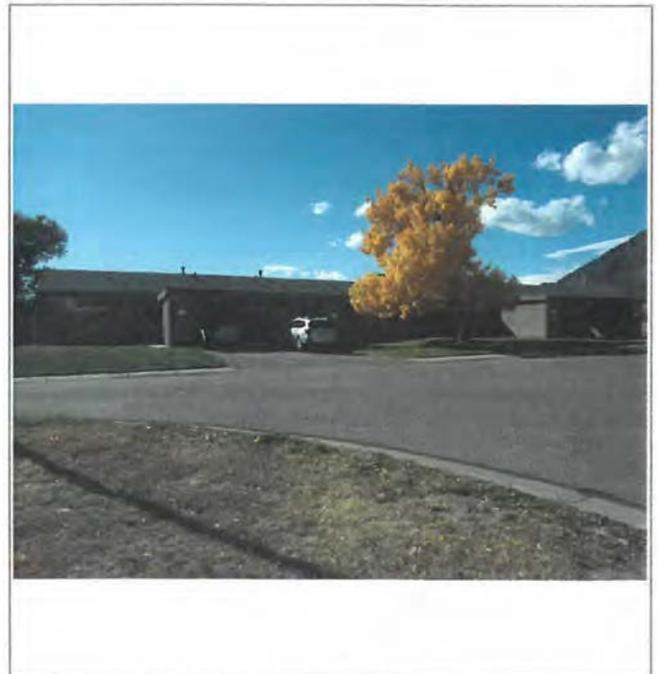
1

Describe any interior alterations:

The floors and kitchen and bathroom fixtures and materials have been replaced.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 4410A Johnson Court is a fourplex townhouse in the Shoshoni neighborhood that has been subject to minimal exterior modifications that consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 4416 Johnson Court
Building Number: 4416
Neighborhood Name: Shashoni Village

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Other - describe Gable-on-hip
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
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Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
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Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The roof, windows, and siding are replacement materials.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1974, the duplex dwelling at 4410A Johnson Court is a one-story building clad in vinyl siding, occupying a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle, gable-on-hip roof. The windows generally are vinyl sliding-sash units. The front of the building features driveways with carports and attached sheds.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and attached shed are located in front of the dwelling.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:
Other - describe

plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:
Other - describe

carpet/linoleum

Ornamentation:
No

Open Floor Plan:
No

Number of Bedrooms:
4

Number of Bathrooms:
1

Describe any interior alterations:

The floors and kitchen and bathroom fixtures and materials have been replaced.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 4416 Johnson Court is the Shoshoni neighborhood. The duplex has been subject to minimal exterior modifications that consists of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 4612 Helwig Court
Building Number: 4612
Neighborhood Name: Sioux Village

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Stucco	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Sixplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The roof and windows are replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1972, the sixplex townhouse at 4612 Helwig Court is a one-story stucco building occupying a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are horizontal sliding, sash-vinyl units. The doors generally are single leaf. Three carports are present.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and attached shed are located in front of the dwelling.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

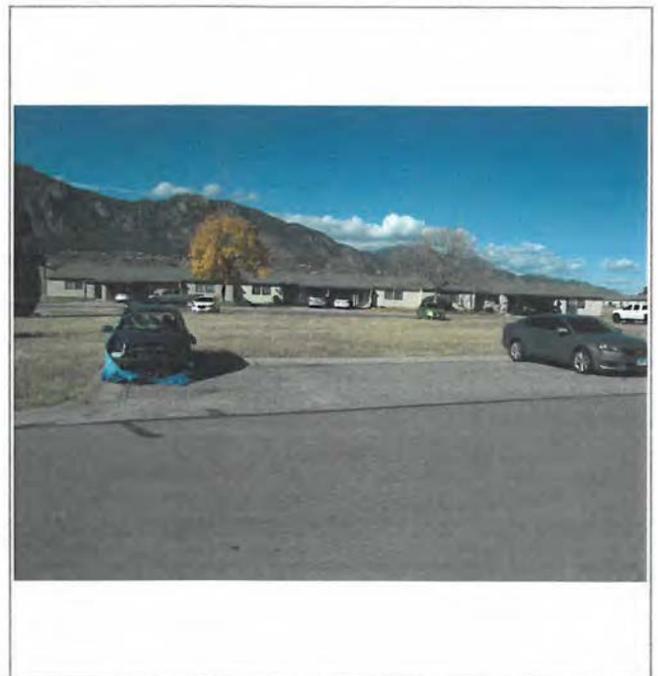
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 4612 Helwig Court is a sixplex townhouse located in the Sioux neighborhood. It has been subject to exterior modifications that consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. In addition, interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 4616C Helwig Court
Building Number: 4616
Neighborhood Name: Sioux Village

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Stucco	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
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Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Fourplex
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Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The roof and windows are a replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1972, the fourplex townhouse at 4616C Helwig Court is clad in stucco, occupies a rectangular footprint, and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are sliding, sash-vinyl units. The doors generally are single leaf. Two carports are present in front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and attached shed are located in front of the dwelling.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

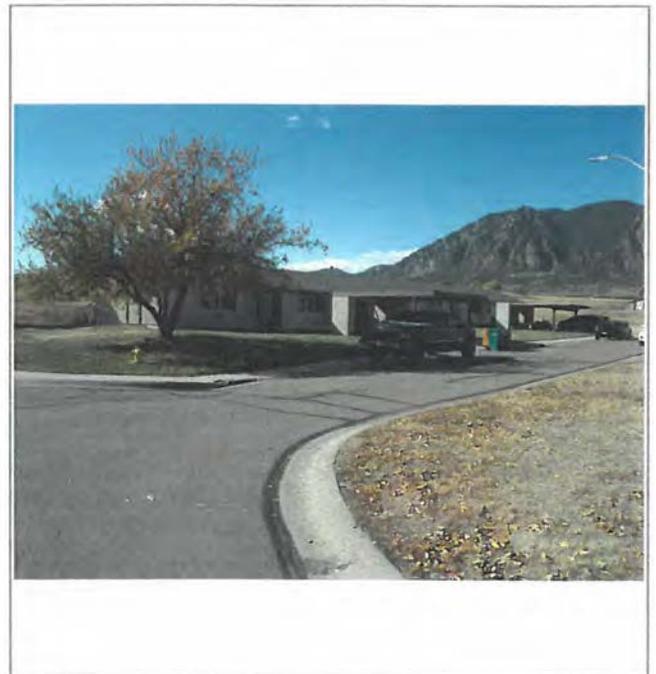
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time

Building 4616C Helwig Court is a fourplex townhouse located in the Sioux neighborhood. The building has been subject to minimal exterior modifications. These changes consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite interior and exterior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size

limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 4675A Allworth Court
Building Number: 4675
Neighborhood Name: Sioux

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Stucco	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Sixplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The roof and windows are replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1972, the sixplex townhouse at 4675A Allworth Court is clad in stucco, occupies a rectangular footprint, and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The building terminates in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are sliding-sash, vinyl units. The doors generally are single leaf. Three carports are present in front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and attached shed are located in front of the dwelling.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

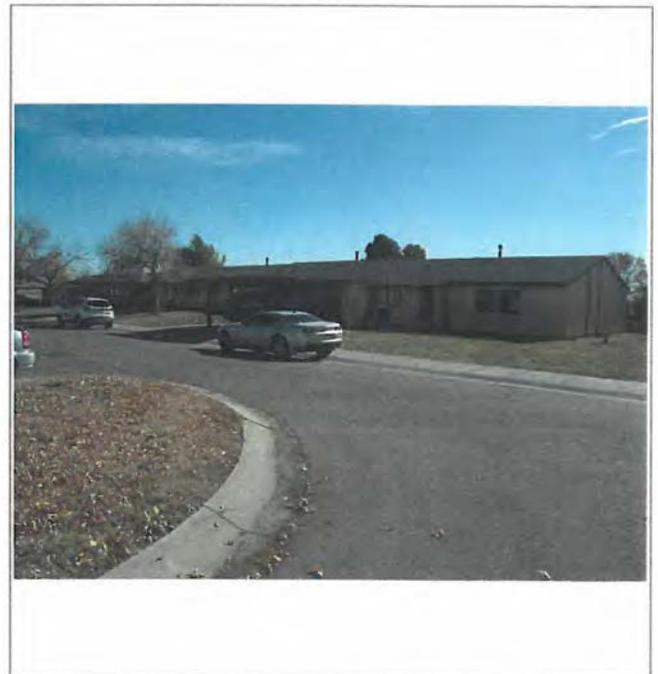
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; SEP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; SEP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; SEP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; SEP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; SEP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The building located at 4675A Allworth Court is a sixplex townhouse in the Sioux neighborhood that has been subject to minimal exterior modifications. These changes consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite interior and exterior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size

limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 4679B Allworth Court
Building Number: 4679
Neighborhood Name: Sioux Village

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Stucco	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The roof and windows are replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1972, the duplex dwelling at 4679B Allworth Court is clad in stucco, occupies a rectangular footprint, and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are sliding-sash, vinyl units. The doors generally are single leaf. A carport is present in front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and attached shed are located in front of the dwelling.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

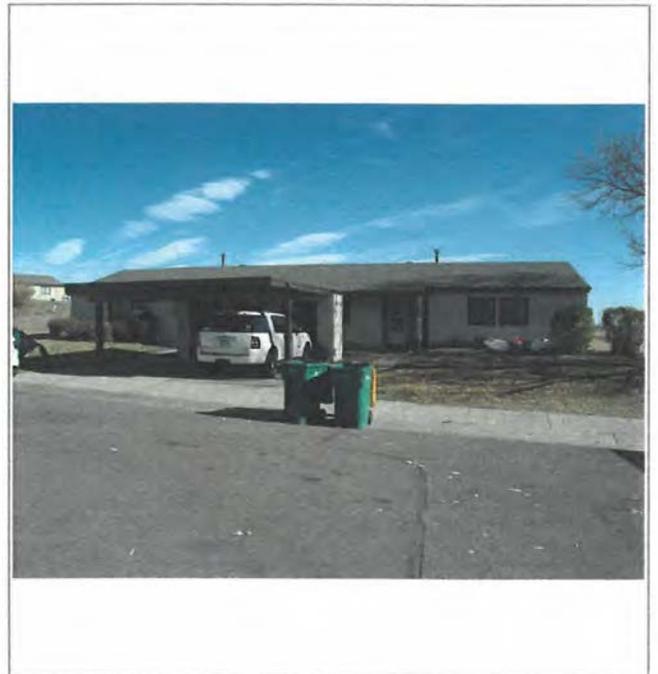
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHP● concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 4679B Allworth Court is a duplex in the Sioux neighborhood that has been subject to minimal exterior modifications that consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Additionally, interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom: historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 4685B Allworth Court
Building Number: 4685
Neighborhood Name: Sioux

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Stucco	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Fourplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The roof and windows are replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1972, the fourplex townhouse at 4685B Allworth Court is clad in stucco, occupies a rectangular footprint, and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are sliding-sash, vinyl units. The doors generally are single leaf. Two carports are present.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and attached shed are located in front of the dwelling.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

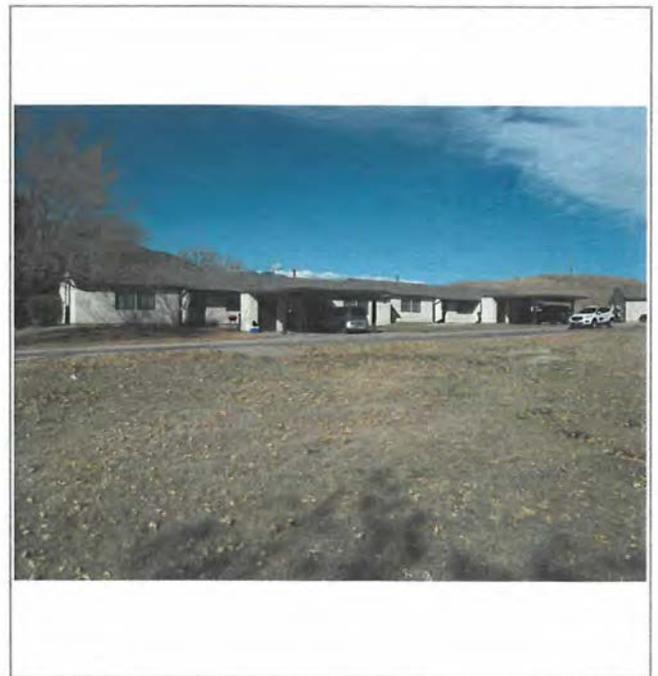
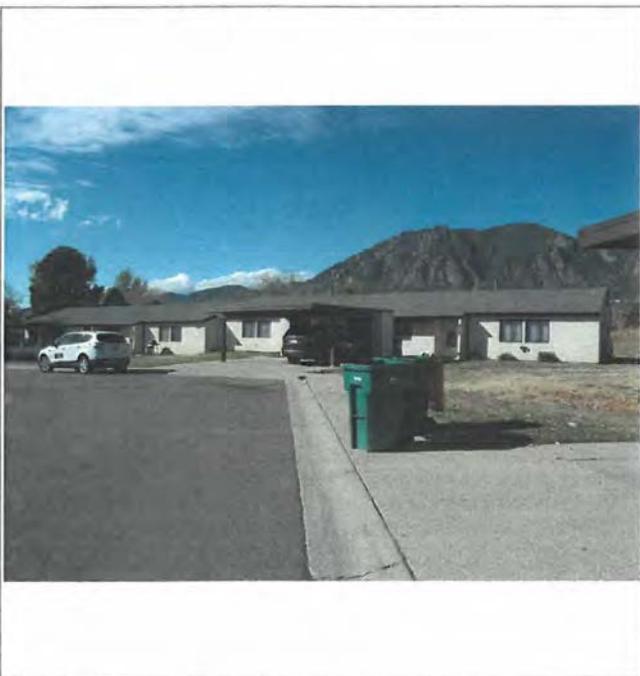
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 4685B Allworth Court is a fourplex townhouse in the Sioux neighborhood that has been subject to minimal exterior modifications that consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 48108 Molnar Drive
Building Number: 4810
Neighborhood Name: Apache Village

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
----------------------------------	--	--	---------------------------------

Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
--	---	--	-----------------------------------

Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The roof and windows are replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1971, the duplex dwelling at 48108 Molnar is clad in stucco, occupies a rectangular footprint, and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in an asphalt-shingle, sidegable roof. The windows generally are double-hung, 1/1 vinyl units. The entrances generally have single leaf doors. A carport is present in front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and attached shed are located in front of the dwelling.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:
Other - describe

plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:
Other - describe

carpet/linoleum

Ornamentation:
No

Open Floor Plan:
No

Number of Bedrooms:
3

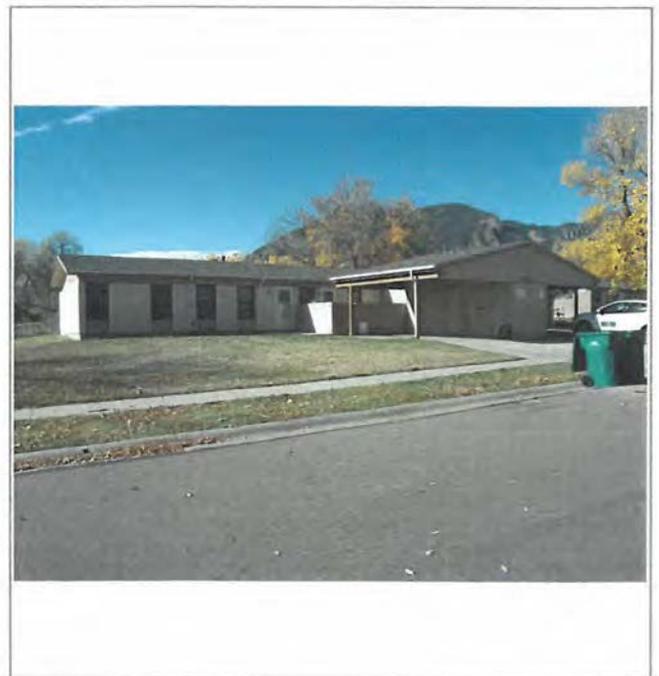
Number of Bathrooms:
1

Describe any interior alterations:

The floors, kitchen, and bathroom all are modern.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018: 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011: 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012: 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018: 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018: 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 4810B Molnar Drive is a duplex located in the Apache neighborhood. It has been subject to minimal exterior modifications that consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The building has not been subject to the application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size

limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 5511 Aachen Drive
Building Number: 5511
Neighborhood Name: Cherokee Village

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe brick veneer/vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe townhouse	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Vinyl siding and windows are replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1965, the fourplex townhouse is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding, rests on a poured-concrete foundation, and occupies a rectangular footprint. The building features a two-level, two-unit core terminating in a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. The core is flanked by onestory wings terminating in hipped asphalt shingle roofs. The windows generally are 1/1 double-hung units.

Ancillary Buildings:

N/A

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

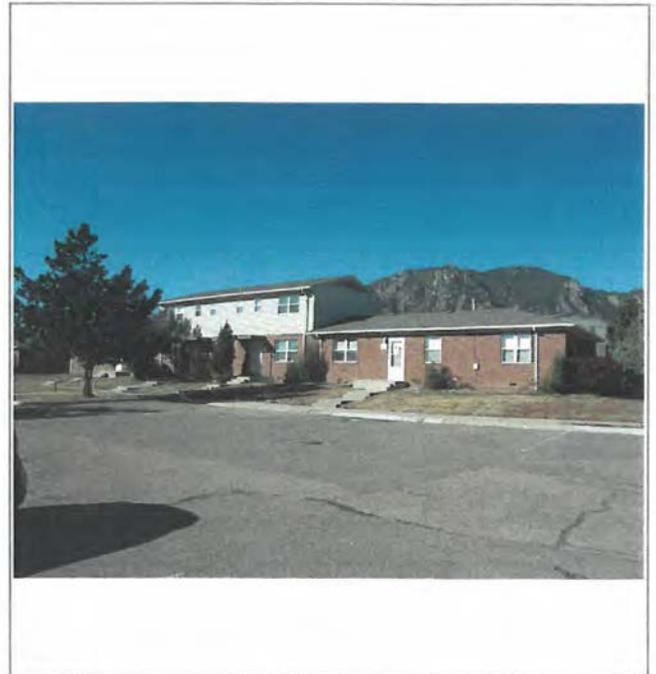
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Building interior was not accessible.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 5511 Aachen Drive is a fourplex townhouse in the Cherokee neighborhood that has been subject to minimal exterior modifications that consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Survey Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 5520 Aachen Drive
Building Number: 5520
Neighborhood Name: Cherokee Village

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe brick veneer/vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe townhouse	Type of Unit: Sixplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Vinyl siding and windows are replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed circa 1965, the sixplex townhouse is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding, rests on a poured-concrete foundation, and occupies a rectangular footprint. The building features a two-level, four unit core terminating in a side-gable asphalt shingle roof. The core is flanked by one-story wings terminating in hipped, asphalt-shingle roofs. The windows generally are 1/1 double-hung units.

Ancillary Buildings:

N/A

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

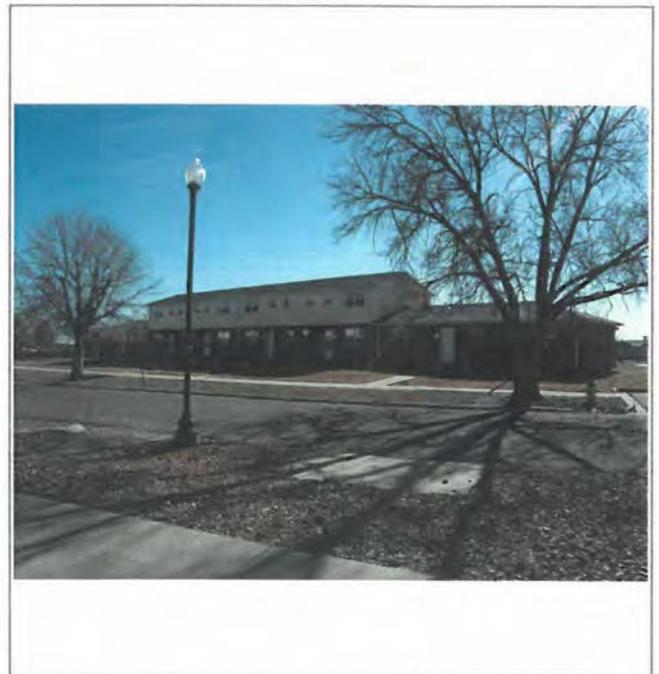
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Building interior was not accessible.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 5520 Aachen Drive is a sixplex townhouse in the Cherokee neighborhood that has been subject to minimal exterior modifications that consists of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The building has not been subject to the application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Carson
Building Address: 7260B Guadal Canal Circle
Building Number: 7260
Neighborhood Name: Cheyenne Village

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Not visible	Roof Type: Other - describe gable-on-hip
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Other - describe none	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe duplex	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed circa 1965, the duplex dwelling at 7260B Guadal Canal Circle is clad in brick veneer, rests on a poured-concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt shingle gable-on-hip roof. The windows generally are sliding-sash, vinyl units. The doors are single-leaf units. A shed and parking pad are present on either side of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

parking pad/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A parking pad and shed are located at the rear of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

plaster over drywall/concrete block

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

carpet/linoleum

Ornamentation:

Yes - describe

Geometric stairwell divider

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

1

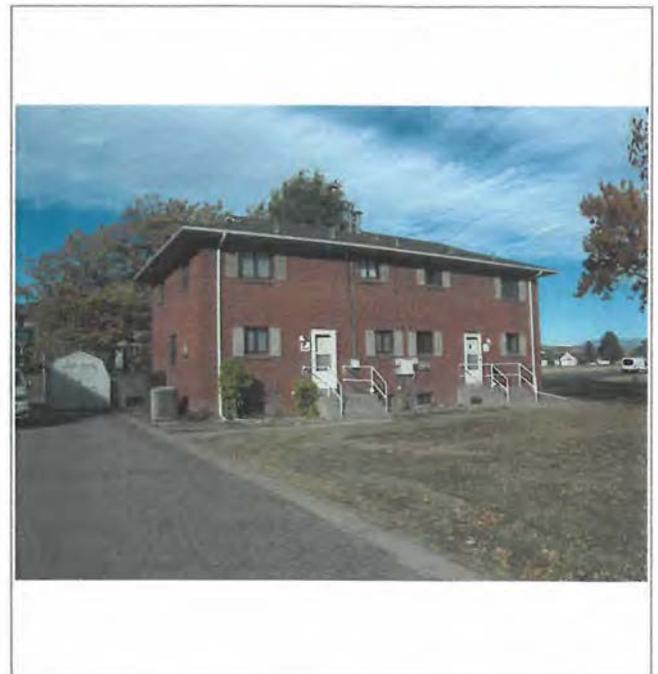
Describe any interior alterations:

The kitchen and bathroom have replacement materials and the and flooring has been replaced.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

The residence has a full basement.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019 (Turner 2019).

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 7260B Guadalcanal Circle is a duplex located in the Cheyenne neighborhood that has been subject to minimal exterior modifications that consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Carson

Neighborhood Name: Apache Village

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Curvilinear roadways and culs-de-sac are accessed off of Harr Road.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the roadway.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

A neighborhood park is present with playground and gazebo.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

A small playground is a modern addition.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

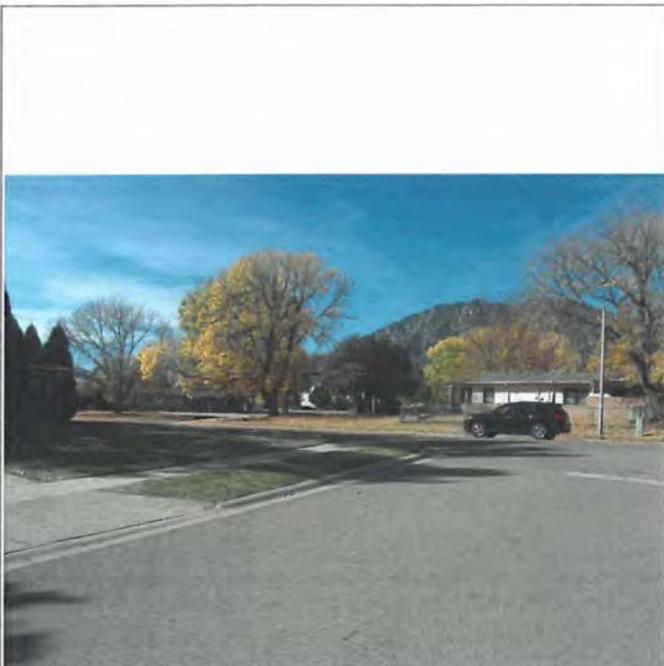
Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

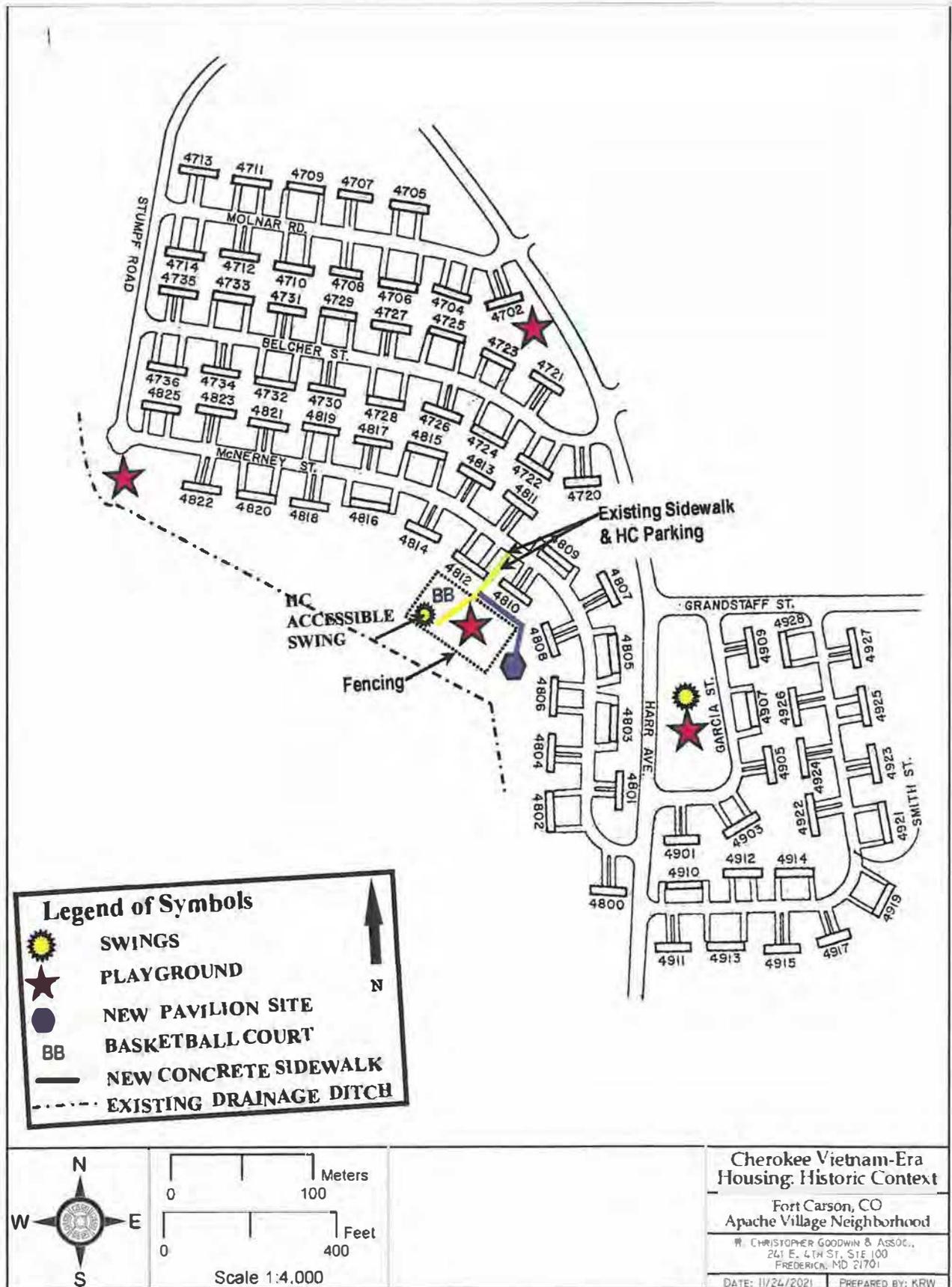
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood is defined by curvilinear roadways with culs-de-sac off of Harr Avenue. Units generally are stucco ranches with carports set 10-to-15 feet back from the street, with lawns defining the front yards. Playgrounds are present. Sidewalks are present on both sides of the road.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:





Legend of Symbols

-  SWINGS
-  PLAYGROUND
-  NEW PAVILION SITE
- BB** BASKETBALL COURT
-  NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALK
-  EXISTING DRAINAGE DITCH

↑
N

Compass rose showing North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).

Scale 1:4,000

Meters: 0 to 100

Feet: 0 to 400

Cherokee Vietnam-Era Housing: Historic Context

Fort Carson, CO
Apache Village Neighborhood

W. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
261 E. 4TH ST., STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/24/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

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Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Apache neighborhood have been subject to minimal exterior modifications that consist of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. The application of contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation was not undertaken. In addition, the neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Carson

Neighborhood Name: Cherokee Village West

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

The curvilinear Aachen Drive defines the western side of the neighborhood. A pseudo-grid of streets is accessible off of Aachen Drive.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the roadway.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

A neighborhood park is present with playground and gazebo.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

A basketball court is present.

A small playground is a modern addition.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Demolition is beginning in Cherokee Village West.

