

HERITAGE PRESERVATION PROJECT

JONATHAN STREET HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND



PREPARED FOR
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
&
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CITY OF HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

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Hagerstown's African American Heritage

Historic Context Report on Hagerstown's African American Heritage and Architectural Survey of the Jonathan Street Community

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1. INTRODUCTION

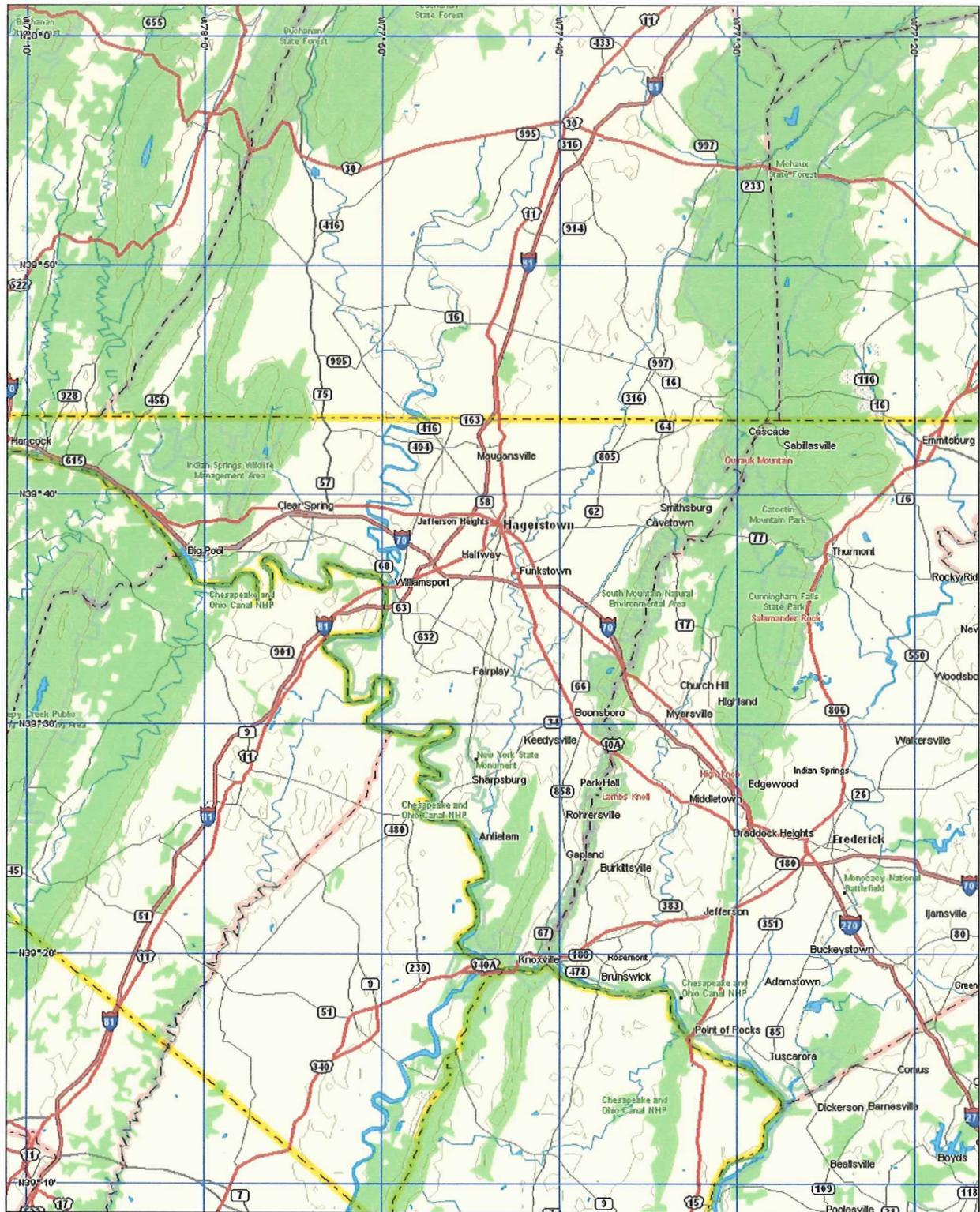
The City of Hagerstown has engaged the Heritage Resource Group, Inc. Of Cambridge, Maryland to undertake a heritage resource survey and documentation of the Jonathan Street Community. An historic African American section of the City, Jonathan Street is located near the Central Business District but forms a distinct community separate from much of the surrounding City. The Jonathan Street Community contains its own churches and community spaces. Historically, Jonathan Street also had its own schools and commercial center to serve the African American community; especially in the period before 1970. With the advance of Civil Rights Legislation and improved opportunities for African Americans, there has been an need for a separate commercial center and separate schools. However, Jonathan Street continues to maintain a vitality and sense of community that is a source of pride for its residents and those who have moved into the wider community but maintain their hearts along Jonathan Street.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The architectural survey of the Jonathan Street Community in Hagerstown has two documentation products. The first was a photograph and brief description of every pre1950 building within the community. The second was the completion of ten MHT Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP)survey forms. The first task of this project was to meet with the project manager from the Hagerstown Department of Planning and the Steering Committee established to provide guidance for the project. The staff and committee members suggested research topics and individuals that might be useful to include in the oral history component of the overall project. After a review of survey reports and other documentation available on the historic properties of Hagerstown, a program of research was planned that included visits to the Washington County Public Library and its Western Maryland Room, the Washington County Historical Society, the Doleman African American History Museum, the Maryland State Archives, and the MHT library. Notes or photocopies were taken on written materials that did not circulate. For some material that did circulate, they were borrowed for office research. Also, microfilm copies of some research materials were ordered from the Maryland State Archives for office research. Among them were the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and Hagerstown City Directories.

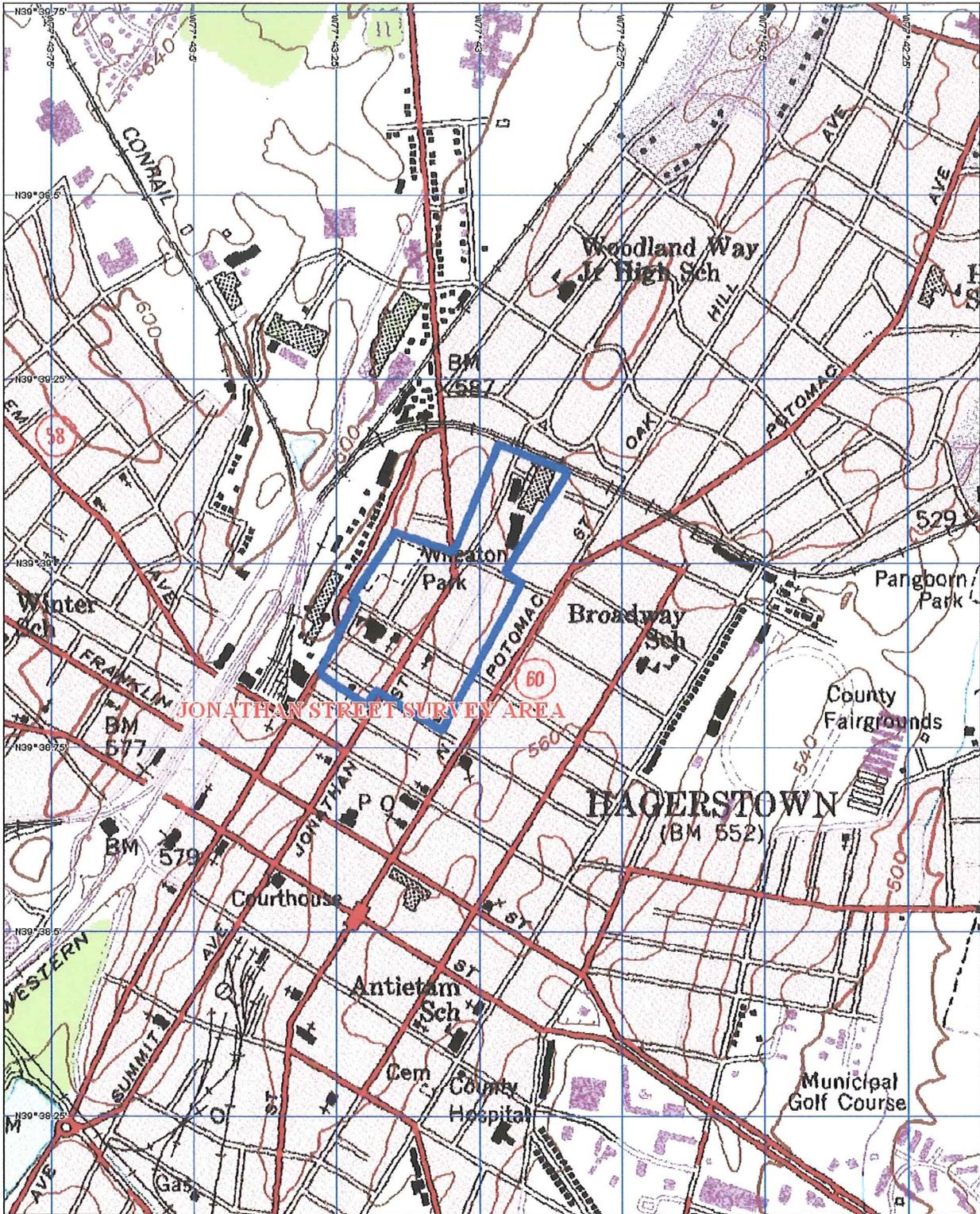
The City and the Steering Committee had several basic themes or subjects that they wished developed as a part of this project. Among them were:

1. the reasons for the growth of the freedmen's community during the era of slavery;
2. the role of the Underground Railroad in bringing escaped slaves to the region;



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Figure 1 Hagerstown Region



3-D TopoQuads Copyright © 1999 DeLorme Yarmouth, ME 04096 Source Data: USGS 1"=346 ft Scale: 1:12,800 Detail: 140 Datum: WGS84

Figure 3 Jonathan Street Community Page 4

3. the role of local and national legislation in helping to direct the migration of freedmen to the region;
4. the role that African Americans played in the development of the City and its economic, commercial, social, educational, and religious life; and
5. the Civil Rights struggles of the twentieth century and their impact on the African American community and the relationship between the various elements of the greater Hagerstown community as a result of the Civil Rights struggle.

In addition, the Maryland Historical Trust requested that the project produce:

1. an historic context on the African American community of Hagerstown; and
2. an architectural survey and documentation of the properties within the Jonathan Street community.

3. HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Hagerstown is the County Seat of Washington County. Located in the Cumberland Valley, Hagerstown has always been influenced by the natural landscape and by transportation. Situated in one of the narrowest points in Maryland, early overland routes from north to south and from east to west went through the area. These included the principal east-west route that would eventually become the National Road of the nineteenth century and Interstate 70 of the twentieth century and north-south routes that would extend from Pennsylvania into Virginia and further south through the Carolinas and the Deep South. Present day Interstate 81 crosses Interstate 70 as it connects New York State with the Interstate Highway system in Virginia and provides access to the Southern United States.

A. 1700 - 1800

The location of Hagerstown beyond the first mountain range west of the Piedmont and coastal plain of Maryland delayed its initial non Native Peoples settlement until early in the eighteenth century and almost one-hundred years after the initial European settlement of Maryland's Chesapeake Bay region in the 1630s. The first non Native Peoples to visit and use the area were trappers and hunters followed by farmers and traders. Settlement of the area beyond the Piedmont was officially encouraged by the Maryland Colonial Proprietor, Lord Baltimore, in 1732 with offers of free land (Williams: 20). The response was swift. By the middle of the eighteenth century, sufficient population had reached the area so that individuals such as Jonathan Hager were encouraged to establish settlements in the western lands in the 1750s and 1760s. Hager had been among the first settlers to the region in response to Lord Baltimore's offer and had occupied his initial land grant since 1739. Hager extended his land ownership beyond his original 200 acres over the next thirty years.

By the mid 1740s, Hager had established a trading post and small village. Hager's settlement, known initially as Elizabeth Town, and similar western Maryland settlements were at risk during the French and Indian Wars of the 1750s and had to be protected by colonial militias and by British troops (Brugger: 94). However, Hager's town was too small to be noted on a map of Maryland and Pennsylvania prepared in 1757. The town was sufficiently large enough to be formally organized or recognized in 1762 while the area around the settlement and in the Cumberland Valley was still a part of Frederick County. Washington County, with Hagerstown as its county seat, was not organized until 1776 as part of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of that same year.

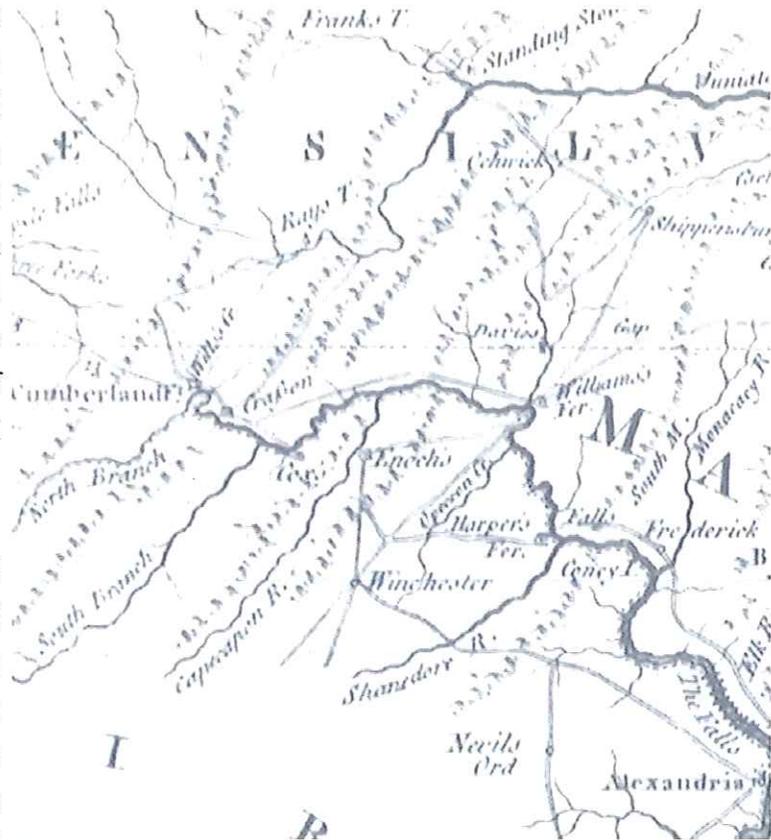


Figure 4 Washington County, 1756

Once territory and trading issues had been settled between the British and French Crowns and after the disruptions of the American Revolution, American colonists began to flow in increasing numbers across the mountains into the area beyond the Piedmont. While significant numbers of the settlers were from Maryland, large numbers of settlers to the area were also from adjacent areas of Pennsylvania. Many of the settlers who flowed into the region from Pennsylvania were of Germanic descent who used the east-west trading routes through the valleys of Pennsylvania to reach the Cumberland Valley. Joined by settlers of Scotch-Irish background, these two groups would be among the dominant ethnic groups of western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley. They would also be among the dominant ethnic groups who would flow southward down the Cumberland Valley into the Valley of Virginia or the Shenendoah Valley and further into the Carolinas and Tennessee and Kentucky. Along with the European Americans who came into the Hagerstown or Cumberland Valley were numbers of African Americans. It is not clear when or how many African Americans came or what their status was but it should be expected that most were brought into the Valley as enslaved persons. Among them would be the persons identified as Willie, Rachel, Dick, and

Katt who were listed in the 1754 will of Robert Downing of Leitersburg as to become the property of his two sons. (Doleman: 1).

