NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name

other names/site number Hagerstown City Park Historic District WA-HAG-156

## 2. Location

street & number City Park, Highland Way, Virginia, Summit, Guilford, and Sunset avenues N/A not for publication

city, town Hagerstown N/A vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 2140

## 3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| [X] private | [ ] building(s) | 203 | 39 | buildings |
| [X] public-local | [X] district | 1 | | sites |
| [ ] public-State | [ ] site | 5 | | structures |
| [ ] public-Federal | [ ] structure | 1 | | objects |
| | [ ] object | 210 | 39 | Total |

me of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date 5/30/90

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use



| Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) | Current Functions (enter categories from instructions) |
|---|---|
| DOMESTIC/single dwelling | DOMESTIC/single dwelling |
| DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling | DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling |
| RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation | RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation |
| INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility | |

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, Bungalow

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone
walls brick, wood stone
roof tin, slate, asphalt
other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Hagerstown City Park Historic District consists of the park with its natural and man-made features and the surrounding industrial area and residential neighborhoods. It consists largely of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential area with most houses dating from 1890-1930. A middle class area, the residences are both single family and duplexes with a few apartment buildings as well. Major architectural styles represented are Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Foursquare, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival and Bungalow. Exceptions to these basic architectural expressions are the 18th century Jonathan Hager House, a Germanic farmhouse, and the Mansion House from 1843-46 which was the main house for the farm and mill site which eventually became City Park. Other significant architectural elements are the remaining industrial buildings between the Norfolk and Western Railroad and Key Street. These circa 1890-1900 brick buildings provided the economic basis for the nearby residential area east and south of the park.

[X] See continuation sheet No. 7.1
for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

## 8. Statement of Significance

WA-HAG-156

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Industry

Period of Significance
1890-1941

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
George Burnap, Landscape Architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Hagerstown City Park Historic District is significant for association with an important period in Hagerstown's history and for the architectural character of the district. The district developed in response to a period of unprecedented industrial and commercial growth. By 1914 Hagerstown emerged as the second manufacturing city in Maryland in terms of value of product. The city's population more than quadrupled between 1880 and 1930. During this period of boom, which began about 1890 and continued through the 1920s, numerous additions were made to the town including posh Oak Hill on the north and various working class developments. The Hagerstown City Park Historic District represents an upper-middle range economic class of these residential developments. The industrial buildings in the district further represent the city's industrial growth but also have a direct historical link with the residential section. Many of the residents of the district over time were employed by the industries occupying these buildings. Architecturally, the district buildings include excellent examples of the major architectural styles popular in Hagerstown during the period of significance and collectively exhibit a range of architectural expressions, craftsmanship, and technique of the period. From the point of community planning and development, the park, from which the name of the district is derived, represents an important effort on the part of the city government to enhance the community's quality of life. Designed by George Burnap, a landscape architect from Washington, D. C., the park results from the ambitious conversion of a privately owned marshy area historically used for recreational purposes into a formally designed public urban amenity characterized by a lake with lagoons and islands, picnic and play areas, gardens and an art museum. City Park is the largest city park and the only one given such formal design.

☒ See continuation sheet 8.1 for HISTORIC CONTEXTand MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References



Cruger, Leslie Anne. "The Hagerstown City Park," research paper, Hood College, History 374, May 1, 1979.

Getty, Joe. "Historic District Boundary Determinations," prepared for the Community Development Office, City of Hagerstown, May 31, 1984.

Hagerstown, MD. City Directories, 1903-04, 1905-06, 1910, 1915.

Kausler, John S. "Early History of Land in City Park," Museum of Art Item. Mary L. Titcomb, ed. 1930.

Sanborn Insurance Maps for Hagerstown, MD. 1910, 1925.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Washington County, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register 2 resources
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 525 acres

USGS quad: Hagerstown, MD

UTM References

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 18 | 266060 | 4391640 |
| B | 18 | 266060 | 4390510 |
| C | 18 | 265490 | 4389590 |
| D | 18 | 265070 | 4390700 |

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are delineated on the attached Resource Sketch Map and consists of the indicated property and curb lines.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundary for the Hagerstown City Park Historic District encloses the city park, the early 20th century residential area adjoining the park and the remaining industrial buildings along the railroad. The district is bordered generally by resources that do not contribute to the significance either by a post-period of significance construction date or on integrity issues.

☐ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, Ph.D.

organization Preservation Associates, Inc. date June 30, 1989

street & number 207 South Potomac Street telephone (301) 791-7880

city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21740

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Hagerstown City Park Historic District consists of an area containing approximately 105 acres around the city park including the park with its natural and man-made features, the residential neighborhoods along Virginia, Summit and Guilford avenues, Sunset Avenue and the industrial buildings between the Norfolk and Western Railroad and city park. Also included in the district is the 18th century Hager house, located in the northwest section of city park and already individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The district consists of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential area with most houses dating from 1890-1930. It was a middle class area with most houses occupied by mid-level executives, merchants and business people. Many were employed at the nearby factories, Hagerstown Furniture Company, Hagerstown Silk Mills, Pomeroy Brothers Spoke and Bending Company and the Crawford Automobile Company at Summit and Surrey Avenues.