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

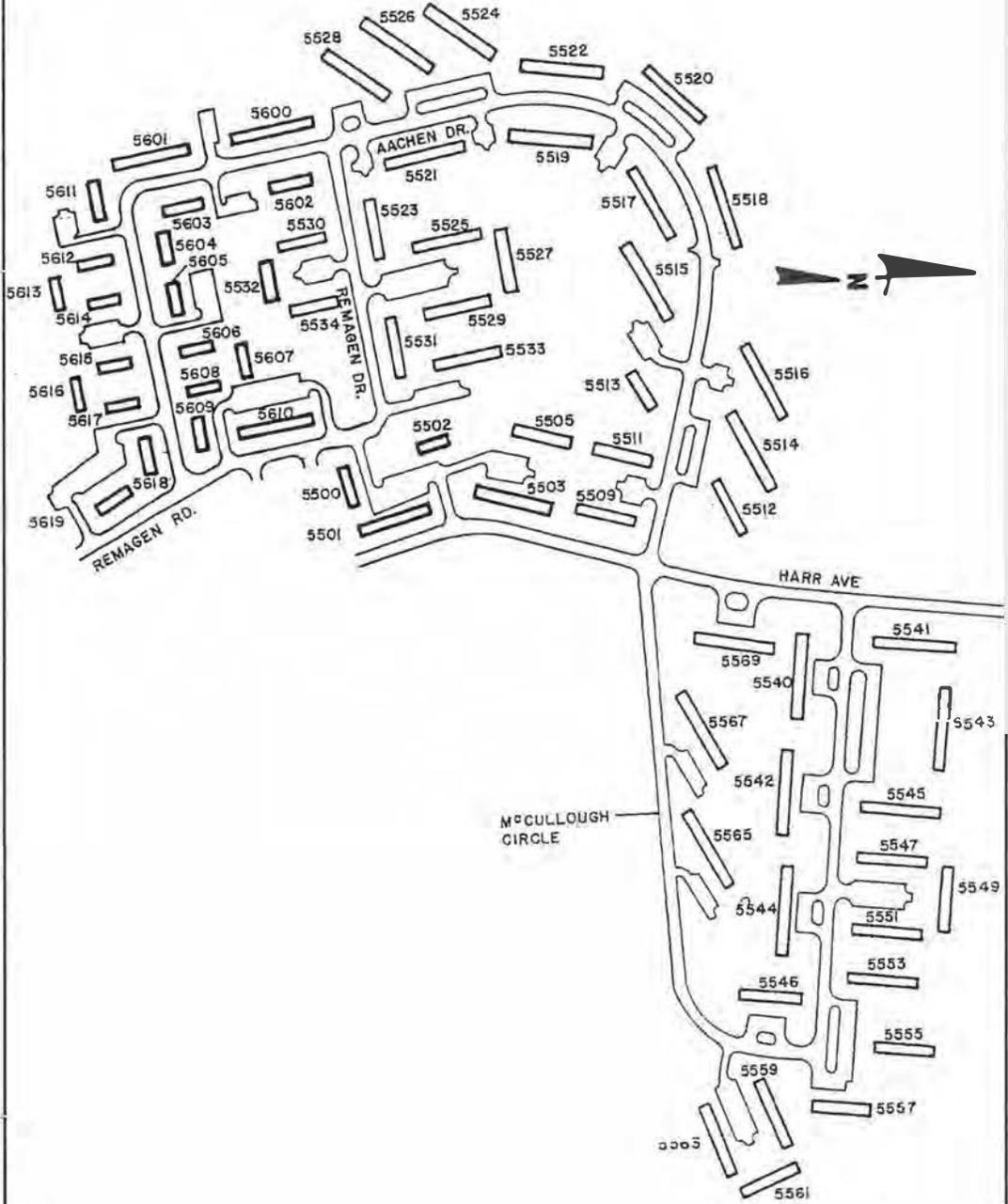
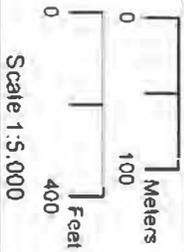
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Cherokee Village West is defined by curvilinear Aachen Drive off of which a grid is present. Concrete sidewalks are present on both sides of the road. Units generally are fourplex and sixplex buildings, having two-story cores with one-story flanking wings. Buildings are set around parking lots. Playgrounds, gazebos, and a basketball court are present. Units generally are set 10-to-15 feet back from the street.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:





Cherokee Vietnam-Era Housing: Historic Context
Fort Carson, CO
Cherokee Village Neighborhood
R. C. O'BRYEN & ASSOCIATES
2711 E. 17th St., Ste. 100
Frederick, MD 21701
DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Cherokee neighborhood have been subject to minimal exterior modifications that include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Additionally, the neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size

limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Carson

Neighborhood Name: Cheyenne Village

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Guadal Canal Circle and Iwo Jima Drive extend from Woodfill Road. These curvilinear roads spur into Kwajelein and Atu drives, which also are curvilinear streets.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the roadways.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

A neighborhood park contains a gazebo and playground.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

A small playground is a modern addition.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

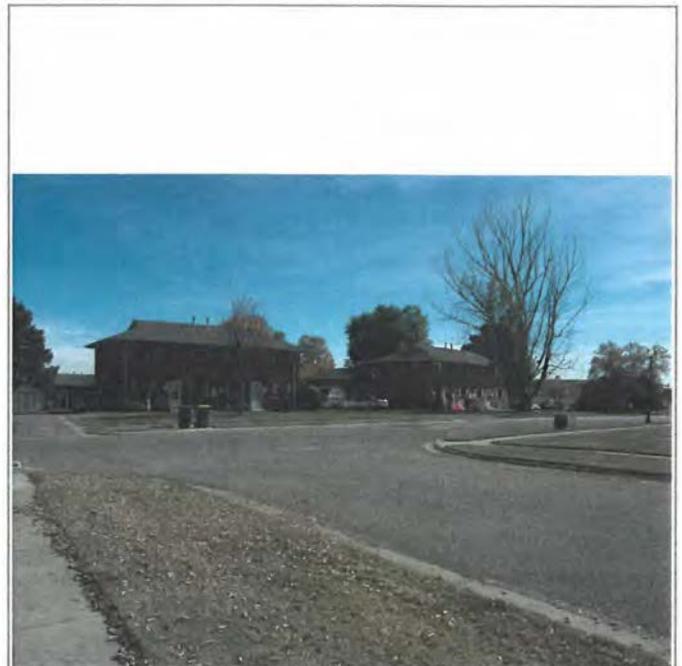
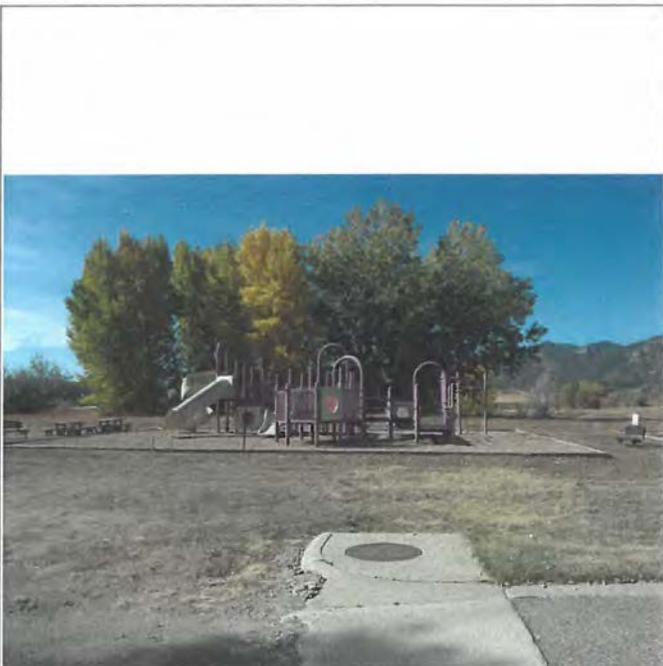
Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

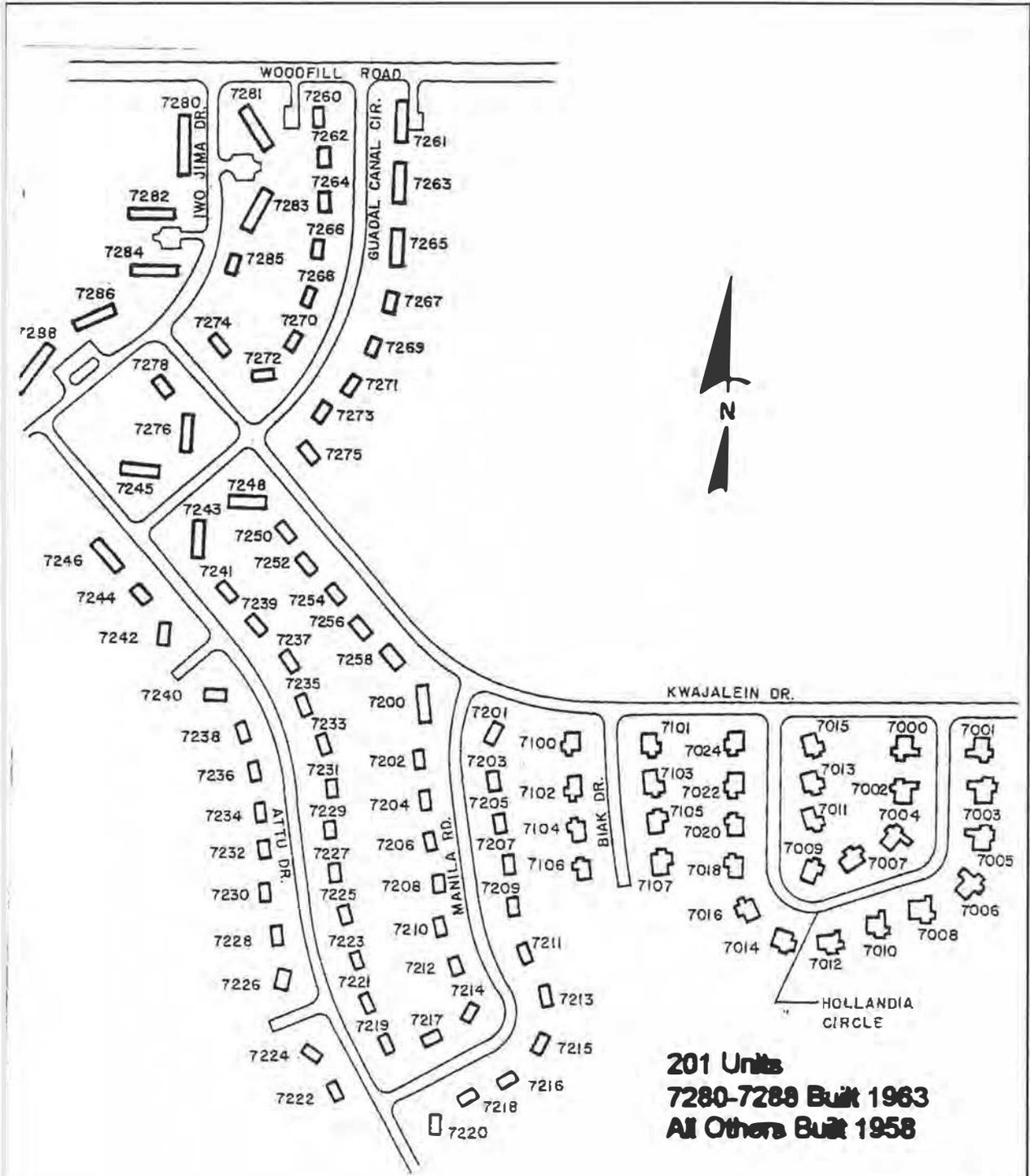
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Cheyenne Village features curvilinear roads. Units generally are stucco ranch type dwellings set 10-to-15 feet back from the street.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

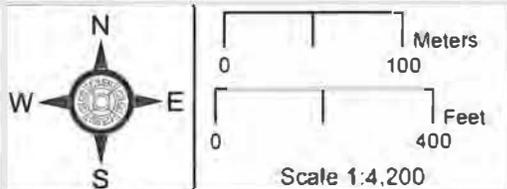
Attach photos below:





201 Units
7280-7288 Built 1963
All Others Built 1958

CHEYENNE VILLAGE



Cherokee Vietnam-Era
 Housing: Historic Context
 Fort Carson, CO
 Cheyenne Village Neighborhood
 R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
 261 E. 4TH ST., STE 108
 FREDERICK, MD 21701
 DATE: 11/30/2021 | PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Cheyenne neighborhood have been subject to minimal exterior modifications that include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. Modifications to the neighborhood, such as significant redesign, new construction, or demolition, has not occurred. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size

limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Carson

Neighborhood Name: Shoshoni Village

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

The neighborhood is defined by courts off of Funk Avenue. The courts contain central parking lots.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the roadways.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

The neighborhood contains a basketball court.

A small playground is a modern addition.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

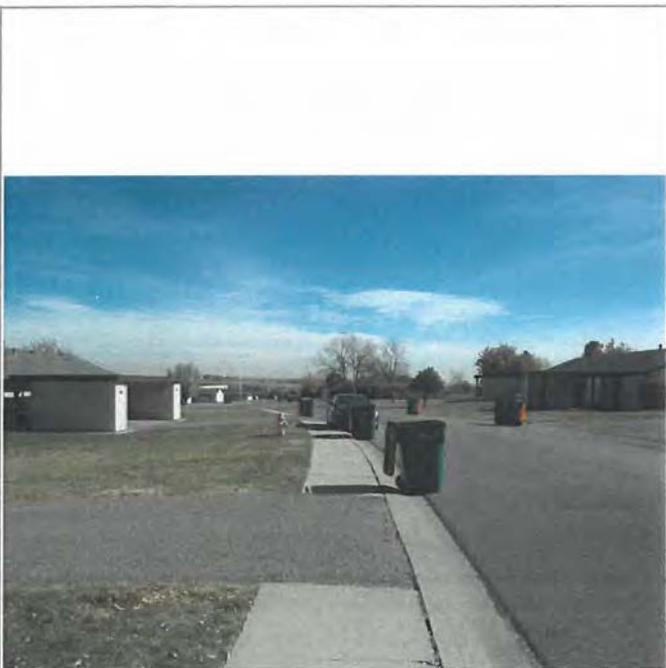
Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

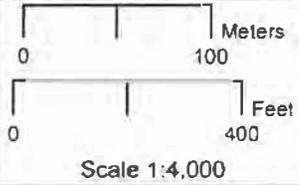
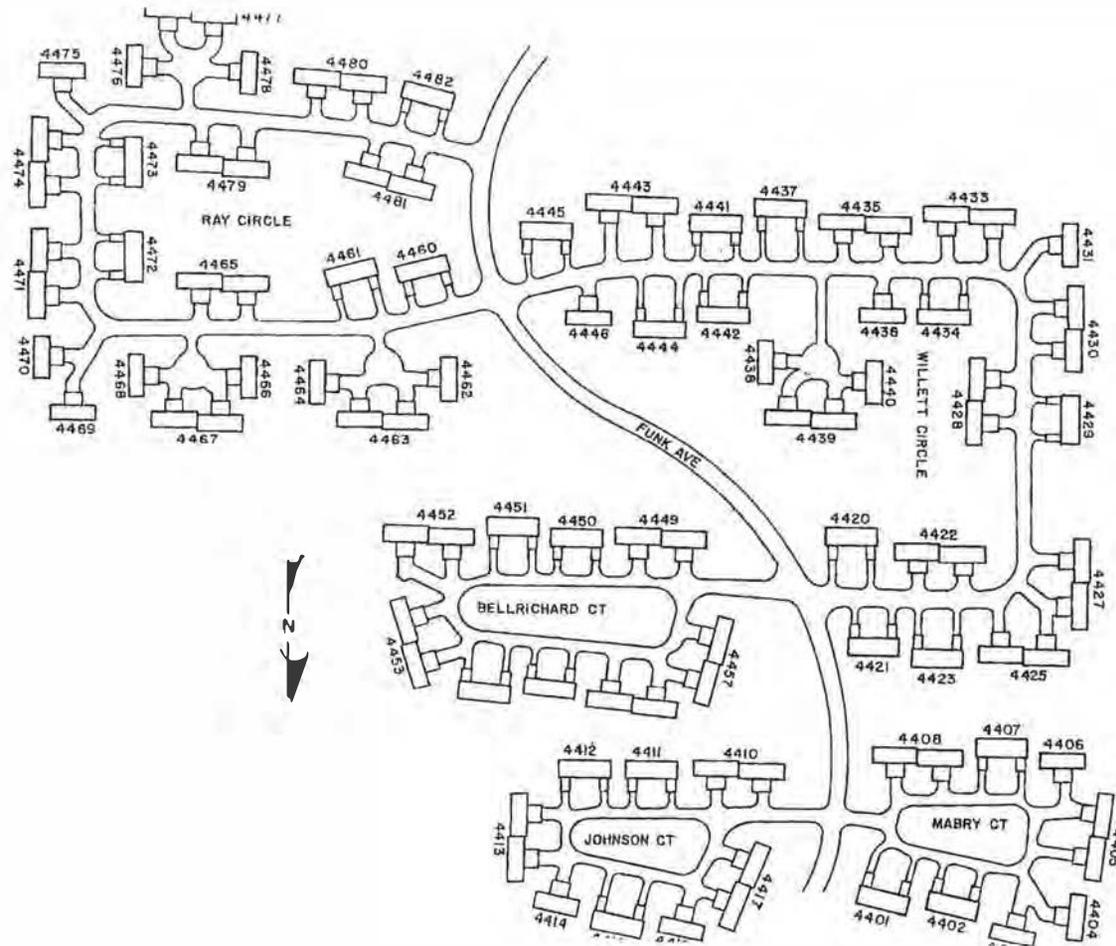
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood is defined by curvilinear streets and culs-de-sac. Units generally are fourplex or duplex buildings clad in vertical siding. Units are set 10-to-15 feet back from the roadway.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:





**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**

**Fort Carson, CO
Shoshoni Village Neighborhood**

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST., STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018; 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011; 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012; 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018; 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018; 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHPO concurrence was received in 2019.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Shoshoni neighborhood have been subject to minimal exterior modifications. Such changes included replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. In addition, the neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size

limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Carson

Neighborhood Name: Sioux Village

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Sioux Village is defined by culs-de-sac with central parking surrounded by dwellings off of Funk and Harr avenues.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the roadways.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

A small playground is a modern addition.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

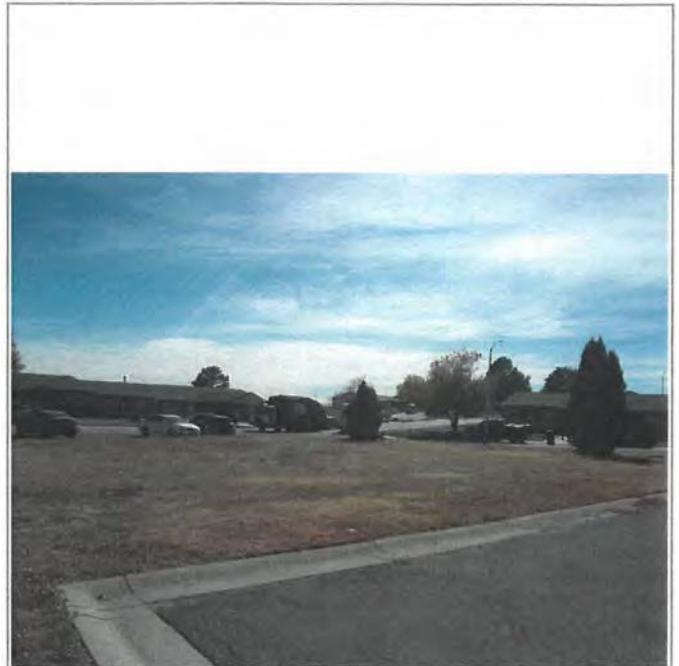
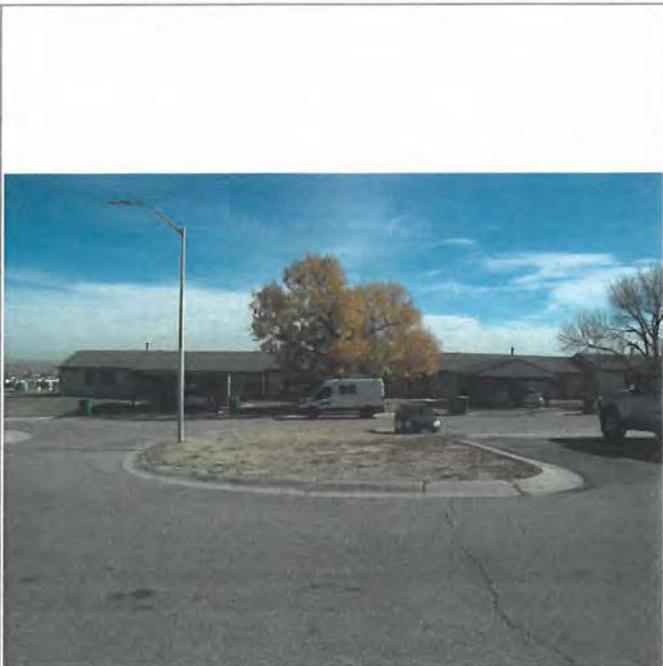
Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

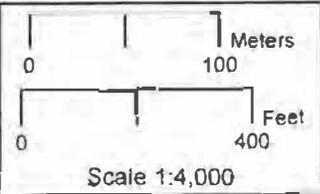
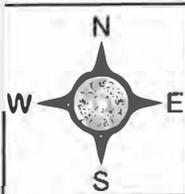
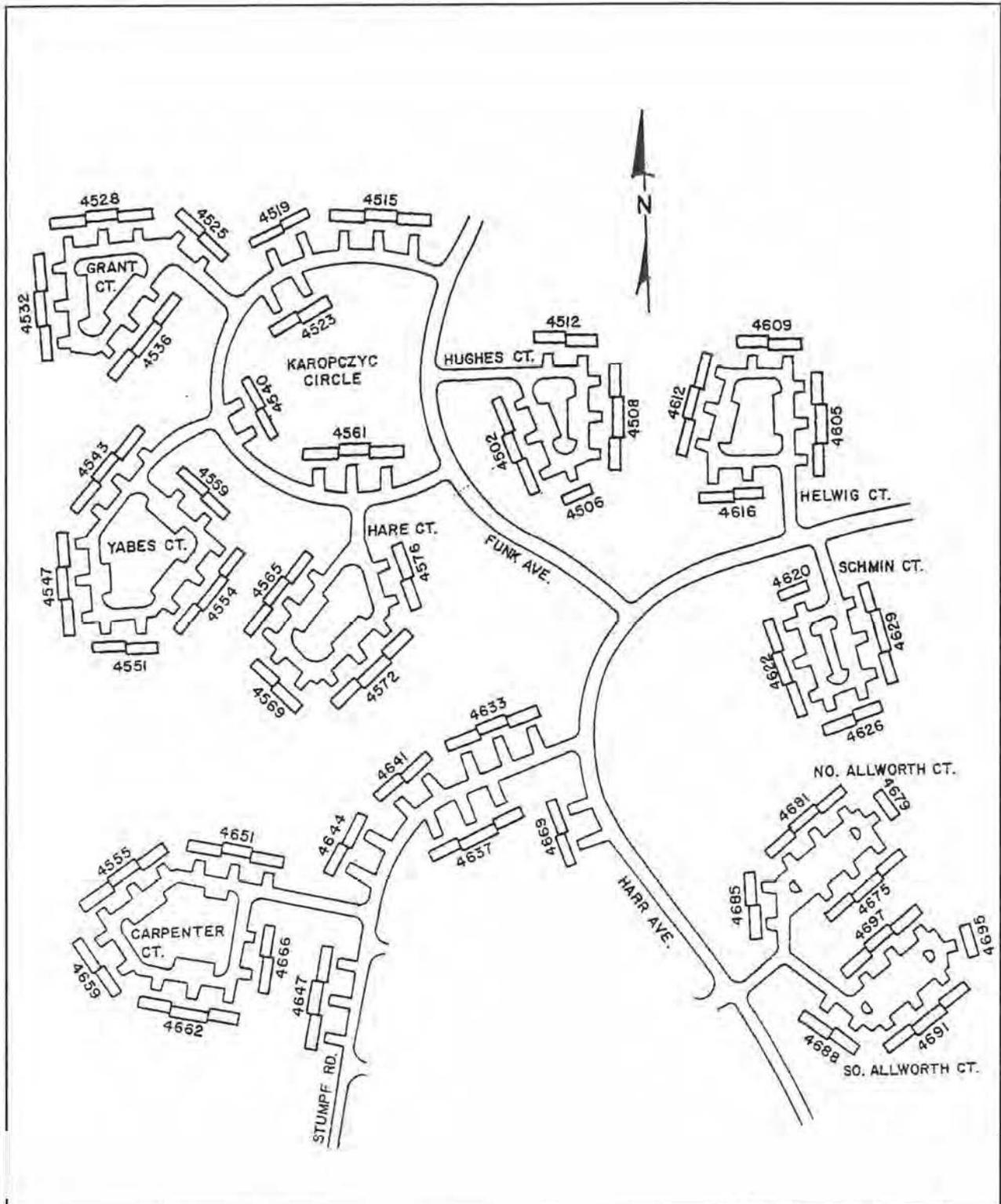
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Sioux Village is defined by culs-de-sac with central parking surrounded by multi-unit townhouses. Dwellings generally are located 10-to-15 feet back from the roadway.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:





Cherokee Vietnam-Era Housing Historic Context	
Fort Carson, CO Sioux Village Neighborhood	
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., 241 E. 4TH ST., STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701	
DATE: 11/30/2021	PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

An inventory of 1970s-era family housing is presented in *Final: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of 1970s-Era Family Housing at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Carson, El Paso County, Colorado* (2019). Surveys and evaluations of Apache, Shoshoni, and Sioux villages are presented. All five Vietnam War Era neighborhoods at Fort Carson have been surveyed and evaluated in Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Form 1403b: Post-World War II Residential Suburban Subdivision Forms (1945-1975). The evaluations include Apache Village (2018: 5EP8418), Cherokee Village (2011: 5EP06035), Cheyenne Village (2012: 5EP06200), Shoshoni Village (2018: 5EP8420), and Sioux Village (2018: 5EP8419). Each neighborhood was found ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in these evaluations. SHP● concurrence was received in 2019.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Sioux neighborhood have been subject to minimal exterior modifications that include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Efforts to apply contemporary stylistic or architectural ornamentation were not undertaken. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam (Criterion A). Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The housing is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in its design and construction relative to the national inventory, and is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size

limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory at Fort Carson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Carson.

Previous Investigations

The 40 housing units at Fort Detrick are examples of family housing designed in the period 1963-1964 and completed in 1965. The buildings were designed using the 1959 design criteria established under the Capehart housing program. No previous investigations have been undertaken for the 40 housing units at Fort Detrick. In 2000, the Army Corps of Engineers prepared an Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust National Register (NR) Eligibility Review Form that documented buildings located on Fort Detrick constructed up to and including 1960. The determination of eligibility form recommended that no historic district was located at Fort Detrick. The Vietnam War Era housing completed in 1965 was not included in the evaluation.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1727 Nickel Place is located in Nickel Place at Fort Detrick. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. However, modifications have occurred to all family housing units, including 1727 Nickel Place. The family housing was designed with minimal ornamentation which was reflected in the siding, the overhanging roofs, and the locations and patterns of windows and doors. The original historic siding was patterned with vertical and horizontal wood siding. This patterning is reflected in the current vinyl siding. The windows and doors are all replacement units. The original designs included the one-bay, one-story gabled entry porches found on all the buildings; the current materials of these porches are modern replacement materials. For example, the porch columns originally were wood, but have been replaced with PVC elements. Faux shutters have been installed along the front elevations of all family housing. The doors are all metal replacement units molded to represent paneled doors; original doors were wood units. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era family housing, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

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The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical

precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Detrick confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The units are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Detrick.

Fort Detrick

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Detrick
Building Address: 1727C Nickel Place
Building Number: 1727C
Neighborhood Name: Nickel Place

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: 2	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Other - describe Single-hung sash	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: Yes - describe	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Fourplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replacements, including the installation of vinyl siding on exteriors, replacement of all windows and doors, replacement of all porch materials, and installation of faux shutters on front elevations.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story fourplex has a rectangular footprint. The building rests on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl in horizontal and vertical patterns. The side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles has a deep overhanging eave. The main entry has a molded metal door. The windows are wide 1/1, single-hung sashes. The windows on the second story are located up against the roof eave. A one-story, one-bay, gable roof entry porch shelters the door.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A one-story exterior shed is attached to the rear of the unit. It has access from the interior of the unit, which suggests that it is a replacement shed. A small service yard is located in front of building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

First floor has vinyl product that looks like wood. Second story has wood floors.

Ornamentation:

Yes - describe

Wood baseboards, simple wood surrounds around windows and doors, wood stair with metal banisters and wood rail.

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

3

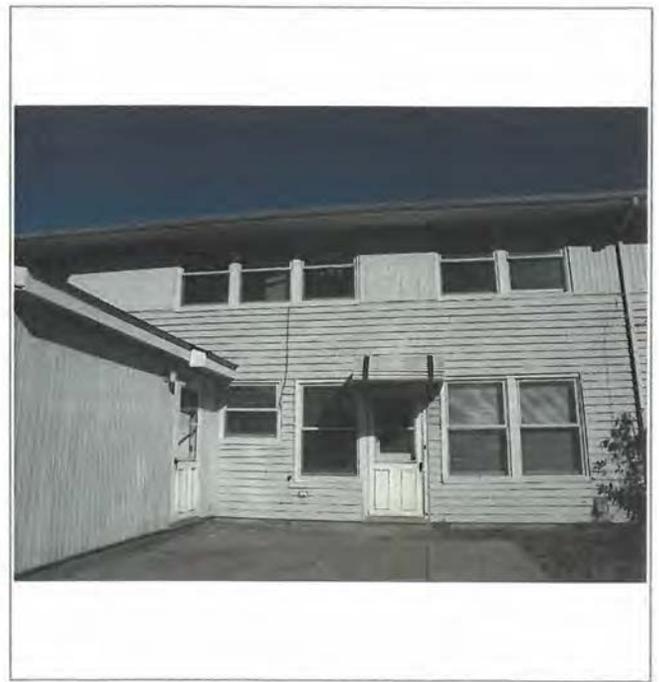
Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including updating of bathroom fittings and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Some original heating grates remain.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The 40 housing units at Fort Detrick are examples of family housing designed in the period 1963-1964 and completed in 1965. The buildings were designed using the 1959 design criteria established under the Capehart housing program. No previous investigations have been undertaken for the 40 housing units at Fort Detrick. In 2000, the Army Corps of Engineers prepared an Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust Internal National Register (NR) Eligibility Review Form that documented buildings located on Fort Detrick constructed up to and including 1960. The determination of eligibility form recommended that no historic district was located at Fort Detrick. The Vietnam War Era housing completed in 1965 was not included in the evaluation.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1866 Bullene Drive is located in the Glick Place neighborhood at Fort Detrick. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. However, modifications have occurred to all family housing units. The family housing was designed with minimal ornamentation which was reflected in the siding, the overhanging roofs, and the locations and patterns of windows and doors. The original historic siding was wood siding and brick. The current siding is vinyl siding. The windows and doors are all replacement units. The doors are all metal replacement units molded to represent paneled doors. The front porch columns originally were wood, but have been replaced with PVC elements. Faux shutters have been installed along the front elevations of all family housing. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era family housing, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size

limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Detrick confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The units are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Detrick.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Detrick
Building Address: 1866 Bullene Drive
Building Number: 1866
Neighborhood Name: Glick Place

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: 2	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Other - describe Single-hung sash. 2 crank windows	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Other - describe Contemporary	Ornamentation: Yes - describe	Dwelling Type: Split-level	Type of Unit: Single family
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Most exterior materials are replacements, including vinyl siding on exterior, entry door, faux shutters windows, and metal columns supporting the foyer roof. Original sliding windows were replaced with 1/1-light double-hung sash.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story, single-family, split-level has a rectangular footprint. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation. The building has brick exterior walls on the first story and vinyl siding in horizontal and vertical patterns on the rear and second story. The side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles has a deep overhanging eave. The main entry is contained in a two-story projecting vestibule that has an integral shed roof supported by metal columns. The vestibule is enclosed in irregularly-shaped fixed lights and vinyl siding. The windows are wide 1/1, single-hung sashes. Two small crank windows are located on the 2nd story of a side elevation.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A one-story exterior shed is attached to the rear of the unit. The shed has exterior access.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

First floor is carpeted, Second story has wood floors



Ornamentation:

Yes - describe

Wood baseboards, simple wood surrounds around windows and doors, wood stair with metal ballusters and wood rail

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

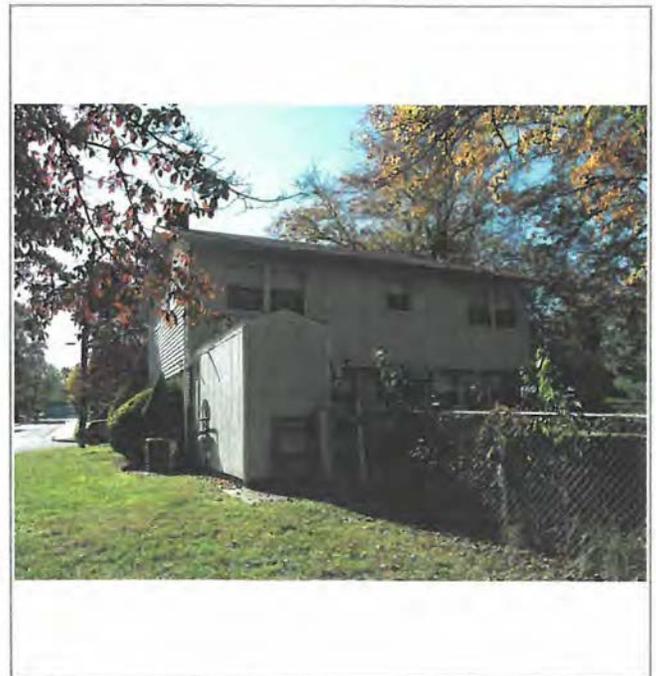
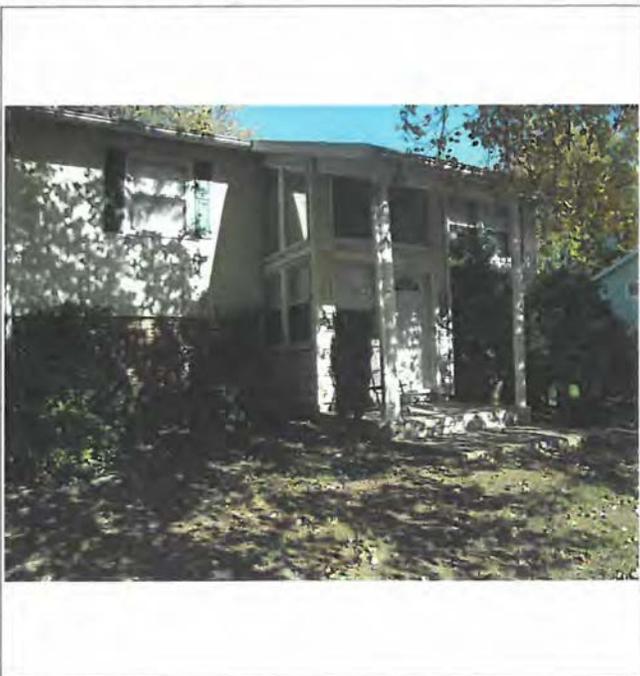
Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including updating of bathroom fittings and kitchen redesign. Carpeting is installed on the lower level.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

The open plan is the combination of the living and dining areas and adjoining kitchen

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The 40 housing units at Fort Detrick are examples of family housing designed in the period 1963-1964 and completed in 1965. The buildings were designed using the 1959 design criteria established under the Capehart housing program. No previous investigations have been undertaken for the 40 housing units at Fort Detrick. In 2000, the Army Corps of Engineers prepared an Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust Internal National Register (NR) Eligibility Review Form that documented buildings located on Fort Detrick constructed up to and including 1960. The determination of eligibility form recommended that no historic district was located at Fort Detrick. The Vietnam War Era housing completed in 1965 was not included in the evaluation.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1874 is located in the Glick Place neighborhood at Fort Detrick. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. However, modifications have occurred to all family housing units. The family housing was designed with minimal ornamentation which was reflected in the siding, the overhanging roofs, and the locations and patterns of windows and doors. The original historic siding was patterned with vertical and horizontal wood siding and plastic faced plywood panels. This patterning is reflected in the current vinyl siding. The current vinyl siding covers the entire building and the plywood panels are not visible, if still present. The windows and doors are all replacement units. The original designs included the one-bay, one-story gabled entry porches found on all the buildings; the current materials of these porches are modern replacement materials. For example, the porch columns originally were wood, but have been replaced with PVC elements. Faux shutters have been installed along the front elevations of all family housing. The doors are all metal replacement units molded to represent paneled doors; original doors were wood units. The three-bedroom duplexes have adjoining projecting one-story entries under shed roofs supported with PVC columns; the projections contain unit doorways, foyers, and coat closets. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era family housing, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Detrick confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The units are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Detrick.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Detrick
Building Address: 1874A Glick Place
Building Number: 1874A
Neighborhood Name: Glick Place