The first American Census of 1790 provides a demographic view of the status of Washington County as a settlement and rising area of Maryland. It had a total population of 15,822 with more than 9,000 being English and Welsh ancestry. Just under 1,000 people reported themselves as either Scotch or Irish. Slightly more than 4,500 residents of Germanic background were recorded that year. The Census also reported that there were 1,286 enslaved peoples in the County and that there were sixty-four African Americans who were free. All of these people were organized into 2,445 families with 269 of those families holding enslaved peoples. There were eleven families of African Americans who were listed as not holding enslaved peoples and none were reported as slave holders. It is interesting to note that Washington County ranked as the third highest of the twenty counties in the number of families reported being behind only Baltimore County and Frederick County.



Figure 5 Washington County, 1794

In terms of holding enslaved persons, Washington County ranked near the bottom of the Maryland counties. Only Baltimore City and Allegany County held less with 1,255 and 258 respectively. Neighboring Frederick County held twice as many enslaved persons as did Washington County. The largest slave-holding counties in Maryland were Anne Arundel, Charles, and Prince Georges with each having more than 10,000 enslaved persons.

The manuscript listing for the 1790 Federal Census (as compiled by Doleman) shows that the greatest number of enslaved persons in Washington County were held by John Barnes with 75. Other holders of multiple enslaved persons included Ignatuis Taylor with 54 persons, John Ritchie with 48 persons, and Thomas Sprigg with 44. Charles Carroll is shown with 33 enslaved persons at his property at Bellvue.

During the last years of the eighteenth century, the status of African Americans in Maryland shifted. Inspired by the political and social changes brought about by the American Revolution, a significant portion of Marylanders, along with residents of other states, began to object to the practice of slavery. Believing that it was contrary to the spirit of freedom for which the new nation was created and also believing that it was contrary to religious and moral principles, scattered petitions and drives were mounted to outlaw slavery in the various states. In Maryland, members of the Society of Friends or Quakers led the effort from the mid eighteenth century onward. They were joined in this by the Methodist Congregations of Maryland. Formed as a new statement of faith after the Revolution, the early rules of Methodism required that its members free their slaves and work to the abolition of the institution. The Eastern Shore and the area around Baltimore had the heaviest concentrations of Methodist and many of the early petitions came from those areas. There were some Methodist congregations in Washington County and they followed the same regulations as their brethren in the rest of the state. Several antislavery societies were formed and were active in the Baltimore area. Also, manumissions increased during the last years of the eighteenth century. A man known as Ceaser appears to have been the first enslaved person freed by manumission in Washington County. His freedom is recorded in Deed Books for Washington County in 1798 (Fuller: Appendix J). However, some rights were taken away from African Americans. For instance, beginning in 1796, African Americans could not provide testimony in court on the legal status of another African American in regard to being enslaved or free (Brugger: 171).

There are a number of reasons for the smaller number of enslaved persons being located in Washington County. Part of the answer lies in the fact that the economy was more oriented toward small, owner-occupied farms than those of neighboring Frederick County or the counties on the Piedmont or around the Chesapeake Bay. While some tobacco was grown in Washington County, most of the farmers in the region concentrated on grain crops. Tobacco is a labor intensive crop that was mostly tended by enslaved persons in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Grain crops such as corn and wheat required less labor for planting, weeding, and harvesting. Also, prices, especially during the period after the Revolutionary War tended to be more stable for wheat and there was an extensive international market for wheat. Another reason was that the Germanic peoples who made up about one-third of the population of Washington County tended to not use enslaved labor. Still a third answer may lie in the economics of slavery where it cost cash money to purchase and hold an enslaved person and that only about 11% of the families of Washington County had sufficient cash or economic necessity to hold enslaved persons.

Although figures and estimates for individual prosperity are difficult to determine for this period, it is clear that Washington County and Hagerstown did enjoy a measure of economic success. The location of the town astride the major transportation routes westward and into the Valley of Virginia mean that the town was a convenient stopping point for travelers. Travelers meant taverns and Hagerstown had its share. Various accounts and histories of Hagerstown often mention five or six taverns and hotels in the town proper and several more that were located within a mile or two of Hagerstown (Sharf: 1199). Hagerstown was also able to support at least four newspapers; at least two of which were printed in German. Among them was John Gruber's *Westliche Correspondenz*. Gruber also published an almanac which is still in publication.

The architecture of Hagerstown and Washington County from this period has mostly disappeared except for some buildings built in the last twenty years of the century. Among the notable exceptions is the c1740 Jonathan Hagar House which is owned by the City of Hagerstown and operated as a museum. A stone dwelling, the building is similar to many rural farmsteads that were constructed in the eighteenth century. However, a more common form of dwelling, rather than stone, was log and frame. Small, frame buildings of two or three bays and a single story or a story and one-half were the traditional dwellings of the English and Scotch-Irish who came to the Cumberland Valley in the eighteenth century. Those of Germanic descent tended to build in log with two-story dwellings of three bays being a common form. Interestingly, the log construction techniques of the Germanic peoples proved very adaptable and were used by settlers and builders of Anglo descent as well. This mixture occurred throughout the mid-Atlantic Area especially in Southern Pennsylvania and into the Cumberland Valley. From here it was carried across the country to become an American building type that could be readily transformed into housing for many different ethnic groups and as a common and traditional building form for commercial, industrial, and agricultural buildings. Hagerstown and Washington County have numerous log buildings and several later examples are found within the Jonathan Street Community.

B. 1800 - 1850

The 1800 Federal Census showed steady growth in the total population of Washington County. Other sources point to continued growth in Hagerstown as the community grew as a commercial, social, and political center for the County and for travelers along the north-south and east-west trade roads that went through Hagerstown. The total population of the County had grown to 18,650. However, the number of enslaved persons had also expanded to 2,200. Of that number of enslaved persons, 151 were recorded as being held as property in Hagerstown and are listed on the assessment roles for 1803 (Fuller: np). On a more positive note, the number of free African Americans had also grown to a total

of 342. The only counties with a smaller numbers of enslaved persons were western Maryland's Allegany County and Caroline County on the Eastern Shore.

This growth trend would continue through the first half of the nineteenth century. The 1820 U.S. Census documented a population of 2,690 which included 2,298 whites and 112 free African Americans. An additional 119 people were held as slaves in Hagerstown. In 1830, the Hagerstown had a total population of 3,371. Of that total, the white community consisted of 1,307 men and 2,675 women. The African American community included 326 freedmen and 369 held as enslaved peoples (Darby: 195). In Washington County, the total population was 25,268 with 1,082 freedmen and 2,909 held in bondage. The white community included 21,277 people. The 1830 Census also recorded the largest number of enslaved persons for Washington County. From this point to the Civil War, the number of enslaved persons would decrease as slavery became less important to the farmers and manufacturers of the County.

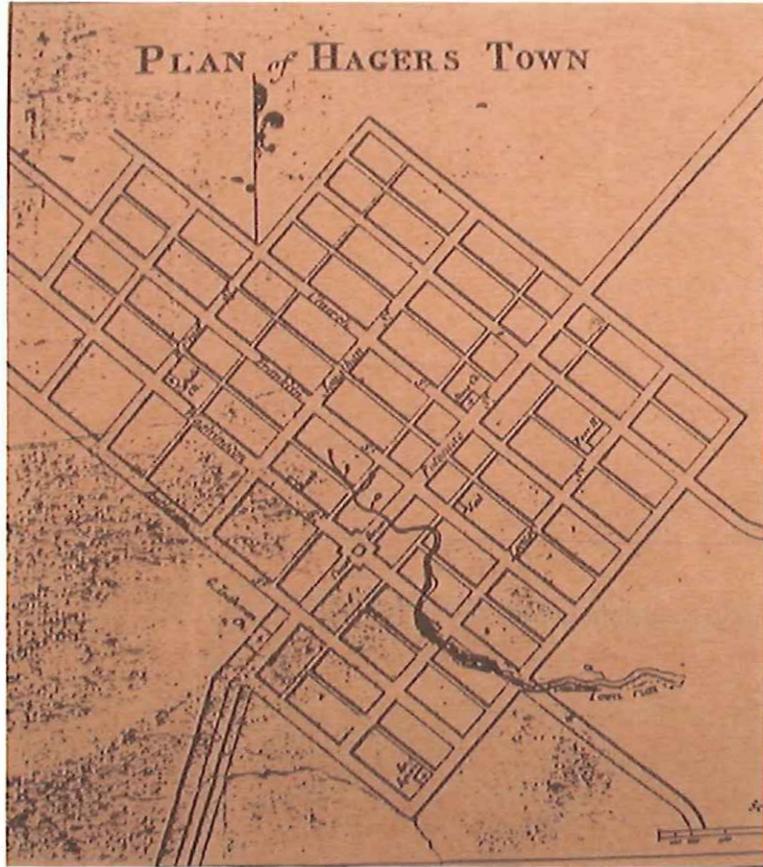


Figure 6 City of Hagerstown; 1808

By 1850, the total population of Washington County had grown to 30,848 with a free African American population of 1,826 and an enslaved population of 2,090. This fifty-year period was marked by steady growth in the County of almost 10% each decade. While this time was also one of steady growth in population for the entire State of Maryland, not every section fared as well as did western Maryland and the region around Hagerstown. The Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland lost large numbers of white residents who were attracted to new lands in Ohio and further west. Washington County also lost residents to the western lands but those that left were replaced by new residents (Williams: 100).

Interestingly, more than 10% of the 1850 population of Washington County had been born in another state.

During this time, Hagerstown grew along with Washington County. Hagerstown was a trading community, a commercial center, a manufacturing community, and the political and social center for the region beyond the first range of mountains in Maryland. A traveler in 1817, an Englishman, described Hagerstown as "the house(s are) three or four hundred in number, are of brick or stone; the public buildings are a Court House, stone Jail, Market House and Bank. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, and Methodists have each a meeting house. There are several good stores in the town and a number of mills are situated on Antietam creek. Considerable trade is carried on with Western country" (Williams: 163). Also, the area was a leader in the production of whiskey, leather goods, and small iron products such as nails. This industrial production required a great deal of skilled labor. Outside of the town, the area was mostly farm land with small hamlets and scattered grain mills.

The Antebellum Period in Washington County and in Hagerstown was marked by increased demand for improved transportation and private and government investment in transportation. The canal along the Potomac River, a scheme encouraged by George Washington, was laid out early in the nineteenth century with a combination of public and private financing. While it would not have a direct impact on Hagerstown, the Town was close enough to the canal to serve as a collection point for goods being sent along the canal. Also, the canal helped to increase land values for farm land along the canal and encouraged the development of manufacturing along the canal route because it made it easier to move heavy goods into the Chesapeake Bay and Mid-Atlantic market and into the western market through Ohio and beyond. In the 1840s, the National Road, present U.S. Route 40, was laid out from Baltimore to Ohio and the western states. The road passed directly through Hagerstown. Additional roads and turnpikes were also constructed from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania into the Cumberland Valley of Maryland and southward into Virginia.

Finally, in 1841, the railroad came to Hagerstown. In a curious state of affairs, the railroad was not the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad but the Franklin Railroad owned by interests in the State of Pennsylvania which had run a line from Philadelphia westward to Chambersburg just north of Hagerstown and part of a line that would connect Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. This short line from Pennsylvania would connect Hagerstown with the market interests of Philadelphia and eventually force the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to construct their own railroad from their main lines along the Potomac River to Hagerstown (Williams: 260). This regional economic competition would have a dramatic impact on

Hagerstown during the last half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century as competing railroads lowered freight rates and encouraged manufacturing development in Hagerstown as one method of increasing their revenues.

The direct impact of the growth of Washington County and Hagerstown during the first half of the nineteenth century on the African American community is difficult to measure. The number of freedmen did increase, as did the number of enslaved persons. The development of manufacturing, the canal, roads, and the railroad did increase the number of job opportunities that would be available to the total population but it is unclear what jobs and employment were permitted to the African American community. Also, their role in the community is unclear from available documentation.

It is very evident that antislavery feelings ran high in Washington County. Among the first antislavery petitions organized in Maryland came from Washington County. A chapter of the American Colonization Society was organized in Hagerstown in 1816 (Fuller: np). The local organization was active through most of the Antebellum Period in encouraging the reverse migration of African Americans to Liberia. It is not clear how many persons from Hagerstown or Washington County actually went to Liberia but residents of the Maryland made up a large percentage of the residents of Liberia in West Africa. During the argument over admitting Missouri as a slave or free state in 1819, residents of Hagerstown submitted a petition to the Maryland General Assembly asking that the State's government take an antislavery position on the issue and against slavery in general (Brugger: 210).

While less of an apparent issue in Washington County and in Hagerstown, violent revolts and attacks on white-owned property and people did not appear to happen with any frequency and they were not an overwhelming fear among the white community as they were in other areas of Maryland or in the Southern States. There had been a number of violent revolts by enslaved peoples dating into the late eighteenth century. One of the worst and the most feared was the Nat Turner Rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia. In 1831, a large group of armed slaves went through a number of farms in that county along the North Carolina-Virginia border killing members of white families. The men who had joined Turner were eventually caught. The leaders, including Turner, were jailed and hung. One of the impacts of the Rebellion was the passage of restrictive legislation in the southern states and in Maryland which reduced access to religion, education, and jobs by African Americans.

Among the new restriction approved by the Maryland General Assembly was a requirement that African American congregations had to obtain white ministers to provide religious services. Also, African American farm produce vendors had to have a special license to sell their goods. In addition,

Freedmen were discouraged from returning to Maryland. The State also provided funds to promote the return of African Americans to Africa; mostly to Liberia. The Maryland State Colonization Society sent its first immigrants to Liberia in 1833. Among them were nineteen people from Washington and Frederic Counties (Brugger: 213).

In addition to the State laws, Hagerstown also passed several measures to restrict the freedom of African Americans. A number of such laws in Hagerstown were aimed at preventing African Americans from gathering in public places such as the Market House. The City also tried to regulate gambling and alcohol consumption by African Americans. Because of the reported frequency of these ordinances and of complaints in the local newspapers, it can be assumed that the laws, as they usually are, were unsuccessful (Williams: 251).