The centerpiece for the district is a large wooded area surrounding a naturalistic man-made lake fed by natural springs which emerge from between massive limestone outcrops. Originally the springs fed a run which meandered through a swampy area. In 1928 the swamp was drained and the large man-made lake now present was built.

The majority of buildings in the district reflect the period of development from 1890-1930. There are, however, some earlier and later resources which also contribute to the district. Major architectural styles represented are Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, Tudor Revival and Bungalow. There are a few examples with Mansard roofs dating from the 1890-1900 period which reflect quite late influence of the Second Empire style. Exceptions to these basic architectural expressions are the eighteenth century Hager House, a limestone Germanic farmhouse built over two large springs, and the Mansion House in city park which dates from 1843-46 and reflects the Greek Revival style. Other significant architectural elements include the Hagerstown Furniture factory building, a large brick structure dating from circa 1890-1900, the Hagerstown Silk Mills building also of brick and approximately the same age, and the Surrey School dating from 1907. Within the park are a group of structures dating from the period of the city's development of it, 1928 through the 1930s. Among these buildings is the Washington County Museum of Fine Arts built in 1930, the Band Shell, a Classical Revival structure and the rustic pavilions and concession stand.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.2

The residential area along the main north-south avenues and their cross streets features houses set back from the street, almost all with one-story porches across the front. Alleys are lined with small garages some of which remain from the period of development.

Streets through the district are generally wide and tree lined. Many properties along Summit and Virginia avenues are set above the street with brick or stone retaining walls. Sunset Avenue is a curving, tree lined street with a circle at Highland Way. It reflects the popularity of park-like housing developments of the early twentieth century.

In general, buildings are in good condition and well maintained. A small percentage of resources, 15.2%, are non-contributing to the historic character of the district. The Hager House and the Western Maryland Railway Steam Locomotive #202 are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The non-contributing resources are those which postdate the period of significance, which have compromised integrity, or unrelated to the significance of the district.

The following is an inventory of selected resources within the district which illustrate the district's character:

Hagerstown City Park, Virginia Avenue developed circa 1930 (multiple resources):

A designed landscape consisting of gardens, playing fields, a large man-made spring-fed lake converted from a swamp, and a natural area. The lake contains a small island and has a natural shoreline on the west and south sides and a stone walled shoreline on the east and north shores. Incorporated in the crenelated stone wall enclosing the lake and park along Virginia Avenue are parts of the foundations and raceway arch for an eighteenth century grist mill which stood along what is now Virginia Avenue. 1 contributing site.

Two hip roofed pavilions (1 brick, 1 wood) with rustic posts and rails built circa 1930. 2 contributing buildings.

Neo-classical stuccoed and frame bandshell built circa 1930. 1 contributing structure.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.3

Two circa 1935 rectangular brick rest room buildings on concrete foundations with hip roofs of standing seam metal and fanlighted entranced. 2 contributing buildings.

Mansion House and Subterranean Wine Cellar, built between 1843 and 1846. The house is a two-story, three bay brick house with a symmetrical facade and a low-pitched hip roof. It has a corbeled brick cornice and brick pilasters at the front corners, suggesting the temple form and Greek Revival stylistic influence. A two-bay, two-story extension, original to the house, is attached at the north side. A wrap around porch dating to the early twentieth century was added. Nearby to the north of the house is a subterranean wine cellar. 1 contributing building and one contributing structure.

Washington County Museum of Art, a Neo-classical brick art gallery built in 1931 with wings added in 1949. The building is decorated with cast stone trim and features pedimented entrances, quoins, and a roof balustrade. Designed by Hyde and Shepard of New York. 1 contributing building.

Hager House, circa 1740, two-story stone house plus an attic, three bays wide, home of the town's founder. National Register listed 1974. 1 contributing building.

Western Maryland Railway Steam Locomotive #202, a 1912 K-2 Pacific type engine with a 4-6-2 wheel arrangement. National Register listed 1984. 1 contributing object.

Hagerstown Furniture Factory Building, between Highland Way and the Norfolk and Western Railroad. This building dating from circa 1900, is a four-story brick factory building featuring segmentally arched windows and brick corbeled trim. 1 contributing building.

Digby Products Building, Park Driveway at Key Street. Originally the Hagerstown Silk Mill, this is a five-story, 16-bay brick factory on stone foundations with a four story extension of almost equal length extending to the south. Built circa 1900, the entire building is shown on 1910 Sanborn Insurance Maps. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.4

Park Circle Animal Hospital, 362 Virginia Avenue. This brick and wood sided building is converted from an earlier filling station which was built of concrete. A concrete filling station was located on this site in 1926 Sanborn Insurance maps. 1 non-contributing building.

370 Virginia Avenue. At Virginia and Surrey avenues, circa 1905. This house is a large brick late Queen Anne style house with Colonial Revival style influence. It has rusticated stone foundations and lintels. There are single pane sash windows, wrap around porch, a conical tower and Palladian-type windows in the gables. This house is shown in its present configuration in the 1910 Sanborn Insurance Maps. 1 contributing building.