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: 2	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Other - describe Single-hung sash	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: Yes - describe	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replacements, including the installation of vinyl siding on exteriors, replacement of all windows and doors, replacement materials on all entry porches, and installation of faux shutters on front elevations.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story duplex has a rectangular footprint. The building rests on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl in horizontal and vertical patterns. The side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles has a deep overhanging eave. The main entry has a molded metal door and is located in a one-story projecting vestibule. The windows are wide 1/1, single-hung sashes. The windows on the 2nd story are located up against the roof eave.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A one-story exterior shed is attached to the rear of the unit. The shed has exterior access. A small service yard is located in front of the unit.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

First floor has vinyl product that looks like wood.
Second story has wood floors

Ornamentation:

Yes - describe

Wood baseboards, simple wood surrounds around windows and doors, wood stair with metal balusters and wood rail

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

3

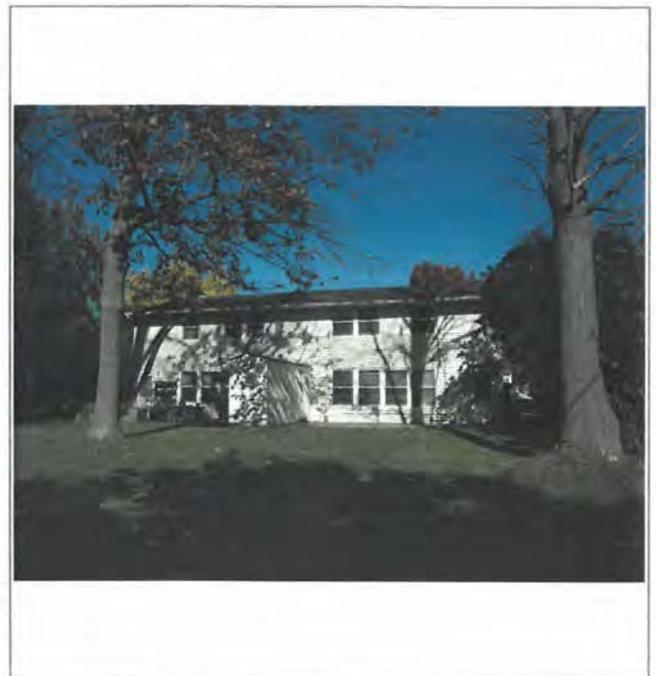
Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including updating of bathroom fittings and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

The open plan is the combination of the living and dining areas.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The 40 housing units at Fort Detrick are examples of family housing designed in the period 1963-1964 and completed in 1965. The buildings were designed using the 1959 design criteria established under the Capehart housing program. No previous investigations have been undertaken for the 40 housing units at Fort Detrick. In 2000, the Army Corps of Engineers prepared an Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust Internal National Register (NR) Eligibility Review Form that documented buildings located on Fort Detrick constructed up to and including 1960. The determination of eligibility form recommended that no historic district was located at Fort Detrick. The Vietnam War Era housing completed in 1965 was not included in the evaluation.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1875 on Glick Place is located in the Glick Place neighborhood at Fort Detrick. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. However, modifications have occurred to all family housing units. The family housing was designed with minimal ornamentation which was reflected in the siding, the overhanging roofs, and the locations and patterns of windows and doors. The original historic siding was patterned with vertical and horizontal wood siding and plastic faced plywood panels. This patterning is reflected in the current vinyl siding. The current vinyl siding covers the entire building and the plywood panels are not visible, if still present. The windows and doors are all replacement units. The original designs included the one-bay, one-story gabled entry porches found on all the buildings; the current materials of these porches are modern replacement materials. For example, the porch columns originally were wood, but have been replaced with PVC elements. Faux shutters have been installed along the front elevations of all family housing. The doors are all metal replacement units molded to represent paneled doors; original doors were wood units. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era family housing, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the

period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Detrick confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The units are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Detrick.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Detrick
Building Address: 1875 Glick Place
Building Number: 1875
Neighborhood Name: Glick Place

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: 2	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Other - describe Single-hung sash	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: Yes - describe	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replacements, including the installation of vinyl siding on exteriors, replacement of all windows and doors, replacement of materials on entry porches, and installation of faux shutters on front elevations.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story duplex has a rectangular footprint. The building rests on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl in horizontal and vertical patterns. The side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles has a deep overhanging eave. The main entry has a molded metal door. The windows are wide 1/1, single-hung sashes. The windows on the second story are located up against the roof eave.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A one-story exterior shed is attached to the rear of the unit. The shed has exterior access. A small service yard is located in front of the unit.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

Number of Bathrooms:

4

Describe any interior alterations:

No interior access.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The 40 housing units at Fort Detrick are examples of family housing designed in the period 1963-1964 and completed in 1965. The buildings were designed using the 1959 design criteria established under the Capehart housing program. No previous investigations have been undertaken for the 40 housing units at Fort Detrick. In 2000, the Army Corps of Engineers prepared an Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust Internal National Register (NR) Eligibility Review Form that documented buildings located on Fort Detrick constructed up to and including 1960. The determination of eligibility form recommended that no historic district was located at Fort Detrick. The Vietnam War Era housing completed in 1965 was not included in the evaluation.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Glick Place at Fort Detrick has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. However, modifications have occurred to all family housing units. The family housing was designed with minimal ornamentation which was reflected in the siding, the overhanging roofs, and the locations and patterns of windows and doors. The original historic siding was patterned with vertical and horizontal wood siding and plastic faced plywood panels. This patterning is reflected in the current vinyl siding. The current vinyl siding covers the entire building and the plywood panels are not visible, if still present. The windows and doors are all replacement units. The original designs included the one-bay, one-story gabled entry porches found on all the buildings; the current materials of these porches are modern replacement materials. For example, the porch columns originally were wood, but have been replaced with PVC elements. Faux shutters have been installed along the front elevations of all family housing. The doors are all metal replacement units molded to represent paneled doors; original doors were wood units. The three-bedroom duplexes have adjoining projecting one-story entries under shed roofs supported with PVC columns; the projections contain unit doorways, foyers, and coat closets. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era family housing, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were

executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Detrick confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The units are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Detrick.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Detrick

Neighborhood Name: Glick Place

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Glick Place is a single street lined with duplex residences that terminates in a cul-de-sac located in the officer housing area. Two single-family dwellings are located at the north end of the street on Bullene Drive.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the street and around the cul-de-sac. A concrete sidewalk also leads to the entry of each unit. The units have short driveways. The cul-de-sac has parking spaces on either side of a grassy island with trees.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Basketball court shared with neighboring
culs-de-sac.

Swingset and playground equipment shared with
neighboring culs-de-sac.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

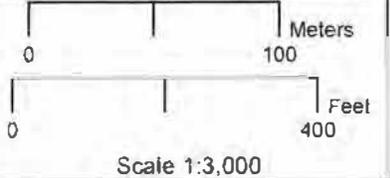
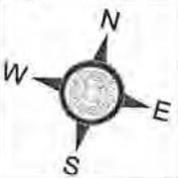
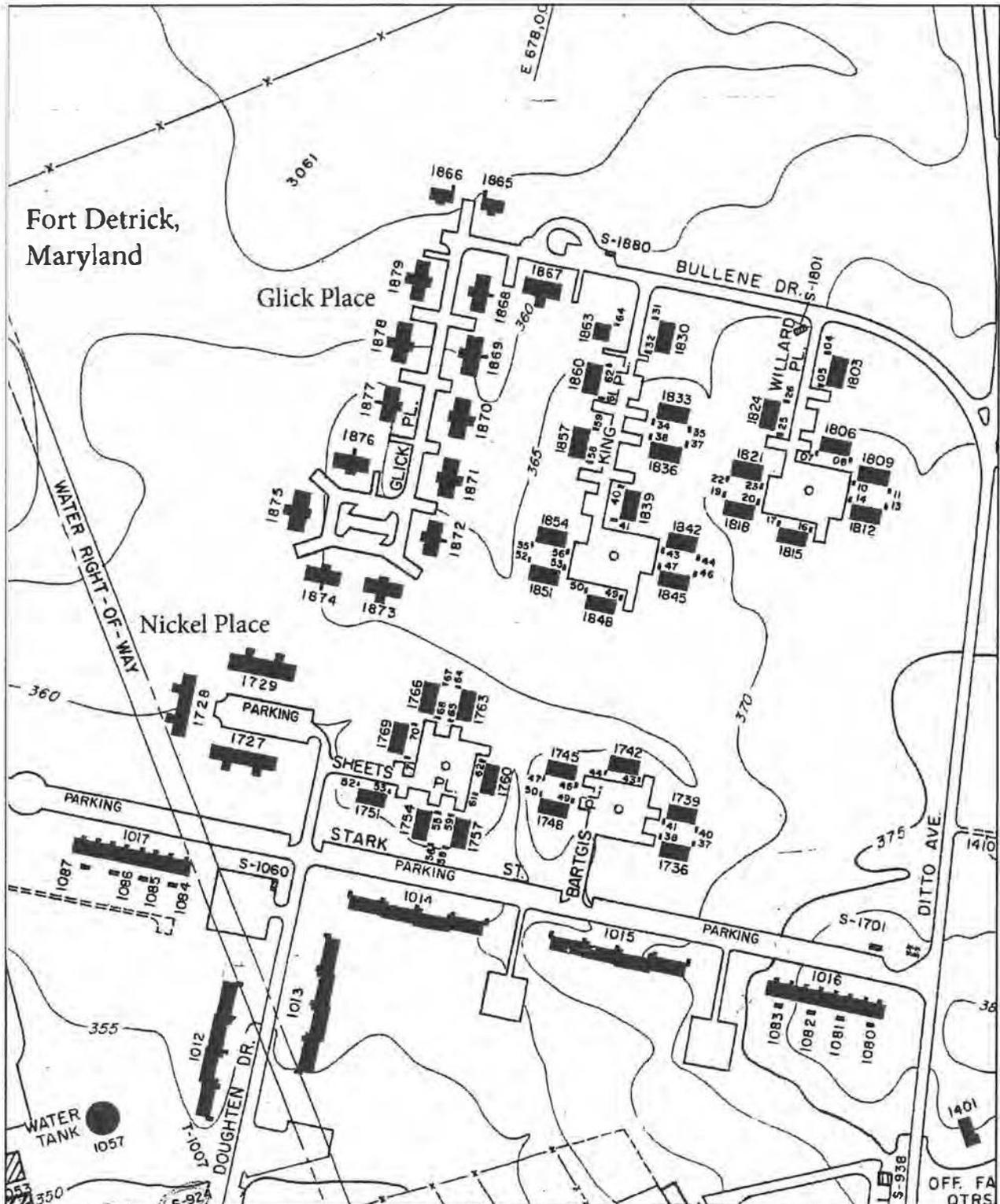
Glick Place is located adjacent to an existing Capehart officer housing area. The buildings have approximately 20 feet of lawn in front of the buildings and foundation plantings. A few trees are located in front lawns.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:



Fort Detrick,
Maryland



**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**
Fort Detrick, MD

P. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCI.
241 E. 4TH ST. STE 107
FREDERICK, MD 21701

Date: 11/30/2021 | PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The 40 housing units at Fort Detrick are examples of family housing designed in the period 1963-1964 and completed in 1965. The buildings were designed using the 1959 design criteria established under the Capehart housing program. No previous investigations have been undertaken for the 40 housing units at Fort Detrick. In 2000, the Army Corps of Engineers prepared an Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust Internal National Register (NR) Eligibility Review Form that documented buildings located on Fort Detrick constructed up to and including 1960. The determination of eligibility form recommended that no historic district was located at Fort Detrick.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Nickel Place at Fort Detrick has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. However, modifications have occurred to all family housing units. The family housing was designed with minimal ornamentation which was reflected in the siding, the overhanging roofs, and the locations and patterns of windows and doors. The original historic siding was patterned with vertical and horizontal wood siding. This patterning is reflected in the current vinyl siding. The windows and doors are all replacement units. The original designs included the one-bay, one-story gabled entry porches found on all the buildings; the current materials of these porches are modern replacement materials. For example, the porch columns originally were wood, but have been replaced with PVC elements. Faux shutters have been installed along the front elevations of all family housing. The doors are all metal replacement units molded to represent paneled doors; original doors were wood units. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era family housing, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size

limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Detrick confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The units are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Detrick.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Detrick

Neighborhood Name: Nickel Place

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Nickel Place is an access road that terminated in a paved court surrounded by three, four-plex buildings located in the enlisted housing area. The court is a parking area surrounded by a concrete curb.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Concrete sidewalks surround the court. Concrete sidewalks also lead to the entry of each unit.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Swingset and playground equipment shared with neighboring cul-de-sacs.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

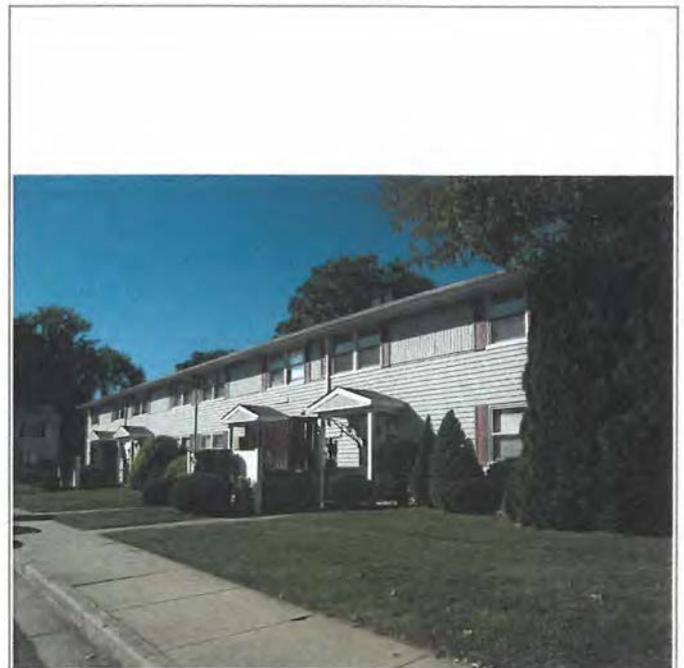
Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

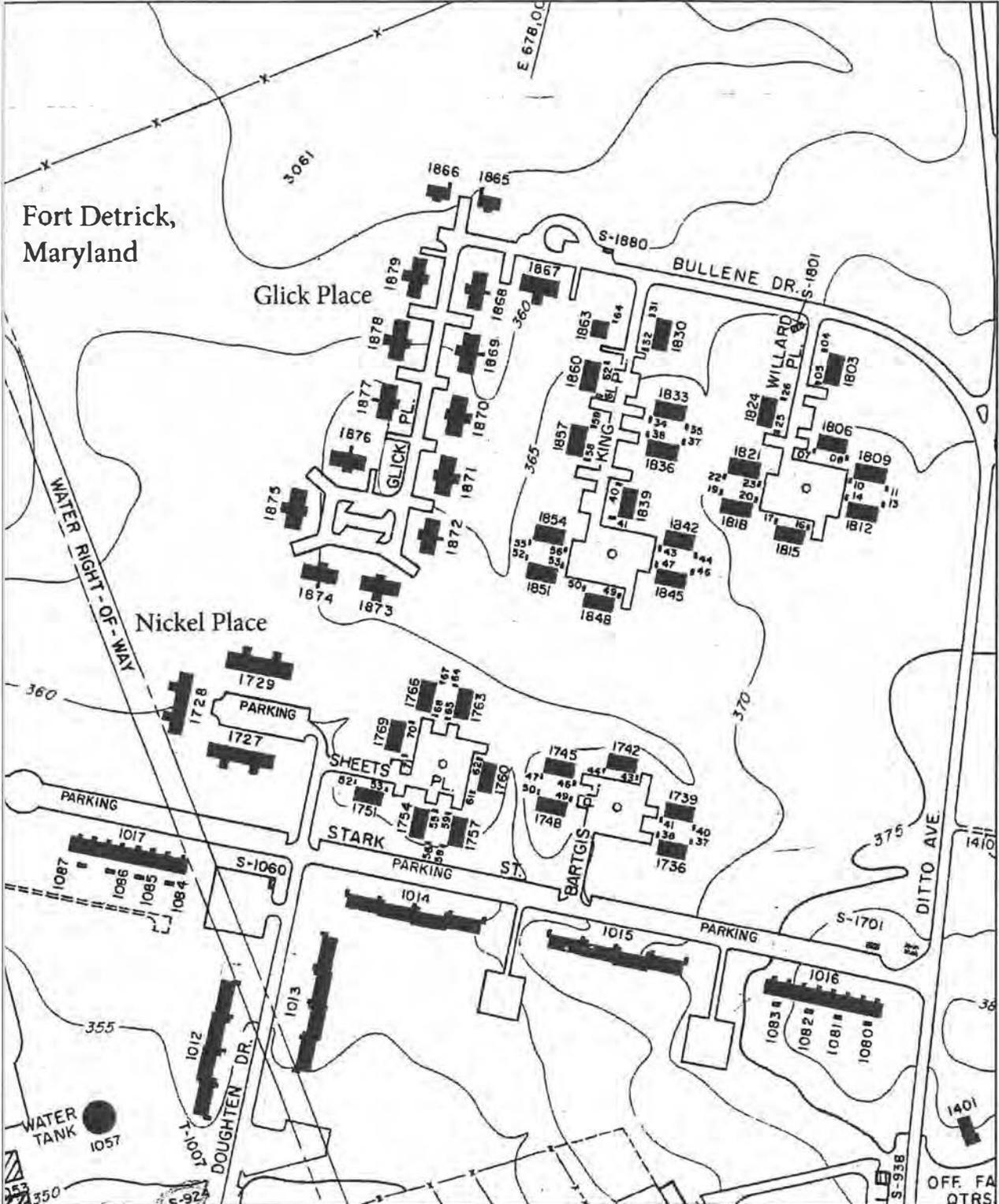
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Nickel Place is located adjacent to an existing Wherry and Capehart enlisted personnel housing area. The buildings have approximately 25 ft of lawn in the front and foundation plantings. A few trees are located in front lawns.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:





Fort Detrick,
Maryland

Glick Place

Nickel Place

BULLENE DR.

WILLARD PL.

GLICK PL.

KING PL.

WATER RIGHT-OF-WAY

PARKING

SHEETS ST.

STARK ST.

PARKING

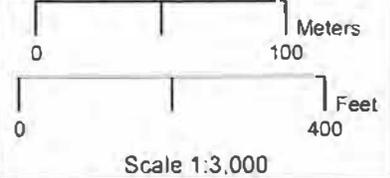
BARTGIS ST.

PARKING

PARKING

DITTO AVE.

WATER TANK



Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context

Fort Detrick, MD

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
261 E. 4TH ST., STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 | PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1603 was constructed in Gordon Terrace as a sixplex townhouse in 1966 to house enlisted personnel; its design was based on the 1964 *Design Folio*. The building adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The original siding based on drawings was vertical on the first story and horizontal on the second story. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high

degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

Fort Gordon

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1603 Boxwood Court
Building Number: 1603 Unit B
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Sixplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story constructed in 1966, is an example of a sixplex IEM2 from 1964 Design Folio. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The second floor projects slightly over the first floor. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Detached storage sheds at rear of building units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

3

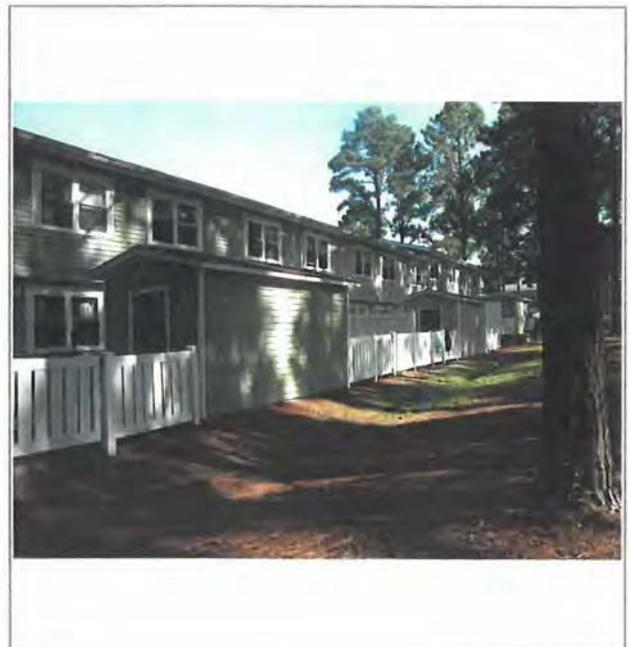
Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Unit has an enclosed kitchen with a pass-through cut between the kitchen and dining room space. The stairway is leading to the second story has 6" wood studs "grille" between stairs and living room space.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1628 was constructed in Gordon Terrace as a fourplex townhouse in 1970 to house enlisted personnel. The building adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic

building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1628 Hill Drive
Building Number: 1628 Unit A
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Split-level	Type of Unit: Fourplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story, split-level townhouse is a fourplex constructed in 1970 identified as subtype EM12D. The building is sided in vinyl with a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof has pronounced overhangs. The front elevation has projecting and indented sections that provide interest to the front elevation. Replacement windows are paired and have faux shutters. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Exterior storage sheds attached at rear between units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

2

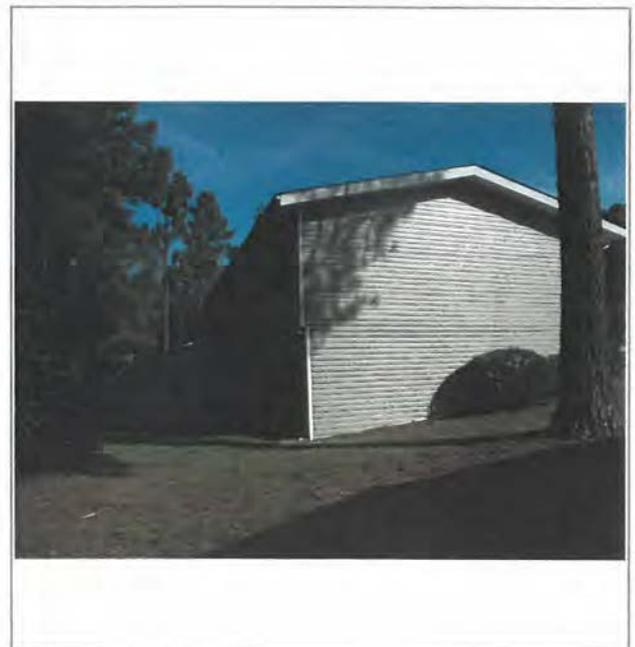
Describe any interior alterations:

The unit originally had three bedrooms, but the two rooms across the rear of the second floor were reconfigured into one bedroom. Other alterations include installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Building 1628 is a four-plex constructed in 1970. The building is a split level due to the elevation. The entry is onto a landing. The lower floor with the living areas is partially underground. First floor has vinyl, second floor has carpeting.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1724 was constructed in Gordon Terrace as a sixplex townhouse in 1966 to house enlisted personnel; its design was based on the 1964 *Design Folio*. The building is a two-story, fourplex townhouse that adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The original siding based on drawings was vertical on the first story and horizontal on the second story. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building

materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1724 Azalea Court
Building Number: 1724 Unit D
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story constructed in 1966, is an example of a fourplex IEM1 from 1964 Design Folio. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The second floor projects slightly over the first floor. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Detached storage sheds built after 2006 in front of buildings with trash corral.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Unit has an enclosed kitchen with a pass-through cut with a pocket door between the kitchen and dining room space. The stairway is leading to the second story has 6" wood studs "grille" between stairs and living room space.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1803 was constructed in Gordon Terrace in 1970 to house enlisted personnel. The building is a one-story duplex that adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic

building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1803 Garcia Drive
Building Number: 1803 Unit A
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The one-story duplex was constructed in 1970. The building is an example of subtype EM2A. Building exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with an overhanging eave. The windows are paired, 1/1-light, double-hung, sash replacement units. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Exterior storage shed attached at rear between units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

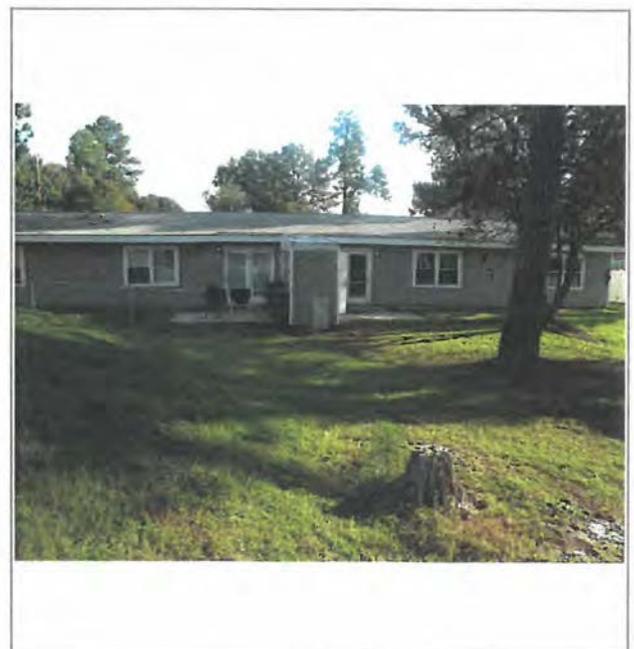
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1831 was constructed in Gordon Terrace in 1970 to house enlisted personnel. The building is a one-story duplex that adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic

building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1831 Garcia Drive
Building Number: 1831 Unit A
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The one-story duplex was constructed in 1970. The building is an example of subtype EM2. Building exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with an overhanging eave. The windows are paired, 1/1-light, double hung sash replacement units. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Exterior storage shed at side added since 2006.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

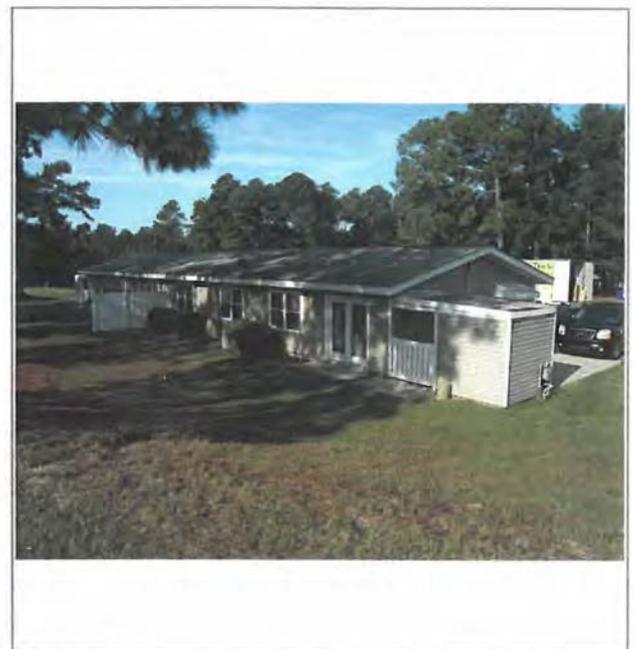
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1847 was constructed in Gordon Terrace in 1970 to house enlisted personnel. The building is a one-story duplex that adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1847 Brainard Avenue
Building Number: 1847 Unit A
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The one-story duplex was constructed in 1970. The building is an example of subtype EM1. Building exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The windows are paired, 1/1-light, double hung sash replacement units. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Exterior storage shed attached at rear between units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

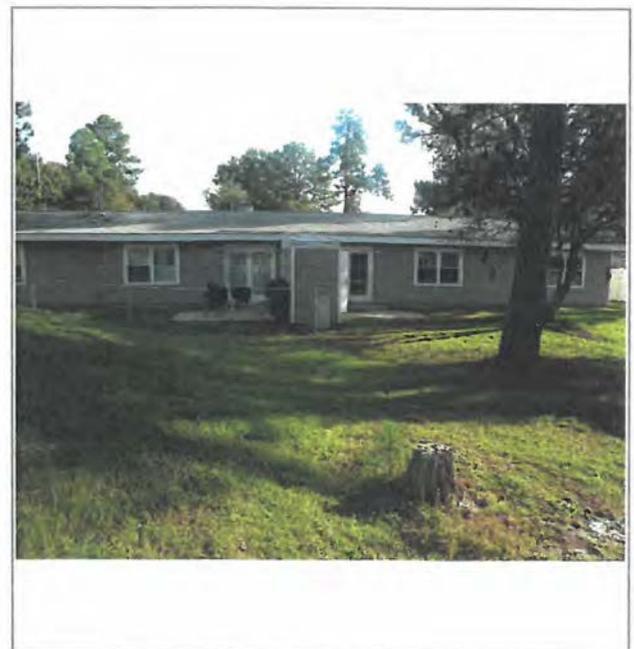
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1912 was constructed in Gordon Terrace as a fourplex townhouse in 1970 to house enlisted personnel. The building adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic

building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1912 Goodman Drive
Building Number: 1912 Unit C
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story townhouse, constructed in 1970, is an example of a fourplex subtype 1EM2SP. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The four adjoining units are sited to follow the rising ground. The second floor projects slightly over the first floor. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Exterior storage sheds attached to end elevation for end units or at rear of building for interior units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Building 1912 is a fourplex constructed in 1970. First floor has vinyl, second floor has carpeting.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1927 was constructed in Gordon Terrace as a fourplex townhouse in 1970 to house enlisted personnel. The building adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic

building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1927 Goodman Drive
Building Number: 1927 Unit A
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Fourplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story townhouse, constructed in 1970, is an example of a fourplex subtype 1EM15P, a revision of the 1964 Design Folio. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl with brick ends. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The second floor projects slightly over the first floor. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Exterior storage sheds at rear of building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

5

Number of Bathrooms:

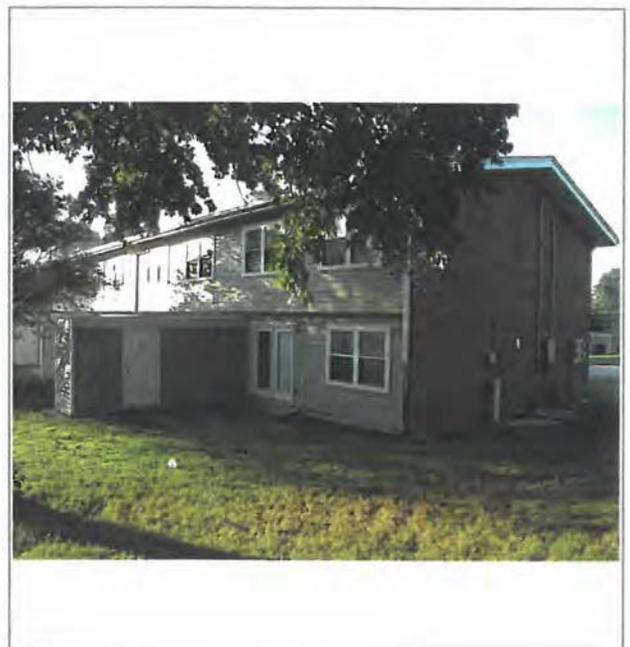
4

Describe any interior alterations:

Building 1927 originally was a fourplex. Units A and B were reconfigured into a single 5 bedroom unit with two kitchen areas, two stairways, and five bedrooms. Other alterations include the installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting on second floor.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1950 was constructed in Gordon Terrace as a fourplex townhouse in 1970 to house enlisted personnel. The building adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic

building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1950 Story Drive
Building Number: 1912 Unit A
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Fourplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story townhouse, constructed in 1970, is an example of a fourplex, subtype IHEM5B2SP, a revision of the 1964 Design Folio. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The four adjoining units are sited to follow the rising ground. The second floor projects slightly over the first floor. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Exterior storage shed attached to end elevation for end units or at rear of building for interior units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

3

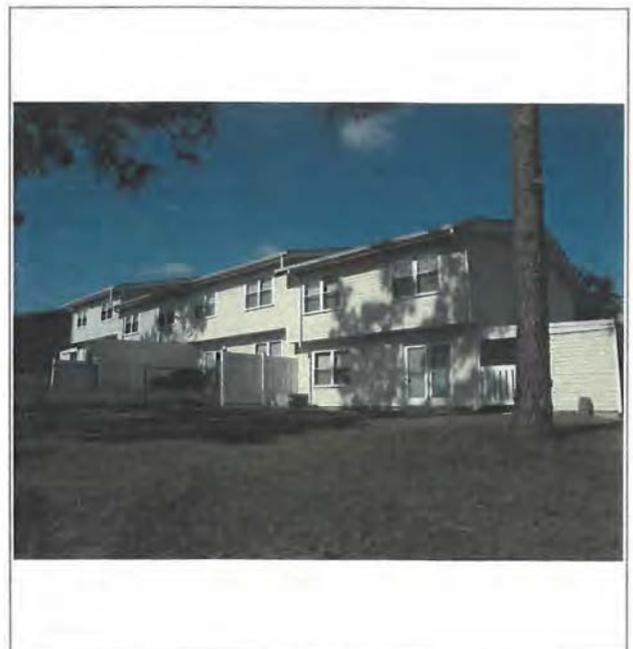
Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Building 1950 is a fourplex constructed in 1970. First floor has vinyl, second floor has carpeting.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 1952 was constructed in Gordon Terrace as a fourplex townhouse in 1970 to house enlisted personnel; the building currently is a triplex. The building adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Amy Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic

building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 1952 Story Drive
Building Number: 1952 Unit A-B
Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Split-level	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story, split-level townhouse, constructed in 1970, is an example of a fourplex, subtype EM12U. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The second floor projects slightly over the first floor. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Exterior storage sheds at rear of building between units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