Like many communities of the period, Hagerstown had two opposing views on slavery. The location of Hagerstown and Washington County along Maryland's narrow thrust into the Cumberland Valley made it a common passage point for enslaved persons trying to escape into Pennsylvania and the northern states. Because of the numbers of free and escaped African Americans in the area, Hagerstown became a popular stop for slave catchers and traders. There were four markets for enslaved person in Washington County. One was in Sharpsburg and one was Beaver Creek. Two were in Hagerstown. One of those was located at the Court House and the other was on Jonathan Street.

Slaves sold in Hagerstown were generally sold to the Southern states where there was an increased demand for slave labor due to higher prices for cotton and an increase in the ability of the cotton states to process cotton with the aid of the newly invented cotton gin. Also, federal laws made the importation of new enslaved person illegal so that the only method of securing new slave labor was through the sale of enslaved persons into the South. As with other areas along Maryland's northern border, slave catchers appear to have traveled into Pennsylvania to bring back runaway slaves. They may also have captured freedmen and brought them back into Maryland for resale at Hagerstown (Williams: 250).

Pennsylvania was considered a safe haven for runaway slaves because the State did not permit the return of enslaved persons and encouraged them to register as freedmen. Pennsylvania also encouraged them to continue to move northward or toward urban areas away from the border with Maryland and Virginia. Many did but many did not. There are numerous historic and traditional African American communities along the border and especially along the principal escape routes in the Cumberland Valley and in Southeast Pennsylvania above the Delmarva Peninsula. In the Cumberland Valley, there are

several small communities that have been identified by locals and shown on older maps with the name of "Africa." One of these is located just outside of Mercersburg in Franklin County, Pennsylvania and just a few miles above the Maryland-Pennsylvania border.

There are at least three known public protests of the slave traffic in Hagerstown and the role of town officials in the traffic. The first occurred in 1819 when a local petition was sent to the Maryland General Assembly asking that the local slave trade be halted. The petition also complained that the Hagerstown jail was being used to hold enslaved persons which was not a purpose of the public jail. Still later, the County Grand Jury for 1825 complained that the County's jailer was holding enslaved persons in special cells and selling them to their owners for "unreasonably high prices." The report also stated that the jailer participated in catching slaves. The Grand Jury asked that the County Sheriff remove the jailer from his position (Williams: 251). The third is significant because it arose from the African American community of Hagerstown. In 1847, a group of freedmen attacked the Washington County Jail on Jonathan Street in an effort to free a number a fugitive slaves. The raid was unsuccessful and the freedmen were jailed (Brugger 1988: 267 & Bridner: 1971: 33).

One method that enslaved persons would use to prevent sale to the cotton fields was self-mutilation. Older histories report these cases with some frequency but few provide specifics. One exception is Williams' *History of Washington County* which was originally published in 1906. He cites the case of a twenty-year old enslaved women who was owned by Mrs. Susan Gray of Boonsboro. The women is reported to have cut off her left hand with an axe to halt her potential sale to the South. Williams also reports two other examples. Without providing names, he reports that a prisoner in the Hagerstown Jail cut off four of his fingers to prevent his sale. Still another used a rock to break his skull (Williams: 251).

A shift in denominational philosophy and rules within the Methodist Church appear to have an organizing influence on the African American community. It was during second decade of the nineteenth century that the first African American Methodist congregations were formed. Formerly, most African American Methodists had worshiped in white churches. However, changes to the requirements on holding slaves for members of the American Methodist Church led to African Americans and antislavery Methodists being encouraged to make efforts to establish separate congregations for African Americans. One of the first separate African American congregations in Washington County was the Asbury Methodist Church which was organized in 1818. In 1838, the Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in Hagerstown. The African Methodist

Episcopal Church had been founded in Philadelphia in 1816 as an outgrowth of an early effort for religious freedom known as the Free African Society (Lutz: 15)

The original locations of both of these churches was north and west of the central square of Hagerstown. Based on historical precedent on the development of congregations, it is unlikely that these two churches would have been located far from the homes of the members of the two congregations. As a result, it is likely that the free African American community of Hagerstown was already being organized in the area that is now identified as the Jonathan Street Community. The size of that community was small but sufficiently



Figure 7 415 & 417 North Jonathan Street

large to support two churches. In 1849, the City of Hagerstown ordered a census of the African Americans within its borders. Conducted by Daniel F. Little, the census found that there were 389 freemen and 211 slaves within the city limits (Williams: 252).

There are no principal or community buildings which survive from this period within the Jonathan Street Community. The early church buildings have been replaced on several occasions; sometimes by fire or ruin and sometimes because the congregation outgrew the building. Perhaps the oldest building in the Jonathan Street community is the log building at 417 North Jonathan Street. There are a number of early nineteenth-century log buildings in Hagerstown but this appears to be the only one in this particular community. It is difficult to assign a construction date to this building but it appears to have been constructed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

C. 1850 - 1865

The years leading up to the Civil War were difficult ones for almost every segment of the United States. As new states were brought into the Union and as settlers continued to move west onto new lands, the issue of slavery became more divisive. Also, the agricultural economy and the manufacturing economy were changing the nature of business and personnel relationships. Industrialization in northern cities

created a demand for factory workers; mostly drawn from new immigrants and from the farm communities. These factors had a direct impact on population growth in Maryland and elsewhere along the Atlantic Seaboard. New immigrants were moving into Baltimore looking for work in the developing industrial and service economy of that city. Those that did not find work in the factories would often become employed in building and railroad construction.

In Washington County, there was some increase brought about by new industrial development and by the railroad lines serving Hagerstown. The farm and rural community remained somewhat steady with little change in the number of farms during the 1850s. The population of the white community increased slightly to 31,417 in 1860. During the 1850s, the free African American population declined to just 1,677 recorded in the 1860 U.S. Census. The number of enslaved persons in Washington County fell to 1,435. By a number of estimates, Hagerstown contained about 4,500 people in 1861 (Keller: 206). The 1860 U.S. Census documented 494 free African Americans in Hagerstown. All but twelve of that number recorded themselves as having been born in Maryland. Thirty-one of these people owned property; most likely in Hagerstown (Fuller: np). During this last decade of legal slavery in America, Washington County slaveowners continued to free their enslaved people. The Washington County land records contain numerous certificates of freedom issued on the basis of a manumission during the 1850s and through 1860. The land records also contain many certificates of freedom which were granted by the Clerk of the Court for African Americans who could prove that they were born as a free person. Some of the certificates list the lawyer that helped secure their certificates; most do not. A full listing of these manumissions and certificates of freedom which are recorded in the County land records is contained in Fuller's *African American Manumissions of Washington County, Maryland*.

At the same time agriculture was stabilizing in western Maryland and industrial development was increasing, changes in the demand for cotton and for tobacco caused many southern farmers to search for new sources of field hands. Because the United States halted the importation of new enslaved persons into this country in the early nineteenth century, the only source of labor for those seeking bondsmen for their fields was through internal sales and transfers.

In terms of relative numbers, the enslaved population of Washington County and Hagerstown was fairly small. However, the impact of these forced sales had a dramatic impact on the African American community. Partially as a result of the threat of "being sold South" and partially because of the condition of being an enslaved person, escape to the North and freedom was an attractive option for those willing to gamble on reaching safety while not sure of what type of reception the escaped slave would receive in the North. The route to freedom was made somewhat easier by the physical location

of Hagerstown near the Pennsylvania border and within the wide Cumberland Valley which provided an easy passage to the North.

Escape was also made easier by the gradual creation of the Underground Railroad. One of the earliest pieces of information on the escape of enslaved persons was written by General George Washington in 1786 (Switala: 11). Not a physical road as its name might imply, the Underground Railroad was a system of safe houses and havens operated by anti-slavery groups to carry escaping persons to freedom. Enslaved persons in Maryland found it fairly easy to walk away from their masters. However, the roads were patrolled and African Americans were required to carry documentation on their status. Those without proper papers would be taken to the county jail on Jonathan Street until their status was resolved or until their masters came to take them back. The conductors of the Underground Railroad provided places to hide and food and shelter along the journey north.

It is very difficult to document the route of the Underground Railroad. The Fugitive Slave Act passed in 1850 made it a serious crime to aid runaway slaves. As a result, the Underground Railroad operated by word-of-mouth and by luck. Passengers were passed from station to station; usually at night.

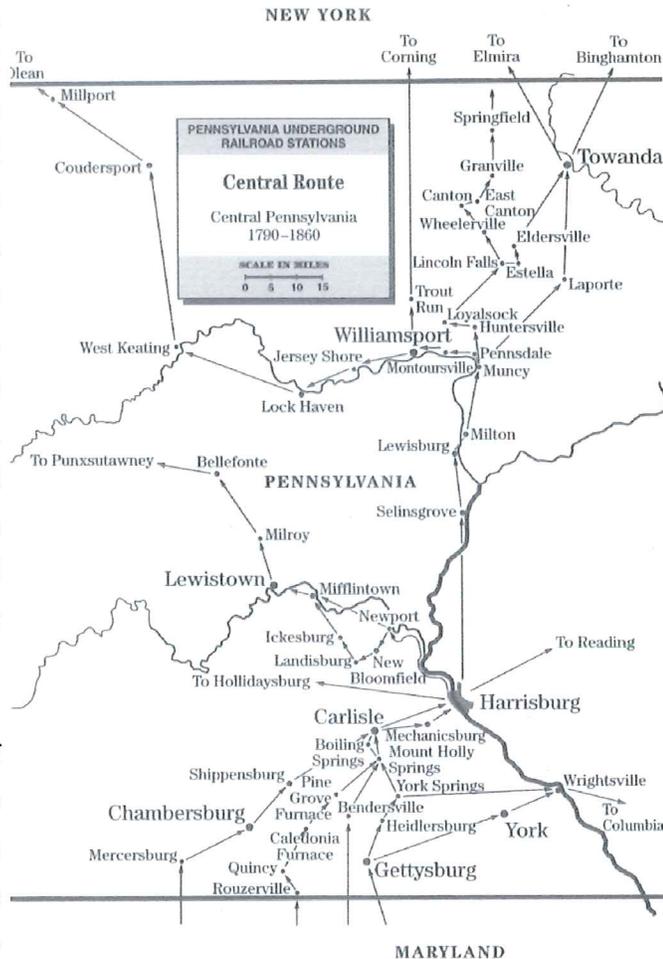


Figure 9 Underground Railroad Routes

Because of the danger of capture for both the enslaved person and for the conductor, many of the Underground Railroad Stations were in rural areas such as farms and country crossroads. Churches were popular stopping points; as were the few African American Freedmen settlements scattered across the countryside. There are no documented sites on the Underground Railroad in Washington County or in Hagerstown. By tradition, the Underground Railroad in the County is believed to have operated through Hagerstown with a route that began in

Virginia and further south and then proceeded northward toward Rouzerville (Doleman: 2) and to Mercersburg, Chambersburg, and Harrisburg in Pennsylvania. Chambersburg was a popular destination because escaping bondsmen could purchase a ticket on the railroad that went from Pittsburgh through Chambersburg to Harrisburg and then toward Philadelphia and New York City. The train was not an option for every one. Only those with the funds for a ticket or that were helped by conductors on the Underground Railroad could afford to travel by rail.

While the Underground Railroad routes and Stations are elusive, the names and experiences of the passengers are even more difficult to determine. One of the principal sources documented passengers on the Underground Railroad is William Still's *The Underground Railroad*. Still records several escapes by enslaved persons from Washington County. Still does not document any escapes from Hagerstown but Owen, Benjamin, and Otho Taylor along with two wives and their families from Clear Spring passed through Hagerstown in March 1856 in a stolen carriage on their way to Chambersburg and then Harrisburg. They left the horse and carriage in Chambersburg. In the narrative on the escape and their owners efforts to recover them, Still includes the information that Owen had lost two wives and at least one child through their sale to the South (Still: 320 -321). The year before, three members of the Pennington family were caught in New York City by their owners and brought back to Washington County (Still: 175). The Pennington Family men included two brothers and a nephew to James W.C. Pennington. Pennington had escaped from an owner in Washington County in the early 1830s and had made his way to New York City. There he became an ordained Presbyterian minister and worked to help other African Americans escape through the Underground Railroad and worked to secure equal rights for African Americans. Reverend Pennington married Frederick Douglas and his wife in 1838 soon after Douglas's escape by train from Baltimore.

The politics of the United States and the relationship between the southern and northern states became increasingly difficult during the last years of the 1850s. Much of the worsening relationship was based on differing economic systems where the South was mostly agricultural with little industrial capacity while the North was becoming increasingly industrial with growing cities and an expanding commercial and transportation network. In addition to the struggle over freedom for the enslaved people of America, other differences were fought over tariffs and protection for the developing manufacturing sector of the North. There were also major differences in cultural systems which generated significant conflict.

Among the many reasons for the start of the Civil War between the North and the South are the raid on the Federal Arsenal at Harpers Ferry by John Brown. Located in the western portion of Virginia,

now West Virginia, Harpers Ferry is near Hagerstown and John Brown used locations in Washington County to plan and stage his raid for weapons. These weapons would be used to arm an insurrection of abolitionists and African Americans against the United States Government. The raid failed and Brown and many of his followers were killed during the raid or hung afterward. There were several freedmen among Brown's followers. While the raid failed, it did harden attitudes toward slavery and made it more difficult for the South to maintain slavery as a proper and moral system supported by a broad range of people.

The second spark to the Civil War was the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States on a platform that included the emancipation of the slaves held in the United States. Voters in Washington County split their votes between John Breckinridge and John Bell. A few voted for Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln received almost no votes in Washington County. The Democratic candidate John Breckinridge won the Maryland popular vote (Brugger 1988: 272).

This split vote would have an interesting impact on Maryland's relationship with the both the North and the South. As the Southern states began to secede from the Union in 1861, many of the Southern leaders worked to persuade Maryland to join with the Confederacy. This would have added significant industrial capacity to the South and it would have isolated the capital at Washington, D.C. within the Confederacy. President Lincoln interceded in Maryland politics and "persuaded" Maryland Governor Hicks and the General Assembly to remain with the Union. During the course of the Civil War, the Federal Government maintained considerable numbers of troops in the State. The majority of those were in Southern Maryland and on the Eastern Shore. Federal troops were also stationed in Western Maryland to keep watch on the Cumberland/Shenandoah Valley passages across the Potomac River from Virginia into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Hagerstown was a military camp for most of the Civil War. Federal troops were stationed in and around the City. Their camps were minor tourist attractions; especially early in the war (Keller 1997a: 8). As the war progressed, conditions changed. Large numbers of African Americans moved out of Virginia and further south to Hagerstown and Washington County. Some stayed for a short time while under the protection of Federal troops but most continued onto Pennsylvania and then into New York or New England. Some continued onto Canada which had always been seen as a totally safe haven for escaping African Americans.