400 Virginia Avenue, at the south east corner of Virginia and Surrey avenues. This is a two-story brick house on limestone foundations. It has a hipped roof punctuated with both gabled and shed roofed dormers. There is a one-story wrap around porch on the north and east side and a two story porch on the south end. A second story porch supported by gothic brackets and gingerbread trim is attached to the west elevation. Windows have six over one pane lights and are topped with segmental arches. Circa 1890, Queen Anne style influence. There is a frame two-story garage at the rear of the property. 2 contributing buildings.

416 Virginia Avenue. A two-story stone Colonial Revival style house built between 1910 and 1925. It has a hipped roof with a gable-roofed projecting two bay pavilion at the front. Along the front and north elevations is a one story porch supported with grouped columns and with a projecting pedimented area at the entrance. At the rear of the property is a concrete block and frame garage. 2 contributing buildings.

422 Virginia Avenue. Built 1900-1910, this is a frame Colonial Revival style house following an American Foursquare plan. It is a two-story building with a hipped roof with projecting dormers lighted with Palladian-type windows. A one story porch with grouped columns at the corners extends along the west and north elevations. Applied pilasters embellish the corners. A one-story frame garage is located at the rear of the property.
2 contributing buildings.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.5

432 Virginia Avenue. A companion to 430 Virginia Avenue, this is a two- story brick house of the American Foursquare style. It is a three bay structure dating from 1900-1910 with a hipped roof and hip roofed dormers, windows have stone lintels and a porch across the front. is Colonial Revival in character with a central pediment. ca. 1900-1910. 1 contributing building.

434 Virginia Avenue. Built 1900-1910, this three bay house in the American Foursquare style is embellished with a central front wall dormer with an arched casement window. It is of brick construction, painted white, and has single pane sash windows. Across the front is a Colonial Revival front porch with an added metal balustrade. 1 contributing building.

436 Virginia Avenue. (North corner of Virginia and Reynolds Avenues.) Dating from 1900-1910, this three bay brick house has a hipped roof with a frontal cross gable. Within the cross gable is a semi-circular fanlight topped with a keystone. Across the front is a one-story porch which wraps partially around along the south side. Windows have single pane sashes and are topped with stone lintles. 1 contributing building.

539 Reynolds Avenue. ca. 1900. This building located at the south corner of Reynolds and Virginia Avenues is a two-story brick of the late Queen Anne style. It rests on field stone foundations, and has semi-hexagonal projecting bays with polyagonal roofs at the north and west elevations. A partial front porch has cast concrete walls, piers and columns. Windows have single pane sashes beneath segmental arches. 1 contributing building.

524 Virginia Avenue. This building two-story, three bay brick farmhouse- type structure which probably dates from the third quarter of the 19th century. It follows the same site plan and building plan today as that shown in the 1910 Sanborn Insurance Map. Semi-hexagonal projecting bays have been added to the north and south end walls. Windows have two over two pane sashes and chimneys are located inside the end walls. There is an ell extension to the rear. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.6

Surrey School, 535 Summit Avenue. Built in 1907, this is a two and one half story, brick Colonial Revival style school building with a low pitched hipped roof and modillioned cornice. The school fronts onto Summit Avenue and has a classically inspired entrance of cast stone. In addition to the entrance work, there is also cast stone trim at the windows. Privately owned now. 1 contributing building.

552-554 Virginia Avenue. Modern duplex, ca. 1980. 1 non-contributing building.

556 Virginia Avenue. ca. 1935 brick, two-story Colonial Revival style house, north corner of Virginia and Dunn Irvin avenues. 1 contributing building.

656 Virginia Avenue. ca. 1935-40 stone veneered frame Colonial Revival house. One and a half stories high with front wall dormers. 1 contributing building.

3 Dunn Irvin Avenue. 1940s two-story, gable front frame Colonial Revival style house. 1 non-contributing building.

658 Virginia Avenue. 1940s brick one-story "Cape Cod" house with gabled dormers. 1 non-contributing building.

660 Virginia Avenue. ca. 1930 Bungalow. Constructed of brick with frame inside the gables it has a deep porch and large gabled dormer. There is a one-story frame garage at the rear of the property. 1 contributing building.

666 Virginia Avenue. Former filling station now a florist's shop. Concrete block construction with applied mansard roof. 1 non-contributing building.

672 Virginia Avenue. ca. 1915. This building is a two-story frame American Foursquare style house with a hipped roof and porch across the front elevation. There is a small triangular oriel window and a semi-hexagonal projecting bay and attached one-story extension at the east, rear side. A small garage is an original feature of the property. 2 contributing buildings.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.7

534 Brown Avenue. Located at the northeast corner of Brown and Virginia Avenues, this house is a two-story frame structure dating from ca. 1910. It consists of a square, hip roofed block with projecting bays at the front and sides. Walls have been resurfaced with aluminum siding. 1 contributing building.

537 Brown Avenue. Located at the southeast corner of Brown and Virginia Avenues, this house is a late Queen Anne style frame building with a polyagonal corner tower and wraparound porch. ca. 1910. 1 contributing building.