5

Number of Bathrooms:

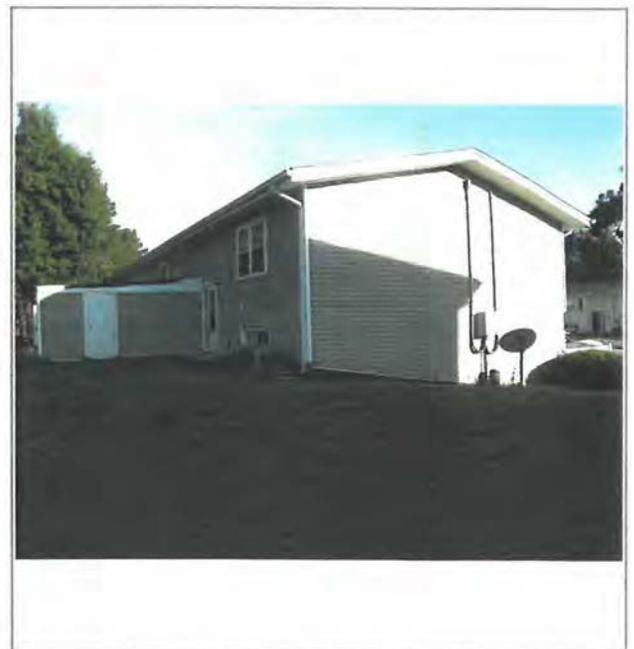
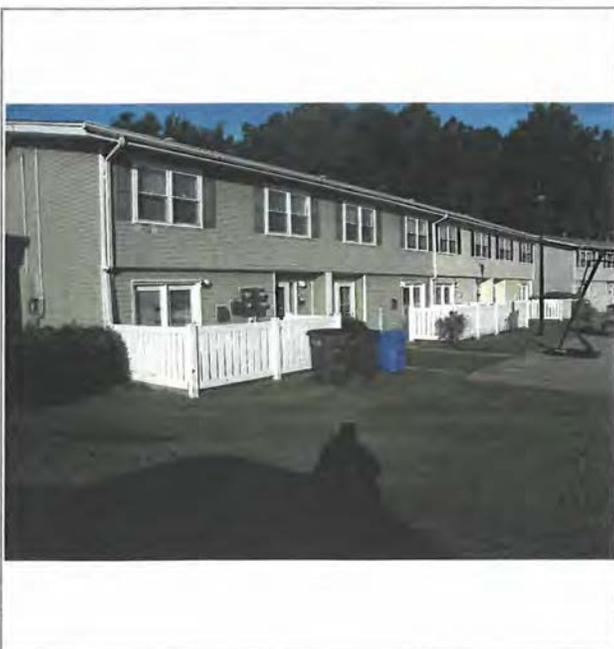
4

Describe any interior alterations:

Units A and B in Building 1952 were reconfigured into a single unit; original fourplex is now a threeplex. Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 2010 was constructed Olive Terrace in 1975 to house senior enlisted personnel. The building is a one-story duplex that originally was clad wood shake panels. The two-story duplex adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised a central section with offset side wings, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with military family housing constructed to support the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic

building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 2010 Tulip Court
Building Number: 2010 B
Neighborhood Name: Olive Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1-light	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replaced. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The one-story duplex is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The door has a single sidelight. A central carport spans the center of the building. Trash corrals are in front of the house.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Attached shed for exterior storage in front. Service yard in front.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

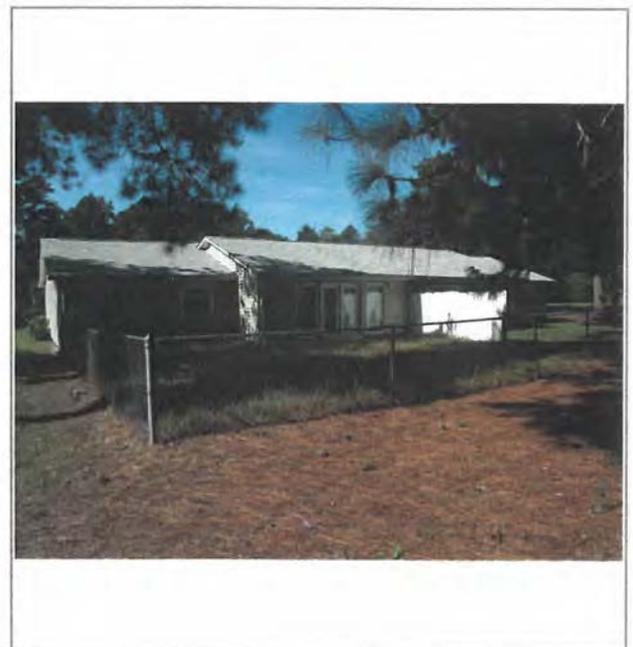
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 2084 was constructed Olive Terrace in 1975 to house senior enlisted personnel. The building is a two-story duplex that originally was clad horizontal “hardwood” boards. The two-story duplex adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised a modest center block with off-set side wings, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 2084 Quince Court
Building Number: 2084
Neighborhood Name: Olive Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1-light	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replaced. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The one-story duplex is clad in vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The door has a single sidelight. A long fixed window is located above the doorway and in the projecting stair hall on the side elevation. A central carport spans the center of the building. Trash corrals are in front of the house.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Attached shed for exterior storage in front. Service yard in front.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Wood lintel over rear door that is longer than current sliding doors in opening.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 751 was constructed in 1966 for junior officers; its design was based on the 1964 *Design Folio*. The two-story, single-family dwelling adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, an asymmetrical roof with wide overhangs, and a band of windows along the eave on the front elevation. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original “hardboard” wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. Many windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic

building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 751 Carter Circle
Building Number: 751
Neighborhood Name: McNair Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Other - describe Asymmetrical gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1 lights and fixed window+	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Other - describe Contemporary	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Single family	Type of Unit: Single family
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Carport across front.

Building description:

The two-story house is clad in vinyl. The building is IVFG01 in the 1964 Design Folio. The asymmetrical roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows are located below the eave line. Two windows are 1/1 light windows. Other windows appear to be fixed. A carport spans about one-half of the front elevation.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Detached shed in rear of building

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

3

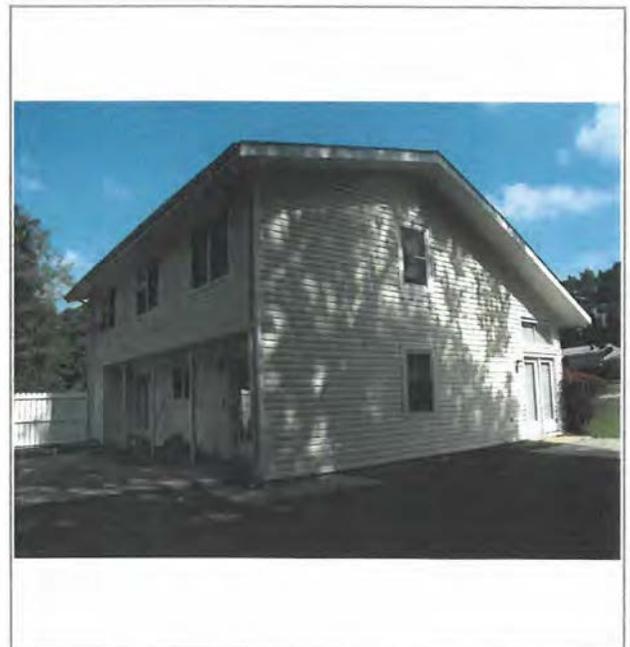
Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

The living room is two stories in height. The second story is reached by an open staircase with a metal baluster.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 752 was constructed in 1966 for junior officers; its design was based on the 1964 *Design Folio*. The two-story duplex adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, a symmetrical roof with wide overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original “hardboard” wood siding. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 752 Carter Circle
Building Number: 752
Neighborhood Name: McNair Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1 lights and long windows	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Other - describe Contemporary	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replacements. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Each unit has a separate carport with space for a single car.

Building description:

The two-story house is clad in vinyl. The building is IVFGO2 in the 1964 Design Folio. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows are located below the eave line. Two windows are 1/1 light windows. The long window has been altered to 2/2 lights. Carports are located at either ends of the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Detached shed in rear of building

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

3

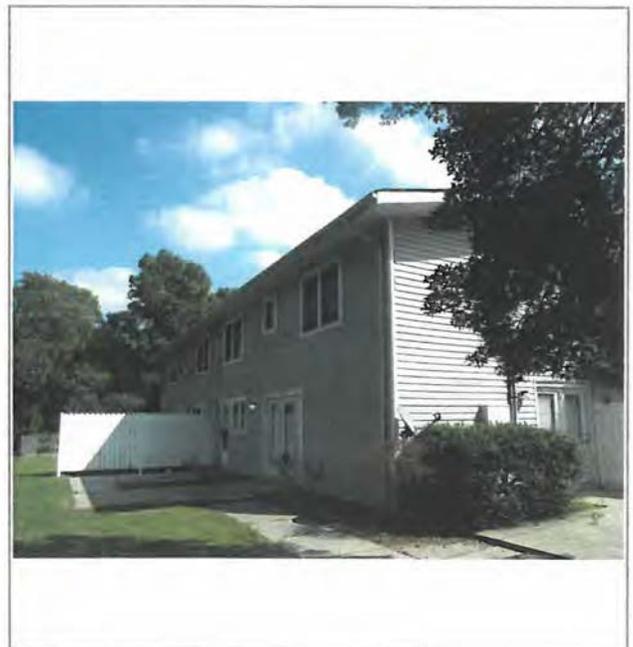
Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

The second story is reached by an open staircase with a metal baluster to the turning.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 761 was constructed as a sixplex townhouse in 1966 to house junior officers; its design was based on the 1964 *Design Folio*. The building adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The original siding based on drawings was vertical on the first story and horizontal on the second story. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high

degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 761 Walnut Court
Building Number: 761 Unit F
Neighborhood Name: McNair Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Sixplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story constructed in 1966, is an example of an eightplex ICGQ2 from 1964 Design Folio. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The second floor projects slightly over the first floor. The units are sited to accommodate rising ground. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

External detached storage shed in rear.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Unit has an enclosed kitchen with a pass-through cut with no pocket door between the kitchen and dining room space. The stairway leading to the second story has 6" wood studs "grille" between stairs and living room space.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 771 was constructed as an eightplex townhouse in 1966 to house junior officers; its design was based on the 1964 *Design Folio*. The building adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised flat wall planes, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. Minimal ornamentation was confined to the patterning of the original wood siding. The original siding based on drawings was vertical on the first story and horizontal on the second story. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units in the neighborhood as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high

degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 771 Pecan Court
Building Number: 771 Unit G
Neighborhood Name: McNair Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1 lights	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Eightplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior is all replacement materials. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story constructed in 1966, is an example of an eightplex (CGO1 from 1964 Design Folio). The exterior walls are clad in vinyl. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The second floor projects slightly over the first floor. The units are sited to accommodate rising ground. A brick parapet separates the two sets of four units. The entry contains an aluminum door with a single glass sidelight.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

External detached storage shed in front with trash corral.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

2

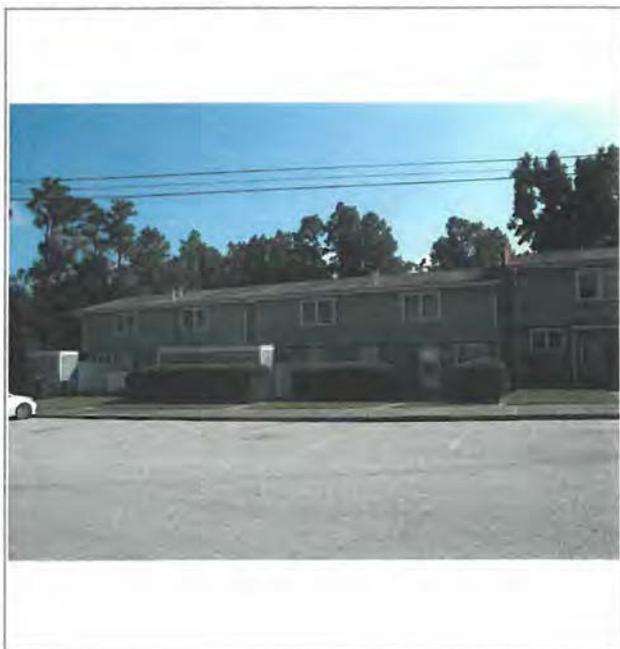
Describe any interior alterations:

Only two units were used to house residents who needed temporary housing during renovations. The remaining 6 units were adapted as the Housing Partner offices until a new office was constructed. All units currently are used for storage.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Unit has an enclosed kitchen with a pass-through cut with pocket door between the kitchen and dining room space. The stairway leading to the second story has 6" wood studs "grille" between stairs and living room space.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 800 was constructed McNair Terrace in 1975 to house junior officers. The building is a one-story duplex that originally was clad wood shake panels. The two-story duplex adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised a central section with offset side wings, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 800 Apple Court
Building Number: 800
Neighborhood Name: McNair Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1-light	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replaced. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The one-story duplex is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A central carport spans the center of the building. Trash corrals are in front of the house.

Ancillary Buildings:

Service yard

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Service yard in front.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

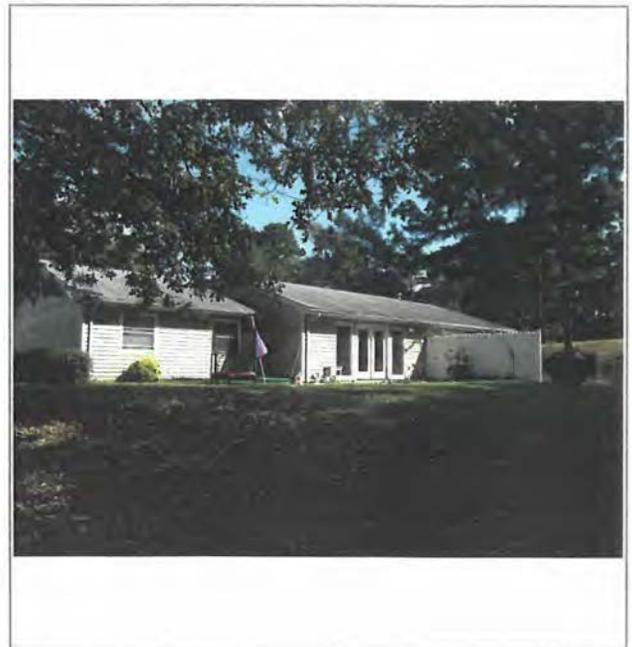
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 814 was constructed on McNair Terrace in 1975 to house junior officers. The building is a two-story duplex that originally was clad horizontal “hardwood” boards. The two-story duplex adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised a modest center block with off-set side wings, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 814 Birch Court
Building Number: 814 Unit B
Neighborhood Name: McNair Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1-light	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type:	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replaced. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The two-story duplex is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The door has a single sidelight. A long fixed window is located over the doorway and a similar window is located in a stair hall that projects from the end of the building. A central carport spans the center of the building. A storage shed and a trash corral is in front of the unit.

Ancillary Buildings:

Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Attached shed for exterior storage in front. Service yard in front.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity”¹¹ (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Building 830 was constructed McNair Terrace in 1975 to house junior officers. The building is a one-story duplex that originally was clad wood shake panels. The two-story duplex adopted a minimalist design aesthetic that comprised a central section with offset side wings, wide roof overhangs, and windows abutting the eaves. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units after 2006 has concealed the original siding of this building. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevation are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the building. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Gordon
Building Address: 830 Ginger Court
Building Number: 830
Neighborhood Name: McNair Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe Paired 1/1-light	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

All exterior materials are replaced. This includes the installation of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding on exterior, replacement of all windows and doors, and installation of faux shutters on front elevation.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

The one-story duplex is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A central carport spans the center of the building. Trash corrals are in front of the house.

Ancillary Buildings:

Service yard

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Service yard in front.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

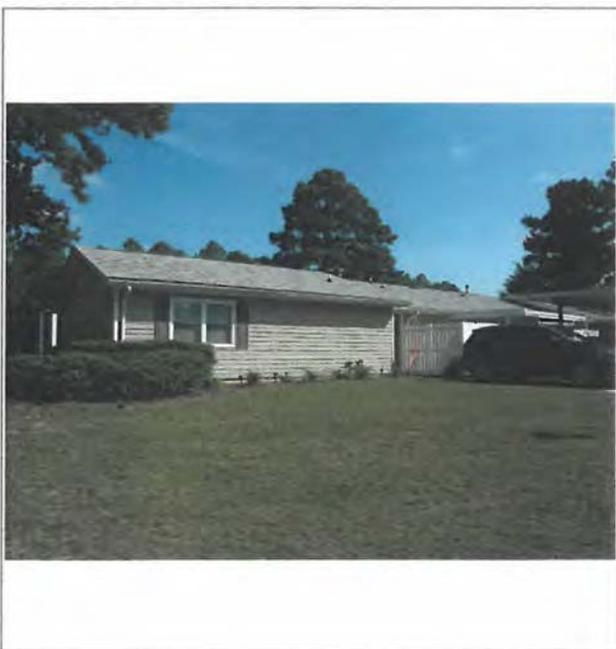
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of wood-patterned vinyl flooring and carpeting and kitchen redesign.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Gordon Terrace was constructed to house enlisted personnel and is the largest neighborhood at Fort Gordon. The neighborhood was constructed in two phases: 1966-1967 and 1970. The earliest section of the neighborhood had main streets and courts along which were placed townhouses based on the 1964 *Design Folio*. The construction completed in 1970 incorporated additional main streets, circular streets, straight streets, and one cul-de-sac. The 1970s construction included townhouses and one-story duplexes. The original plan of the neighborhood is no longer intact due to the demolition of some of the earlier buildings during the modernization program after 2006.

The buildings located in Gordon Terrace exhibit alterations to the exteriors that have affected the original minimalist design aesthetic of the buildings. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original pattern of the original siding. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevations are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the buildings. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with military family housing constructed to support the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Gordon

Neighborhood Name: Gordon Terrace

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Gordon Terrace is bisected by Brainard Avenue. The northwest end of the neighborhood contains multiplex buildings grouped in courts and culs-de-sac. Most other buildings front onto straight and/or curving roads. The neighborhood is defined by curving roads that define the outer edges of the neighborhood. The interior roads are both curving and straight roads.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

The community has concrete curbs throughout. Concrete sidewalks are located sometimes on both sides of the street, sometimes on one side of the street. Concrete sidewalks also are located between parking areas and driveways leading to individual units. Multiplexes often have shared parking areas in fronts of the buildings. Duplexes sometimes have individual driveways for parking.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carpports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

A small park with a few benches is located near north end of the neighborhood near Brainard Avenue. The entire community is surrounded by trees. Interior of neighborhood is more open with smaller trees.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Swingsets dating possibly from 1960s, playground equipment added by RCI, and one basketball court that looked possible pre-dating RCI.

Swingsets dating possibly from 1960s, playground equipment added by RCI.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Demolition has occurred in the northwest section of the neighborhood, mostly buildings constructed in 1966.

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

None

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood exhibits two periods of construction between 1966-1967 and 1970. Multiplexes typically were built in 1966-1967. One and two-story duplexes and fourplexes were added in 1970.

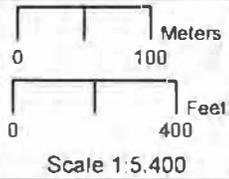
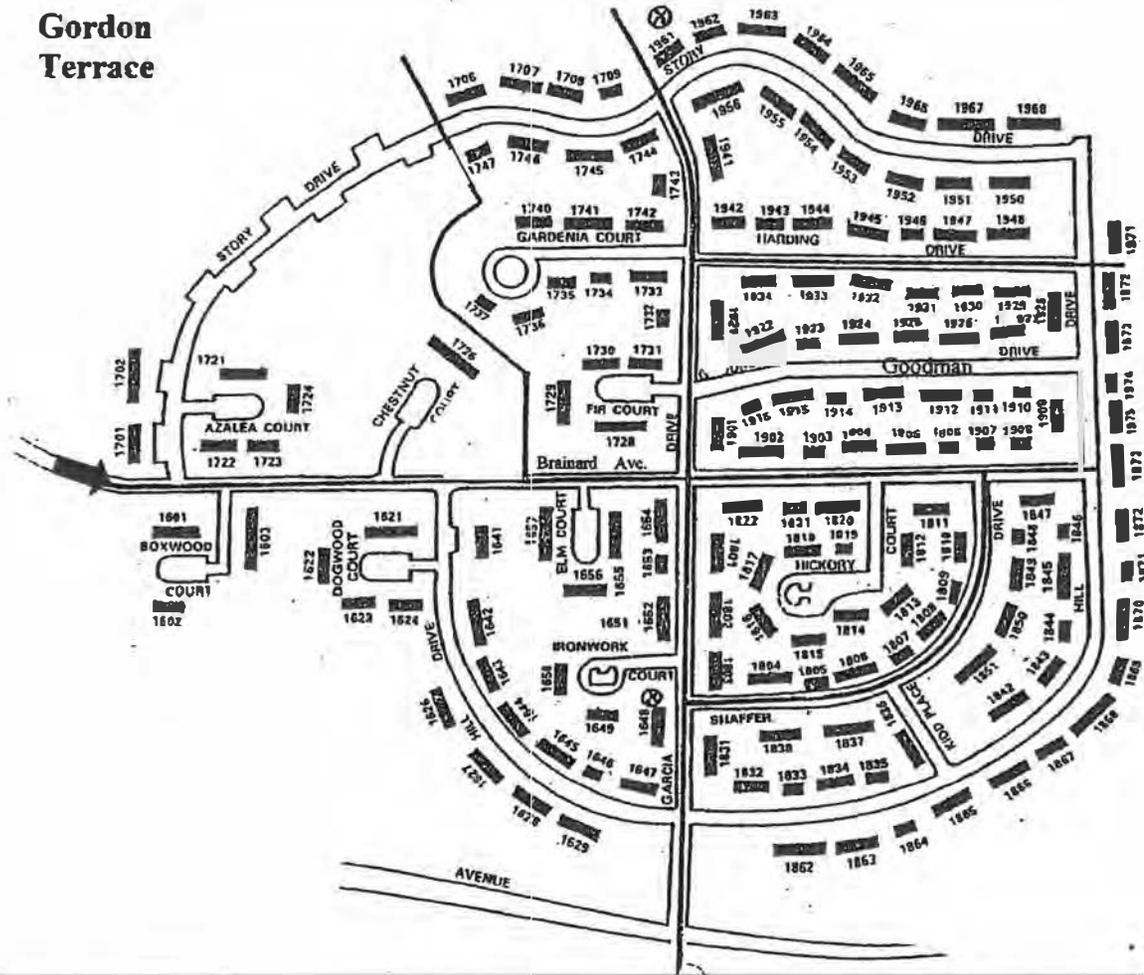
Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Demolition occurring since 2005 has removed several multiplex townhouses and garden units in the northwest section of neighborhood.

Attach photos below:



Gordon Terrace



**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**
 Fort Gordon, GA
 Gordon Terrace Neighborhood
 R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
 241 E. 4TH ST., STE 100,
 FREDERICK, MD 21701
 DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: R.R.W.

Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

McNair Terrace was constructed to house junior officers. The neighborhood was constructed in two phases: 1966-1967 and 1975. The two phases are reflected in the overall neighborhood plan. The earliest section of McNair Terrace has three courts and one cul-de-sac. This section has townhouses, duplexes, and a single family house that were based on the 1964 *Design Folio*. The section of the neighborhood completed in 1975 has one- and two-story duplexes constructed along culs-de-sac. The neighborhood plan incorporated design elements common in the civilian sector and adapted to Army neighborhood planning.

The buildings located in McNair Terrace exhibit alterations to the exteriors that have affected the original minimalist design aesthetic of the buildings. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the pattern of the original siding. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevations are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the buildings. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with military family housing constructed to support the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom: historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. A ward-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Gordon

Neighborhood Name: McNair Terrace

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

McNair Terrace is bisected by Garlington Drive from which access is provided to courts or cul-de-sacs. McNair Terrace exhibits two periods of construction: 1966-1967 and 1974-1975. The western part of the neighborhood was constructed in 1966-1967 and contains multiplex buildings around courts that contain open parking areas. The later construction area on the east side of neighborhood has eight cul-de-sacs that lead off the central road. Six cul-de-sacs are single circles or courts. Two cul-de-sacs have double loops.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

The community has concrete curbs throughout. Concrete sidewalks were located in the cul-de-sacs along the roads for the buildings and some roads constructed in 1966. The cul-de-sacs constructed in 1975 have fewer sidewalks. Duplexes are accessed from the concrete parking areas in front of the buildings. Multiplexes may have individual sidewalks leading to individual units.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carpools: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Not really a park, but the community is surrounded by trees, particularly at the rears of the buildings.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Swingsets dating possibly from 1960s, playground equipment added by RCI, tennis court, and basketball court that looked possibly pre-dating RCI.

Swingsets dating possibly from 1960s, playground equipment added by RCI.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Not after 1975

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

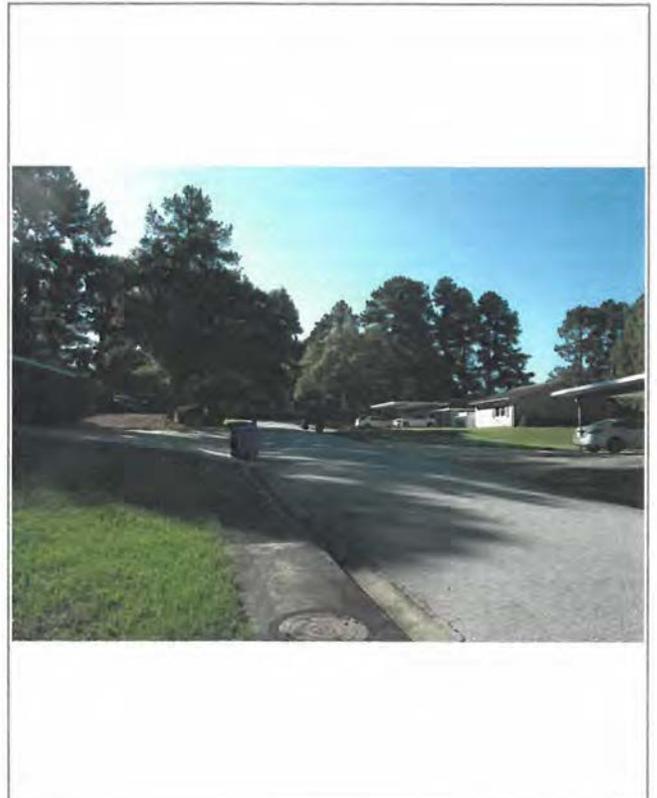
None

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

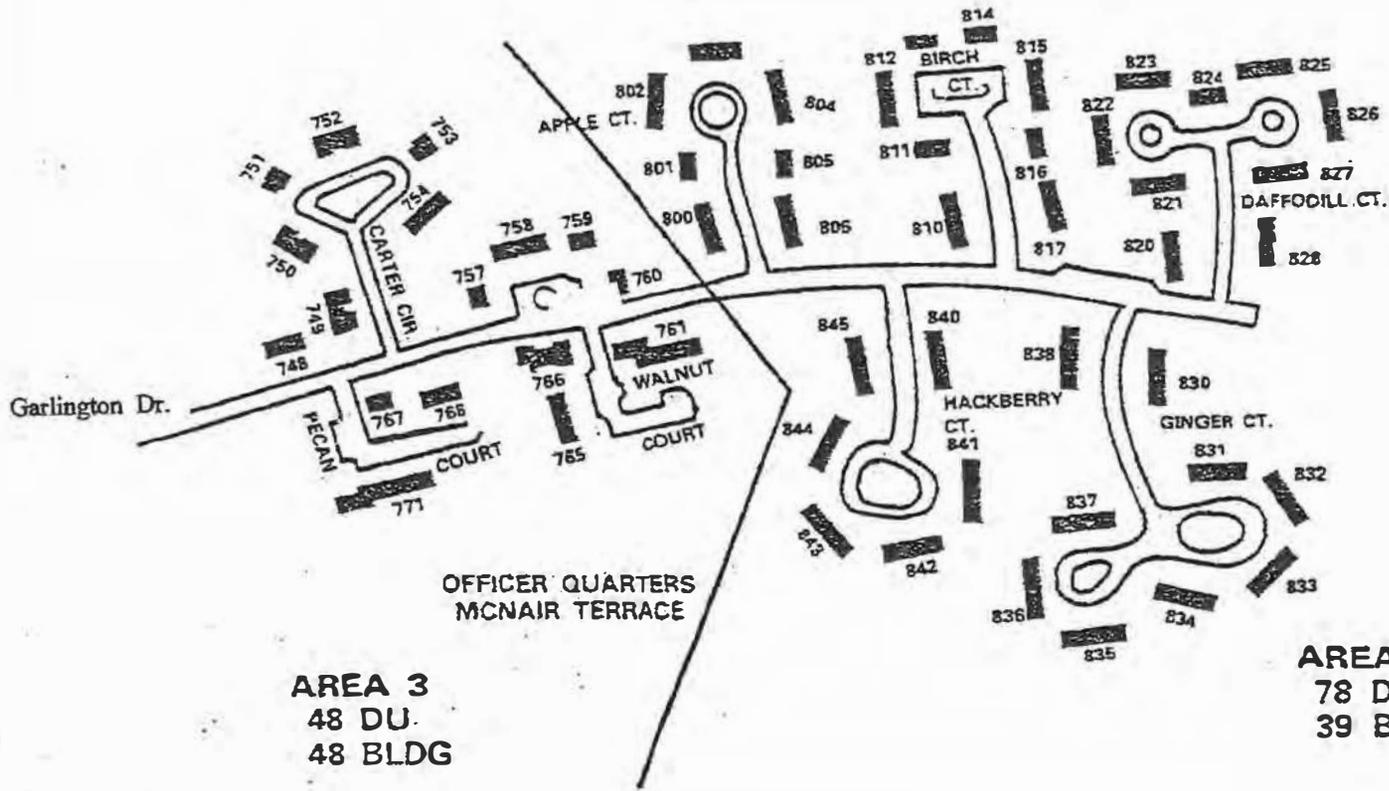
The character of the neighborhood has two distinct areas. The western end has multiplexes, duplexes and a few single-family units constructed in 1966-1967. The east end has one-story and two-story duplexes constructed in 1975. Carports are provided for duplexes and single-family houses. Multiplexes have shared parking lots.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:

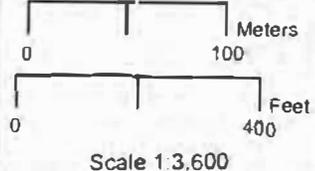
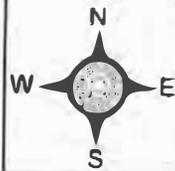


McNair Terrace



AREA 3
48 DU.
48 BLDG

AREA 4
78 DU
39 BLDG



Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context
Fort Gordon, GA
McNair Terrace Neighborhood
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
261 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701
DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

In 2005, an architectural survey with evaluation of the buildings in the neighborhoods of Gordon Terrace, McNair Terrace, and Olive Terrace was completed by the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) (Smith and Stone 2005). The survey was conducted as part of an architectural survey of all Cold War era buildings located at Fort Gordon. Inventory forms were completed for each building subtype identified by CERL in the neighborhoods. The surveyors concluded that all buildings in the three neighborhoods had compromised integrity due to installation of vinyl siding, replacement of all windows and doors, and alterations to fencing of service yards.

At the time of the survey, the buildings were less than 50 years of age. The surveyors noted that the buildings did not meet the qualities of exceptional significance applying Criteria Consideration G for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended that the buildings would “not become eligible for the National Register when they reach 50 years of age due to a severe lack of integrity” (Smith and Stone 2005). The results were presented to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division serving as the SHPO, who concurred with the “conclusions of the report [i.e., Vol. 4] that no historic properties (above-ground) at Fort Gordon are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places” in correspondence dated 3 August 2005 (Georgia Historic Preservation Division 2005).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

Olive Terrace was constructed to house senior NCOs. The neighborhood was constructed in 1974-1975. The neighborhood is built around culs-de-sac which lead off from two main streets. The cul-de-sac was a common design element in the civilian sector that was adapted to Army neighborhood planning. All the buildings in the neighborhood are one- and two-story duplexes.

The buildings located in Olive Terrace exhibit alterations to the exteriors that have affected the original minimalist design aesthetic of the buildings. The wholesale application of standard-width horizontal vinyl siding to all housing units as part of the housing modernization program after 2006 has concealed the original pattern of the original siding. All windows have been changed to one-over-one-light units with pronounced aluminum casings. Currently windows on the front elevations are ornamented with faux shutters in an effort to add an element of architectural revivalism to the buildings. All doors currently are metal units without windows.

Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with military family housing constructed to support the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials and is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in design and construction relative to the national inventory; the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period.

substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Gordon confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. The buildings are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Gordon.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Gordon

Neighborhood Name: Olive Terrace

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Olive Terrace is located between two main roads from which 8 cul de sacs lead off. All buildings were constructed in 1974 and 1975. Buildings front onto the cul-de-sacs that lead off of the central road. Six cul-de-sacs are single circles or courts. Two cul-de-sacs have double loops.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

The community has concrete curbs throughout. Concrete sidewalks were located along some roads into the cul-de-sacs, but few sidewalk sections, if any, located in the cul-de-sacs. Buildings are accessed from the concrete parking areas in the fronts of the buildings.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Not really a park, but the community is surrounded by trees, particularly at the rears of the buildings.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Swingsets dating possibly from 1960s, playground equipment added by RCI.

Swingsets dating possibly from 1960s, playground equipment added by RCI.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

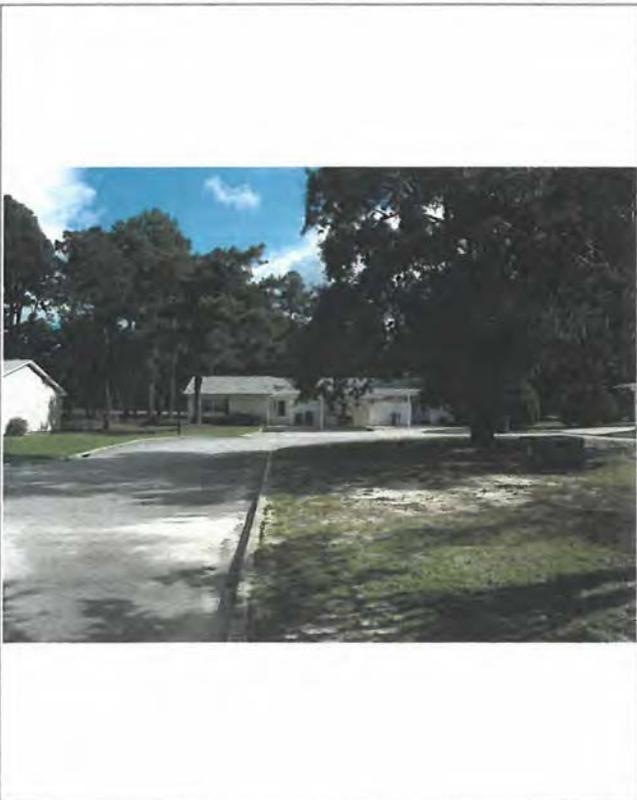
None

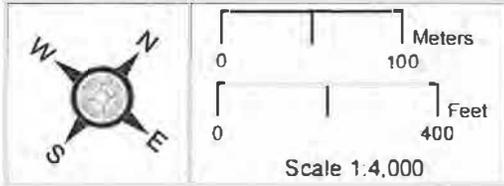
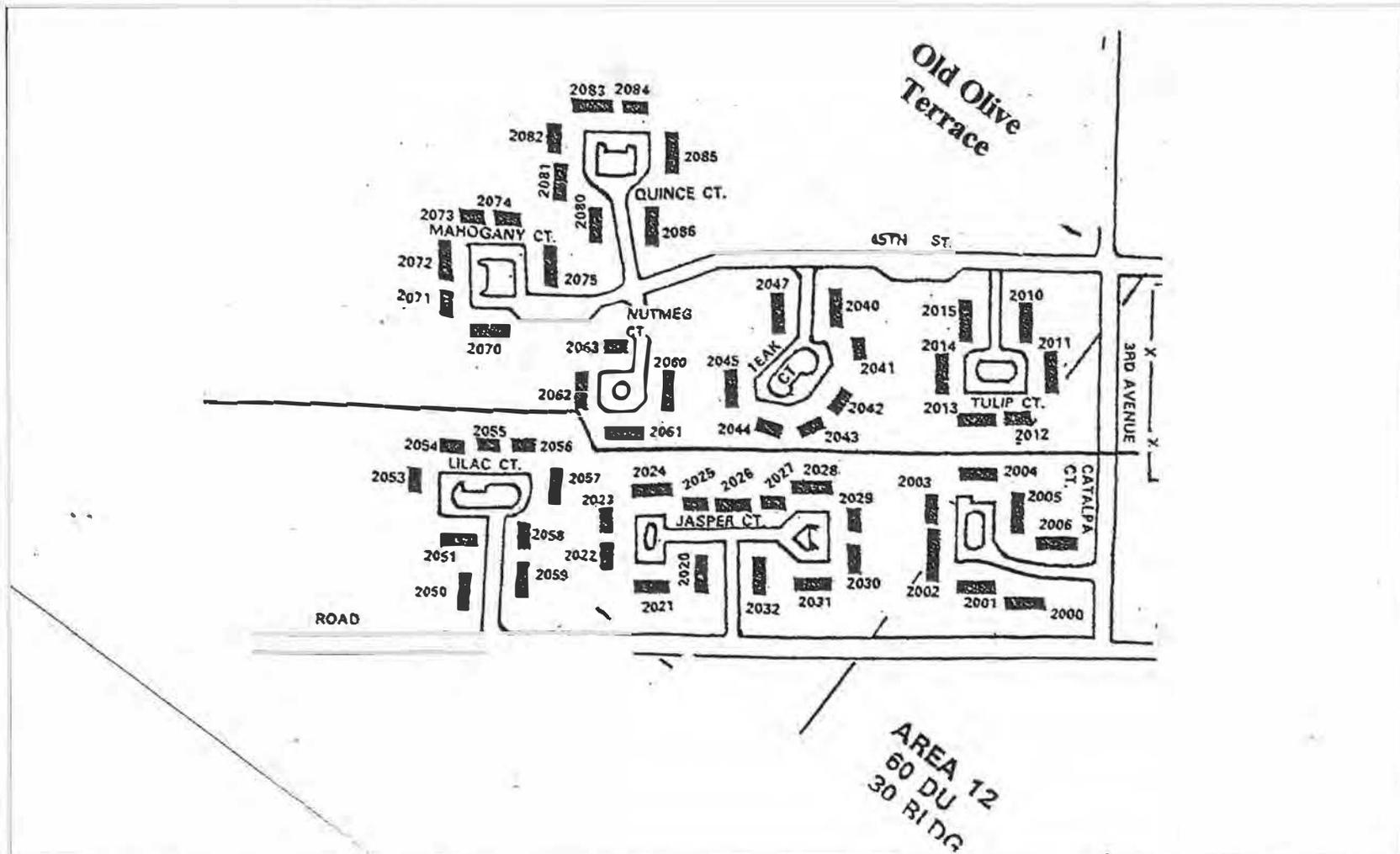
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood has one and two-story duplexes constructed in 1974 and 1975. Carports are provided.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:





Cherokee Vietnam-Era
 Housing: Historic Context
 Fort Gordon, GA
 Old Olive Terrace Neighborhood
 R. CHRISTOPHER GODWIN & ASSOC.,
 241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
 FREDERICK, MD 21701
 DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Fort Hood

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 51214-1 Maricopa Court
Building Number: 51214
Neighborhood Name: Comanche I

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Aluminum/brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1969, the building at 51214-1 Maricopa Court is a one-story ranch-type duplex residence clad in aluminum siding and brick veneer, occupying a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are double-hung or hopper sash, vinyl units. Recessed entrances are present. A metal carport is located in front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The metal carport is located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

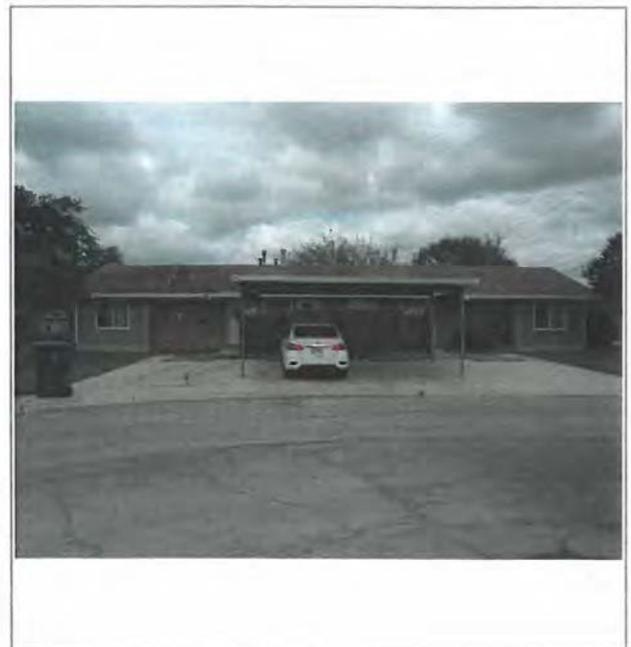
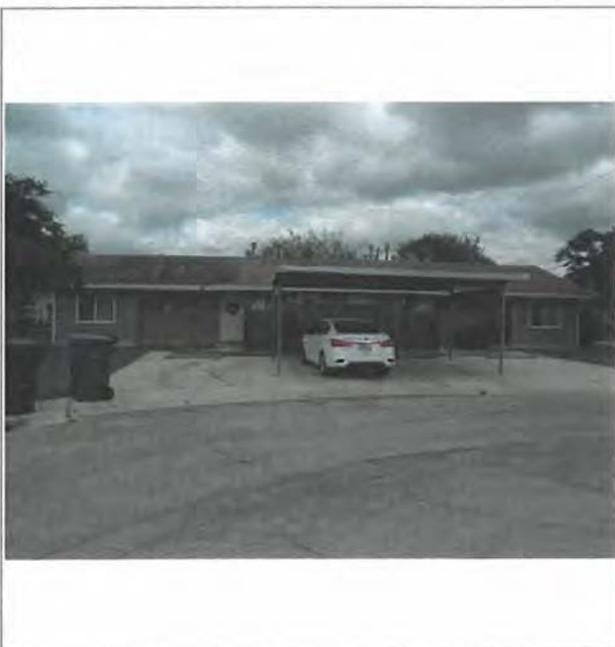
1

Describe any interior alterations:

Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Comanche I neighborhood have not been subject to previous investigation.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 51214 Maricopa Court in the Comanche I neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche I neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. A ward-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 51215-1 Maricopa Court
Building Number: 51215
Neighborhood Name: Comanche I

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Aluminum/brick veneer	Window Type: Other - describe double-hung/hopper	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1969, the building at 51215-1 Maricopa Court is a one-story ranch-type duplex residence clad in aluminum siding and brick veneer, occupying on a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. The two units of the building are constructed on slightly different elevations making Unit 1 on higher ground than Unit 2. The windows generally are double-hung or hopper -ash vinyl units. Recessed entrances are present. A metal carport is located in front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The metal carport is located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

Number of Bathrooms:

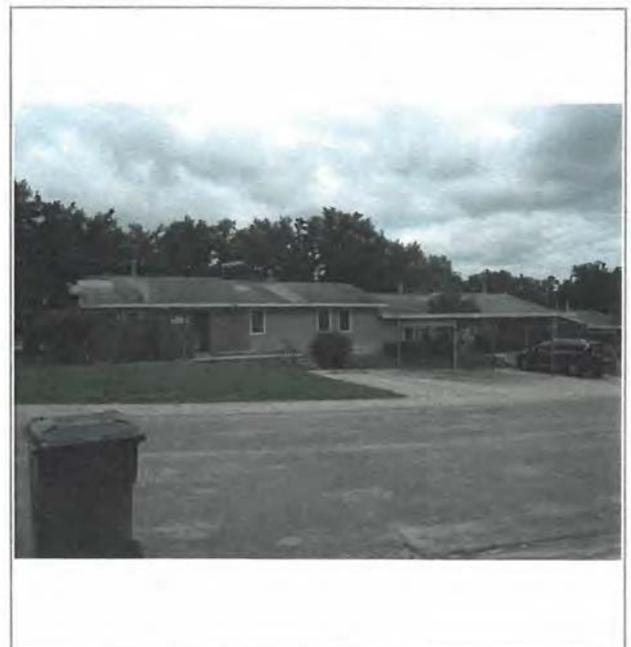
Describe any interior alterations:

N/A

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

N/A

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Comanche I neighborhood have not been subject to previous investigation.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 51215 Maricopa Court in the Comanche I neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche I neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 51218-1 Maricopa Court
Building Number: 51218
Neighborhood Name: Comanche I

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Aluminum/brick veneer	Window Type: Other - describe double-hung/hopper	Window Materials: Vinyl
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Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
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Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1969, the building at 51218-1 Maricopa Court is a one-story ranch-type duplex residence clad in aluminum siding and brick veneer, occupying on a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The two units of the building are constructed on slightly different elevations making Unit 1 on higher ground than Unit 2. The windows generally are double-hung or hopper-sash vinyl units. Recessed entrances are present. A metal carport is located in front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The metal carport is located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Comanche I neighborhood have not been subject to previous investigation.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 51218 Maricopa Court in the Comanche I neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche I neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 51447-1 Coughatta Street
Building Number: 51452
Neighborhood Name: Comanche II

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed between 1973 and 1975, the building at 51447-1 Coughatta Street is a one-story ranch-type duplex dwelling clad in aluminum siding and brick veneer, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, occupying a U-shaped footprint, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. A hipped-roof carport is present at each end of the façade. Entrances are recessed. Windows generally are 1/1, double-hung, sash-vinyl units. Doors generally are single-leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located in front of unit, shed located in rear

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The Comanche II neighborhood has not been previously surveyed.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 51447 Coushatta Street in the Comanche II neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche II neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 51452-2 Coushatta Street
Building Number: 51452
Neighborhood Name: Comanche III

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Aluminum
--	--	--	--------------------------------------

Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Fourplex
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Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1973, the building at 51452-2 Coushatta Street is a fourplex townhouse clad in aluminum siding and brick veneer, occupying a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. Two projecting carports with front-gable skillion-and-lean-to roofs are present. Entrances are recessed. Windows generally are 1/1, double-hung sash vinyl units. Doors generally are single-leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located in front of unit, shed located in rear

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:
Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:
Other - describe

linoleum/wood

Ornamentation:
No

Open Floor Plan:
No

Number of Bedrooms:
4

Number of Bathrooms:
3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Comanche II neighborhood have not been subject to previous investigation.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The fourplex townhouse at 51452 Coushatta Street in the Comanche II neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche II neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

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Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 51516-3 Couchatta Street
Building Number: 51516
Neighborhood Name: Comanche II

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe Aluminum/brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Sixplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed between 1973 and 1975, the building 51516-3 Couchatta Street is a sixplex townhouse clad in aluminum siding and brick veneer, occupying a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Three projecting carports with front-gable skillion-and-lean-to roofs are present. Entrances are recessed. Windows generally are 1/1, double-hung sash vinyl units. Doors generally are single-leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The Comanche II neighborhood has not been subject to previous investigation.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Modifications to the sixplex townhouse located at 51516 Coushatta Street in the Comanche II neighborhood include replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche II neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom: historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 51763-1 Comanche Circle
Building Number: 51763
Neighborhood Name: Comanche II

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Front gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Two story	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Replacement siding, roof, and windows. The building used to contain four units--two on each level with exterior access to the second level with stairs. The building has been converted to two units, with the second-story landings converted into balconies.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed between 1973 and 1975, the building at 51763-1 Comanche Circle is a two-story duplex dwelling occupying a U-shaped footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in asphalt-shingle side- and front-gable roofs. Two carports are present with skillion-and-lean-to roofs. The entrances are recessed and second-story balconies are present. These balconies are vestiges of when the building originally contained four units and served as landings for stairwells. Windows generally are 1/1, double-hung, sash-vinyl units. Doors generally are single-leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Carport located in front of unit.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

linoleum/vinyl/carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

5

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Interior reconfigured from two units into one.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The dwellings in the Comanche II neighborhood have not been surveyed previously.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 51763-1 Comanche Circle in the Comanche II neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche II neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 52312-1 Biloxi Circle
Building Number: 52312
Neighborhood Name: Comanche III

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Aluminum
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Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Duplex
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Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1973, the building at 52312-1 Biloxi Circle is a two-story duplex residence clad in aluminum siding, occupying a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. The façade contains wooden board-and-batten projections that serve as interior closets. The first story features shed roof overhangs. The center of the first story provides covered parking. The windows generally are 1/1, aluminum units. The doors generally are single-leaf units. The rear includes attached sheds.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The integral carport is centered on the unit and a shed located at the rear of the building

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Comanche III neighborhood have not previously surveyed.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Exterior alterations to the duplex dwelling at 52312 Biloxi Court in the Comanche III neighborhood included the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche III neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 52335-1 Biloxi Circle
Building Number: 52335
Neighborhood Name: Comanche III

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Aluminum
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Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Two story	Type of Unit: Duplex
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Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1973, the building at 52335-1 Biloxi Circle is a two-story duplex residence clad in aluminum siding, occupying on a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. The façade contains wooden board-and-batten projections that serve as interior closets. The first story features shed roof overhangs. The center of the first story provides covered parking. The windows generally are 1/1, aluminum units. The doors generally are single-leaf units. The rear includes attached sheds.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Carport is integral to center of the unit.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

wood/vinyl/linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

5

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The Comanche III neighborhood has not been surveyed previously.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Exterior modifications to the duplex dwelling at 52335 Biloxi Circle in the Comanche III neighborhood included the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche III neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are **not** sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore **not** considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 52339-2 Biloxi Circle
Building Number: 52339
Neighborhood Name: Comanche III

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Aluminum
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Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Two-story	Type of Unit: Duplex
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Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1973, the building at 52339-2 Biloxi Circle is a two-story duplex residence clad in aluminum siding, occupying on a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured concrete foundation, and terminating in a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. The façade contains wooden board-and-batten projections that serve as interior closets. The first story features shed roof overhangs. The center of the first story provides covered parking. The windows generally are one-over-one aluminum units. The doors generally are single-leaf units. The rear includes attached sheds.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Carports are located in between units

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

wood/vinyl/linoleum/carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

3

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The Comanche III neighborhood has not been surveyed previously.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 52339 Biloxi Court in the Comanche III neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche III neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 52402-2 Miami Court
Building Number: 52402
Neighborhood Name: Comanche III

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Two story	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1973, the building at 52402-2 Miami Court is a two-story duplex residence clad in aluminum siding, occupying on a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The façade contains wooden board-and-batten projections that serve as interior closets. The first story features shed roof overhangs. The center of the first story provides covered parking. The windows generally are 1/1, aluminum units. The doors generally are single-leaf units. The rear includes attached sheds.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is integral to the center of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Linoleum

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Comanche III neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Modifications to the duplex dwelling located at 52402 Miami Court in the Comanche III neighborhood included the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche III neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 52426-1 Miami Court
Building Number: 52426
Neighborhood Name: Comanche III

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Two story	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1973, the building at 52426-1 Miami Court is a two-story duplex residence clad in aluminum siding, occupying on a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, a terminating in a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. The façade contains wooden board-and-batten projections that serve as interior closets. The first story features shed roof overhangs. The center of the first story provides covered parking. The windows generally are one-over-one aluminum units. The doors generally are single-leaf units. The rear includes attached sheds.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport located in front of unit and a shed is located in rear

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

n/a

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

n/a

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The Comanche III neighborhood has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 52426 Miami Court in the Comanche III neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification. These alterations included installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche III neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 52501-1 Acoma Loop
Building Number: 52501
Neighborhood Name: Comanche III

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Other - describe Saltbox
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Two story	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1973, the building at 52501-1 Acoma Loop is a two-story duplex dwelling occupying a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in an asphalt-shingle, saltbox roof. An integral carport is present. The windows generally are 1/1, double-hung, vinyl-sash units. The doors are single-leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Carport located in front of unit. Shed located at rear.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

linoleum/wood

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

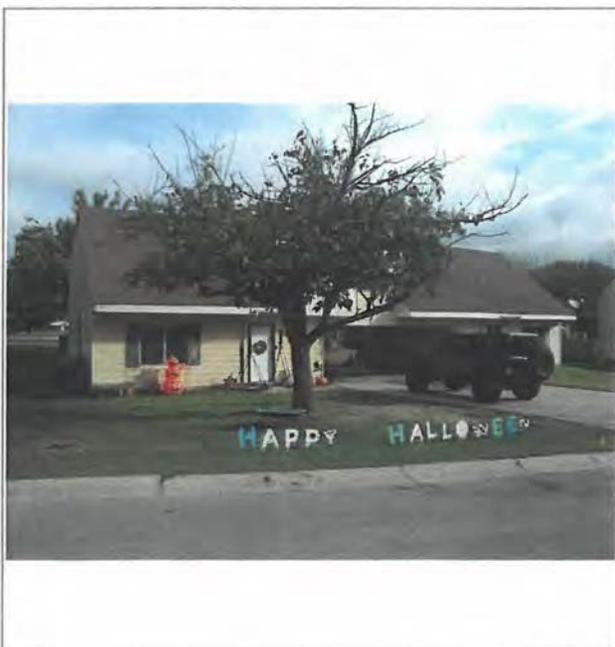
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The Comanche III neighborhood has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 52501 Acoma Loop in the Comanche III neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification. Alterations included installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche III neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Hood
Building Address: 525022 Acoma Loop
Building Number: 52502
Neighborhood Name: Comanche III

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
----------------------------------	--	--	---------------------------------

Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1/1	Window Materials: Vinyl
--	--	--	-----------------------------------

Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Two story	Type of Unit: Duplex
------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior material replacements. This includes replacement of all windows, doors, and roofing materials. Original siding has been covered with vinyl.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Constructed in 1973, the building at 52502-2 Acoma Loop is a two-story duplex residence clad in aluminum siding, occupying on a rectangular footprint, resting on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminating in a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. The façade contains wooden board-and-batten projections that serve as interior closets. The first story features shed roof overhangs. The center of the first story provides covered parking. The windows generally are 1/1 aluminum units. The entrances generally are single-leaf units. The rear includes attached sheds. The doors are single-leaf.

Ancillary Buildings:
Other - describe

Carport/shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport located in front of unit and shed located at rear.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:
Drywall

Floor Materials:
Other - describe
linoleum/wood

Ornamentation:
No

Open Floor Plan:
No

Number of Bedrooms:
4

Number of Bathrooms:
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Continuous interior upgrades have occurred including installation of updated flooring, and kitchen redesigns, and bathroom replacements.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Comanche III neighborhood have not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 52502 Acoma Loop in the Comanche III neighborhood has been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Comanche III neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Hood

Neighborhood Name: Comanche I

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes no **Grid:** yes no **Cul-du-sacs:** yes no **Sidewalks:** yes no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Curvilinear streets define the neighborhood and includes the oxbow created by Karankawa Circle. Culs-de-sac are located throughout the neighborhood.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

There are concrete sidewalks present on both sides of the street.

PARKING

Garages: yes no **Carports:** yes no **Parking pad:** yes no **Parking lots:** yes no

Group Covered Parking: yes no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe no

A neighborhood park contains a community center, playground, and barbeque area.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe no

A basketball court is located in the neighborhood.

A playground with slides and swings is located in the neighborhood.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

A one-story, Army-owned community center is located in the neighborhood.

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Curvilinear streets define the neighborhood, which includes the oxbow created by Karankawa Circle. Cui's-de-sac are located throughout the neighborhood. The neighborhood generally contains one-story ranch-type duplexes located 10-to-15 feet back from the roadway with parking pads and carports. A golf course is located next to the neighborhood. A park with community center and playground are present. A basketball court, streetlights, and collective mailboxes also are located in the neighborhood.

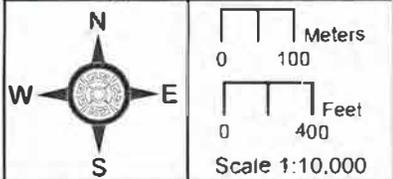
Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

One unit in the neighborhood has been renovated.

Attach photos below:



Comanche Village I & II



Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context

Fort Hood, TX
Comanche Village Neighborhood

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST., STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The Comanche I neighborhood has not been subject to previous investigation.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Comanche I neighborhood have been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Hood

Neighborhood Name: Comanche II

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes no **Grid:** yes no **Cut-du-sacs:** yes no **Sidewalks:** yes no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Curvilinear streets define the neighborhood and includes the oxbow created by Tiguas Street.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

There are concrete sidewalks present on both sides of the street.

PARKING

Garages: yes no **Carports:** yes no **Parking pad:** yes no **Parking lots:** yes no

Group Covered Parking: yes no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe no

A neighborhood park contains a basketball court and playground.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe no

A basketball court is located in the neighborhood.

A playground with slides is located in the neighborhood.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Infill construction includes a twenty-first-century building campaign.

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

A one-story elementary school is located in the neighborhood.

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

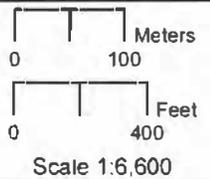
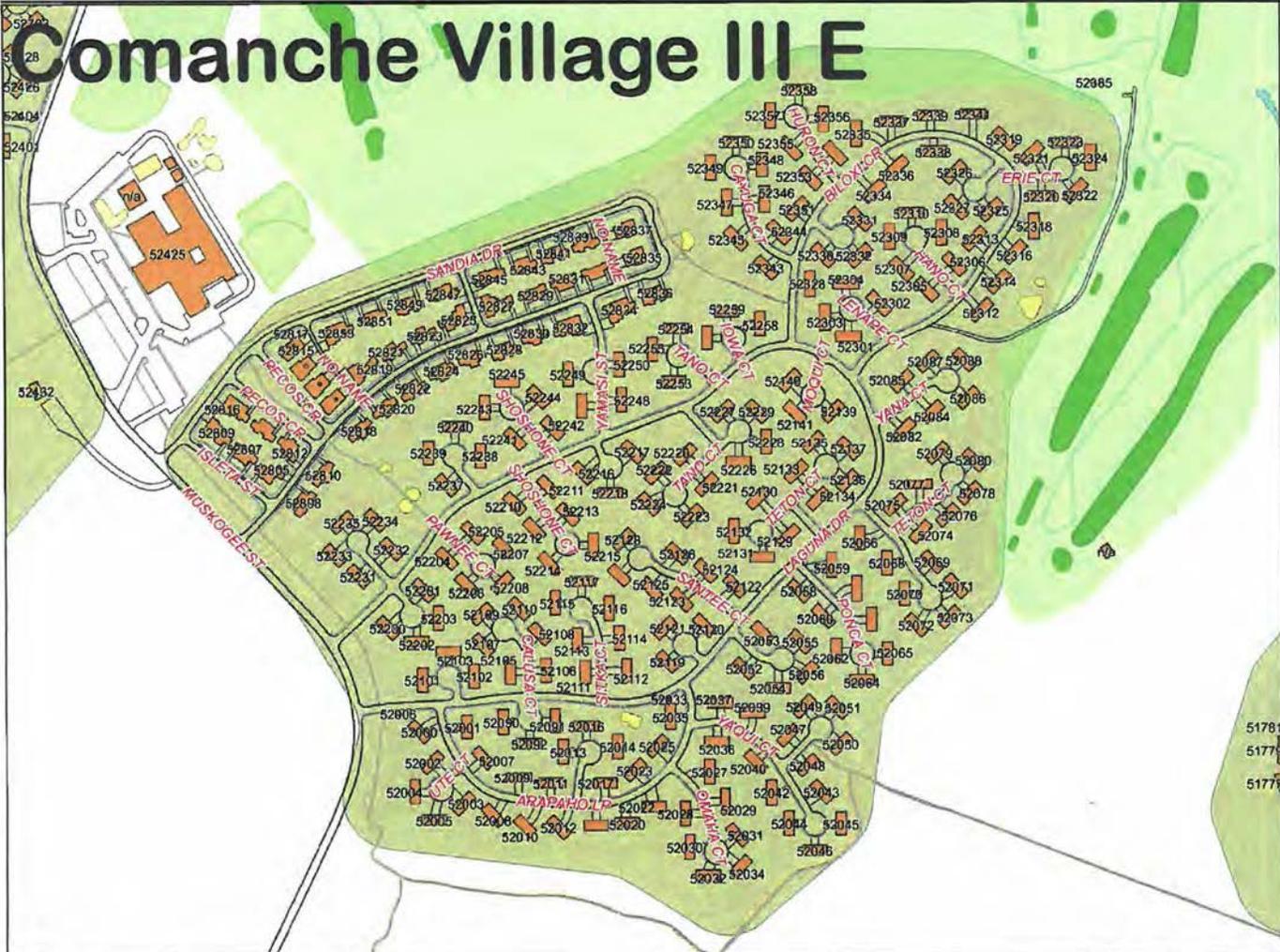
Curvilinear streets define the Comanche II neighborhood, which includes the oxbow created by Tiguas Street. Units generally are two-story buildings located 10-to-15 feet back from the roadway with carports and parking pads. The buildings were constructed between 1973 and 1975. Units total 676. The neighborhood contains a park, playground, basketball court, streetlights, and collective mailboxes. Modern infill construction has occurred during the twenty-first century.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

No units have received modern renovations. In select buildings, two units have been combined to form one unit.

Attach photos below:





**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**

Fort Hood, TX
Comanche Village III E Neighborhood

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
261 E. 4TH ST., STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 | PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The Comanche II neighborhood has not undergone previous investigation.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Buildings in Comanche II have been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom: historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Hood

Neighborhood Name: Comanche III

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Laguna Drive is a curvilinear street creating an oxbow and is located off of Muskogee Road. Radiating courts are located off of Laguna Drive.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

There are concrete sidewalks present on both sides of the street.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

A neighborhood park contains a neighborhood park and covered picnic area.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

A basketball court and baseball field are located in the neighborhood.

A playground with slides and swings is located in the neighborhood.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Multi-story new residences were constructed during the twenty-first century.

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

A modern community center is located in the neighborhood. Concrete bus shelters also are located throughout. A new middle school has been constructed in the neighborhood.

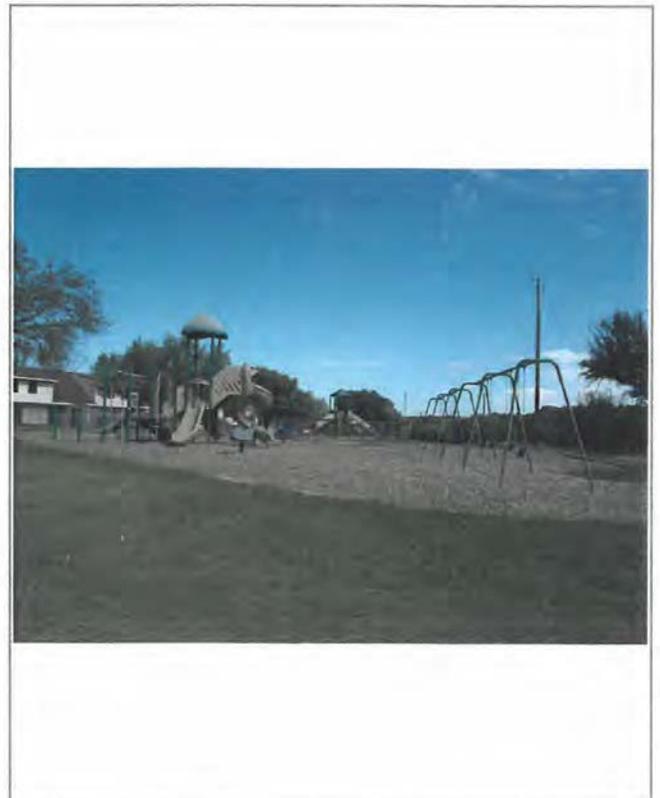
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Laguna Drive is a curvilinear street creating an oxbow and is located off of Muskogee Road. Radiating courts are located off of Laguna Drive. Houses generally are two-story, multi-unit buildings set 10-to-15 feet back from the roadway with carports and parking pads. Units were constructed in 1973. The neighborhood contains a park, basketball and baseball facilities, and a playground. Streetlights and collective mailboxes are present. Multi-level infill construction has been added during the twenty-first century.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Three-hundred units have been renovated, and new construction has been added.

Attach photos below:



Comanche Village III W



		<p>Cherokee Vietnam-Era Housing: Historic Context</p> <p>Fort Hood, TX Comanche Village III W Neighborhood</p> <p>R. CHRISTOPHER GODDWIN & ASS'CS., 201 E. 4TH ST., STE 100 FREDERICK, MD 21701</p>
	<p>Scale 1:8,000</p>	

Previous Investigations

Previous investigations of the Comanche III neighborhood has not been completed.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

Comanche III neighborhood buildings have been subject to exterior modification including the installation of replacement roofing materials, siding, windows, and doors. Interior modifications generally consisted of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In select cases, the combining of units resulted in modifications to original floor plans. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing a neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Hood confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Hood.