As is common to all civil wars and insurrections, the presence of large numbers of soldiers was difficult for the community and especially those who believed in the Southern cause. A number of Hagerstown

residents were jailed by the Federal government for holding viewpoints that favored the South. Among them was the editor of the pro-South *Hagerstown Mail*. Daniel Dechert was held in Washington, D.C. until he agreed to take an oath of Allegiance to the Federal Government and the U.S. Constitution. Later, his newspaper offices were looted and burned by local residents who supported the Union cause. In another act of violence, John Wagoner's Barber Shop was looted by drunken Union soldiers. Wagoner was a free African American who operated his shop with a mostly white clientele. Other stores and business establishments were also attacked but only those whose owners or families were Southern sympathizers or who had joined the Confederate army (Keller 1997b: 2).

While many men went South to join the Confederate forces, many also joined the Union army or the various state regiments organized to serve under Federal control. Some of these recruits included African Americans who were permitted to join the Army as part of "colored" units organized after the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. Prior to that, African Americans were not permitted to join the fighting but were relegated to service positions as construction troops and with the supply services.

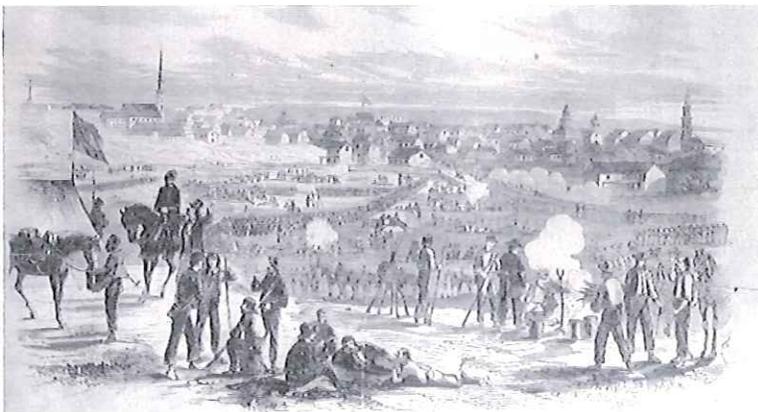


Figure 10 Hagerstown; 6 July 1863 by T. R. Davis

Figure 10 shows a sketch that was made during the battle for Hagerstown after the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg. The farthest left figure shows an African American in civilian dress feeding an officer's horse. Some also served as servants to white officers in the Union army while they were kept as enslaved persons (Williams 1992: 312). Local records show that seventeen African American men from Washington County served in the Union Army (Doleman 1976:4).

One group of African American men who served in the Union Army did as a band. The Moxley Band had been organized by Robert Moxley in 1854. Composed of enslaved people, the twelve members of the band had become popular in Washington County and were often asked to play for public events. When African Americans were permitted to join the Army in 1863, they enrolled as a unit of the First Brigade of the United States Colored Troops. They were used for recruiting drives in the region but toward the end of the War, they were used during the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg as a moral boost for the troops and to provide some additional supply and guard support to the Union Army. At

the end of the War, the Band and the First Brigade were sent to Texas as a peace-keeping force (McConnell and McConnell 1991: 11).

While Hagerstown was occupied by Union Troops for most of the war, Confederate troops did force the Union Army out of Hagerstown and western Maryland. The first defeat for the Union Troops at Hagerstown was during the Battle of Antietam in 1862. The City was occupied by Confederate Troops under the command of General James Longstreet and accompanied by General Robert E. Lee as overall commander of the Confederate forces. The second occasion was the next year when Confederate Troops under General Lee marched out of Virginia and into Pennsylvania through Hagerstown on their way to Gettysburg. After their defeat at Gettysburg, the retreating Confederate army marched back through Hagerstown. During the retreat from Gettysburg, Union and Confederate calvary units fought in Hagerstown during the afternoon of 6 July leaving many dead and wounded and significant destruction to the town. During these conflicts, all of the churches, schools, public buildings, and many private homes were used as hospitals. Among them was the Ebenezer A.M.E. church on Bethel Street. At that time, the congregation was organized as the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. In addition to the disruption caused by the troop movements and the battles, the retreating Confederate troops also captured escaped bondsmen and freedmen and forced them to the southern states where they were sold into bondage (Hoke 1992:)

As with the earlier periods of the Jonathan Street community in Hagerstown, surviving buildings from this period are rare and almost nonexistent. As noted earlier, there appears to be a log building from the 1840s in the 400 block of Jonathan Street. There were many buildings along the street and nearby. These included two churches and at least 31 properties that were owned by African Americans in Hagerstown. Unfortunately, the original church buildings have been replaced with newer buildings. Also, the private residences have been replaced with newer buildings. The only other public building, the County Jail, was removed many years ago.

D. 1865 - 1900

The immediate end of the Civil War brought some changes to Hagerstown. The Federal troops left the area and the citizens of Washington County no longer had to worry about Confederate soldiers coming across the Potomac River. For the men who had joined the Army, they had to be reintegrated into their civilian occupations and to adjust to their non military roles. Among them were the members of Moxley's Band who came back as free men. They continued to entertain local residents for a few years after the Civil War.

For the African American community of Hagerstown, the end of the Civil War meant that all of the enslaved members of the community were free people. It also meant that those that were newly freed had to learn to compete for jobs and for housing for themselves and their families. Many African Americans, especially those on farms, remained as hired help or tenants for their former owners. Others left Washington County and Hagerstown and moved to the larger cities along the East Coast, Baltimore and Philadelphia especially, to find jobs in factories or in the other work opportunities that these larger cities provided.

While there was some population shifts due to migration after the Civil War. The U.S. Census for 1870 found only slight change in total numbers. The African American community in Hagerstown held 878 people. Of that number, 785 had been born in Maryland and 66 owned property. The total African American population for the County was 2,826. Other large African American communities were located in Williamsport, Clear Spring, Sharpsburg, Sandy Hook, Hancock, and Beaver Creek. For the County, at large, the total population was 34,712.

With the issuance of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, the Federal Government recognized that it had a responsibility to the freedmen to provide living assistance and support. As a result, the Freedmen's Bureau was created in the War Department. The Freedmen's Bureau provided schools and job training. It also helped establish savings banks across the South and in Maryland. These were somewhat popular with African Americans in Washington County and elsewhere in Maryland. However, most of the depositors appear to be living in Baltimore rather than in the smaller towns and rural areas. The Freedmen's Bureau also helped channel private philanthropic efforts to African Americans. In the rural areas, a number of northern and Baltimore-based civic groups sent teachers and supplies to the newly created African American schools. These efforts only lasted a few years before the organizations disbanded and left the local communities to exist as best as they could. The first school for African American children in Washington County was established in Williamsport in 1869. In Hagerstown, a school for the African American community was erected on Bethel Street next to the Bethel Church. Its location is shown on an 1877 map of Hagerstown. The 1870 U.S. Census of Population recorded a school enrollment of 6,108 for the county. Only 202 of those were African Americans.

The schools that were established after the Civil War were the first formal efforts to operate schools for the African American community in Washington County. The residents of the County had a long history of supporting public education and they were more proactive in providing schools than other counties in Maryland. However, the schools were maintained only for white students. Whatever

education African Americans received was obtained through the churches or by educated members of their family or in the African American community who volunteered their time.

The 1870s and the 1880s were periods of tremendous growth and development in Hagerstown. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad improved their rail lines into and through Hagerstown after the Civil War and controlled a third rail line that went south into Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. This made Hagerstown a significant railroad hub with multiple passenger stations and sidings for an extensive number of manufacturing plants. Among them were a wide variety of furniture items, metal goods, farm machinery, carriages and wagons, and cloth and fabrics. These industries and the railroad provided large numbers of employment opportunities. In turn, the economic boom created a demand for housing and commercial enterprises which helped to transform the City and its architecture. The Public Square sprouted large, multi-story buildings that included offices, shops, and restaurants. Hotels were also an important part of the Hagerstown economy.

Unfortunately, the African American community did not share in the general prosperity of Hagerstown. While there were some successful and prosperous African Americans, most members of the Jonathan Street

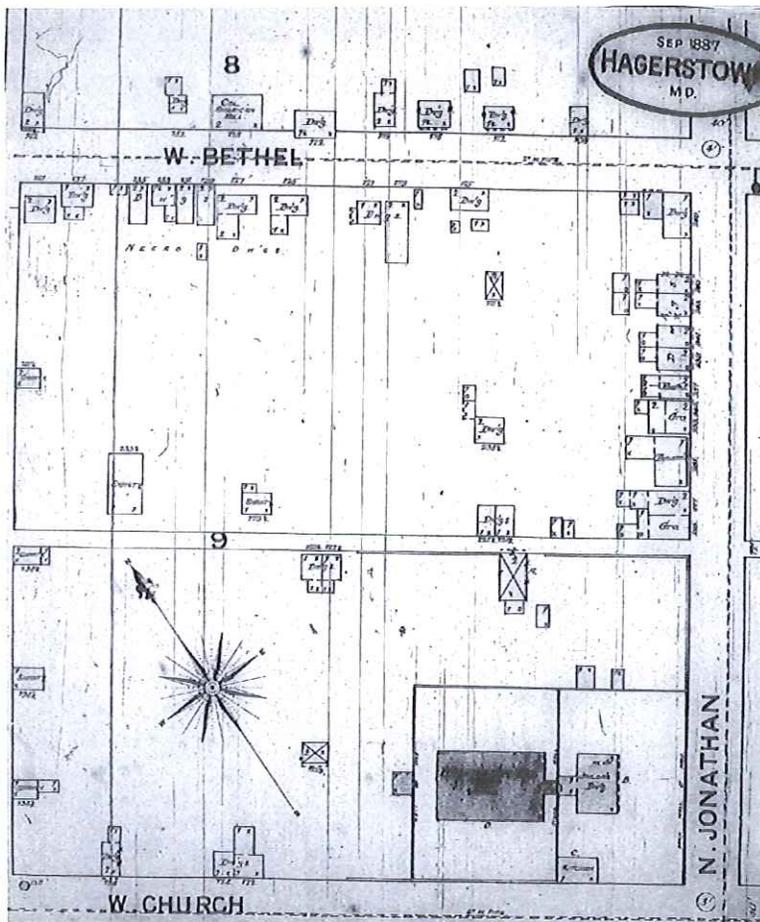


Figure 12 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; 1887

Community had to be content with low-paying service jobs as they were not permitted to work in the factories with white men and women. The 1880 U.S. Population Census located 869 African Americans in Hagerstown. Of that number 719 had been born in Maryland with most of the remainder showing their birth state as Virginia.

has become known as the "Buffalo Soldiers" after a sign of respect paid to the unit by the Native American warriors they were sent to subdue.

Wilson and his unit were assigned to the Dakota territory. While there in 1890, the 7th Cavalry massacred a large group of Native American women and children at Wounded Knee. The Indians rose up and struck back. During the uprising, Wilson was assigned to patrol with a supply train which was attacked by the Indians. Wilson rode to obtain help for his men and directly exposed himself to enemy fire and attack. He was successful in getting help and saving his men. In recognition for his bravery, Corporal Wilson was awarded the Medal of Honor. The only native Washington County resident to be so honored.



Figure 14 245 N. Jonathan Street

Corporal Wilson left the army the next year and settled in Hagerstown in 1893. He was married in 1898 and had seven children with his wife. In spite of his military honor, Wilson was keep within the Jonathan Street community and lived at 108 West North Street.

As the nineteenth century progressed, record keeping became increasingly important. In addition to the information that the U.S. government was collecting, private business also began gather information of all types. Among the information collected was property and building types for insurance purposes. One of the largest collections of property insurance information is the Sanborn Map Company files. A private company, the Sanborn Map Company continues to collect information on all types of buildings and property in the United States. Their historic collections have been lent to the Library of Congress which has made them available on microfilm. The first maps for Hagerstown were prepared in 1887. These maps show the footprint of each building in Hagerstown; along with the function of the building and a color code for the material of construction.

The 1887 Sanborn map and the 1877 Lake, Griffen, Stevenson map of the Jonathan Street area show that there were numerous and scattered buildings along Jonathan Street and that the community spread along Bethel Street. However, except for the block above what is now known as Williams Avenue, there were few strips of houses. Most of the dwellings were single dwellings or duplexes with considerable land, for a town, between each building. The parcel below Williams Avenue was used for the County Jail.

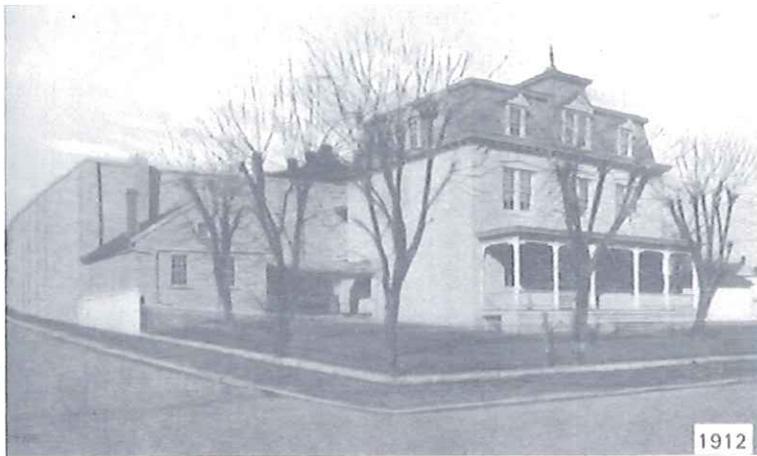


Figure 15 County Jail; c. 1912

It should be noted that not all of the buildings along Jonathan Street were residential. A number of buildings functioned as commercial buildings such as grocery stores and restaurants. Most of that strip of buildings along the two hundred block of North Jonathan Street have been removed or replaced with newer buildings. The building at 245 N. Jonathan Street, formerly a duplex, is one of the few mid nineteenth-century buildings left from that strip.

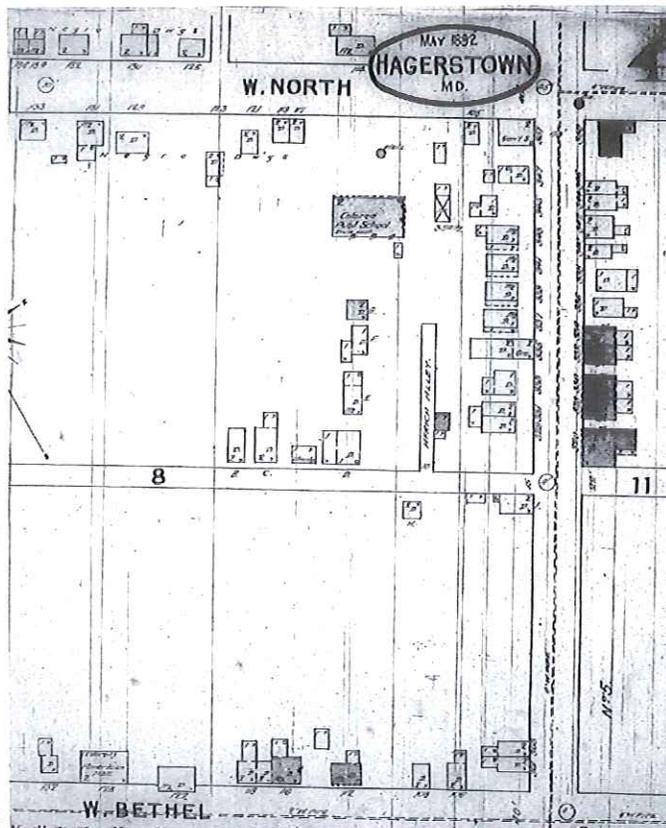


Figure 16 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; 1897

A second set of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps was prepared for Hagerstown in 1892. This set shows some additional buildings between Bethel and North Streets on Jonathan Street and additional homes along those two side streets. The map also shows the North Street School which was constructed in 1888 for the Jonathan Street Community.