718 Virginia Avenue. Built about 1910, this house is a frame late Queen Anne style dwelling, two-story square structure with a polyagonal corner tower, and a wraparound porch. It is finished with narrow guage wood siding. 1 contributing building.

720 Virginia Avenue. Built about 1910, this shingle-covered frame house is a basically square structure with semi-hexagonal projecting bays on each side. There is a one-story porch along the front as well as an enclosed side porch. 1 contributing building.

722 Virginia Avenue. This frame, two-story house is a hip roofed structure with a semi-hexagonal projecting bay, wraparound front porch and hip roofed dormers. ca. 1915. 1 contributing building.

721 Virginia Avenue. This 1920s building is a frame bungalow which appears to have had its original porch removed. Windows have six over one light sash and a row of shed dormers extend across the front. There is a small garage at the rear of the property. 1 contributing building.

719 Virginia Avenue. This building is a 1920s frame bungalow characterized by windows grouped in sets of threes. The front has a deep overhanging porch and a gabled dormer. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.8

717 Virginia Avenue. Dating from the 1920s this two-story frame house is a gable front chalet-type with a deeply overhanging roof supported by brackets and grouped windows. Surface finishes are narrow guage siding at the first floor and shingles at the second story. 1 contributing building.

715 Virginia Avenue. This building is a ca. 1930 bungalow with a deep overhanging front porch and a row of shed roofed dormers. Upper window sashes have four vertical lights. 1 contributing building.

701 Virginia Avenue, southwest corner of Virginia and Sunset Avenues. This building is a brick ranch-type house ca. 1970. 1 non-contributing building.

615 Virginia Avenue. Modern brick "colonial" one-story house ca. 1980. 1 non-contributing building.

605 Virginia Avenue. Built about 1920, this is a two-story brick house in the American Foursquare style. It has grouped windows with upper sashes having vertical panes and a hip roofed dormer at the front elevation. 1 contributing building.

601 Virginia Avenue. This 1940s house is a brick faced concrete block structure with a steeply pitched gabled projection and a shed dormer. 1 non-contributing building.

603 Sunset Avenue. This dwelling is a 1920s "colonial" house with a three bay facade and central entrance. Of brick construction it has an arched entrance hood with a pair of small casement windows above. An enclosed side porch has been added on the east elevation. 1 contributing building. This house appears on the 1926 Sanborn Insurance maps.

605 Sunset Avenue. This two-story brick house in the American Foursquare style appears on the 1926 Sanborn Insurance maps. Built about 1915, it has a hipped roof, arched window heads and a semi-hexagonal projecting bay. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.9

717 Virginia Avenue. Dating from the 1920s this two-story frame house is a gable front chalet-type with a deeply overhanging roof supported by brackets and grouped windows. Surface finishes are narrow guage siding at the first floor and shingles at the second story. 1 contributing building.

715 Virginia Avenue. This building is a ca. 1930 bungalow with a deep overhanging front porch and a row of shed roofed dormers. Upper window sashes have four vertical lights. 1 contributing building.

701 Virginia Avenue, southwest corner of Virginia and Sunset Avenues. This building is a brick ranch-type house ca. 1970. 1 non-contributing building.

615 Virginia Avenue. Modern brick "colonial" one-story house ca. 1980. 1 non-contributing building.

605 Virginia Avenue. Built about 1920, this is a two-story brick house in the American Foursquare style. It has grouped windows with upper sashes having vertical panes and a hip roofed dormer at the front elevation. 1 contributing building.

601 Virginia Avenue. This 1940s house is a brick faced concrete block structure with a steeply pitched gabled projection and a shed dormer. 1 non-contributing building.

603 Sunset Avenue. This dwelling is a 1920s "colonial" house with a three bay facade and central entrance. Of brick construction it has an arched entrance hood with a pair of small casement windows above. An enclosed side porch has been added on the east elevation. 1 contributing building. This house appears on the 1926 Sanborn Insurance maps.

605 Sunset Avenue. This two-story brick house in the American Foursquare style appears on the 1926 Sanborn Insurance maps. Built about 1915, it has a hipped roof, arched window heads and a semi-hexagonal projecting bay. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.10

607 Sunset Avenue. This stone and frame bungalow has a deep overhanging porch and a frontal dormer. The overhanging roof is embellished with stick style brackets. Windows have arched heads and some are grouped in sets of threes. 1 contributing building.

609 Sunset Avenue. This two-story brick house probably dates from the 30s and has mixed stylistic features. It is a two-story brick structure with paired windows at the front elevation. A porch across the front is supported by massive brick piers. 1 contributing building.

611 Sunset Avenue. This building is a two-story frame American Foursquare house now sheathed with aluminum siding. Windows are set in pairs at the front elevation and have six over one light sash. There is a hip roofed dormer at the front elevation. 1 contributing building.

613 Sunset Avenue. This 1920s house is a one and a half story bungalow with deep overhanging porch distinguished by Tudor arches. The overhanging roof is embellished with brackets. The first floor is finished with stucco. 1 contributing building.

615 Sunset Avenue. This house is a one and a half story cottage-bungalow, covered with shingles. It appears to date from the 1920s and has dormers and a partial porch supported by large round posts. 1 contributing building.