Fort Jackson

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Forms for Dwellings

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 3073 Custer Court
Building Number: 3073
Neighborhood Name: Custer Court

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Single family

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 3073 is a one-story, single-family ranch-type dwelling comprised of three bedrooms and two bathrooms in the Custer Court neighborhood. The building is clad in aluminum siding, has sliding aluminum windows, and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A sun room projects from the rear of the dwelling and opens to a large, fenced-in yard. An attached car port is at the front of the dwelling.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Carport is attached to the side of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Vinyl

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

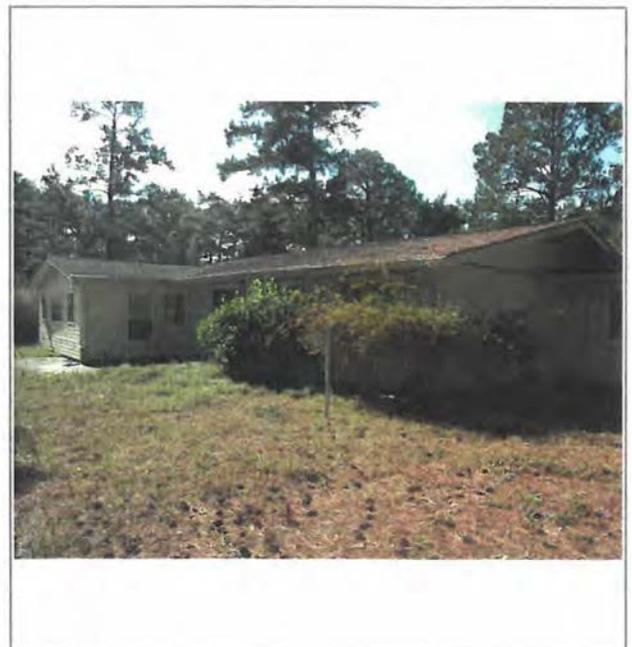
2

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior flooring, vinyl and carpet, has been replaced cyclically for new renters.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

3073 Custer Court has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

3073 Custer Court has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken resulting in material replacement using in-kind units. Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The neighborhood, a single cul-de-sac, has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 3752 Knight Avenue
Building Number: 3752
Neighborhood Name: Jack's Inn

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Other - describe Apartment Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Exterior cladding is a mixture of aluminum siding and brick veneer. Entries to the building (two) are enclosed hallways with glass curtain walls.

Building description:

Building 3752 is a two-story, eight-unit apartment building comprised of two connected, identical four-unit floor plans. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding, brick veneer, and has enclosed glass entryways with mullions. The building terminates in a low-pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Each of the eight units have open balconies along the facade of the building. Landscaping is comprised of a grass lawn.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Parking Lot

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking lot is located to the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

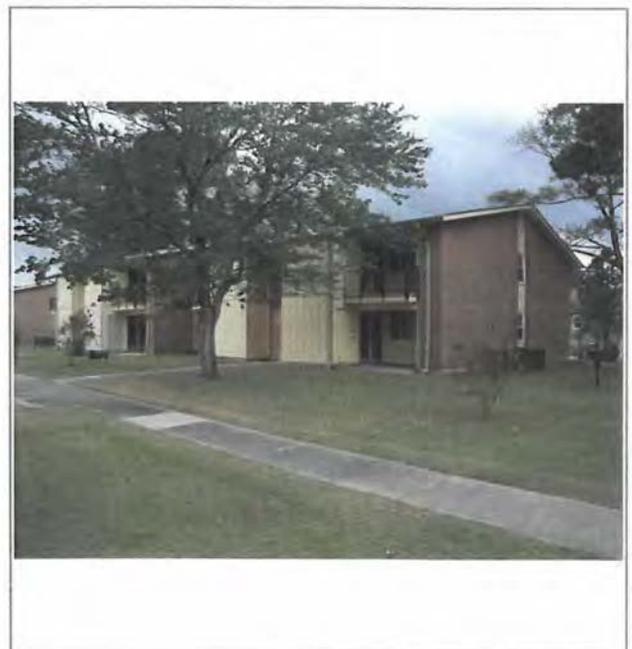
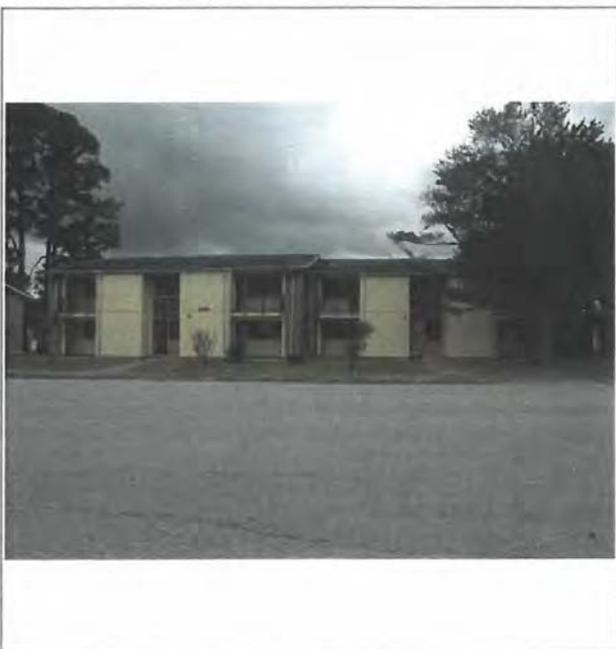
1

Describe any interior alterations:

Flooring (carpet and vinyl) has been replaced periodically.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

3752 Knight Avenue currently is undergoing a Section 106 review process through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Jack's Inn neighborhood. The report and survey results are currently under internal review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Morrow, personal correspondence 2021).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

3752 Knight Avenue has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken resulting in material replacement using in-kind units. Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Jack's Inn neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 3770 Gilmer Court
Building Number: 3770
Neighborhood Name: Jack's Inn

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Aluminum siding	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Other - describe Apartment Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Exterior cladding is a mixture of aluminum siding and brick veneer. Entry to the building is an enclosed hallway with glass curtain walls.

Building description:

Building 3752 is a two-story, four-unit apartment building. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding, brick veneer, and has enclosed glass entryways with mullions. The building terminates in a two-pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Each of the eight units have open balconies along the facade of the building. Landscaping is comprised of a grass lawn.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Parking Lot

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking lot is located to the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

1

Describe any interior alterations:

Flooring (carpet and vinyl) have been replaced periodically.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

3770 Gilmer Court currently is undergoing a Section 106 review process through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Jack's Inn neighborhood. The report and survey results are currently under internal review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Morrow, personal correspondence 2021).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

3770 Gilmer Court has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken resulting in material replacement using in-kind units. Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Jack's Inn neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

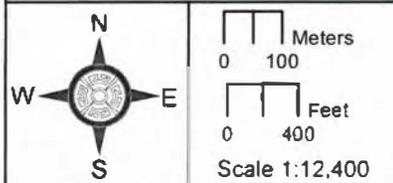
Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.



**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**

**Fort Jackson, SC: Vietnam-Era
Housing Neighborhood Overview**

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 5822 Burt Street
Building Number: 5822
Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Split-level	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

While the building primarily is clad in brick veneer, there are small pockets of vinyl siding.

Building description:

Building 5822 is a three-bedroom, two-bathroom, split-level duplex building in the Pierce Terrace neighborhood. The building is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Window units are 1/1, doublehung, vinyl units. Parking pads are on either side of the dwelling and provide unit access.

Ancillary Buildings:

Parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Two parking pads are located at the outer sides of the building for access to the two individual units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

3

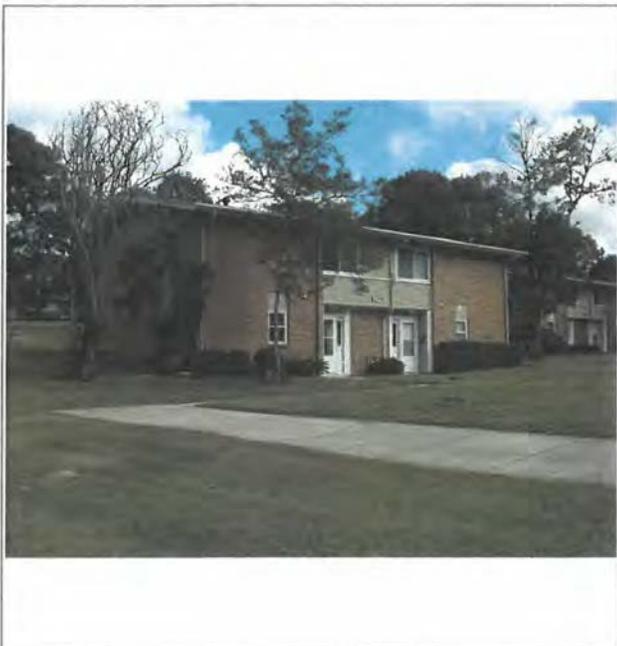
Describe any interior alterations:

Carpet and vinyl flooring have been replaced with resident turnover.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Flooring is carpet and vinyl. Bathrooms have original fixtures and light blue tiling.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5822 Burt Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

5822 Burt Street has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken using in-kind material replacement. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone new construction and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion remains intact.

Interior modifications consist of floorplan alterations and cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Floorplan alterations are limited to the removal of a wall to create one large bedroom where two smaller bedrooms historically were located.

Despite cyclical maintenance and interior alterations, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal exterior modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 5831 Burt Street
Building Number: 5831
Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Hipped
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Sixplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 5831 is a sixplex building comprised of four two-story, three-bedroom and two-bathroom, units flanked by two one-story, two-bedroom and one-bathroom units at either end. The dwelling is clad in both brick-veneer and vinyl siding and terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Window openings are 1/1, doublehung vinyl units. Landscaping is limited to a grass lawn. A parking lot is to the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Parking Lot

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The parking lot is located to the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Flooring and light fixtures have been replaced as needed during unit turnover.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Building 5853 has two different floorplans. The end units are two-bedroom, single-story units, while the central four units used to be three- and two-bedroom units that were combined ca. 2010.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5831 Burt Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

5831 Burt Street has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken using in-kind material replacement. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone new construction and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion remains intact.

Interior modifications consist of floorplan alterations and cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Floorplan alterations are limited to the removal of a wall to create one large bedroom where two smaller bedrooms historically were located.

Despite cyclical maintenance and interior alterations, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal exterior modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 5837 Burt Street
Building Number: 5837
Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Hipped
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 5837 is a one-story duplex building comprised of two-bedroom, one-bath units. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Window units are 1/1, double-hung, vinyl units.

Ancillary Buildings:

Parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking pads are at either side of the building for access to the individual dwellings.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

1

Describe any interior alterations:

Flooring has been replaced as needed.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Flooring consists of carpeted bedrooms and vinyl flooring in the living area, kitchen, and bathroom.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5837 Burt Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

5837 Burt Street has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken using in-kind material replacement. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone new construction and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion remains intact. Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 5843 Imboden Street
Building Number: 5843
Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement. Front gable entrance porches were added in 2012.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Exterior cladding is brick veneer and vinyl.

Building description:

Building 5834 is a fourplex building consisting of three and four bedroom units. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and vinyl.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Parking Lot

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking lot is located to the front.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

Yes - describe

Staircase Screen

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Central units are three-bedroom units and include staircase screen ornamentation.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5843 Burt Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

5843 Burt Street has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Front-gabled entry porches were added to units in ca. 2010 for visual continuity with new construction in the Pierce Terrace neighborhood. Cyclical maintenance additionally has been undertaken using in-kind material replacement. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone new construction and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion remains intact. Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 5845 Imboden Street
Building Number: 5845
Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Split-level	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Exterior cladding is half brick veneer and half vinyl. Most window units are horizontal sliding, but at the entry are large fixed-sash window units.

Building description:

Building 5845 Imboden Street is a two-story, fourplex split-level building clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. Window units are horizontal sliding and fixed-sash units above entry doors. Small storage outbuildings, affixed to the facade, are available for all four units. A parking lot is located in front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Parking Lot

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking lot is located to the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Flooring has been replaced as well as lighting fixtures on a cyclical basis.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Flooring is carpeted in the bedrooms and vinyl in the living rooms, kitchens, and bathrooms.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5845 Burt Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

5845 Burt Street has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken using in-kind material replacement. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone new construction and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion remains intact. Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 5847 Imboden Street
Building Number: 5487
Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Not visible	Foundation Material: Not visible	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: Yes - describe	Dwelling Type: Splitlevel	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Exterior is a mixture of brick veneer on the lower half and vinyl siding on the upper half.

Building description:

Building 5487 is a two-story, split-level duplex building comprised of three-bedroom, one-bath units. The exterior is clad in brick veneer on the lower half and vinyl siding on the upper half. The building terminates in a low-pitched, side-gable roof with wide overhanging eaves.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Parking Lot

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking lot is to the front of the building

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Flooring and lighting have been replaced on a cyclical basis.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Exterior flooring is carpet in bedrooms and vinyl in main living area, kitchen, and bathrooms.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5847 Burt Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

5847 Burt Street has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken using in-kind material replacement. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone new construction and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion remains intact. Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

Bibliography

- 2021 *Final Program Comment Plan for Army Vietnam War Era Historic Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1963-1975)*, 28 December. Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army Installations, Energy and Environment, Washington, DC.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 5858 Imboden Street
Building Number: 5858
Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Sixplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Exterior cladding is a mix of vinyl siding and brick veneer. The rear of each housing unit has a small storage shed attached to the rear exterior wall.

Building description:

Building 5858 is a two-story, sixplex building comprised of two-bedroom, two-bathroom units. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding and the building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingle. The building rests upon a slight incline.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Parking Lot

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking lot is located to the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Originally three-bedroom units, two bedrooms of each unit were combined to create a larger bedroom.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Flooring is carpet in bedrooms and vinyl in kitchen, bathroom, and living areas.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5858 Imboden Street has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

5858 Imboden Street has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken using in-kind material replacement. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone new construction and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion remains intact.

Interior modifications consist of floorplan alterations and cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Floorplan alterations are limited to the removal of a wall to create one large bedroom where two smaller bedrooms historically were located.

Despite cyclical maintenance and interior alterations, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal exterior modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 5902 Chestnut Road
Building Number: 5902
Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

Originally a fiveplex the one-story end unit was combined with the adjacent two-story unit. Therefore, the exterior doorway on the facade was removed from the one-story unit. Additionally, windows have been replaced. Front-gable entry porches were added to all four units in ca. 2008.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Exterior is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. Rear window units are vinyl horizontal sliding units.

Building description:

Building 5902 is a two-story, fourplex building comprised of two two-bedroom units and two four-bedroom units. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding and each unit has a front-gable entry porch.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Parking Lot

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking lot is located to the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

The end units, one-story, were combined with the adjacent two-story central unit to create two four-bedroom units. The two central units originally had three bedrooms, but the rear bedrooms were combined to make one large bedroom. These changes were completed in 2012.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Flooring is carpet in the bedrooms and vinyl in the living area, kitchen, and bathrooms.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5902 Chestnut Road has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

5902 Chestnut Road has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken using in-kind material replacement. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone new construction and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion remains intact.

Interior modifications consist of floorplan alterations and cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. In central units, floorplan alterations are limited to the removal of a wall to create one large bedroom where two smaller bedrooms historically were located. On end units, floor plan alterations are limited removing the adjacent unit wall to create one large three bedroom unit where two units historically were located.

Despite cyclical maintenance and interior alterations, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal exterior modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson
Building Address: 5972 Terrell Court
Building Number: 5972
Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Vinyl siding	Window Type: Horizontal sliding	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior has undergone minimal modifications limited to cyclical maintenance and in-kind material replacement.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Exterior cladding primarily is vinyl siding, though there is brick veneer on the lower level.

Building description:

Building 5972 is a two-story, fourplex building comprised of three-bedroom, two-bathroom units. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding with small areas of brick veneer. Window units are horizontal-sliding, vinyl units. Each unit has a fenced backyard with a free-standing storage shed.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Parking Lot and Shed

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Parking lot is to the front of the building. Free-standing storage sheds are in the fenced backyard.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

Flooring and light fixtures have been changed on a cyclical basis.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Flooring is carpet in the bedrooms and vinyl in the living area, kitchen, and bathrooms.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5972 Terrell Court has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

5972 Terrell Court has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. Cyclical maintenance has been undertaken using in-kind material replacement. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone new construction and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion remains intact. Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances.

Despite cyclical maintenance, the building still retains sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. While the building has undergone minimal modifications over time and retains some degree of integrity of design and materials, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson

Neighborhood Name: Custer Court

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Custer Court is a single, curvilinear cul-de-sac.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

There are no sidewalks.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

The median of the cul-de-sac operates as an informal neighborhood park with a gazebo and basketball hoop.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood playground was removed in 2008, though in neighboring new construction to the north there is a playground that was used by the residents of Custer Court.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

The neighborhood is slated for demolition, with the existing units to be replaced with duplexes.

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

N/A

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

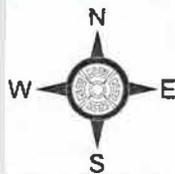
Custer Court is a single cul-de-sac of ten single-family ranch-type dwellings. The neighborhood is heavily shaded under mature, coniferous trees and mature shrubbery. Buildings generally are painted and clad in aluminum siding. Car ports are off the side of the buildings and connected to the main roofline.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

A playground was removed from the median after 2008.

Attach photos below:





Meters
0 100

Feet
0 400

Scale 1:12,400

**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**
Fort Jackson, SC: Vietnam-Era
Housing Neighborhood Overview
R. CHRISTOPHER GORDWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST., STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701
DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The Custer Court neighborhood has not been the subject of previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings have been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials and landscaping as part of cyclical maintenance. The Custer Court neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. The neighborhood is a cul-de-sac comprised of Vietnam War Era family single-family housing. Vietnam War Era housing units at Fort Jackson have undergone tiered modifications as funding has been available (Harper, personal correspondence 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Fort Jackson

Neighborhood Name: Jacks Inn

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Jacks Inn has a primary entrance that is roughly ell-shaped. An exit was added at the north end within the last ten years.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Poured-concrete sidewalks run along the parking lots in front of buildings.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

While no demolition has occurred, these buildings are slated for demolition.

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

There are limited neighborhood amenities. While originally constructed as military housing during the Vietnam War Era, the buildings transitioned to an "inn," providing the current name to the neighborhood. These buildings remained part of the Army Housing and did not transition to Beauford Beatty Communities in 2008.

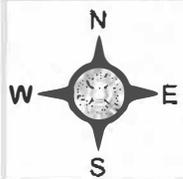
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood is small, consists of two streets, and is set-back behind new construction. Landscaping is mostly manicured grass. Buildings are two-story, four-unit apartments.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:





Meters
0 100

Feet
0 400

Scale 1:12,400

**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**
**Fort Jackson, SC: Vietnam-Era
Housing Neighborhood Overview**
R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701
DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

Jack's Inn, currently is undergoing a Section 106 review process through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the result of the survey were not provided by the cultural resources team at Fort Jackson as the survey currently is under internal review. The report and survey results are currently under internal review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Jack's Inn is comprised of apartment buildings and originally was constructed as housing in 1968, but later modified for use as a lodging facility. The buildings have been recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register; the installation is awaiting concurrence from the South Carolina SHPO (Morrow, personal correspondence 2021).

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings have been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials and landscaping as part of cyclical maintenance. The Jack's Inn neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. The neighborhood is comprised of two intersection roads of Vietnam War Era apartment housing. Vietnam War Era housing units at Fort Jackson have undergone tiered modifications as funding has been available (Harper, personal correspondence 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity

of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Jackson

Neighborhood Name: Pierce Terrace

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Pierce Terrace is a large, sprawling neighborhood comprised of historic and new construction. The streets are curvilinear and there are several culs-de-sac off main thoroughfares.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Sidewalks are poured-concrete and located on both sides of the streets.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Several parks are located in open, green areas between buildings. These generally are comprised of gazebo structures and playgrounds.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

There are a number of playgrounds in the neighborhood.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Over nine hundred units were demolished in 2008.

Nine hundred infill or new units were added after 2009.

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

An elementary school is located just outside the neighborhood. The Beauford Beatty Communities (Housing Partner) club house is located on Brown Street and was constructed ca. 2008.

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

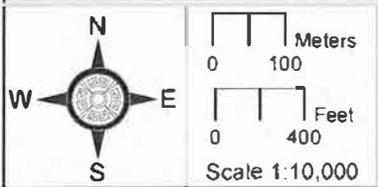
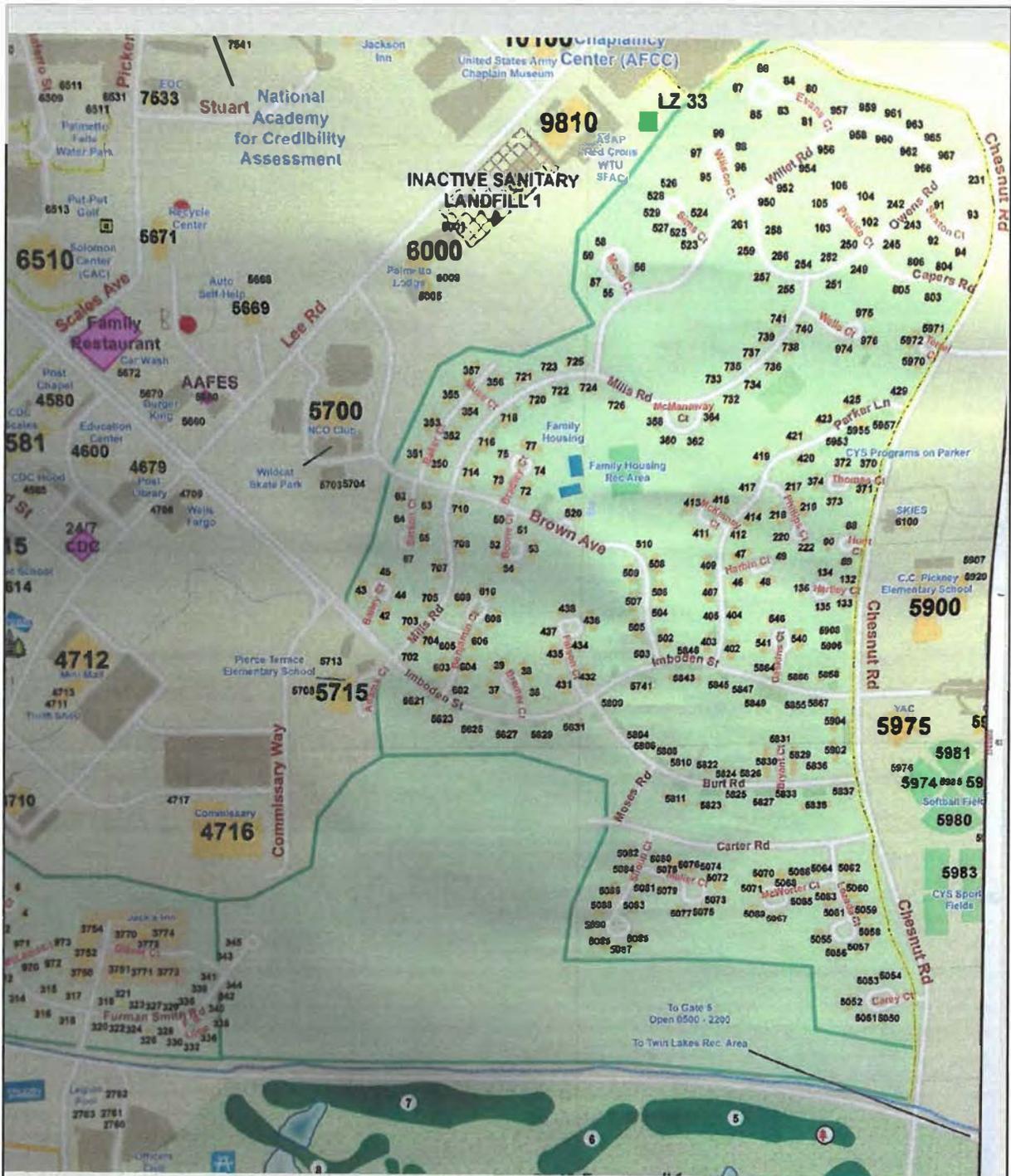
Pierce Terrace is the largest neighborhood on the Fort Jackson installation, comprised of pre-1978 housing and post-2008 housing. The neighborhood is defined by curvilinear streets, including some new road construction. Bus stops are located throughout the neighborhood. The pre-1978 housing units have parking lots and mature trees, while the post-2008 housing units have garages, expansive views, and less mature. The neighborhood is hilly and has several retaining walls.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

In 2008, when Beauford Beatty Communities assumed management of installation housing, 916 units were demolished and 900 units put in their place. New bus stops were constructed after 2008 to augment the existing bus stops.

Attach photos below:





**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**

Fort Jackson, SC
Pierce Terrace Neighborhood

R. CHRISTOPHER GOBBY & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST., STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 | PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The Pierce Terrace neighborhood has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings have been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. While the Pierce Terrace neighborhood has undergone significant redesign, new construction, and demolition, the Vietnam War Era portion of the neighborhood remains intact. Vietnam War Era housing units within Pierce Terrace have undergone tiered modifications as funding has been available (Harper, personal correspondence 2021).

Interior modifications generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Select units have undergone modification of interior plans, including combination of bedrooms or adjacent units.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Jackson confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Jackson.

Fort Polk

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Polk

Neighborhood Name: Dogwood Terrace

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Dogwood Terrace has a main, curvilinear thoroughfare with residential buildings as well as cul-de-sacs of residential buildings.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Poured-concrete sidewalks are on both sides of the street.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

A neighborhood park and tennis courts are located in the neighborhood, adjacent to community mailboxes.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Two playground facilities are in the neighborhood: one early and one constructed by Corvias after 2004.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

Bus shelters for school children are located along the main thoroughfare. They were constructed by Corvais after 2004.

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

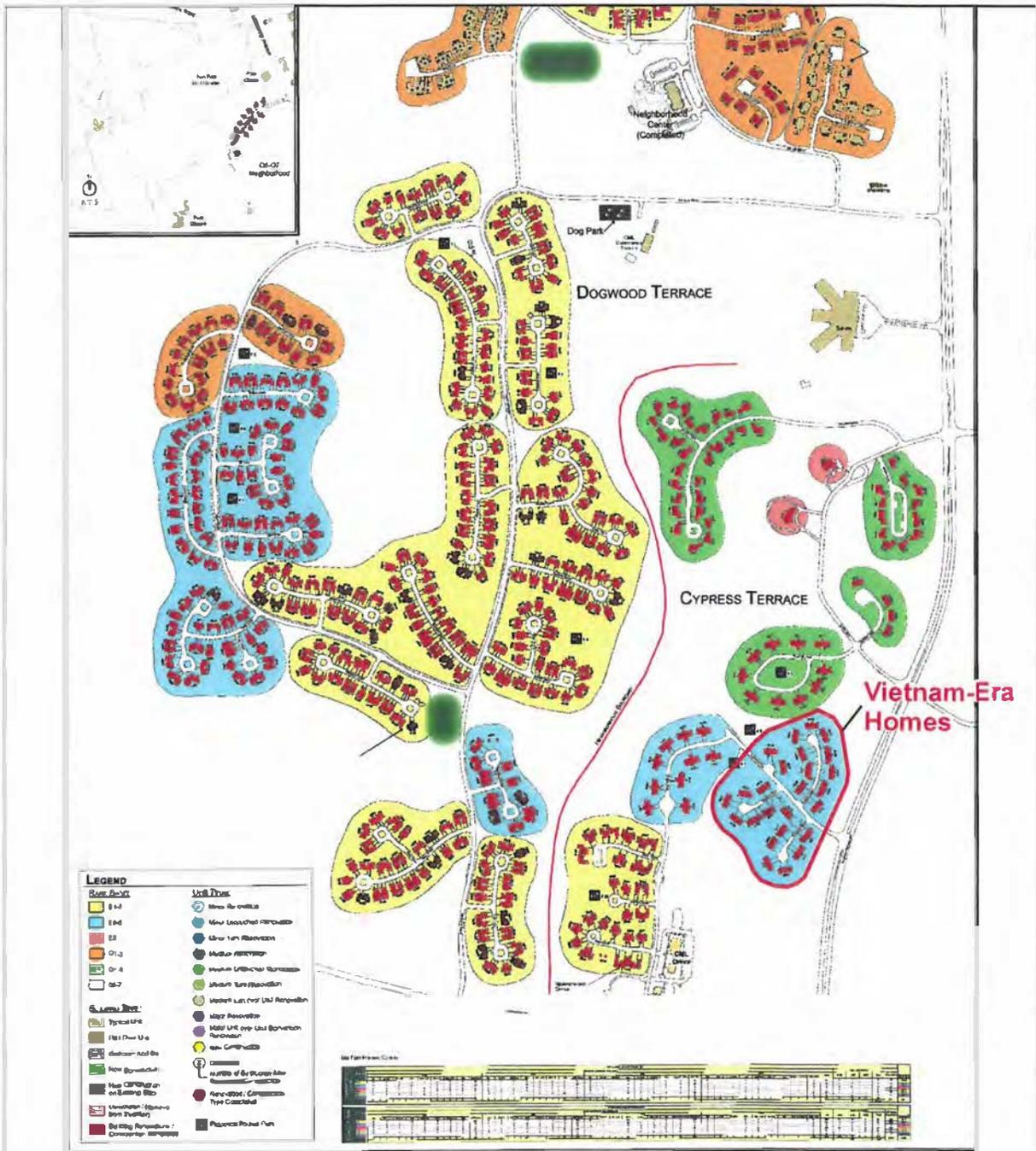
The neighborhood is heavily wooded and primarily consists of single-story duplex and two-story, four unit apartment buildings. Around the bend of the main thoroughfare is a community area with mailboxes, playgrounds, and tennis courts. There is a mixture of Vietnam War Era family housing and ca. 1980s family housing.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

During a 1980s building campaign for permanent housing, more residences were added to the neighborhood. After 2004, Corvais constructed the bus shelters. Exterior modifications to the Vietnam War Era housing were undertaken in 1997 to 2005.

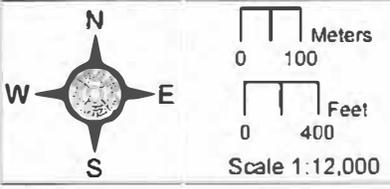
Attach photos below:





NEIGHBORHOOD MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN

MID FORT
FORT POLK, LOUISIANA



Cherokee Vietnam-Era Housing: Historic Context

Fort Polk, LA
Dogwood and Cypress Terraces

R. CHRISTOPHER GODDWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 | PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The Dogwood Terrace neighborhood has not been the subject of previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings have been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. The Dogwood Terrace neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. The neighborhood is comprised of Vietnam War Era family housing and later housing constructed during the 1980s. All housing units at Fort Polk underwent uniform modifications in 1997 to update building exteriors. As a result, the minimal stucco exteriors original to the Dogwood Terrace building exteriors now are clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding (Motta, personal communications 2021).

Interior modifications, undertaken in 2008, generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Army Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Polk confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Polk.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Polk

Neighborhood Name: Palmetto Terrace

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Palmetto Terrace consists of a main, curvilinear thoroughfare with culs-de-sac of residential housing radiating outward. There is an "Old Palmetto" in the southeast of the neighborhood, comprised of the Vietnam War Era housing, and a "New Palmetto" in the northwest of the neighborhood which is comprised of post-2000 housing.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

Poured-concrete sidewalks are located on both sides of the main thoroughfare.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Palmetto Terrace has a neighborhood dog park and community center and pool. These were added to the neighborhood after 2004.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Three playgrounds are located in Palmetto Terrace. One appears to be an early addition to the community, while two are recent additions undertaken by Corvias.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Wilfredo Motta of Corvias has stated there has been demolition and infill.

Wilfredo Motta of Corvias has stated there has been demolition and infill.

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

Since Corvias ownership, a community center, pool, dog park, and two playgrounds have been added to the newer half Palmetto Terrace. Corvias also have constructed bus stop shelters for school children along the main thoroughfare.

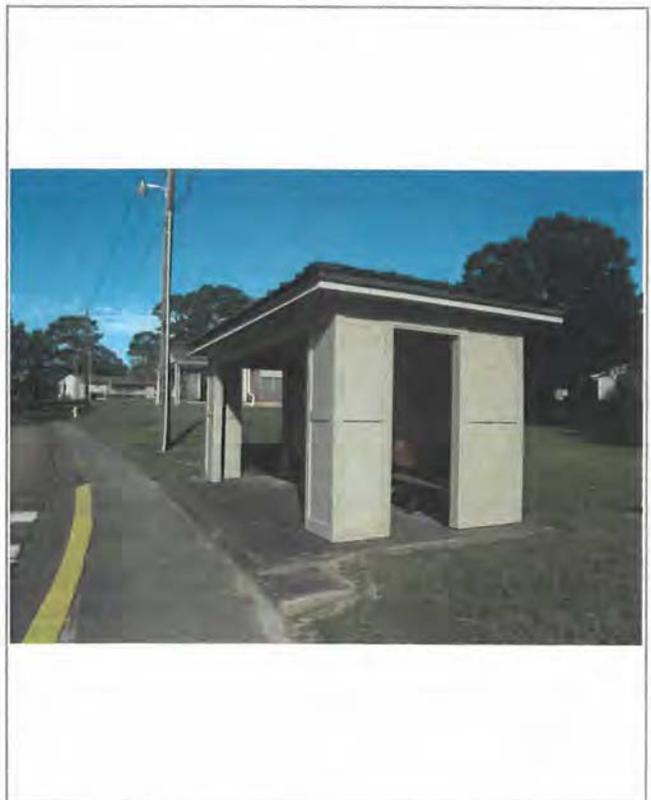
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

Palmetto Terrace is comprised of a Vietnam War Era southern half and an early twentyfirst century northern half. A primary thoroughfare runs through the neighborhood with radiating culs-de-sac of residential housing. Housing is comprised of single-story, duplexes and two-story, four-unit apartment buildings. Landscaping generally is sparse with open land of grass and mature, coniferous trees.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Corvias has added school bus stop shelters to the main thoroughfare and community amenities since 2004. The northern half of Palmetto Terrace, originally a trailer park, now is comprised of multi-family housing.