The map also shows the North Street School which was constructed in 1888 for the Jonathan Street Community.

In addition to the churches and the schools of Jonathan Street, the Sanborn Maps are useful because they show a building on West Bethel Street and in the center of the block beyond Jonathan Street that is labeled the "American Hall" with the annotation for "colored." Published histories of Hagerstown and of the Jonathan Street community do not mention this hall. Also, none of the oral history program participants mentioned this building.



Figure 17 North Street School

The Sanborn Map series also shows that the original school on Bethel Street was pulled down between 1887 and 1892 and replaced with a parsonage for the Bethel A.M.E. Church. The 1892 map also shows that a building on West Bethel Street just off the corner with North Jonathan Street which was labeled a tenement in 1887 had been converted into the Baptist Church by 1892. In addition, the 1892 map shows that a new two-story building had been erected as the "Temple of I.O. of G.S. & D. of S." The Zion Baptist Church now occupies this site.

The 1897 Sanborn Map shows the steady development of houses in the Jonathan Street community. The foundation of the church building now used by the Zion Baptist Church was laid in that year. The Second Christian Church was complete by 1897 on West North Street. Except for the churches, most of the development was residential. There were a number of multi-family housing units labeled as tenements. There were no industrial or large commercial buildings shown on the nineteenth-century Sanborn maps except for a stone crusher at the end



Figure 18 Second Christian Church; West North St.

of Williams Avenue and a lime kiln that is located on the 1897 map. The lime kiln is shown on the east side of North Jonathan Street just below the intersection with Pennsylvania Avenue. The stone crusher is gone by 1904 but the lime kiln continued into the twentieth century.



Figure 19 200 block; N. Jonathan Street

The residential building pattern for the single-family homes of Jonathan Street is very similar to the residential patterns that evolved throughout

Hagerstown and the Mid Atlantic region for urban areas. The typical building is a two-bay, side-passage, two-story building that is long and narrow to accommodate the narrow urban lots. This house type can be built of either stone, brick, or frame. The majority of the residential buildings on Jonathan Street are brick. Stone foundations are common. Many of the dwellings have rear porches on both the first and second floors. Front

porches were not always common to Jonathan Street. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show a significant number of accessory buildings associated with each dwelling. Based on informants from the oral history component of the project, most of the houses on Jonathan Street had outside toilets or outhouses. Indoor plumbing did not become common until the 1940s and 1950s.



Figure 20 308 - 310 N. Jonathan Street

E. 1900 - 1970

The new century did not dramatically change the living and working conditions of the African Americans of Hagerstown. Jobs in the factories of Hagerstown were still closed to them and would remain so until the 1940s. They were even denied positions with the railroads except for the low-wage jobs of picking up coal along the tracks or by serving as janitors and maintenance people. African

Americans in Hagerstown continued in their traditional pursuits of working in the hotels and restaurants, by barbering, and providing day labor service for the community. A new avenue of opportunity did present itself toward the end of the nineteenth century in that the City's elite white community began to build large homes for themselves along Potomac Street and along the edge of the Jonathan Street Community. The owners of these homes hired the local women to serve as maids and cooks and they hired the men to provide outdoor services such as gardening and by acting as chauffeurs.

Unfortunately, community social rules and unwritten regulations were being imposed on the African American community. African Americans were not permitted to shop in the stores in Hagerstown's central business district. They could not attend the theater or movies with white people. Also, African Americans were not permitted to use the Washington County Hospital. On occasion, the community had its own medical doctor but most medical needs were handled within the community by using home remedies or by using drugs obtained for them.

In spite of these obstacles, a small middle class community did develop within the Jonathan Street Community. Because the white stores were closed to their community, African Americans and some whites opened stores along Jonathan Street. Some of these were housed in converted homes. Others were built as commercial properties. Several businesses listed themselves in church advertising circulated in the community. One list from 1913 has been preserved in the Doleman Collection of African American materials. Among the local businesses listed were Tryman's barber shop at 142 N. Jonathan Street, Kees Lunch Room at 327 N. Jonathan Street, Kees Ice Cream Parlor at 349 N. Jonathan Street, Barnum's Café at 152 N. Jonathan Street, Williams Grocery Store at 401 N. Jonathan Street and Williams' Ice Cream Parlor and grocery store at 416 N. Jonathan Street. Jonathan Street also had its own dance halls and a bowling alley located on N. Jonathan Street at Williams Avenue.

A significant portion of the development of larger facilities for the community was the result of a few individuals that were able to accumulate sufficient cash and resources. The most well known was Walter Harmon. He died in his early 40s in 1915 but had managed to build the Harmon Hotel, the bowling alley and dance hall as well as own thirty-seven houses in the Jonathan Street Community. After his death, the family continued to operate the hotel and other businesses. The hotel, in particular, was important because African Americans coming to Hagerstown could not stay in the white hotels. The Harmons also made arrangements for the local teachers to stay at their hotel as apartments were difficult to obtain.

The segregation and other cultural rules enforced in Hagerstown were cruel but not uncommon during this period. Most larger communities had sections that were thought of as African American neighborhoods. In rural areas, the African American neighborhood was often across the road or down the highway from the main village. Also, African Americans found it difficult to obtain municipal services or to hold elective office. In Hagerstown, there were no African American policemen and no elected officials from the African American community.

In spite of these issues, African Americans from Hagerstown and Washington County fully participated in the nation's military. Seventeen men from Hagerstown enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War I. During World War II, almost two-hundred men from the area enlisted in the Armed Forces. At this time, the military was also segregated and many of the Hagerstown men served in support units. One man, Charles Doleman, was a truck driver for the "Red Ball Express" which was used by General Patton to keep his troops supplied with fuel and ammunition.



Figure 21 Former North Street High School

These trucks ran a constant effort to keep up with the troops and to avoid enemy plans and troop movements.

While the City worked very hard to keep African Americans out of city government, the various administrations in the City did provide basic services and some amenities to the Jonathan Street Community. Wheaton Park and the Bandstand were constructed during the Great Depression with Works Progress Administration backing and support (Doleman 1976: 8). After the



Figure 22 Douglas Court Playground

end of World War II, the Board of Education built a new high school on North Street. With this building, African Americans in Washington County could finally graduate from a full twelve-year program. The old North Street School was converted into a YMCA for use by the African American community as they could not use the YMCA used by whites.

Housing issues and equal access continued to be issues for the local community throughout the third quarter of the twentieth century. Federal anti-discrimination and Civil Rights legislation made it possible for many African Americans to leave the Jonathan Street community. However, most did not move far until later years. The first family to purchase their home and leave Jonathan Street were the Charles Doleman Family. The City of



Figure 23 Parkside Community Center

Hagerstown also built two housing projects for the Jonathan Street Community. The first was Bethel Gardens in the 1950s. In the 1960s, the Douglas Court Units were constructed.

4. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The field documentation of the historic and vintage buildings in the Jonathan Street community of Hagerstown found that there were 200 separate buildings with more than 300 individual street addresses. In addition, the several community parks were documented as separate sites and are shown in the survey inventory. The reason for the difference between documented properties and street addresses is due to the fact that many of the buildings in Jonathan Street are duplexes; along with a few multi-family dwellings with separate addresses for each unit. The survey inventory records each building and surveyed site with its corresponding street address or range of street addresses. The base inventory was not prepared using Maryland Historical Trust survey forms. Rather, each property was described in narrative format. Black and white photographs were taken of each property or range of properties. The determination as to the number of buildings shown in each photograph was by the physical proximity of each building and by the potential for the photograph to show sufficient

architectural detail to properly display each property. In addition to the black and white photographs, color slides were taken of representative buildings and streetscapes.

Beyond the basic inventory, survey forms ^{should be} ~~were~~ completed for ten properties in Jonathan Street for inclusion in the Maryland Historical Trust's survey files. Those properties documented with survey forms include:

1. Former North Street School; Martin Luther King Recreation Center; 109 and 131 W. North Ave.
2. Asbury Church; - 155 N. Jonathan St.
3. Bethel Church;
4. Second Christian Church; - 65 W. North Ave.
5. Zion Baptist Church; - 61 Bethel St.
6. Wheaton Park Bandstand;
7. 106 & 108 West North Street; - William Othello Wilson's home (#108)
8. Elks Club, North Jonathan Street; - 326 N. Jonathan St.
9. 401 North Jonathan Street; and
10. 643 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In general, the field survey found that the buildings of Jonathan Street were in reasonably good exterior condition. Most of the buildings are occupied as residential units. There are a few convenience or corner grocery stores to serve the community. There are also a number of taverns in the community. A particular strength of Jonathan Street are the numerous churches in the neighborhood and the two community facilities on North Street. These appear to be active in the community and provide a stable influence. During the field survey it also become obvious that the community members are very familiar with their neighbors and that there is a conscious community effort to improve the behavior of the younger members of Jonathan Street.

In addition, it is clear that the residents of Jonathan Street and the greater African American community of Hagerstown have a very clear concept of the importance of Jonathan Street in their history. There is a great deal of civic pride in the accomplishments of the individuals who have lived in the community and who have been able to maintain their families in a stable environment through hard work and community participation. Also, while integration and the Civil Rights Movement of the last half of the twentieth century has made it easier for African Americans to have a greater range of housing options, the center of the community and its civic heart will remain Jonathan Street for many years to come. Accordingly, the City of Hagerstown and the local community should continue their

efforts to preserve the history and architecture of Jonathan Street and work together to ensure the communities preservation and continuity.

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This project is a first effort to document the heritage of the African American community of Hagerstown. Mostly concentrated in the Jonathan Street area and a few adjacent streets, it is a small and compact community that is defined by its churches and the two former schools along North Street. While the success of integration and the Civil Rights movement of the last quarter of the twentieth century has made it easier for African Americans in Hagerstown to move from their traditional neighborhood and to expand their educational and employment opportunities, Jonathan Street is still considered the heart of the African American community in Hagerstown and Washington County.

As a traditional community, efforts should be made to encourage the preservation of the historic and vintage buildings of Jonathan Street and to help maintain the community identify of Jonathan Street as a source of pride for the African American community. These efforts should be undertaken by the City of Hagerstown and by the community as a joint preservation and conservation program. Among those tasks that should be undertaken are:

- A. Nominate Jonathan Street Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places;
- B. Nominate Jonathan Street and appropriate sites in Hagerstown to the National Park Service's "Gateway to Freedom" Program which commemorates sites associated with the Underground Railroad.
- C. Develop an ongoing educational program on the heritage of Jonathan Street and the African American community in Hagerstown. This program might be housed in a public community center or in one or more of the churches of Jonathan Street;
- D. Support efforts to provide local information and history for an annual Black History Month celebration that would include both student and adult participation;
- E. Encourage the preservation of the Doleman Collection of African American History as a local and community-oriented repository; and
- F. Establish Jonathan Street as a municipal historic district or as a conservation district. While there is a good collection of historic and vintage buildings in Jonathan Street, there are sufficient vacant lots and underused buildings along the edges of Jonathan Street that could be altered through redevelopment. Redevelopment should be encouraged but not through the use of incompatible buildings and uses.

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APPENDICES

**JONATHAN STREET
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND**

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY
INVENTORY**

1. **North Jonathan Street; Asbury Church** - 1879, two-story, gable-front, three-bay, five-course common bond brick building on a rubble-course stone foundation. Brick pilasters at the corners, dentiled brick cornice on the sides with a wood cornice, leaded and stained glass windows without human figures, the side windows are formed with brick arches, the central window on the gable front is a gothic arch and there is a circular window at the peak, there is a one-story frame shed on the rear, modern wooden ramp on the south side at the rear into the second floor which is the worship floor, single chimney on the rear.
2. **159 & 161 North Jonathan Street**; c1890; two-story, four-bay, side-passage, frame duplex on a stone foundation. There is a box cornice with an asphalt-shingle roof, interior, gable-end brick chimneys, one-story rear shed, 4 over 4, double-hung sash windows, single-leaf doors with transoms.
3. **200 & 202 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; large, frame, corner building on a cast cement-block foundation. Modern windows and siding, evidence of a former corner commercial building on the first floor front. Stylistic elements include Gothic Revival and Italinat details.
4. **204 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, two-bay, side passage, five-course common bond brick building on a stone foundation with Queen Anne decorative elements. Box cornice with asphalt-shingle roof. Recessed front porch with a shallow projecting frame cornice, 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows. The single-leaf front door has a transom. There is a single-story rear wing covered with aluminum siding.
5. **208 & 208 ½ North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each side of the duplex is a two-bay, passage dwelling with 2 over 2 double-hung sash windows, mid 20th century asphalt brick-pattern paper covers the original wood siding, heavy box cornice with an asphalt shingle roof and interior, gable-end brick chimneys, single-story, frame rear shed addition. The right or south side is a barber shop with an awning and a large, fixed sash display window. The single-leaf front doors have transoms.
6. **212 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; a two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each section is a two-bay, side passage dwelling with a single-leaf door. The windows are 1 over

- 1 double-hung sash windows. There are interior gable-end, brick chimneys. There is a two-story, frame addition on the rear for both units.
7. **214 & 216 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; a two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each section is a two-bay, side passage dwelling with a single-leaf door. The windows are 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows. There are interior gable-end, brick chimneys. There is a single-story, rear wing for both units.
 8. **218 & 220 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; a two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each section is a two-bay, side passage dwelling with a single-leaf door. The original wood siding is covered with brick-pattern asphalt paper. The windows are 2 over 2 double-hung sash windows. There are interior gable-end, brick chimneys. There is a two-story rear wing for both units.
 9. **220 ½ & 222 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; a two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each section is a two-bay, side passage dwelling with a single-leaf door. The original wood siding is covered with brick-pattern asphalt paper. The windows are 2 over 2 double-hung sash windows. There are interior gable-end, brick chimneys. There is a two-story rear wing for both units. Unlike the duplex to its immediate south, and the others along this row, this duplex has a cross gable with a paired window.
 10. **236 North Jonathan Street**; modern car wash on the site of the Harman Hotel.
 11. **238 & 240 North Jonathan Street**; c1890; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation with an Italianate bracketed cornice and a shed roof. The duplex consists of two two-bay, side passage units. The windows on the left or north section are 2 over 2 while those on the right or south section are 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows. The north unit has a single-leaf door with transom and a porch on wood columns with a hip roof. The south unit has a two-story projecting bay and no porch. The front door does not have a transom. There is a two-story rear addition with an open porch at both levels.
 12. **North Jonathan Street; Zion Baptist Church**; 1898 with additions - original section is a two-story, five-course common bond brick building on a stone foundation. The windows are fixed sash with round arches. There is a three-story brick tower at the north corner with double-hung sash wood windows.. There is an mid-twentieth century, single-story with tower brick addition. At the rear, there is a modern and recent two-story rear addition.
 13. **225 & 227 North Jonathan Street**; c1920; Jonathan Place - two-story, five-course common bond brick building with a mansard roof and a dentiled cornice. The mansard roof is pierced with a series of single and paired dormers. The windows are modern 1 over 1, double-hung