602 Highland Way. This 1920s house is a one and a half story gambrel roofed structure with "colonial" detailing. Its first story is brick and the upper structure is frame. Windows are grouped in pairs or triplets. The roof structure has a deep overhang. The building is shown on the 1926 Sanborn Insurance map. 1 contributing building.

604-606 Highland Way. This building is a two-story concrete block American Foursquare duplex dating from the 1915-1920 period. It has a hipped roof with shed dormers and a wraparound front porch. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.11

608 Highland Way. This building is a two-story brick American Foursquare style house dating from 1915-1920. Windows are topped with segmental arches and are grouped in pairs at the front elevation. The roof is hipped with a hip roofed dormer. 1 contributing building.

600 Highland Way. This building is a three-story brick apartment building which appears to date from the 1910-1920 period. It has a shed roof with a tiled mansard along the Highland Way facade, suggesting Spanish Colonial Revival influence. 1 contributing building.

555 Highland Way. This house is a 1920s bungalow with a deep overhanging porch supported by square stuccoed pillars. There is a low pitched shed roofed dormer, also with a deep overhang. 1 contributing building.

553 Highland Way. This 1920s frame house has bungaloid features including a deep overhanging porch supported by large round pillars and a low pitched shed roofed porch. 1 contributing building.

550 Highland Way. This house is a 1920s period frame "colonial" with paired windows and bracketed eaves. It has a one-story extension to the rear. 1 contributing building.

650 Sunset Avenue. This house is a one and a half story 1920s "colonial" building with a pedimented entrance porch, grouped windows and a row of shed dormers. 1 contributing building.

648 Sunset Avenue. This bungalow dates from the 1920s and has charateristic features of deep overhanging porches supported by large tapering posts and shed dormers. 1 contributing building.

618 Sunset Avenue. This house is a gambrel-roofed colonial style frame building dating from the 1920s. It has grouped windows, a projecting bay and recessed wall dormers. The first story front is stuccoed. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.12

614 Sunset Avenue. This house from ca. 1960 is a brick-faced concrete block ranch-type house with colonial detailing. 1 non-contributing building.

612 Sunset Avenue. This 1920s era house is an American Foursquare style building with a hipped roof and hip roofed dormers. It has grouped windows characteristic of the 1920s. 1 contributing building.

610 Sunset Avenue. This house is a two-story, brick-faced concrete block structure which appears to date from the 1940s. It is a three bay building with "colonial" influence. 1 non-contributing building.

608 Sunset Avenue. This bungalow dating from the 1920s has the characteristic deep porch, grouped windows and craftsman detailing at the entrance. There is a large gabled dormer at the front. 1 contributing building.

606 Sunset Avenue. This building is a 1920s or 30s period gable-fronted one and a half story cottage-type house. It has long shed dormers along each side of the steeply pitched roof. 1 contributing building.

604 Sunset Avenue. This 1920s house is a one and a half story stuccoed bungalow, with shed and gabled dormers and grouped windows. The deep porch has been enclosed with multiple casement windows, similar in appearance to those elsewhere on the house. 1 contributing building.

602 Sunset Avenue. This one and a half story frame house with bungaloid and cottage features dates from the 1920s or 30s. It has an overhanging roof supported by craftsman brackets, heavy, tapered porch posts and grouped windows. A square hip roofed garage is located behind the house. ca. 1920s. 2 contributing buildings.

504 Brown Avenue. This house located at the northwest corner of Brown and Summit Avenues is a two-story late Queen Anne style building dating from 1910-1920. It has a polyagonal corner tower and a wraparound front porch. A concrete block garage is located west of the house. 2 contributing buildings.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.13

518 Brown Avenue. This building is a two-story stuccoed frame structure dating from the 1920s. It has a hipped roof with cross gables and grouped windows at the side elevations. 1 contributing building.

520 Brown Avenue. This American Foursquare style house has a semi-hexagonal projecting bay at the second story and hip roofed dormers. A modern porch extends along part of the front elevation. It is a frame stuccoed structure dating from ca. 1910-1920. 1 contributing building.

522 Brown Avenue. This two-story brick house dates from the early 20th century. It features a dormer with a Palladian window and has a central pedimental entrance porch. 1 contributing building.

524 Brown Avenue. This gambrel roofed building is a one and a half story stuccoed frame house with a deep overhanging porch and a pedimented entrance pavillion. 1 contributing building.

526 Brown Avenue. This building is a two-story modern structure of recent vintage. 1 non-contributing building.

535 Brown Avenue. This building is a one and a half story gable-fronted brick house with arched window heads and a deeply overhanging roof. Built ca. 1920, it has a front porch which may be of later vintage. 1 contributing building.

533 Brown Avenue. This two-story brick house has a low pitched hipped roof. It features grouped windows at the first story front, with segmentally arched heads. The eaves are bracketed on all sides. ca. 1920. 1 contributing building.

525 Brown Avenue. This "rancher" house is a brick structure dating from the 1950s. 1 non-contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.14

517-519 Brown Avenue. This one and a half story brick duplex house has a cruciform roof plan and six over six light sashes. An original porch remains on the north elevation. ca. 1900. 1 contributing building.