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The Palmetto Terrace neighborhood has not been the subject of previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings have been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction. The Palmetto Terrace neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition. The neighborhood is comprised of Vietnam War Era family housing and contemporary housing constructed post-2000. Vietnam War Era housing units at Fort Polk underwent uniform modifications in 1997 to update building exteriors. As a result, the minimal stucco exteriors original to the Palmetto Terrace building exteriors now are clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding (Motta, personal communications 2021).

Interior modifications, undertaken in 2008, generally consist of cyclical maintenance resulting in replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Polk confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Polk.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings

Installation Name: Fort Polk
Building Address: 5012 Ma Lee
Building Number: 5012
Neighborhood Name: Palmetto Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Other - describe Cross-gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Modern	Type of Unit: Other - describe Four-unit Apartment Building <input type="checkbox"/>
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior of the building was altered and renovated in 1997. Originally clad in stucco, the building now is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. Window and sliding door units were replaced at that time as well.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 5012 is a two-story, four-unit apartment building comprised of one-story, two-bedroom dwelling units. Building units are accessed from an open-air hall and storage units are located centrally for each unit. The building is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding and terminates in a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Upper units have a walk-out balcony, while lower units have a poured-concrete patio. One carport, with one parking space for each unit, is located to the front of the building. Landscaping is minimal, and is primarily comprised of a grass lawn.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A large carport is located in front of the building accommodating one vehicle for each of the four units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

2

Number of Bathrooms:

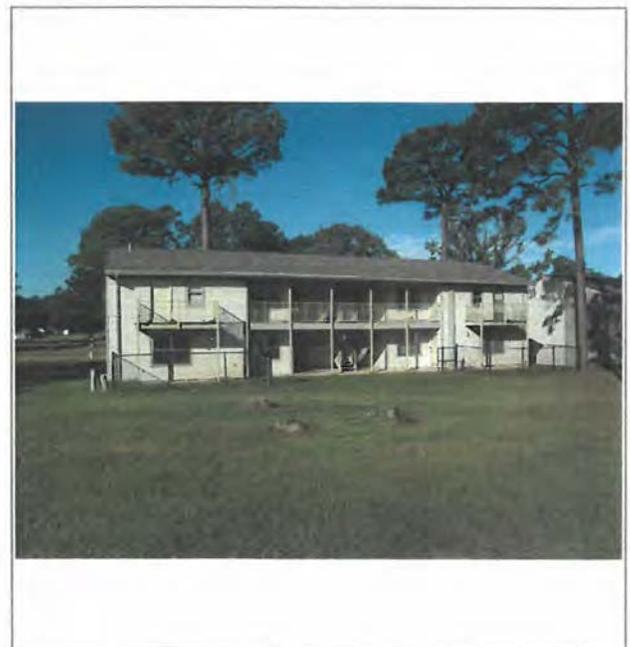
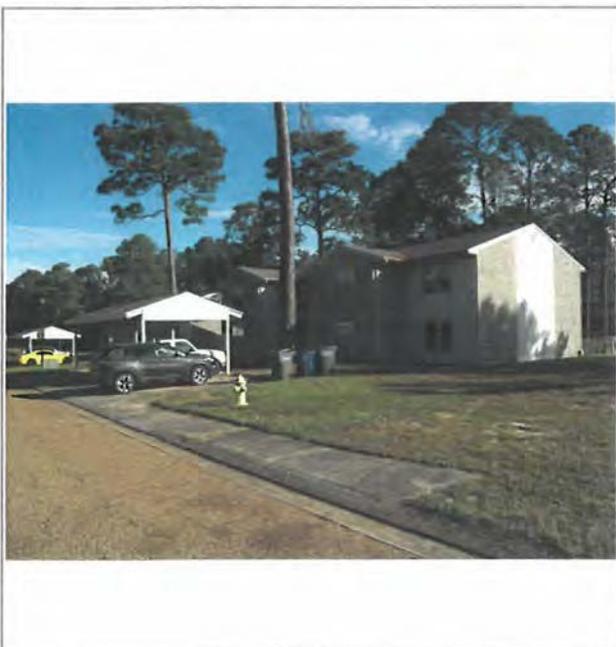
1

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was altered and renovated in ca. 2005. Kitchen cabinets, bathroom fixtures, and light fixtures were replaced at that time. Carpet and vinyl flooring is replaced cyclically.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5012 Ma Lee has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The apartment building at 5012 Ma Lee was subject to a uniform, installation-wide program of family housing modifications undertaken in 1997 (Motta, personal communications 2021). Originally clad in stucco, the building exterior was modified through the application of brick veneer and vinyl siding. Window and doors were updated with modern vinyl units at that time.

Alterations undertaken in ca. 2005 were limited to interior finishes. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Polk confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Polk.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Polk
Building Address: 5025 Johnson Loop
Building Number: 5025
Neighborhood Name: Palmetto Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

Exterior alterations were undertaken in 1997, when the exterior stucco cladding was removed and brick veneer and vinyl cladding were applied. Most doors and windows also were replaced.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 5025 is a one-story duplex building comprised of two, four-bedroom, two-bathroom units. The building is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding and terminates in a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. Window are 1/1, double-hung, vinyl units. The exterior landscaping is minimal, comprising a grass lawn, shrubs, and mature trees. A carport for two vehicles is located at the front of the building. Storage is attached to the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

Carport is to the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

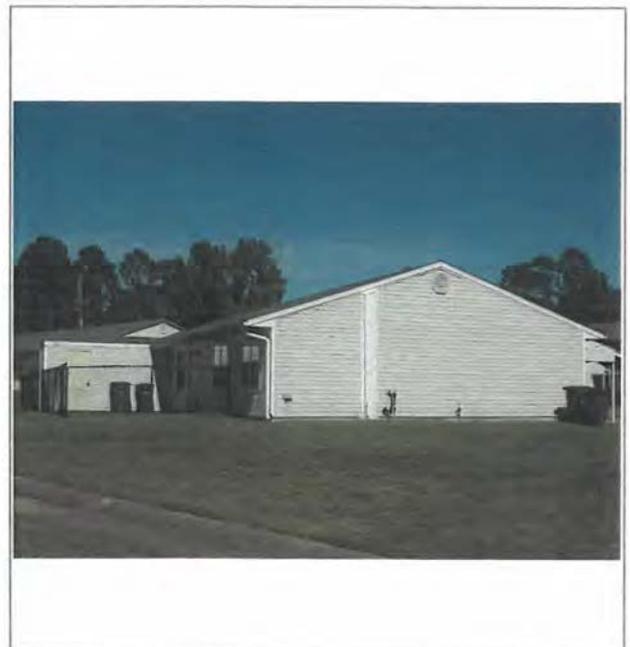
2

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior has been cyclically renovated with the carpet and vinyl flooring replaced frequently. Bath and kitchen fixtures are not original.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5025 Johnson Loop has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 5025 Johnson Loop was subject to a uniform, installation-wide program of family housing modifications undertaken in 1997 (Motta, personal communications 2021). Originally clad in stucco, the building exterior was modified through the application of brick veneer and vinyl siding. Window and doors were updated with modern vinyl units at that time.

Alterations undertaken in ca. 2008 were limited to interior finishes. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Polk confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Polk.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Polk
Building Address: 5402 Fournet Drive
Building Number: 5402
Neighborhood Name: Dogwood Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The building exterior was altered and renovated in 1997. Originally clad in stucco, the building now is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. All door and window units were upgraded in 1997.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 5402 is a one-story duplex dwelling comprised of three-bedroom, two-bathroom units. The dwelling is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding and terminates in a low-pitched, side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single carport is at the front of the house to accommodate single-vehicle parking for each living unit. Each unit has a backyard with a poured-concrete patio and central storage building connected to the dwelling unit. The backyard is enclosed by a chainlink fence.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A single carport servicing both dwelling units is located centrally at the front of the building. Some units have carports to the side of the building for individual access to the respective units.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

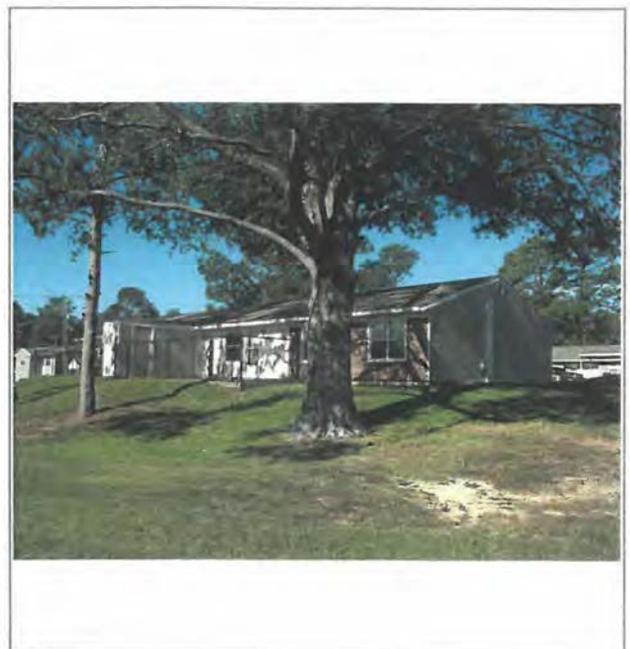
2

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was altered ca. 2005 when Corvias took over property management. These upgrades included new kitchen cabinets, new bathroom fixtures, new lighting fixtures, and replacement of existing carpet and vinyl flooring. The flooring is changed out cyclically.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5402 Fournet Drive has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The building located at 5402 Fournet Drive was subject to a uniform, installation-wide program of family housing modifications undertaken in 1997 (Motta, personal communications 2021). Originally clad in stucco, the building exterior was modified through the application of brick veneer and vinyl siding. Window and doors were updated with modern vinyl units at that time.

Alterations undertaken in ca. 2008 were limited to interior finishes. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Polk confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Polk.

Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings

Installation Name: Fort Polk
Building Address: 5404 Fournet Drive
Building Number: 5404
Neighborhood Name: Dogwood Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The building exterior was altered and renovated in 1997. Originally clad in stucco, the building now is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. All door and window units were upgraded in 1997.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 5402 is a one-story duplex residential building clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. A carport is at the side of each unit (two total) to accommodate single-vehicle parking for each living unit. Each unit has a backyard with a poured-concrete patio and central storage building connected to the dwelling unit. The backyard is enclosed by a chain-link fence.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The carports are at the side of the building for individual access to each unit.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

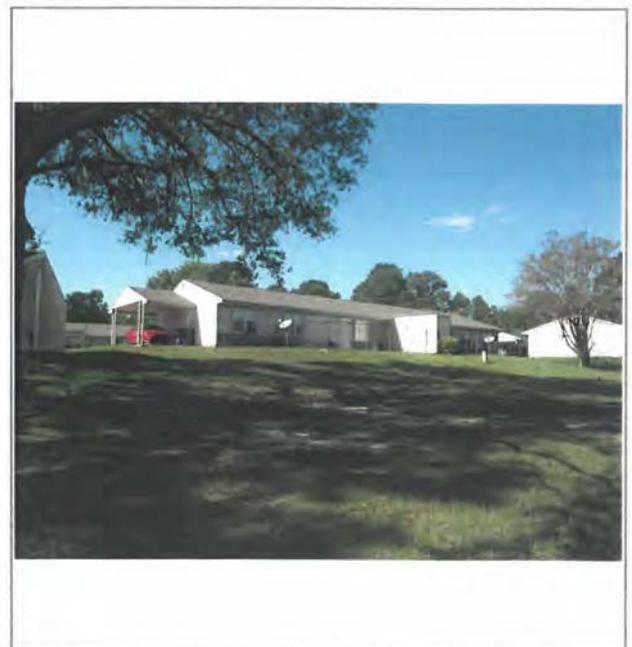
2

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was altered ca. 2005 when Corvias took over property management. These upgrades included new kitchen cabinets, new bathroom fixtures, new lighting fixtures, and replacement of existing carpet and vinyl flooring. The flooring is changed out cyclically.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5404 Fournet Drive has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The building located at 5404 Fournet Drive was subject to a uniform, installation-wide program of family housing modifications undertaken in 1997 (Motta, personal communications 2021). Originally clad in stucco, the building exterior was modified through the application of brick veneer and vinyl siding. Window and doors were updated with modern vinyl units at that time.

Alterations undertaken in ca. 2008 were limited to interior finishes. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with military family housing constructed to support the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Bibliography

Motta, Wilfredo

2021 Personal communications.

United States Department of the Army

2021 *Final Program Comment Plan for Army Vietnam War Era Historic Housing, Associated Buildings and Structures, and Landscape Features (1963-1975)*. 28 December. Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army Installations, Energy and Environment, Washington, DC.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Polk
Building Address: 5407 Anderson Street
Building Number: 5407
Neighborhood Name: Dogwood Terrace

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Brick veneer	Window Type: Double-hung - describe 1-over-1	Window Materials: Vinyl
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The building exterior was altered and renovated in 1997. Originally clad in stucco, the building now is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. Window and door units were replaced and upgraded at that time as well.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

Building 5407 is a one-story duplex dwelling comprised of three-bedroom, two-bathroom units. The dwelling is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding and terminates in a low-pitched, side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single carport is at the front of the building to accommodate single-vehicle parking for each living unit. Each unit has a back-yard with a poured concrete patio and central storage building connected to the dwelling unit. The backyard is enclosed by a chain-link fence.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

The carport is centrally located at the front of the building for use by each dwelling unit.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Drywall

Floor Materials:

Carpet

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

Yes

Number of Bedrooms:

3

Number of Bathrooms:

2

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was renovated ca. 2005. Kitchen cabinets and bathroom fixtures were replaced. Light fixtures were replaced and flooring (i.e., vinyl and carpet) were replaced and continue to be replaced as needed due to wear and tear.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

5407 Anderson Drive has not been subject to previous investigations.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The building located at 5407 Anderson Drive was subject to a uniform, installation-wide program of family housing modifications undertaken in 1997 (Motta, personal communications 2021). Originally clad in stucco, the building exterior was modified through the application of brick veneer and vinyl siding. Window and doors were updated with modern vinyl units at that time.

Alterations undertaken in ca. 2008 were limited to interior finishes. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. Despite exterior and interior modifications over time the building and associated neighborhood retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the building generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nation-wide inventory of civilian sector housing an neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nation-wide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at Fort Polk confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at Fort Polk.

USAG Hawaii

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Shafter
Building Address: 1357 Parks Road
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Parks

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Pier	Foundation Material: N/A	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe wood board and batten	Window Type: Other - describe Jalousie	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Single family

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1972, rests on a wood piers, is clad in wood board-and-batten siding, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The doors are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and shed are located at the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Other - describe

Plaster over drywall

Floor Materials:

Other - describe

vinyl/linoleum/wood

Ornamentation:

No

Open Floor Plan:

No

Number of Bedrooms:

4

Number of Bathrooms:

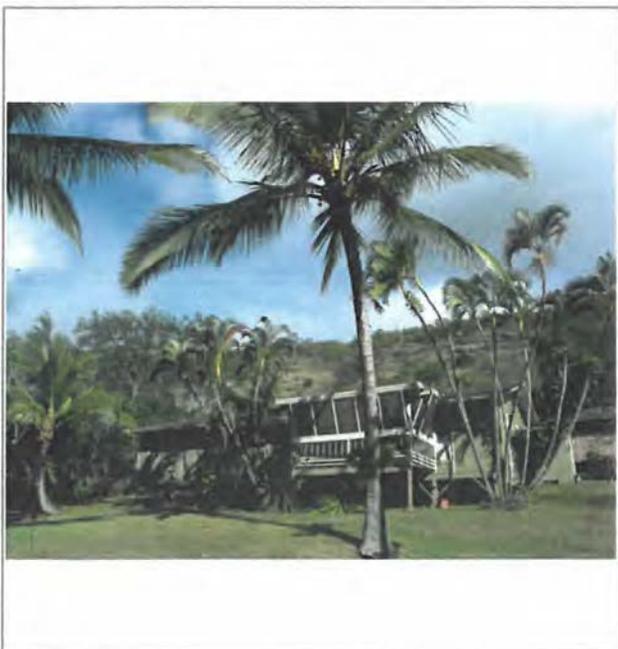
2

Describe any interior alterations:

Heavily altered and renovated interior including replacement door to the porch.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The document *National Register Eligibility Assessments for Three Neighborhoods at Fort Shafter & Schofield Barracks* provides assessments for two neighborhoods that contain Vietnam War Era housing: Ralston and Hauoli Heights/Parks. In Ralston, two Vietnam War Era residences are present and considered non-contributing to a potential historic district because they were later infill to the Inter-War Era neighborhood. In the Parks neighborhood, the ten Vietnam Era houses are considered contributing to the potential historic district (Fung Associates, Inc. 2018:20). No formal SHPO concurrence has been received.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The single-family dwelling at 1357 Parks Road in the Parks neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, new construction with the exception of roof replacements that have occurred extensively. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interiors have had modifications including replacement of finishes. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. A ward-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that

retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Fort Shafter
Building Address: 1365 Parks Road
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Parks

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Pier	Foundation Material: N/A	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe wood board and batten	Window Type: Other - describe Jalousie	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Single family
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This single-family dwelling was constructed in 1972, rests on wood piers, is clad in wood, board-and-batten siding, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The entrances are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and shed are located at the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

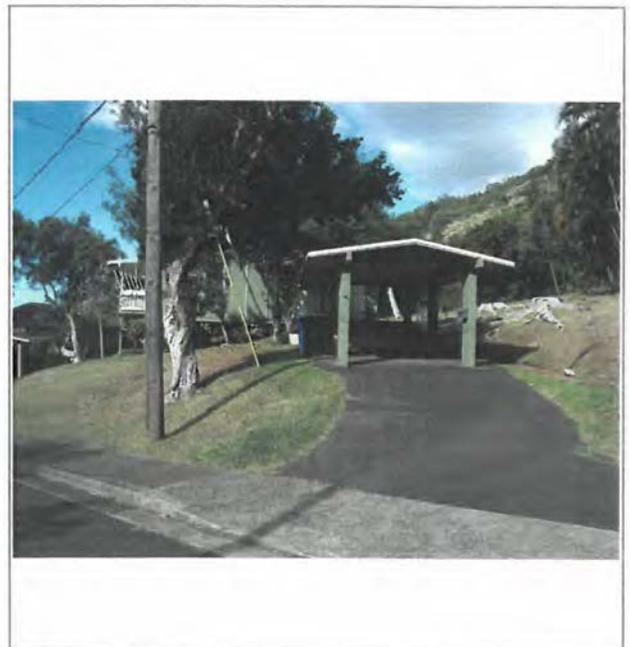
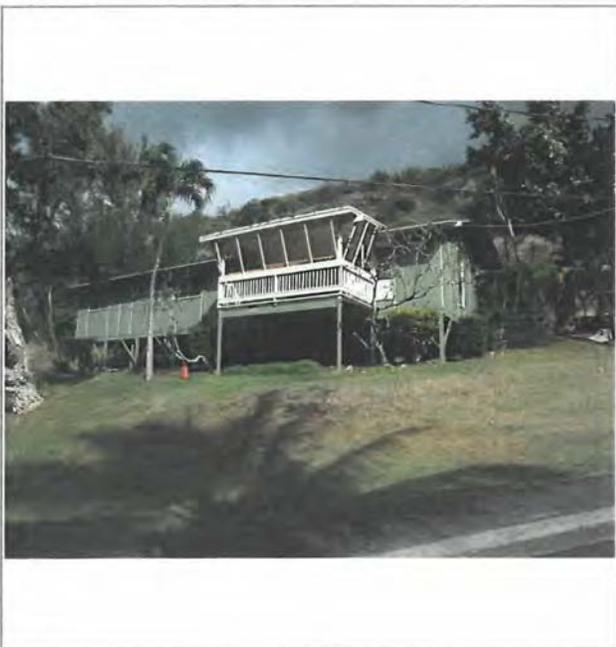
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The document *National Register Eligibility Assessments for Three Neighborhoods at Fort Shafter & Schofield Barracks* provides assessments for two neighborhoods that contain Vietnam War Era housing: Ralston and Hauoli Heights/Parks. In Ralston, two Vietnam War Era residences are present and considered non-contributing to a potential historic district because they were later infill to the Inter-War Era neighborhood. In the Parks neighborhood, the ten Vietnam Era houses are considered contributing to the potential historic district (Fung Associates, Inc. 2018:20). No formal SHPO concurrence has been received.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The single-family dwelling at 1365 Parks Road in the Parks neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, new construction with the exception of roof replacements that have occurred extensively. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interiors have had modifications including replacement of finishes. The Parks neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom: historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and

alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks
Building Address: 141 Kupukupu Circle
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Akolea

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe <small>concrete block/wood board and batten</small>	Window Type: Other - describe Jalousie	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Triplex
			Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This two-story triplex residence constructed in 1974 is clad in concrete block on the first story and wooden board-and-batten on the second level. The building rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The doors are single leaf. Each unit is staggered on the façade. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located at the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

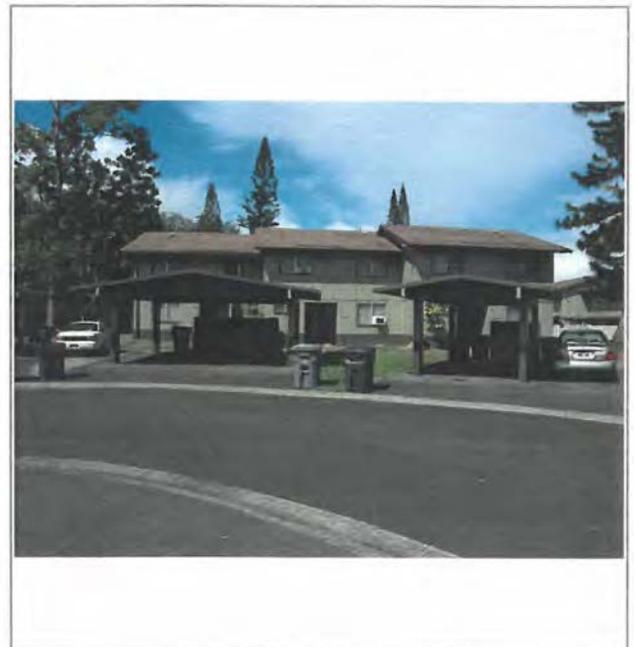
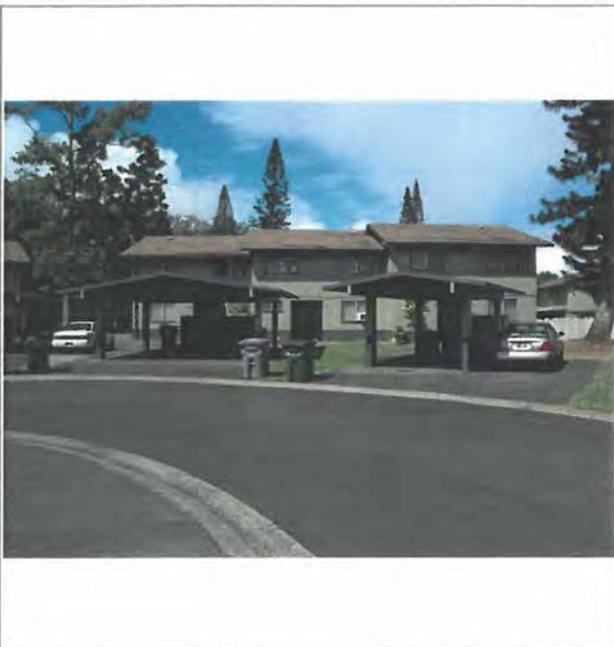
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Akolea neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The threeplex townhouse at 141 Kupukupu Circle in the Akolea neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction with the exception of roof replacements. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Akolea neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks
Building Address: 159 Hoio Circle
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Akolea

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe <small>concrete block/wood board and batten</small>	Window Type: Other - describe Jalousie	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Two story	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This two-story duplex residence constructed in 1974 is clad in concrete block on the first story and wooden board-and-batten on the second level. The building rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The doors are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

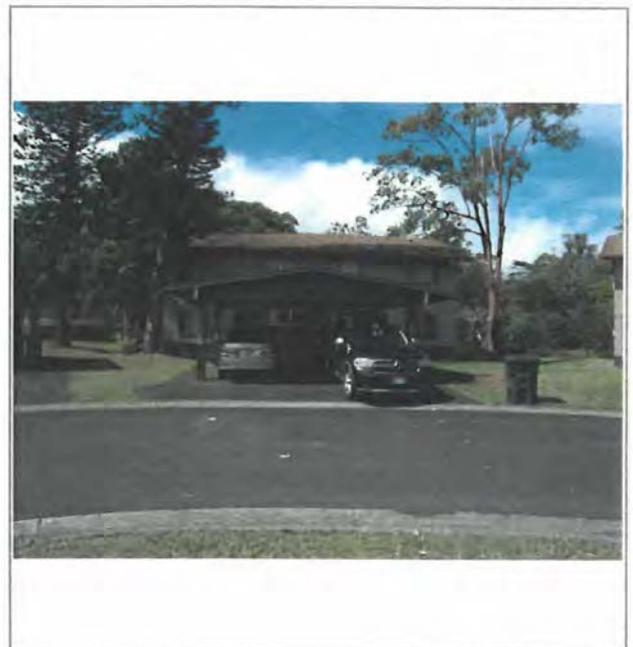
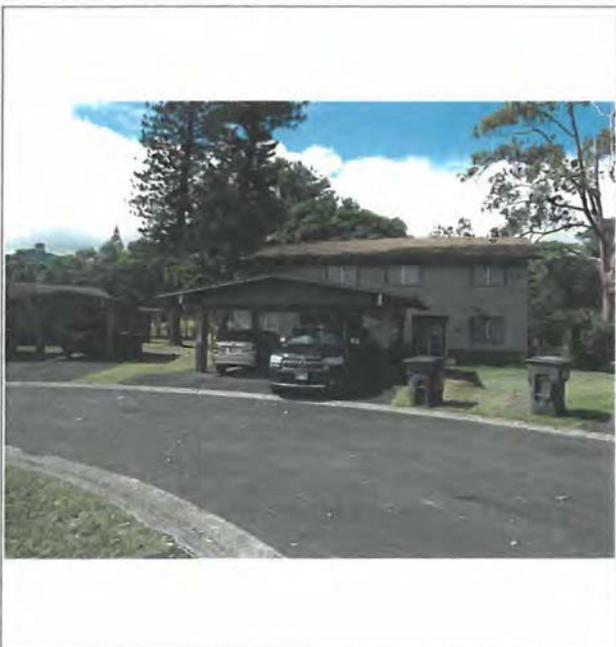
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Akolea neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 159 Hoio Circle in the Akolea neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction with the exception of roof replacements. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Akolea neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks
Building Address: 159 Palapalai Circle
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Akolea

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe <small>concrete block/wood board and batten</small>	Window Type: Other - describe Jalousie	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Fourplex Townhouse: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This two-story fourplex residence constructed in 1974 is clad in concrete block on the first story and wooden board-and-batten on the second level. The building rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. Two pairs of units are staggered on the façade. The doors are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

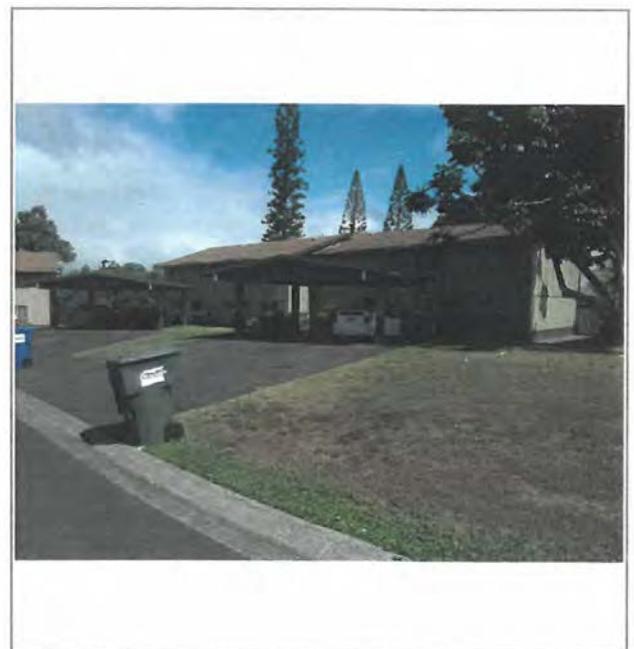
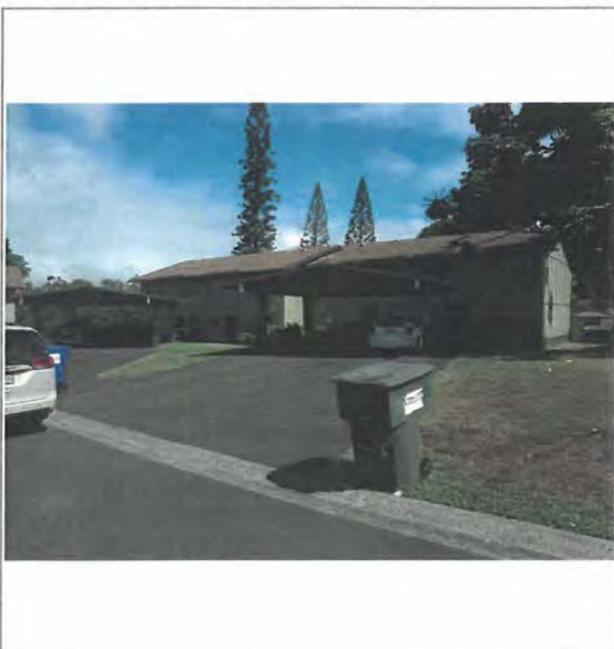
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Akolea neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The fourplex apartment at 159 Palapalai Circle in the Akolea neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction with the exception of roof replacements. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Akolea neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks

Building Address: 169 Hoio Circle

Building Number:

Neighborhood Name: Akolea

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories:

Two

Foundation Type:

Slab-on-grade

Foundation Material:

Poured concrete

Roof Type:

Side gable

Roof Material:

Asphalt shingle

Exterior Cladding:

Other - describe

concrete block/wood board and batten

Window Type:

Other - describe

Jalousie

Window Materials:

Aluminum

Style:

Minimalist Modern

Ornamentation:

No

Dwelling Type:

Other - describe

Apartment block

Type of Unit:

Fiveplex

Townhouse:

yes

no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This two-story fiveplex apartment building constructed in 1974 is clad in concrete block on the first story and wooden board-and-batten on the second level. The building rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The entrances are single leaf. The main block contains four units with a central recessed stairwell. A flanking one-story wing is present. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located at the side of the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

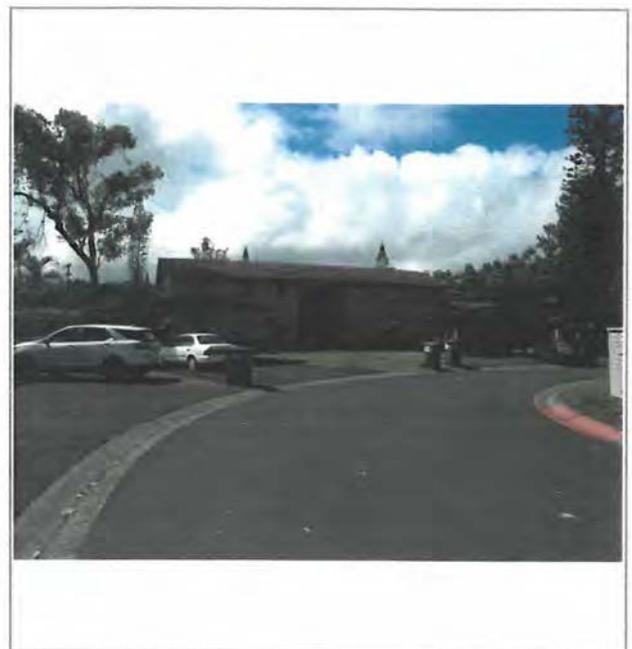
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Akolea neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The fiveplex apartment at 169 Hoio Circle in the Akolea neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction with the exception of roof replacements. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Akolea neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks

Building Address: 173 Dickman Road

Building Number:

Neighborhood Name: Ralston

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories:

One

Foundation Type:

Slab-on-grade

Foundation Material:

Poured concrete

Roof Type:

Other - describe

gable-on-hip

Roof Material:

Asphalt shingle

Exterior Cladding:

Other - describe

concrete block

Window Type:

Other - describe

Jalousie

Window Materials:

Aluminum

Style:

Minimalist Modern

Ornamentation:

No

Dwelling Type:

Ranch

Type of Unit:

Single family

Townhouse:

yes

no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This single-family ranch dwelling was constructed in 1972, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in concrete block, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt-shingle, gable-on-hip roof. The building contains a two-story core with flanking single-story wings. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The doors are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located at the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