- sash windows. There is a projecting bay at the south corner's second floor level. This is a multi-family dwelling with the units arranged around a central hallway to present a duplex appearance with each half being a central-passage, five-bay unit. There is a wood fire escape and balconies on the rear to provide access to the upper floor rear apartments. There may have been a commercial unit in the corner of the building under the projecting bay as the bay might have served as an entrance and that corner has been rebricked.
14. **North Jonathan Street; Sportsman Club; c1910;** two-story, masonry tavern. There are two recessed entrances on the first floor front, one to the tavern and one to the upper residential floor. There is a central bay between the two entrances that provides the front wall to the tavern. The building has a cast tin bracketed cornice with a flat and stepped roof. There is a projecting bay on the second floor with 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows. The sides clearly show the cast cement blocks which form the walls of this building.
 15. **245 North Jonathan Street; c1900;** formerly a two-unit duplex, this building has been converted into a single-family residence by bricking up the north entrance. It is a two-story, five-course common bond brick building with a brick foundation. It has a tin roof and heavy box cornices. There are interior, gable-end brick chimneys although the south stack has been cut at the roof line. The windows are 2 over 2, set into round arch brick openings. The single-leaf front door has a round-arch transom. There is a one-story rear wing.
 16. **249 North Jonathan Street; C & M Store; c1900;** two-story, five-course common bond brick building on a brick foundation that houses a convenience store on the first floor and residential units on the second. The upper level windows are modern 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows. The lower windows have been reworked as part of a rebricking of the first floor to provide fixed-light windows for display. There is a tin cornice to mark the division between the two floors. The upper level cornice is crafted in brick with an upper corbel with brackets placed over a plain field with a bottom course of projecting brick. The roof is flat and stepped to the rear. There is a single-story rear addition with a modern garage door.
 17. **308 North Jonathan Street; c1900;** two-story, frame, two-bay, side passage, gable front dwelling on a brick foundation. The windows are 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows. The roof has partial returns and a central brick chimney. The front porch wraps around to the side and is supported by modern cast-iron columns. There is an addition to the rear at the second floor which is supported by posts to carry it over the space of the first level. There is a single-story frame shed at the end of the porch.
 18. **308 ½ & 310 North Jonathan Street; c1900;** a two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. The two units consist of a two-bay, side passage plan dwelling with 1 over 1

- double-hung sash windows. There is no porch. The roof has a flat shallow cornice and has a single slope.
19. **312 North Jonathan Street**; modern apartment building
 20. **326 North Jonathan Street; Elks Lodge - Sharon Temple #160**; 1920, a two-story, seven-course common bond brick building with a mansard roof on a rubble stone foundation. The original portion is a three-bay, side passage plan unit with a single-story, c1991 brick addition on the north side. There is a two-story brick addition at the rear followed by a single-story brick addition to the alleyway at the rear of the property. The windows are 2 over 2, double-hung sash windows. The roof has a heavy box cornice with a brick chimney and dormers at the front and side.
 21. **336 & 336 ½ & 338 North Jonathan Street**; c1910; two and one-half story, five-course common bond brick triplex on a stone foundation. Each of the three units is a two-bay, side-passage plan with a single-leaf door with a transom. The windows are 2 over 2, double-hung sash with wide wooden arch supports. The roof has a heavy box cornice with a tin covering and a cross gable with a central window. The chimneys are interior gable-end brick chimneys plus a central chimney for the central living unit. There is a single-story frame addition across the rear for all three units.
 22. **340 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; frame, two-story, three-bay, side-passage dwelling on a raised stone foundation. Evidence of full basement. Interior gable-end brick chimneys, 1 over 1, double-hung sash windows. The exterior wood weatherboard is covered with asbestos siding. Two-story rear addition.
 23. **342 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; three-bay, side-passage, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Modern 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows and modern vinyl siding over wood weatherboard. The interior gable-end chimneys have been removed at the roof line.
 24. **350 North Jonathan Street; Calvary Temple** - modern, single-story brick building with a single-story side addition.
 25. **321 North Jonathan Street; J Street Bar & Grill**; c1900; gable-front, two-story, frame building that houses a tavern on the first floor and residential units on the second. The windows are 2 over 2, double-hung sash windows. The roof has a box cornice. The tavern entrance is recessed and there are two small projecting bays at the front of the second floor. There is a large, shed-roofed cinder-block addition on the south side.
 26. **333 North Jonathan Street**; c1930; two-story, frame building on a cast cement block foundation. Two-bay side passage with a modern pent roof over the door and a projecting

- bay on the second floor. There is a modern shed-roofed dormer at the roof. Two-story, shed-roofed addition at the rear.
27. **335 North Jonathan Street**; c1890; gable-front, frame, three-bay, center-passage building on a stone foundation. Former commercial building with 2 over 2, fixed-sash display windows and a single-leaf front door. 2 over 2 double-hung sash windows.
 28. **337 North Jonathan Street**; c1890; two-bay, side passage dwelling with a recessed front first floor and/or a projecting second-floor front to form a deep first-floor porch. Frame on a brick foundation.
 29. **339 North Jonathan Street**; c1930; small, two-story, frame building on a cement-block foundation. Two bays on the first floor and a central paired window on the second. There is a low stone wall at the sidewalk. It is possible that this wall was the foundation for an older building and that this house is actually the remnant of a rear wing or other portion of a building at this location.
 30. **341 North Jonathan Street; House of Prayer for All People**; c1900; three-story, brick first floor and brick foundation with the two upper floors being frame. The upper floors are covered with asphalt brick-pattern paper. The upper floors have 6 over 2 double-hung sash windows with arched flat hoods while those on the sides are a combination of 6 over 2 and 2 over 2 double-hung sash windows. The entrance on the first floor is to the side and recessed behind the plain of the front wall.
 31. **347 North Jonathan Street; Progressive Men's Club**; modern one story brick and cinder-block building.
 32. **349 North Jonathan Street**; modern modular home on a cinder-block foundation.
 33. **400 North Jonathan Street; Thelma's Grocery**; c1940; single-story, frame grocery store with a single-slope shed roof on a cement-block foundation. The building is covered with vinyl siding and has modern windows and a modern double-leaf entrance door.
 34. **406 North Jonathan Street**; modern, three-bay, center entrance, two-story brick and cement-block building.
 35. **410 North Jonathan Street**; c1910; single-story, frame, shed-roofed building with a heavy cornice at the roof line and a shallow bracketed cornice above the entrance. The widow is a fixed sash, four light window next to a modern, single-leaf front door. The building is covered with vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. It appears to have been a commercial building when first constructed.

36. **412 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, five course-common bond brick building on a stone foundation. Three-bay, center passage plan with a full front porch supported by Tuscan columns with a hip roof. Interior gable-end brick chimneys. 2 over 2, double-hung sash windows. Box cornice with partial returns.
37. **414 & 416 North Jonathan Street**; c1910; two-story, five-course common bond brick duplex on a raised stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side passage plan. There is a full porch across the front supported by Tuscan columns. The windows are 2 over 2, double-hung sash windows with curved arch tops. There is a box cornice with partial returns. There are internal, brick chimneys.
38. **420 North Jonathan Street**; c1910; two and one-half story, five-course common bond brick building on a brick foundation. 2 over 2 double-hung sash windows. Three-bay, center passage floor plan. A cross gable is located on the center of the roof which has a box cornice. Interior gable-end brick chimneys although the north or left stack has been removed at the roof line. There is a modern broken pediment door surround on the front.
39. **422 & 424 North Jonathan Street**; modern, two-story brick duplex.
40. **426 & 428 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a raised stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side passage plan. Full front porch supported by Tuscan columns. Tin roof with box cornice and partial returns. Interior gable-end brick chimneys.
41. **430 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, frame and brick, three-bay, side passage dwelling on a raised brick foundation. 2 over 2 double-hung sash windows. Box cornice with partial returns. Interior gable end chimney on the south side. Full porch supported by modern turned posts.
42. **432 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, frame, side-passage, three-bay dwelling with a brick facade over the original frame and weatherboard. Stone foundation. Modern 1 over 1 windows on the front. Heavy box cornice with partial returns. Interior, gable-end chimney on the south side.
43. **434 & 436 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two and one-half story, frame, five-bay, center-passage dwelling on a raised stone foundation. Appears to have been converted into a duplex by changing the south window into a door to the upper floors. There is a full porch across the front supported by Tuscan columns and resting on a cast concrete-block foundation. The roof has a cross gable and box cornices. There are interior gable-end, brick chimneys. The windows are 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows.

44. **438 & 440 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, brick triplex used as a duplex. Each original unit is a two-bay, side passage dwelling. There is a full porch across the front with modern square-post columns. The porch is supported by brick piers with wood lattice between. The windows are 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows. There is a steep-slope, slate roof at the top with box cornices and single-light dormers. Pilasters are used to mark each unit and they rise above the cornice and the roof as faux chimneys. The working chimney stacks rise at the rear of each unit. There is a one-story, shed-roofed rear wing for each unit.
45. **401 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, five-course common bond brick building on a stone foundation. A mixed commercial and residential building with a chamfered edge for a double-leaf store-front entrance with a projecting cornice above the first floor. The windows are 2 over 2, double-hung sash windows with round-arch openings. The roof has a box cornice with partial returns and paired brackets. There are interior, gable-end brick chimneys. There is a two-story brick rear wing. There is a bulkhead entrance to the basement on the south side of the building. Entrance to the residential units is by a door on the south side and by a door on the front at the north or right edge of the building.
46. **403 & 405 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side passage dwelling. The windows are 1 over 1 double-hung sash. The original weatherboard is covered with brick-pattern asphalt paper. There is a box cornice and interior, gable-end brick chimneys. The entrances are protected by modern metal awnings.
47. **407 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, three-bay, side passage, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. Box cornice. Full front porch supported by Tuscan columns. The windows are 1 over 1 double-hung sash.
48. **409 North Jonathan Street**; c1890; two-story, three-bay, side passage, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. 2 over 2, double-hung sash windows with shallow gothic arch hoods. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. Full porch supported by turned posts. One-story rear, shed-roofed addition. Weatherboard covered with asbestos siding.
49. **415 North Jonathan Street**; c1920; a two-story, two-bay, side-passage, frame house on a cast concrete foundation with a two-story projecting bay on the front. Heavy box cornice with partial returns. Internal gable-end brick chimney. Front porch located next to projecting bay and supported by turned posts. Projecting bay's belt course is decorated with applied fleur-de-leis. Original wood weatherboard is covered with aluminum siding. There is a single-story shed-roofed addition on the rear.

50. **417 North Jonathan Street**; c1830; one-story, three-bay log building on a stone foundation. The entrance is offset from the center. Sided with asbestos siding over wood weatherboard. Chimney removed at roof line. Box cornice on tin roof.
51. **423 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, five-course common bond, brick building with cast concrete quoins on the front. Hip roof with a box cornice and central brick chimney. Single-story, side wing with aluminum siding. Replaced and smaller six over six, double-hung sash windows set in original window openings. Full porch across the front supported by square posts. Single-leaf front door with side lights and transom.
52. **425 & 429 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; Two-story, frame duplex on a parged stone or concrete foundation. Modern replacement wood siding, modern windows. Single-slope shed roof with chimneys removed. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling with an additional bay between the two units assigned to one of the dwellings.
53. **435 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, five-course, common-bond brick building on a parged stone foundation. Three-bay, center-passage dwelling with a single-leaf door and a full-porch with a hip roof supported by modern wrought-iron posts. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Exterior, gable-end chimneys on a gable roof with a box cornice and partial returns.
54. **437 & 439 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a parged stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling with a small stoop and an overhead roof. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys on a gable roof with box cornices partial returns. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Two-story rear wing with side porches at each level.
55. **441 & 443 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a parged stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side passage dwelling with a full porch with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Two-story rear wing. Exterior, gable-end, interior, brick chimneys.
56. **445 & 447 North Jonathan Street**; c1910; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side passage dwelling with a full porch with a hip roof supported by square columns. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Interior gable-end brick chimneys on a gable roof with a box cornice and partial returns. Two-story rear porch
57. **453 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, five-course, common bond brick building on a parged stone foundation. Two-bay, side passage, single-family dwelling. One-story, rear wing. Interior, gable-end brick chimney on a gable roof with box cornices and partial returns.

Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Full front porch with a hip roof supported by turned posts with decorative sawn brackets.

58. **455 North Jonathan Street**; c1900; two-story, five-course, common-bond, brick dwelling on a stone foundation. Three-bay, side-passage dwelling. One story, rear wing. Interior gable-end, brick chimney on a gable roof with box cornice with partial returns.
59. **463 North Jonathan Street, Hagerstown Coca Cola Bottling Works**; c1930; two-story, brick building with a flat stepped roof with a parapet wall. Metal frame industrial windows. One-story garage complex at rear.
60. **603 & 605 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1890; two-story, frame duplex on a coursed-stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. Wood weatherboard siding. Single-slope shed roof with a heavy box cornice with a flat field for brackets or dentils that no longer exist on the building. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door with a gable front stoop and porch. Projecting side bay on first floor.
61. **607 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1900; one-story, rusticated cement-block, commercial building with a hip roof. One over one, double-hung sash windows.
62. **617 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1900; two-story, frame, single-family dwelling on a stone foundation. Single sloop shed roof with interior gable-end brick chimneys. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Modern front porch supported by square posts. One-story rear wing.
63. **619 & 621 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1900; two-story, frame, Gothic Revival duplex on a stone foundation. Two over two, double-hung sash windows, full front porch with a hip roof supported by square posts set on masonry pillars. Cross gable at roof has a step slope with a decorative sawn panel at the apex.
64. **111 & 113 Clarkson Ave**; c1910; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Full front porch with a shed roof supported by square posts. Upper floor only has a single window. Windows are two over two, double-hung sash windows, interior, gable-end brick chimneys.
65. **115 & 117 Clarkson Ave**; c1910; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Full front porch with a shed roof supported by square posts. Upper floor only has a single window. Windows are two over two, double-hung sash windows, interior, gable-end brick chimneys.
66. **119 Clarkson Ave**; c1910; two-story, two-bay, side passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Modern replacement windows. The first part of a row of dwellings that extends to 125 Clarkson Ave.