515 Brown Avenue. This house dating from ca. 1910 is a two-story hip roofed structure with a projecting extension to the front. There is a wraparound front porch supported by bracketed turned posts. Front windows are grouped and all have segmented arches. 1 contributing building.

656 Summit Avenue. This frame house is a one and a half story stuccoed bungalow with Tudor detailing dating from the 1920s, it has applied "stick work", grouped windows and a deep porch defined by Tudor arches. 1 contributing building.

706 Summit Avenue. This frame bungalow is a one and a half story structure with a deeply overhanging roof supported by angular brackets. Dating from the 1920s, it has "chalet" features, as well as period details such as grouped windows and a deep porch with short thick pillars. 1 contributing building.

708 Summit Avenue. This ca. 1920 Georgian Revival house is a two-story hip roofed frame building with original character defining features in place such as a Palladian window, central pediment and neo-Federal style entrance treatment. 1 contributing building.

710 Summit Avenue. This ca. 1920 stuccoed frame Colonial Revival is a one and a half story five bay building with dormers. It has a deep porch supported by tapered posts and has a balustrade. 1 contributing building.

716 Summit Avenue. This two-story house is a stuccoed frame American Foursquare style house with applied brick veneer at the first story. Probably dating from 1910-1920, it is distinguished by a recessed porch at its northwest corner. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.15

726-730 Summit Avenue. This two-story 1910-1920 brick house is built in the American Foursquare style. It has a projecting one bay section to its north. The one-story porch which originally spanned the front has been replaced with a small entrance deck. 1 contributing building.

738 Summit Avenue. This 1910-1920 two-story brick house is a Colonial Revival style building with a row of gabled dormers and a one-story pedimented porch extending across the front. Windows are topped with segmented arches and an eliptical arch is present at the entrance. 1 contributing building.

746-1/2 Summit Avenue. This one and a half story brick double garage with apartment above is shared by the properties at 738 and 746 Summit Avenue. Dating from ca. 1920, the north half of the building retains its original doors. 1 contributing building.

746 Summit Avenue. This 1910-1920 house combines American Foursquare and Colonial Revival style features. The main block has a hipped roof, but there is a two bay gabled extension to the front. A one-story porch with a pedimented entrance area that extends across the front. 1 contributing building.

748-750 Summit Avenue. This building is a brick American Foursquare style house with a hipped roof, dormers and a one-story porch across the front. A two-story frame addition has been attached to the north elevation. 1 contributing building.

752-754 Summit Avenue. This much altered building is a two-story mansard roofed brick building with modern extensions to the north, west and east. New materials cover the mansard roof as well. ca. 1890. 1 non-contributing building.

755 Summit Avenue. This two-story brick house appears to date from 1900-1910. It shows a transition from Queen Anne to American Foursquare style. It has a steeply pitched slate hipped roof, a projecting bay and one-story

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.16

wraparound porch. The corner property is enclosed by a crenelated stone retaining wall. At the rear of the property is a square brick garage with an attached frame one and a half story structure. 2 contributing buildings.

751 Summit Avenue. This brick faced frame one and a half story house appears to date from the late 1940s or early 1950s. 1 non-contributing building.

743 Summit Avenue. This two-story five bay brick house is built in the American Foursquare style. Windows at the front elevation have rock-faced cast stone lintels while others have segmented arches. Evidence of a former one-story porch remains along the front wall. A crenelated stone retaining wall, an original feature is in front of the property. 1 contributing building.

741 Summit Avenue. This one and a half story house is a post World War II "Cape Cod" style dwelling. 1 non-contributing building.

731-729 Summit Avenue. This duplex dating from ca. 1910-1920 is a modified Foursquare in styling with hip roofed extensions to either side. Front windows have pronounced lintels, while those toward the rear are topped with segmental arches. These is a one-story wraparound porch. 1 contributing building.

727 Summit Avenue. This house is a two-story frame dwelling that follows Foursquare styling with mixed late Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style modifications. Semi-hexagonal projecting bays are combined with a Palladian dormer window. There is a 1920s one-story porch with Tudor styling as well. A stone retaining wall with crenelated top is an original feature of the streetscape. A hip roofed concrete block garage at the rear of the property is approximately contemporary with the house. 2 contributing buildings.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.17

448 Summit Avenue. This 1900-1910 building is a two-story brick house with multiple extensions. There is a front projecting "L" with an arched window in the gable. There is a similar arched window beside the main entrance. All remaining windows have segmentally arched tops. There is a wraparound front porch. 1 contributing building.

456 Summit Avenue. This house dating from 1900-1910, is a two-story brick house with mixed Colonial Revival and vestegial Queen Anne features. It is a painted brick house with semi-hexagonal projecting bays at each side of the front elevation. A notable feature is the neoclassical front porch. 1 contributing building.

460 Summit Avenue. This house which dates from ca. 1900-1910, is a two-story brick building with Foursquare features and Colonial Revival detailing. The hip roofed structure has a projecting two bay facade with a porch supported by turned columns. Brick quoins embellish the corners. 1 contributing building.