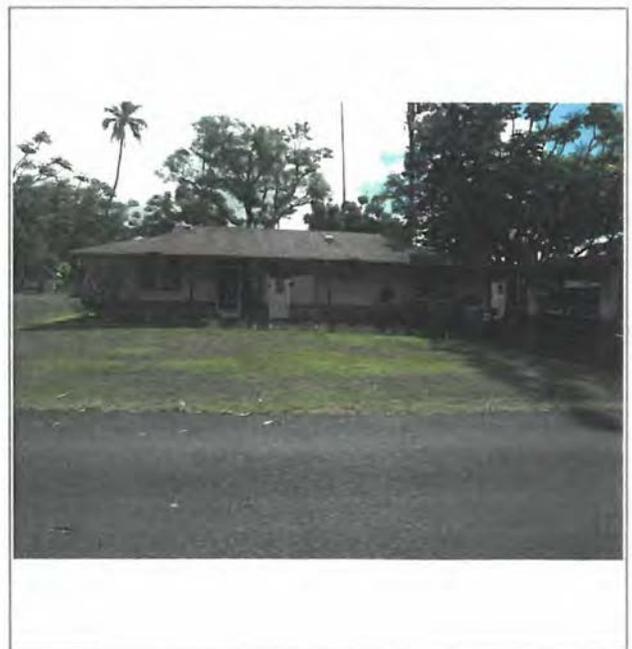
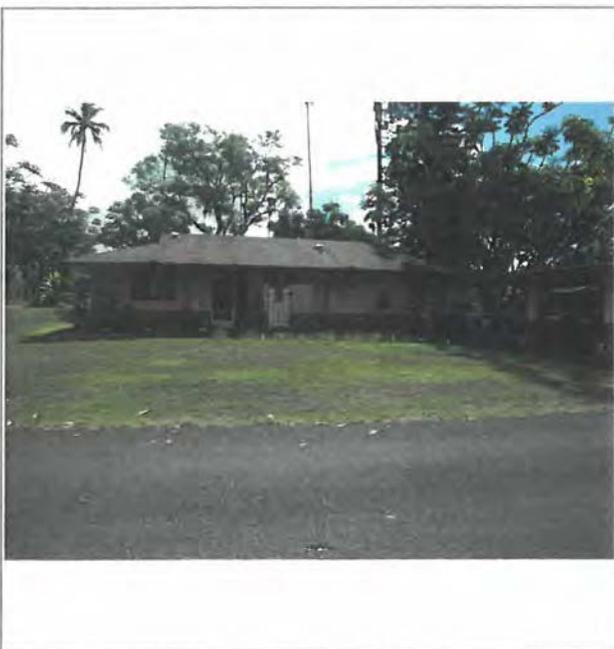
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The document *National Register Eligibility Assessments for Three Neighborhoods at Fort Shafter & Schofield Barracks* provides assessments for two neighborhoods that contain Vietnam War Era housing: Ralston and Hauoli Heights/Parks. In Ralston, two Vietnam War Era residences are present and considered non-contributing to a potential historic district because they were later infill to the Inter-War Era neighborhood. In the Parks neighborhood, the ten Vietnam Era houses are considered contributing to the potential historic district (Fung Associates, Inc. 2018:20). No formal SHPO concurrence has been received.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The single-family dwelling at 173 Dickman Road in the Ralston neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, new construction with the exception of roof replacements that have occurred extensively. Interiors have had modifications including replacement of finishes. The neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of

civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Aloala neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The fourplex townhouse at 181 Aloala Way in the Aloala neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction with the exception of roof replacements. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Aloala neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

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**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks
Building Address: 181 Aloala Way
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Aloala

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two
Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade
Foundation Material: Poured concrete
Roof Type: Side gable

Roof Material: Asphalt shingle
Exterior Cladding: Other - describe
concrete block/wood board and batten
Window Type: Other - describe
Jalousie
Window Materials: Aluminum

Style: Other - describe
None
Ornamentation: No
Dwelling Type: Other - describe
Townhouse
Type of Unit: Fourplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This fourplex townhouse was constructed in 1973, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in concrete block on the first level and wood board and batten on the second, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. The building contains a two story core with flanking single story wings. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The entrances are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Other - describe

Carport/parking pad

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport and parking pad are located at the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

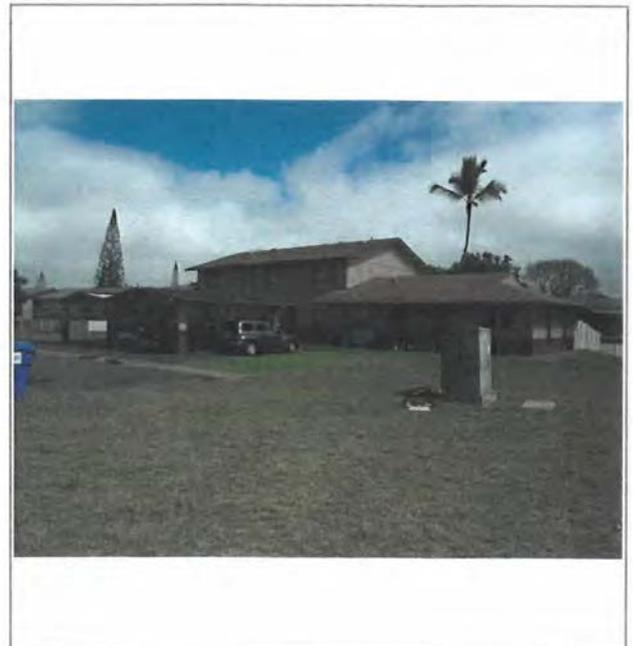
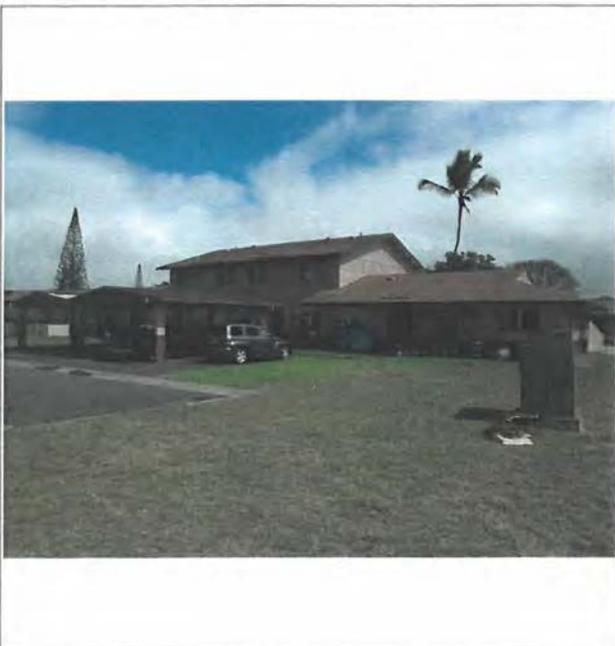
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks
Building Address: 184 Pai Circle
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Akolea

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe <small>concrete block/wooden board and batten</small>	Window Type: Other - describe Jalousie	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe duplex	Type of Unit: Duplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This two-story duplex residence constructed in 1974 is clad in concrete block on the first story and wooden board-and-batten on the second level. The building rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt shingle, side-gable roof. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The doors are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

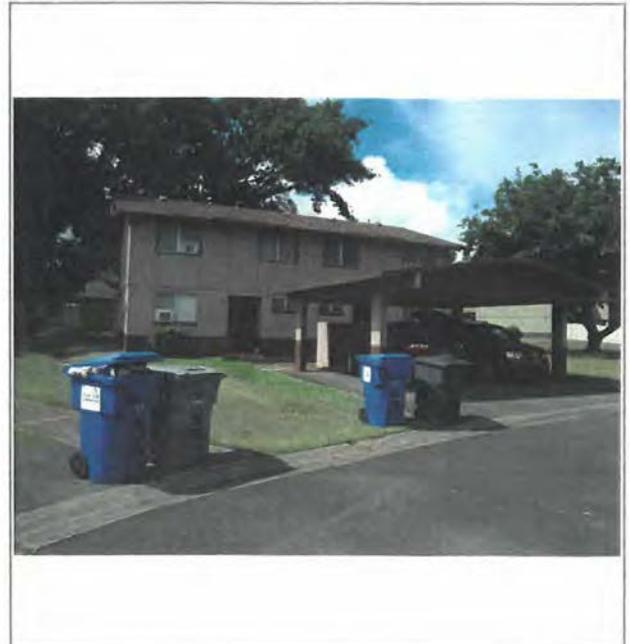
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Akolea neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 184 Pai Circle in the Akolea neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction with the exception of roof replacements. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Akolea neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks
Building Address: 291 Molihana Loop
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Akolea

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: One	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe concrete block	Window Type: Other - describe Jalousie	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Ranch	Type of Unit: Duplex

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This one-story ranch duplex dwelling constructed in 1973 is clad in concrete block, rests on a concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The entrances are recessed. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The doors are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Akolea neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The duplex dwelling at 291 Molihana Loop in the Akolea neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction with the exception of roof replacements. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Akolea neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks
Building Address: 440 Hendrickson Loop
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Aloala

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe <small>concrete block/wood board and batten</small>	Window Type: Other - describe Jalousie	Window Materials: Aluminum
Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Apartment Block	Type of Unit: Fourplex
			Townhouse: yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe any exterior alterations:

The building features a replacement roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This fourplex apartment building was constructed in 1973, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in concrete block on the first level and wood board-and-batten on the second, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The building contains a two story core with central recessed stairwell. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The entrances are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located at the front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

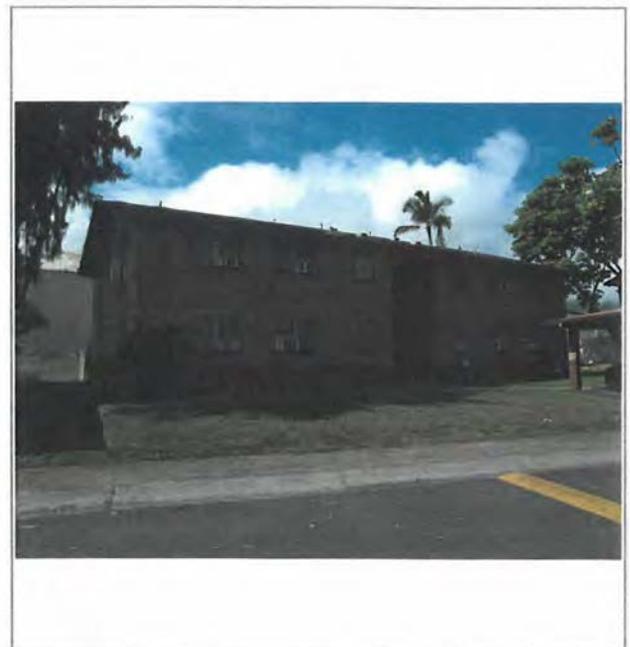
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Aloala neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The fourplex apartment at 440 Hendrickson Loop in the Aloala neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction with the exception of roof replacements. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Aloala neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

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**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Forms for Dwellings**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks
Building Address: 961 Hendrickson Loop
Building Number:
Neighborhood Name: Akolea

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Number of Stories: Two	Foundation Type: Slab-on-grade	Foundation Material: Poured concrete	Roof Type: Side gable
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Roof Material: Asphalt shingle	Exterior Cladding: Other - describe <small>concrete block/wood board and batten</small>	Window Type: Other - describe Jalousie	Window Materials: Aluminum
--	--	---	--------------------------------------

Style: Minimalist Modern	Ornamentation: No	Dwelling Type: Other - describe Townhouse	Type of Unit: Fourplex
------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	----------------------------------

Townhouse:
yes no

Describe any exterior alterations:

The exterior features material replacements of the roof.

Provide additional notes on the building exterior here:

Building description:

This fourplex dwelling was constructed in 1973, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in concrete block on the first level and wood board-and-batten on the second, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. The building contains a two-story core with flanking single-story wings. The windows generally are aluminum jalousie units. The doors are single leaf. A carport is present at the front of the building.

Ancillary Buildings:

Carport

Describe where ancillary buildings are located (i.e., to the front, side, or rear of the building) here:

A carport is located in front of the building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Wall Materials:

Floor Materials:

Ornamentation:

Open Floor Plan:

Number of Bedrooms:

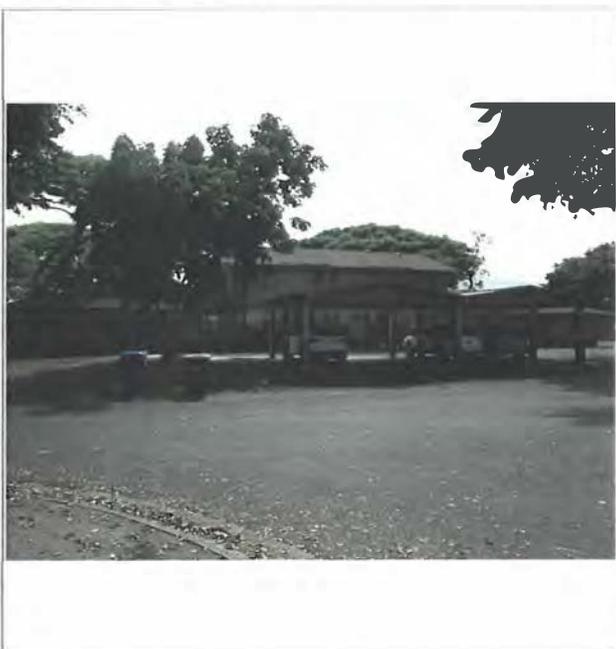
Number of Bathrooms:

Describe any interior alterations:

The interior was not accessible.

Provide additional notes on the building interior here:

Attach photos below:



Previous Investigations

The buildings in the Aloala neighborhood have not been previously surveyed.

Changes over Time and Resource Integrity

The fourplex townhouse at 961 Hendrickson Loop in the Aloala neighborhood has been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, and new construction with the exception of roof replacements. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The Aloala neighborhood has not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

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Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context Inventory Form for Neighborhoods

Installation Name: Fort Shafter

Neighborhood Name: Hauloi Heights North/Parks

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Parks neighborhood features the curvilinear Parks Road and dead-end/culs-de-sac Parks Place and Parks Drive.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

There are concrete sidewalks present on one side of the street.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

The neighborhood is in a park-like setting and is heavily wooded.

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

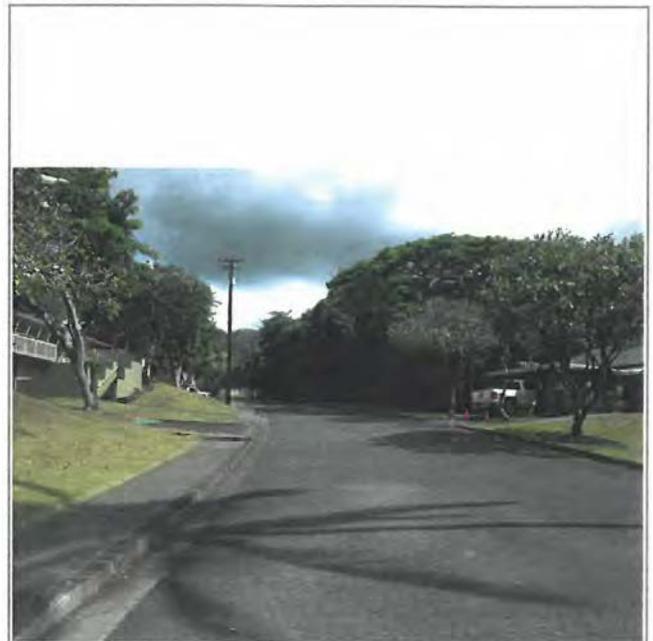
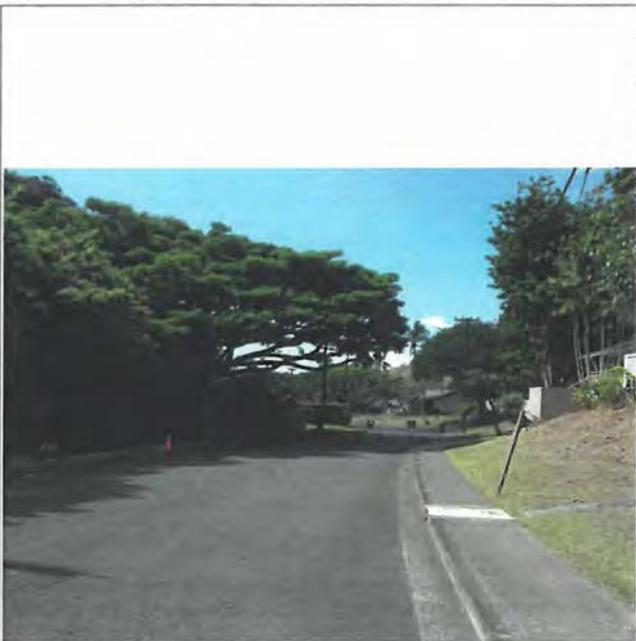
n/a

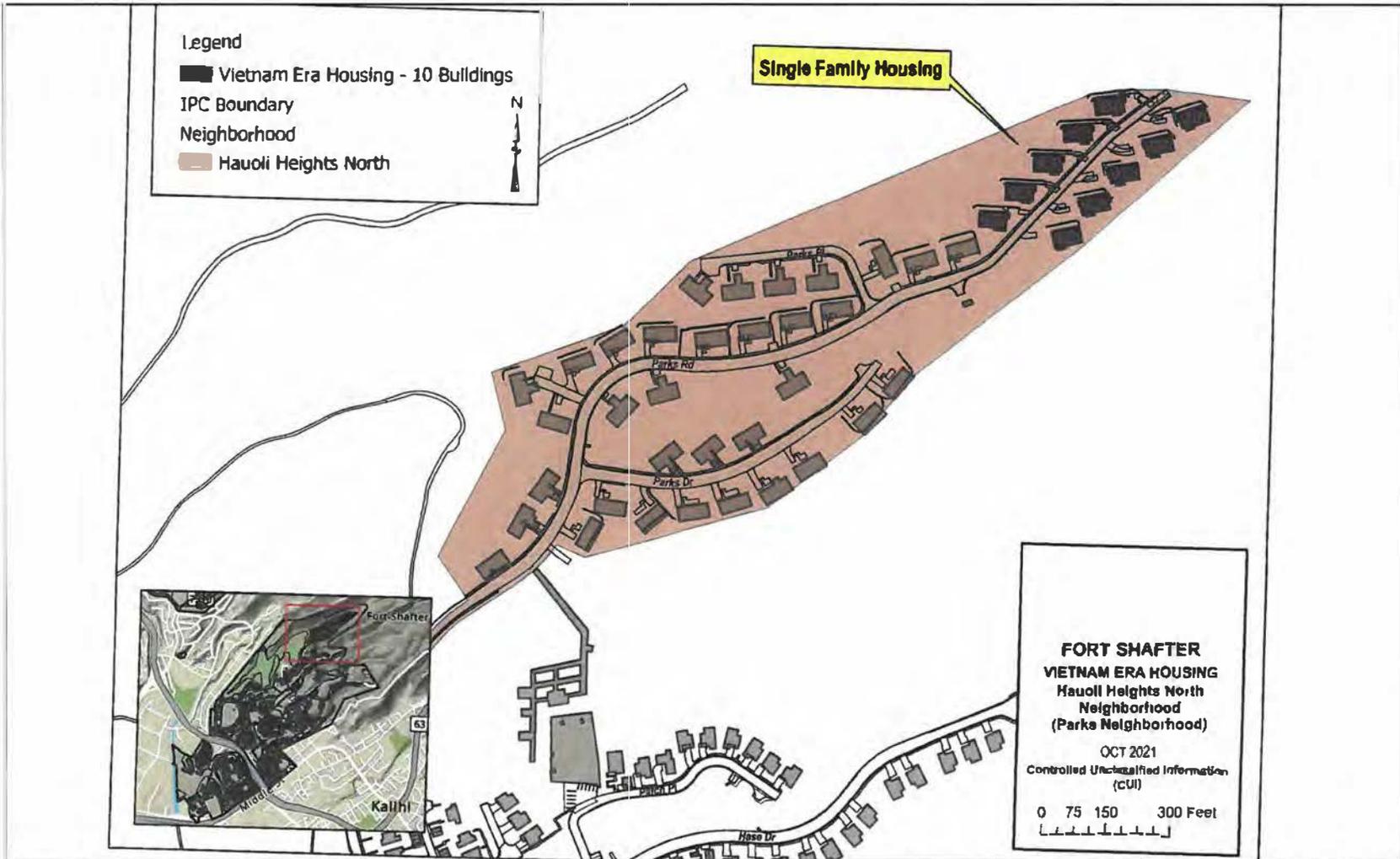
Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood is defined by split-level and one-story Capehart-Wherry era houses and a selection of 10 Vietnam War Era houses. Houses generally are situated in rolling terrain and are constructed on hills. Residences generally are located 10-to-15 feet back from the curb.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

Attach photos below:





Legend

- Vietnam Era Housing - 10 Buildings
- IPC Boundary
- Neighborhood
- Hauoli Heights North

Single Family Housing



**FORT SHAFTER
VIETNAM ERA HOUSING
Hauoli Heights North
Neighborhood
(Parks Neighborhood)**

OCT 2021
Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)

0 75 150 300 Feet



0 100 Meters

0 400 Feet

Scale 1:4,600

**Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context**

Fort Shafter, HI
Hauoli Heights Neighborhood

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 | PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The document *National Register Eligibility Assessments for Three Neighborhoods at Fort Shafter & Schofield Barracks* provides assessments for two neighborhoods that contain Vietnam War Era housing: Ralston and Hauoli Heights/Parks. In Ralston, two Vietnam War Era residences are present and considered non-contributing to a potential historic district because they were later infill to the Inter-War Era neighborhood. In the Parks neighborhood, the ten Vietnam Era houses are considered contributing to the potential historic district (Fung Associates, Inc. 2018:20). No formal SHPO concurrence has been received.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings in the Parks neighborhood have been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, new construction with the exception of roof replacements that have occurred extensively. The jalousie windows and concrete block and wood board-and-batten siding appear to be original. Interiors have had modifications including replacement of finishes. The neighborhoods have not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that

retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks

Neighborhood Name: Akolea

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Akolea is defined by the curvilinear Akolea Drive off of which are 13 culs-de-sac.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

There are concrete sidewalks present on one side of the street with a grass strip bordering the street.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

A small playground is present.

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

To be demolished in 2028

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood is defined by concrete-block dwellings, including four-plex apartment buildings and duplexes. Carports are present. Residences are set back between 10-to-15 feet from the street.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

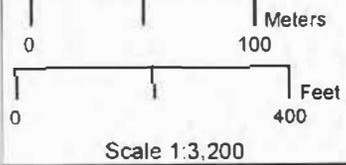
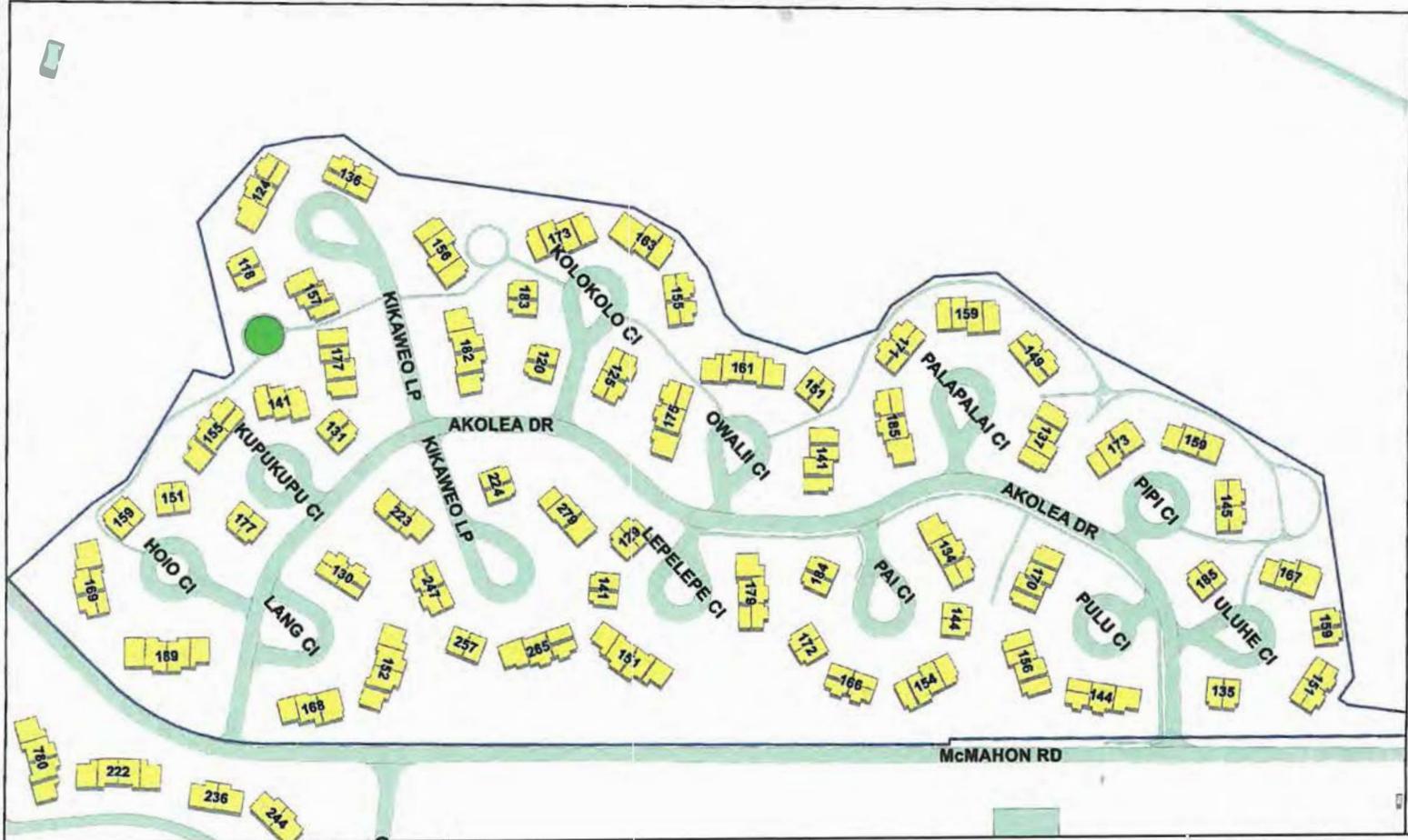
Attach photos below:





Akolea Neighborhood

Schofield Barracks



Cherokee Vietnam-Era Housing: Historic Context

US Army Garrison, IHI
Akolea Neighborhood

R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC.,
241 E. 4TH ST, STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021

PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The Akolea neighborhood at Schofield Barracks has not been subject to previous investigation.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings have been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, new construction with the exception of roof replacements that have occurred extensively. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The neighborhoods have not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

Army Vietnam War Era housing or neighborhoods that are, in the context of the nationwide inventory of civilian sector housing and neighborhoods from this period, substantially distinctive and unique in their design, method of construction, and building materials used. Additionally, properties of particular importance must exhibit a high degree of integrity with enough significant design characteristics and original historic building materials present and intact to be considered truly distinctive within the nationwide inventory (U.S. Department of the Army 2021:34).

The civilian housing sector influenced popular expectations for housing design, building types, interior spatial requirements, and amenities. Stylistically, many houses constructed during the period were executed in the Modern idiom; historical stylistic references were absent on houses constructed during the period. Award-winning residential designs of the period included those that firmly rejected historical precedent in exterior design and interior plan. While the military sought to adopt design principles advanced by the civilian architectural sector for Vietnam War Era housing constructed by the Army, size limitations and cost criteria established by Congress for military family housing influenced the resulting housing stock in terms of architectural expression and interior design.

Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks

Neighborhood Name: Aloala

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Aloala is defined by the curvilinear Hendrickson Loop off of which are culs-de-sac and another looping road, Mokihana Loop.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

There are concrete sidewalks present on one side of the street.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

To be demolished in 2028

Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood is defined by concrete-block dwellings, including fourplex-apartment buildings and duplexes. Group carports are present. Residences are set back between 10-to-15 feet from the street.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

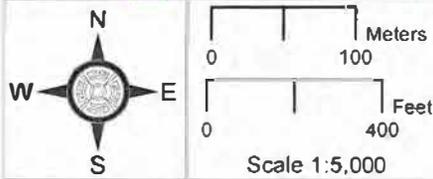
Attach photos below:





Aloala Neighborhood

Schofield Barracks



Cherokee Vietnam-Era
Housing: Historic Context

US Army Garrison, HI
Aloala Neighborhood

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241 E. 4TH ST. STE 100
FREDERICK, MD 21701

DATE: 11/30/2021 PREPARED BY: KRW

Previous Investigations

The Aloala neighborhood has not been subject to previous investigation.

Changes Over Time and Resource Integrity

The buildings have been subject to minimal exterior modification in terms of materials, additions, new construction with the exception of roof replacements that have occurred extensively. Interior modifications generally consist of replacement finishes, fixtures, and appliances. The neighborhoods have not undergone significant redesign, new construction, or demolition.

Despite exterior and interior modifications over time, Vietnam War Era buildings, associated outbuildings, and neighborhoods retain sufficient integrity of association, feeling, location, and setting to convey their association with the conflict in Vietnam and NRHP significance under Criterion A. Due to modifications and alterations, the housing generally no longer retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain some degree of integrity of design and materials are not sufficiently distinctive or distinguishable in their design and construction relative to the national inventory, and the housing is therefore not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Properties of Particular Importance

The Program Comment Plan for Vietnam War Era Housing issued in December 2021 defines a Property of Particular Importance as one that is an

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Inventory conducted at USAG Hawaii confirmed that the military followed civilian-sector housing trends and did not construct substantially distinctive or unique housing. Due to continuous modification and alteration, the units no longer retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Those units that retain integrity of design and materials are not substantially distinctive or unique within the inventory of civilian-sector housing and neighborhoods. No Properties of Particular Importance are present at USAG Hawaii.

**Army Vietnam War Era Housing Historic Context
Inventory Form for Neighborhoods**

Installation Name: Schofield Barracks

Neighborhood Name: Ralston

CIRCULATION

Curvilinear streets: yes
no

Grid: yes
no

Cul-du-sacs: yes
no

Sidewalks: yes
no

Generally describe the street layout here:

Ralston is an Inter-War Era neighborhood containing a grid with three culs-de-sac. Three Vietnam War Era dwellings were constructed in the neighborhood.

Generally describe the sidewalks here (i.e., materials, one or both sides of the street, etc.):

There are concrete sidewalks present on the street.

PARKING

Garages: yes
no

Carports: yes
no

Parking pad: yes
no

Parking lots: yes
no

Group Covered Parking: yes
no

LANDSCAPING AND OTHER FEATURES

Tree lawn: yes
no

Neighborhood Park: yes - describe
no

Athletic Facilities: yes - describe
no

Neighborhood Playground/Tot Lot: yes - describe
no

Streetlights: yes
no

Collective Mailboxes: yes
no

Demolition: yes - describe
no

Infill Construction: yes - describe
no

The three Vietnam War Era buildings are infill in an Inter-War era neighborhood.

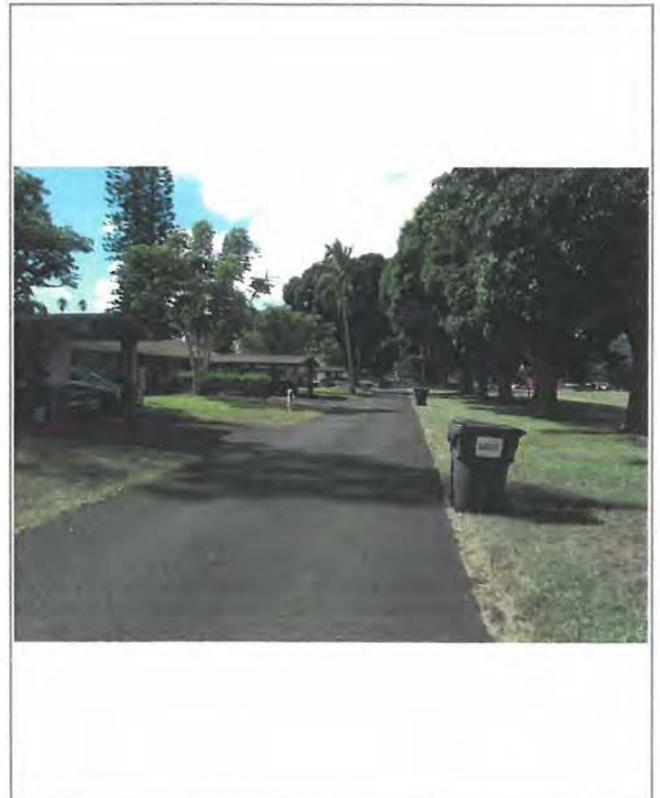
Describe any other neighborhood amenity (i.e., school, pool, clubhouse, etc.) here:

Describe the general character of the neighborhood here:

The neighborhood is defined by one-story stucco buildings from the Inter-war era. Three residences in the northwest corner are from the Vietnam War Era and are constructed of concrete block. Dwellings are set approximately 10 feet back from the street.

Describe any changes or modifications to the neighborhood here:

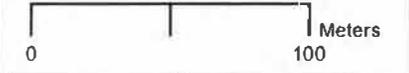
Attach photos below:





Ralston Neighborhood

Schofield Barracks



Scale 1:2,600

Cherokee Vietnam-Era Housing: Historic Context

US Army Garrison, HI
Ralston Neighborhood

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