67. **121 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; two-story, two-bay, side passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Modern replacement windows. Full porch across the front supported by square posts. Part of a row of dwellings.
68. **123 & 125 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; two-bay, two-story, side passage frame duplex on a stone foundation. Modern replacement windows. Full porch across the front with square posts. Part of a row of dwellings.
69. **127 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; two-bay, two-story, side passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Modern windows. Full front porch supported by square posts.
70. **129 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; three-story frame shell based on a two-story, side-passage dwelling. Abandoned building that has been altered and expanded as part of a previous effort to renovate this building.
71. **124 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation with a full front porch. Modern windows.
72. **126 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation with a full front porch. Modern windows.
73. **128 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation with a full front porch. Modern windows.
74. **130 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation with a full front porch. Modern windows.
75. **132 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation with a full front porch. Modern windows.
76. **134 Clarkson Ave;** c1910; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation with a full front porch. Modern windows.
77. **629 Pennsylvania Avenue;** c1920; two-story, three-bay, center-passage dwelling on a stone foundation. single-slope, shed roof with interior, gable-end, brick chimneys. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door. Asbestos siding over wood weatherboard
78. **633 Pennsylvania Avenue;** c1920; two-story, two-bay, side-passage, gable-front frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Asbestos siding over wood weatherboard siding. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with a shed roof supported by modern wrought-iron posts.
79. **635 Pennsylvania Avenue;** c1920; one-story, frame commercial building on a stone foundation with a parapet wall and flat roof. Center passage opening flanked by single, large

- double-hung sash window openings. Vinyl siding over wood weatherboard siding. Full porch across the front supported by square posts
80. **639 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, three-bay, side-passage, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Interior gable-end, brick chimneys on a gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. One over one, double-hung sash windows. No porch on the front. Two-story rear wing with a cinder-block rear chimney.
81. **641 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Interior, gable-end, brick chimney. Six over six, double-hung sash windows. Full front porch supported by modern, square, wood posts.
82. **643 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, five-course, common-bond store building with a residential upper floor. Recessed central, single-leaf, store entrance with a transom. Large, single-sheet plate glass display windows. Entrance to the residential unit at the left side. Upper floor windows are one over one, double-hung sash windows with cast concrete lintels and sills. The cornice area is defined by a parapet wall with a cast concrete cornice surmounted by a steeped parapet wall.
83. **647 & 649 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, five-course, common bond brick duplex on a stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys on a gable roof with a box cornice and partial returns. Full front porch with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. Two over two, double-hung sash windows.
84. **651 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, three-bay, center-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gothic Revival cross gable. Single-story, side wing on the right that is included under the full porch with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Chimneys have been removed at the roof line.
85. **657 & 659 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, five-course common bond, brick duplex on a cast concrete-block foundation. Pyramid roof with a box cornice and dormers front and side along with interior brick chimneys. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Hip roofed front porch supported by Tuscan columns. Two-story rear wing with side porches.
86. **664 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, frame, three-bay, center-passage dwelling on a stone foundation. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Gable roof with box cornices and partial returns and interior, gable-end brick chimneys.
87. **665 & 667 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two story, five-course, common bond brick duplex on a stone foundation. Gable roof with a cross gable and interior, gable-end, brick chimneys

- plus box cornices and partial returns. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Each unit is a two-bay, side passage dwelling. Full porch with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. Two-story rear wing.
88. **673 & 675 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, frame duplex on a brick foundation. Each unit is a three-bay, side-passage dwelling. One over one, double-hung sash windows with Gothic Revival window surrounds and a flat, arched lintel. Each door is protected by a modern metal hood or awning. Two-story, rear frame addition.
89. **686 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; three-level, brick factory complex. The front right or south section is an office and is marked with a Classical Revival portico as is a secondary entrance in the center of the facade. The remainder of the original section and the rear is used for manufacturing. A newer section in light brick is at the rear. Both sections have metal, industrial windows.
90. **676 & 674 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each section is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door. Original wood weatherboard is covered with combinations of vinyl and brick-pattern, asphalt paper. The south unit door is protected by a metal awning. Porch may have been removed from the entire facade. One-story, rear frame wing. Interior, gable-end, brick chimneys.
91. **664 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, three-bay, center-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Front porch may have been removed. Interior, gable-end, brick chimneys.
92. **658 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two and one-half story, five-course, common bond brick dwelling on a stone foundation. Two-bay, side-passage, gable-front floor plan. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Shed-roofed dormer on the front slope of the hip roof. Roof has exposed rafter feet and chimneys have been removed at the roof line. Two-story, rear brick wing.
93. **656 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, gable-front, two-bay, side-passage dwelling on a stone foundation. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Interior, side brick chimney. Full porch with a shed roof supported by modern wrought iron columns.
94. **652 Pennsylvania Avenue**; c1920; two-story, gable-front, two-bay, side-passage dwelling on a stone foundation. One over one, double-hung, modern replacement windows. Full porch with a shed roof supported by modern wrought iron columns.

95. **650 Pennsylvania Avenue;** c1920; two-story, three-bay, center-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Original weatherboard covered with vinyl siding. Original porch removed and replaced with a modern entrance portico. Six over six, double-hung sash windows which appear to be replacement sash. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys. Gable roof with box cornice and partial returns. Two-story, rear wing.
96. **106 & 108 West North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. Interior, gable-end, brick chimneys on a gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. No front porch but the single-leaf front doors are protected by metal awnings. Two-story, shed-roofed rear wing.
97. **110 & 112 West North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation and lower level. Set into the slope of West North Avenue which enables the rear to have a fully exposed lower level. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. One over one, double-hung sash windows with the windows on the second floor front being set as a pair for each unit. Interior, gable-end, brick chimneys on a gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Full porch across the front with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. Two-story, rear frame addition with side porches set under the upper level at the side.
98. **114 & 116 West North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation and lower level. Set into the slope of West North Avenue which enables the rear to have a fully exposed lower level. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. One over one, double-hung sash windows with the windows on the second floor front being set as a pair for each unit. Interior, gable-end, brick chimneys on a gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Full porch across the front with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. Two-story, rear frame addition with side porches set under the upper level at the side.
99. **118 & 120 West North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation and lower level. Set into the slope of West North Avenue which enables the rear to have a fully exposed lower level. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Interior, gable-end, brick chimneys on a gable roof with a Gothic Revival cross gable and box cornices with partial returns. Full porch across the front with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. Two-story, rear frame addition with side porches set under the upper level at the side.
100. **152 West North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, five-course, common bond brick dwelling on a stone foundation and exposed lower level. Built as part of a row of five brick dwellings which are identical in design and layout. Interior, gable-end brick chimney on a gable roof

with a box cornice and partial returns. Gable-roofed dormer on the front slope with a one over one, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with a hip roof supported by modern cast-iron posts. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with transom. Windows and doors have a round-arch window opening.

- 101. 154 West North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, five-course, common bond brick dwelling on a stone foundation and exposed lower level. Built as part of a row of five brick dwellings which are identical in design and layout. Interior, gable-end brick chimney on a gable roof with a box cornice and partial returns. Gable-roofed dormer on the front slope with a one over one, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with a hip roof supported by modern cast-iron posts. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with transom. Windows and doors have a round-arch window two-story, five-course, common bond brick dwelling on a stone foundation and exposed lower level. Built as part of a row of five brick dwellings which are identical in design and layout. Interior, gable-end brick chimney on a gable roof with a box cornice and partial returns. Gable-roofed dormer on the front slope with a one over one, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with a hip roof supported by modern cast-iron posts. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with transom. Windows and doors have a round-arch window opening. w opening.
- 102. 156 West North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, five-course, common bond brick dwelling on a stone foundation and exposed lower level. Built as part of a row of five brick dwellings which are identical in design and layout. Interior, gable-end brick chimney on a gable roof with a box cornice and partial returns. Gable-roofed dormer on the front slope with a one over one, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with a hip roof supported by modern cast-iron posts. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with transom. Windows and doors have a round-arch window opening.
- 103. 158 West North;** c1900; two-story, five-course, common bond brick dwelling on a stone foundation and exposed lower level. Built as part of a row of five brick dwellings which are identical in design and layout. Interior, gable-end brick chimney on a gable roof with a box cornice and partial returns. Gable-roofed dormer on the front slope with a one over one, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with a hip roof supported by modern cast-iron posts. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with transom. Windows and doors have a round-arch window opening.
- 104. 160 West North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, five-course, common bond brick dwelling on a stone foundation and exposed lower level. Built as part of a row of five brick dwellings which are identical in design and layout. Interior, gable-end brick chimney on a gable roof

- with a box cornice and partial returns. Gable-roofed dormer on the front slope with a one over one, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with a hip roof supported by modern cast-iron posts. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with transom. Windows and doors have a round-arch window opening.
105. **153 West North Avenue;**c1900; two-story, frame, three-bay, side-passage dwelling on a parged stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornices. Brick chimneys at gable end have been removed at the roof line. There is a brick chimney on the rear slope of the main roof. One-story, frame, rear wing. Full porch with a hip roof supported by square columns. One over one, double-hung sash windows.
106. **131 West North Avenue; Martin Luther King Center;** 1947; three-level brick school building on a stone foundation and lower level. Windows are institutional metal, multi-light. Central entrance portico with a flat, unsupported porch roof and a projecting, parapet wall above.
107. **West North Avenue; Memorial Recreational Center;** 1888 + 1924; two-level, brick school building on a stone foundation. Brick quoins at corners and on projecting entrance bay. Entrance arch is decorated with a granite keystone. Classical-Revival cornice on front. Multi-light, fixed-sash, wood windows. Two-story rear addition.
108. **66 East North Avenue;** c1890; two and one-half story, Queen Anne dwelling constructed of rusticated cement block with a cement-block foundation. One over one, double-hung sash windows set in smooth concrete window openings. Hip roof with box cornice and dormers. Front dormer has a clipped gable roof. Interior, rusticated, cement-block chimneys. Full porch across the front and sides supported by Tuscan columns. Round tower on the left , corner rising above the porch with wood, fish-scale shingles. Projecting bay on the right side of the front at the first floor and at the second.
109. **69 & 67 East North Avenue; Second Christian Church Annex;** c1900; two-story, duplex constructed of rusticated, cement blocks with a full foundation and flat faux quoins at the corners. The two units appear to have been joined but were constructed as two-bay, side passage dwellings with the windows of the first floor being set as a pair rather than as single windows. Windows are one over one, double-hung sash windows and flat cement-block arches. Flat or shallow pitch roof with a projecting box cornice. Single-leaf front doors with transoms.
110. **65 East North Avenue; Second Christian Church;** c1930; two-level, frame church on a rusticated, cement-block foundation and lower level. Gable front with box cornices and a wood cross on the front roof peak. Entrance is set in a projecting central bay with a Gothic

- arched door flanked by Gothic arch, double-hung sash windows set with colored glass. Single-story, side wing.
111. **53 East North Avenue;** c1900; two-bay, side-passage, frame dwelling on a parged stone foundation. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-slope, shed roofed dormer with large, projecting Italiniate cornice.
 112. **43 East North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, three-bay, center-passage, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornices and interior; gable-end brick chimneys. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Two-story, frame, shed-roofed rear addition.
 113. **41 & 39 East North Avenue;** c1890; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation with Gothic Revival cross gable on the front. Gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Two story rear wing.
 114. **37 & 35 East North Avenue;** c1890; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation with a false stone facade on the first floor. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. One over one-double-hung sash windows. Box cornice with the chimneys removed at the roof line.
 115. **33 East North Avenue;** c1900; two-story, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Heavily remodeled with artificial siding and new windows and doors. Box cornice and interior, gable-end brick chimneys.
 116. **55 East Bethel Street;** c1930; one-story, frame, bungalow on a stone foundation. Two-bay, side passage dwelling with a modern flat, bay window set into the first floor. Hip roof with a box cornice and a recessed front porch under the main roof. A dormer is set on the roof over the porch area. Porch area roof is supported by modern square posts. One over one, double-hung sash windows.
 117. **53 East Bethel Street;** c1910; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation as the first unit of a three unit row. Separated from the other by a walkway between the other buildings at the first floor and joined at the second floor. Italiniate, bracketed cornice unifies the row and each has a shallow-pitch roof. Interior, brick chimneys. One-story rear wing. Two over two, double-hung sash windows.
 118. **51 & 49 East Bethel Street;** c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation as the last unit of a short row of three units. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. Italiniate bracketed cornice unifies the row. Duplex has a shallow-pitch roof and a one-story rear wing. Two over two, double-hung sash windows.

119. **43 East Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, three-bay, center-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Interior, gable-end, brick chimney. Two-story rear addition. Gable roof with shallow box cornice. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf, front door with a projecting hood supported by brackets. Concrete stoop and ramp provides access to the front door.
120. **41 East Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, three-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Interior, gable-end, brick chimney. Single-leaf front door accessed by a concrete stoop and ramp.
121. **39 & 37 East Bethel Street**; tc1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Gable roof with box cornice and partial returns. Interior, gable-end, brick chimneys. The two units are differentiated by differences in exterior siding over the original wood weatherboard and the left unit (37) has a hip-roofed dormer at the top. Both units have a two-story rear wing. The single-leaf front doors are protected by an awning supported by wood brackets.
122. **33 East Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, four-bay, center-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Interior, gable-end, brick chimneys. One over one, double-hung sash windows. The single-leaf front door is protected by a small portico supported by brackets.
123. **29 & 27 ½ East Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Part of a row of four units in two duplex combinations with this duplex set lower than the upper and separated from it by a recessed walkway at the first floor and connected at the second floor. Gable roof with partial returns and box cornice. A single dormer remains over the left unit but has been removed from the right. Chimneys removed at roof line. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with no porch, awning, or hood.
124. **27 & 25 East Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Part of a row of four units in two duplex combinations. This is the higher unit. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. A single dormer remains on the gable roof at the right side unit. Chimneys removed at the roof line. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with no porch, awing, or hood at either unit.
125. **26 East Bethel Street; Vinton R. Anderson Outreach Center**; c1900; two-story, three-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Gable roof with box cornice and partial returns. Interior, gable-end brick chimney.