502 Summit Avenue. This brick house which dates from ca. 1900, is an example of a late Queen Anne style building. It is a basic hip roofed structure with projecting gable roofed extensions. A notable feature is the polyagonal corner tower, and a three-part arch-topped window. All other windows have segmentally arched tops and single pane sash. 1 contributing building.

506 Summit Avenue. This house which dates from ca. 1910-1915, is a brick Colonial Revival building. Its form is square with a hipped roof. The most significant feature is the classical porch with a balustraded two-story section supported by grouped Corinthian columns. Below it is a one-story porch, also with a balustrade and Corinthian columns. There is a large Palladian dormer on the front roof and there is a modillioned and dentiled cornice. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.18

721 Summit Avenue. This ca. 1910 house is a two-story stuccoed frame house with modified Foursquare styling. There are also late Queen Anne stylistic features evidenced in semi-hexagonal projecting bays. A hip roofed garage at the rear of the property is approximately contemporary with the house. 2 contributing buildings.

717 Summit Avenue. This house is a two-story stuccoed frame house dating from the 1910-1920 period. There is a second story projecting bay with grouped windows. A one-story porch extends across the front. 1 contributing building.

709 Summit Avenue. This house is a stuccoed frame "colonial" building, one and a half stories high. Built ca. 1920, it has a hip roofed wall dormer, entrance with side lights and transom and an oversized wraparound porch which may be a slightly later addition. There is a small frame garage at the rear of the property. 2 contributing buildings.

707 Summit Avenue. This two-story, three bay aluminum or vinyl sided frame house dates from the 1920s and is in the Colonial Revival style. It has an entrance with a transom and side lights and a pedimented entrance porch. 1 contributing building.

637 Summit Avenue. This two-story house dating from ca. 1910 is a brick structure in the American Foursquare style. Its one-story porch is supported by paired columns. 1 contributing building.

633 Summit Avenue. Boat dealership with rancher-type residential building and garage. 2 non-contributing buildings.

644-646 Summit Avenue. This brick building is an American Foursquare duplex with a deep overhang at the eaves and large false modillions. There is a hip roofed dormer at the center front and a one-story porch with paired columns and a pedimented entrance area. ca. 1915-1920. 1 contribuing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.19

648 Summit Avenue. This house is a frame two-story American Foursquare style house with Colonial Revival detailing. It is covered with German siding and has typical colonial revival style features including a Federal entrance and Palladian window at the second floor center. There is a one-story porch across the front. 1 contributing building.

630 Summit Avenue. This one and a half story house is a Tudor Revival style dwelling with a stuccoed finish and applied "stick work" windows are grouped in pairs or triplets and the east wall is glazed with diamond paned casements. 1 contributing building.

623-625 Summit Avenue. This building is a modern frame duplex dating from ca. 1970. 1 non-contributing building.

617 Summit Avenue. This is a modern frame duplex dating from ca. 1970. 1 non-contributing building.

500 Dunn Irvin Avenue. This house is a 1940s "Cape Cod" brick faced house, one and a half stories high with dormers. 1 non-contributing building.

504 Dunn Irvin Avenue. This house is a 1940s "Cape Cod" brick faced house, one and a half stories high with dormers. 1 non-contributing building.

508 Dunn Irvin Avenue. This house is a 1940s "Cape Cod" brick faced house, one and a half stories high with dormers. 1 non-contributing building.

7 Dunn Irvin Avenue. This house is a stuccoed one and a half story "cottage-type" dwelling dating from the 1920s. Many windows are grouped in pairs. 1 contributing building.

501 Dunn Irvin Avenue. This house is a 1940s "Cape Cod" one and a half story house with dormers. It is built of concrete block with a frame upper story. 1 non-contributing building.

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505 Dunn Irvin Avenue. This house is a 1940s "Cape Cod" one and a half story house with dormers. It is built of concrete block with a frame upper story. 1 non-contributing building.

509 Dunn Irvin Avenue. This house is a 1940s "Cape Cod" one and a half story house with dormers. It is built of concrete block with a frame upper story. 1 non-contributing building.

549 Summit Avenue. This is a 1940s aluminum sided frame house, one and a half stories high with dormers and gable-front entrance. 1 non-contributing building.

527 Summit Avenue. This building is a frame American Foursquare style house with a vestegial Queen Anne semi-hexagonal projecting bay. The house has a shingled upper story and one-story front porch. ca. 1915-1920. 1 contributing building.

523 Summit Avenue. This house is a two-story frame house of late Victorian vintage. There is a semi-hexagonal projecting bay beneath a steeply pitched cross gable. ca. 1900. 1 contributing building.

519-521 Summit Avenue. This house is a late example of a mansard building, probably dating from 1890-1900. It is a brick duplex with segmentally arched window heads and linteled windows at the first story front. Gabled dormers extend from the roof. One of the front doors of this dupex retains its original oval glass panel. The Colonial Revival porch appears to be a later addition. There is an early 20th century concrete block garage at the rear of the property. 2 contributing buildings.