- Full porch with a hip roof supported by modern fluted columns. Two-story rear wing and modern rear wing of one-story that houses the bulk of the Outreach Center.
126. **46 East Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, three-bay, center-passage, gable-front frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gable roof with a clipped front gable and box cornice. One over one, double-hung sash. Flat porch roof supported by wrought-iron metal columns. Brick chimneys removed at roof line.
127. **52 East Bethel Street**; c1890; two and one-half story, four-bay, center-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Gable roof with a box cornice, partial returns, and large shed-roofed dormer. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys. Projecting bay on the second floor at the front of the right side wall. Full porch with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns.
128. **54 East Bethel Street**; c1920; two-story, three-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Both first floor windows have been removed and replaced with a three-part picture window. Two over two, double-hung windows. Gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys. One-story rear wing. Full porch with a hip roof supported by square, battered Tuscan columns.
129. **58 East Bethel Street**; c1890; two and one-half story, three-bay, side-passage, gable-front frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Interior, brick chimneys. One over one, double-hung sash windows with wide wood surrounds and Gothic Arch window lintels. Square hanging side bay on the right side of the second floor supported by round metal posts.
130. **62 East Bethel Street**; c1890; two-story, two-bay, side-passage, gable-front, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornice and partial returns. Four over four, double-hung sash windows. Brick chimneys removed at roof line. Full porch with a hip roof supported by wrought-iron columns.
131. **112 West Bethel Street**; c19190; two-story, three-bay, side-passage plan frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornice and partial returns. Interior, gable-end, brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Two-story rear wing with a second-floor porch. Single-leaf door protected by metal awning.
132. **116 West Bethel Street**; c1910; two-story, three-bay, side-passage plan frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornices. Interior, gable-end, brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Two-story rear wing. Single-leaf door. Side porch with a shed roof supported by square posts.

133. **120 West Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, three-bay, side-passage, five-course, common bond brick dwelling on a stone foundation. Frame rear wing consists of a large two-story main section and a one-story rear section. Full porch across the front with a shed roof supported by Tuscan columns set on brick piers. There is a frame, projecting bay on the right side of the second-floor facade wall. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys. Gable roof with box cornice.
134. **122 West Bethel Street**; c1890; two and one-half story, four-bay, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Building is arranged as a Queen Anne style dwelling with a main section and cross wing except that the cross wing is not extended to the front and the building presents a level plain for its facade. The cross wing section or gable-front left two-bays have a gable roof with box cornices. The right section has a shallow-slope shed roof. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Interior brick chimneys. Full porch with a shed roof supported by Tuscan columns.
135. **126 West Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Two-story rear wing. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Window on the first floor has been replaced with a three-part picture window. Full porch with a hip roof supported by modern wrought-iron columns.
136. **128 West Bethel Street**; c1880; one-story, three-bay, center-passage log building on a stone foundation. Gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. One-story, frame rear wing. Single-leaf front door protected by medal awing supported by modern wrought-iron columns.
137. **130 West Bethel Street**; c1890; two-story, two-bay, side-passage, gable-front frame dwelling on a stone foundation. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Enclosed front porch with a hip roof. Interior, brick chimney.
138. **132 West Bethel Street**; c1890; two-story, four-bay, side-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Gable roof with box cornice and partial returns. Chimneys have been removed at the roof line. "Col. American Hall" - 1887
1892
139. **134 & 136 West Bethel Street**; c1890; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Chimneys have been removed at the roof line. Two over two, double-hung sash windows.

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140. **138 & 140 West Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Gable roof with box cornices and partial returns. Chimneys have been removed at the roof line. Two over two, double-hung sash windows with flat, Gothic Arch lintels and eared architraves.
141. **140 ½ West Bethel Street**; c1900; two-story, two-bay, side-passage frame dwelling recessed and attached to the rear corner of 140 West Bethel Street. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Gable front roof with box cornice and a rear brick chimney.
142. **142 & 142 ½ West Bethel Street**; c1890; two-story, five-course common bond, brick duplex on a brick foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Italicate cornice with single-pitch shallow roof. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with transom and no porch or awning.
143. **144 & 146 West Bethel Street**; c1890; two-story, five-course common bond, brick duplex on a brick foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Italicate cornice with single-pitch shallow roof. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf door with transom and no porch or awning.
144. **135 West Bethel Street**; c1900; two-bay, side-passage, gable-front, frame dwelling on a stone foundation with a one-story rear wing. Gable roof with box cornice and a central brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Modern, single-leaf front door protected by a pent roof supported by wood brackets.
145. **133 West Bethel Street**; c1890; two-bay, side-passage, gable-front, frame dwelling on a stone foundation with a one-story rear wing. Gable roof with box cornice and a central brick chimney. Six over six, double-hung sash windows. Modern, single-leaf front door protected by a single-pitch roof supported by wood brackets.
146. **131 West Bethel Street**; c1890; two-story, three-bay, center-passage frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Single-story rear wing. Gable roof with box cornice and a central brick chimney. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a metal awning.
147. **125 West Bethel Street; Greater Campher Temple**; modern, one-story, brick church which may incorporate elements of an older religious building on this site.
148. **121 West Bethel Street**; c1890; two-story, two-bay, side-passage, gable-front, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornice and a central brick chimney. Two over two, double-hung sash windows except for the second-floor front which has been replaced with a paired modern double-hung sash window. Original windows show Gothic

Revival architrave in flat wood. Full porch with a single-slope roof supported by square posts. One-story rear wing.

149. **115 West Bethel Street**; c1890; two-story, three-bay, center-passage, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. One-story, shed-roofed rear wing. Gable roof with box cornice and interior, gable-end brick chimneys. Two over two, double-hung sash windows.
150. **574 Pen Mar Street**; c1910; two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a raised stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door with transom and not protected by porch or awning. Unfinished, one-story, cinder-block side wing without roof or windows.
151. **406 & 408 Sumans Avenue**; c1955; two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a metal awning.
152. **410 & 412 Sumans Avenue**; c1955; two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a metal awning.
153. **416 Sumans Avenue**; c1955; one-story, five-course common bond, brick community story. Shallow-pitch gable roof. Recessed front entrance. Modern windows.
154. **420 Sumans Avenue**; c1955; end unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, widely-spaced two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond dwelling. Brick foundation and brick lower level. Gable roof with interior, gable-end brick chimney and box cornice. One over one, double-hung sash windows.
155. **422 & 424 Sumans Avenue**; c1955; duplex unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a metal awning.
156. **426 & 428 Sumans Avenue**; c1955; duplex unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a metal awning.

157. **430 & 432 Sumans Avenue;** c1955; duplex unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a metal awning.
158. **450 & 452 Sumans Avenue;** c1955; duplex unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a metal awning.
159. **454 & 456 Sumans Avenue;** c1955; duplex unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a metal awning.
160. **458 & 460 Sumans Avenue;** c1955; duplex unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a metal awning.
161. **462 Sumans Avenue;** c1955; end unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, widely-spaced two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond dwelling. Brick foundation and brick lower level. Gable roof with interior, gable-end brick chimney and box cornice. One over one, double-hung sash windows.
162. **405 & 407 Sumans Avenue;** c1955; duplex unit of a four-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a shed roof supported by square posts.
163. **409 & 411 Sumans Avenue;** c1955; duplex unit of a four-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a shed roof supported by square posts.
164. **421A & 421B Sumans Avenue;** c1955; duplex unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over

- one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a shed-roofed, wood awning.
165. **421C & 421D Sumans Avenue; c1955;** duplex unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a shed-roofed, wood awning.
166. **421E & 421F Sumans Avenue; c1955;** duplex unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond, brick dwelling on a brick foundation with a brick lower level. Gable roof with box cornice. Interior, gable-end brick chimney. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by a shed-roofed, wood awning.
167. **421G Sumans Avenue; c1955;** end unit of a seven-unit row. Two-story, widely-spaced two-bay, side-passage, five-course common bond dwelling. Brick foundation and brick lower level. Gable roof with interior, gable-end brick chimney and box cornice. One over one, double-hung sash windows.
168. **Sumans Avenue; Wheaton Park;** mid twentieth century; community park and playground with baseball field, basketball area and early twentieth-century wood bandstand.
169. **124 Charles Street; c1900;** two-story, four-bay, center-entrance, rusticated cement-block dwelling on a cement-block foundation. Hip roof with box cornice and interior, cement-block chimneys. One over one, double-hung sash windows set with concrete lintels and sills. Single-leaf front door with closed over transom. Several windows have been filled in with cinder block.
170. **400A & 402A Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** two-story, five-course common-bond brick, four-unit dwelling. Metal frame, double-hung sash windows. Gable roof with box cornice and interior brick chimneys.
171. **406 & 408 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of three duplexes. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick, duplex on a brick foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Gable roof with box cornice and interior brick chimneys. Metal double-hung sash windows.
172. **410 & 412 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of three duplexes. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick, duplex on a brick foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-

- passage plan dwelling. Gable roof with box cornice and interior brick chimneys. Metal double-hung sash windows.
173. **414 & 416 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of three duplexes. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick, duplex on a brick foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Gable roof with box cornice and interior brick chimneys. Metal double-hung sash windows.
174. **424 & 426 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of four units. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick with gable roof and box cornices. Each unit is a three-bay, center entrance unit with metal double-hung sash windows. Interior brick chimneys.
175. **428 & 430 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of four units. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick with gable roof and box cornices. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling with metal double-hung sash windows. Interior brick chimneys.
176. **436 & 438 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of four units. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick with gable roof and box cornices. Each unit is a three-bay, center entrance unit with metal double-hung sash windows. Interior brick chimneys.
177. **440 & 442 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of four units. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick with gable roof and box cornices. Each unit is a three-bay, center entrance unit with metal double-hung sash windows. Interior brick chimneys.
178. **411 & 409 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of six units. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick with gable roof and box cornices. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling with metal double-hung sash windows. Interior brick chimneys.
179. **407 & 405 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of six units. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick with gable roof and box cornices. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling with metal double-hung sash windows. Interior brick chimneys.
180. **403 & 401 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** part of a row of six units. Two-story, five-course common-bond brick with gable roof and box cornices. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage dwelling with metal double-hung sash windows. Interior brick chimneys.
181. **415 & 417 & 419 Park Place; Douglas Court; c1960;** three-unit multi-family dwelling with exterior, single-leaf entrances. Five-course, common bond brick with brick foundations. Gable roof with box cornice and interior brick chimneys. Metal double-hung sash windows.
182. **Park Place; Douglas Court; Douglas Court Park; c1960;** community playground with play equipment and basketball court. Surrounded by wrought-iron fence with entrances onto the sidewalk.

183. **437 & 439 & 441 & 443 Park Place; Douglas Court;** c1960; four-unit, multi-family complex with exterior, single-leaf entrances. Five-course, common-bond brick with brick foundations. Gable roof with box cornice and interior brick chimneys. Metal double-hung sash windows.
184. **450 & 452 Park Place;** c1930; two and one-half story, five-course common-bond brick duplex on a raised cement-block foundation. The upper floor brick is parged as is the foundation. Gable roof with box cornices and projecting wall dormers plus a central dormer. Interior gable-end brick chimneys. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns set on a cement-block low wall. Canvas awnings complete the porch. Two-story rear wing with porches on each floor.
185. **454 & 456 Park Place;** c1930; one and one-half story, frame duplex on a stone foundation. Each unit is a three-bay, side-passage plan dwelling with the lower sash organized into a three-part picture window. Gambrel roof with box cornices and a central brick chimney. Windows are primarily six over one, double-hung sash. Two-bay, shed-roofed dormer with exposed rafter feet. Full porch supported by Tuscan columns except for the left unit where they have been replaced with square posts.
186. **458 & 460 Park Place;** c1930; two and one-half story, five-course common-bond brick duplex on a raised stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Gable roof with exposed rafter feet and interior, gable-end brick chimneys. One over one, double-hung sash windows multi-unit windows on the first floor front. Projecting four-window bay on the second floor. Two-story rear wing. Full porch with a hip roof supported by wrought-iron columns.
187. **462 & 464 Park Place;** c1930; two and one-half, five-course common-bond brick duplex on a raised stone foundation. Each unit is a three-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Hip roof with box cornices and interior gable-end brick chimneys. Shed roof dormer on the front. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with hip roof supported by Tuscan columns.
188. **451 & 453 Park Place;** c1930; two and one-half, five-course common-bond brick duplex on a raised stone foundation. Each unit is a three-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Gable roof with exposed rafter feet. Each unit has a different dormer arrangement. The left unit has a shed-roofed, multi-light dormer. The right unit has a Spanish Colonial or Revival parapet wall constructed of parged masonry material with a curved top line. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Full porch with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns. Single-leaf front doors with transoms.

189. **455 & 457 Park Place;** c1930; two and one-half story, five-course common-bond brick duplex on a raised stone foundation. Hip roof with box cornice and hipped-roof dormer. Interior, gable-end brick chimneys. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Windows are set in pairs across the front. Single-leaf front door with transoms. One-story, rear wing with open porch. Full porch across the front with a hip roof supported by Tuscan columns.
190. **463 & 465 Park Place;** c1930; one and one-half story, five-course common-bond brick duplex on a raised brick foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Six over six, double-hung sash windows. Gable roof with box cornice which overhangs the recessed porch. Porch is supported by square columns. Single-leaf front doors with transoms. One-story, rear addition with open porch.
191. **28 West Church Street;** c1890; two-story, frame building on a stone foundation with a false or applied brick front facade. Lower level is fitted out for a commercial space. Original arrangement was as a three-bay, side-passage dwelling. Gable roof with box cornice and interior, gable-end brick chimney. Two over two, double-hung sash.
192. **32 West Church Street;** c1890; two-story, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornice and interior, gable-end brick chimneys. Vinyl siding over wood weatherboard siding. Modern, double-hung sash windows.
193. **34 West Church Street;** one-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and a parapet wall. Fixed sash display windows shaded with a wood awning or pent supported by wood brackets.
194. **36 West Church Street;** c1920; two-story, cement-block building with a brick facade on the front. Second-floor open porch on the front. Lower level is used for commercial space.
195. **40 West Church Street;** c1890; two-story, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. Three-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Gable roof with box cornices and interior, gable-end brick chimneys. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door protected by wood, single-slope awning supported by wood brackets. Two-story rear addition with a one-story open porch.
196. **107 & 109 & 111 & 113 & 115 East Church Street;** c1920; five-unit row of rusticated cement-block, two-story dwellings on a stone foundation. Each unit is a two-bay, side-passage plan dwelling. Single-slope main roof with an Italinat cornice and interior, gable-end brick chimneys. One over one, double-hung sash windows.

197. **125 East Church Street**; c1920; two-story, three-bay, center-entrance dwelling constructed of cement block with rusticated cement-block quoins set on a cement-block foundation. Six over six, double-hung sash windows. Single-pitch, shallow roof with Italiniate cornice.
198. **129 East Church Street**; c1910; two-story, gable-front frame dwelling on a stone foundation. One over one, double-hung sash windows. Abandoned building.
199. **131 East Church Street**; c1910; two-story, five-course common brick dwelling on a raised brick and stone foundation. Gable roof with box cornices and interior gable-end brick chimneys. Two over two, double-hung sash windows. Single-leaf front door with transoms. Basement windows show at foundation level.
200. **177 & 179 & 181 & 183 & 185 & 187 & 189 & 191 & 193 & 195 & 197 & 199 Barkson Avenue**; c1920; row of twelve, two-bay, side-passage plan dwellings. Row is constructed of smooth-finish, cement block. Flat or shallow pitch roof with an Italiniate cornice. Two over two, double-hung sash windows.