505 Summit Avenue. This structure is a modern one-story frame dwelling. 1 non-contributing building.

501 Reynolds Avenue. This two-story brick house is a late example of a Second Empire style building with a mansard roof and frontal tower. It has an arched recessed entrance way and an east side porch with bracketed posts. The house is topped with a broad frieze band. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.21

515 Reynolds Avenue. This brick house is a late Queen Anne style building, merging into the American Foursquare. It has a polyagonal corner tower with a finial and hip roofed dormers. There is a one-story porch across the front. ca. 1900. 1 contributing building.

519 Reynolds Avenue. This late Victorian house, built of brick is a two-story structure with a projecting square corner tower with a steeply pitched roof. There is a gabled extension to the east, attached to a hip roof. There is a gabled extension to the east attached to a hip roofed central block. A wraparound porch is supported by round columns on brick piers. A modern two-story addition extends to the rear. 1 contributing building.

523 Reynolds Avenue. This two-story frame house follows basic American Foursquare elements but is distinguished by a curving facade above the front porch. Rococo decorative pressed metal embellishes the curving projection. ca. 1910. 1 contributing building.

527 Reynolds Avenue. This two-story brick house is built in the late Queen Anne style. It has a polyagonal tower and a semi-hexagonal projecting bay with a triangular pediment. A wraparound porch has grouped turned posts and cast conrete piers. ca. 1890-1900. 1 contributing building.

533 Reynolds Avenue. This two-story late Queen Anne style house is a brick structure with a round corner tower with a conical top. The main block of the house has a hipped roof. Windows have single pane sash and pronounced lintels. There is a wraparound porch supported by round columns. At the top of the conical tower is a decorative frieze embellished with swags and modillions. ca. 1890-1900. 1 contributing building.

518-522 Reynolds Avenue. This brick apartment building, set well back from the street is a six bay, two-story brick house with a two-story wing of similar construction extending to the east. Most windows are topped with

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.22

segmental arches and have two over two pane sashes. There is a deep cornice with brackets. The roof of the main section is a low pitched hip, while the extension is gabled. ca. 1890. There is a large concrete block garage at the rear of the property dating from 1910-1925. The house is a late example showing Italian Villa stylistic influence, ca. 1890. 2 contributing building.

516 Reynolds Avenue. This stuccoed house is an American Foursquare dwelling dating from 1900-1910. Its one-story porch aross the front has been enclosed and stuccoed to match the rest of the house. 1 contributing building.

459 Summit Avenue. This building is a two-story frame American Foursquare style house which has been recovered in modern aluminum or vinyl siding. There is a wraparound one-story porch. The house was built 1900-1910. 1 contributing building.

457 Summit Avenue. This house is a two-story American Foursquare style building built of cast rock-faced concrete block. Detailing is in the Colonial Revival style. Windows are paired at the front elevation with six over one light sash. All have pronounced lintels. The front porch is supported by grouped square columns and cast conrete block piers. ca. 1910-1920. 1 contributing building.

445 Summit Avenue. This is a two-story brick house built in the American Foursquare style with a two-story "L" extension to the rear. It also has a semi-hexagonal projecting bay topped with a pediment at the second story front. Most windows have six over one light sash and all have pronounced lintels. It was built 1900-1910. 1 contributing building.

439-441 Summit Avenue. This brick duplex is built in the American Foursquare style. The two outer front bays at the second story have semi-hexagonal projecting windows. Windows have single pane sash and pronounced cast stone lintels. There is a wraparound one-story porch with a projecting pediment at the entrance area. Built ca. 1900-1910. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.23

437 Summit Avenue. This frame house is a late Queen Anne style building. It is covered with German siding with decorative shingle banding dividing the first and second stories. There is a projecting polyagonal corner tower. There is a wraparound porch embellished with gingerbread trim. Windows have single pane sashes and louvered shutters. The basic form of the house is square with a hipped roof. An early 20th century garage built of cast rock-faced concrete blocks is at the rear of the property. The house dates from 1890-1900. 2 contributing buildings.

433-435 Summit Avenue. Located behind 437 Summit Avenue, this is a modern frame duplex, two stories high with a gabled roof. 1980s. 1 non-contributing building.

429 Summit Avenue. This two and a half story brick house is a late Queen Anne style building dating from ca 1890-1900. It has a large square corner tower, and a stepped parapet at the front elevation. Bands of corbeled brick embellish the front elevation at the window sill levels. The upper story windows have arched tops. Others have pronounced stone lintels. A porch across the front has a pediment above the entrance area. 1 contributing building.

425 Summit Avenue. This apartment building which appears to date from the 1920s is a long rectangular hip roofed structure of frame construction with stucco covering. A pedimented entrance and an arched window with a "keystone" architrave are Colonial Revival style features. 1 contributing building.

423 Summit Avenue. This 1910-1925 house is a brick American Foursquare style building embellished with a brick wall dormer. There is a semi-hexagonal projecting bay at the first story front. There is a wraparound front porch supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

419 Sumit Avenue. This house built 1910-1925 is a brick American Foursquare style building. It has windows with pronounced lintels and six over one light sash at the front elevation. Other windows are topped with segmental arches. A one-story porch supported by round columns extends across the front. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.24

413 Summit Avenue. This frame two-story house is distinguished by multiple roof lines. Windows have single pane sash. Asbestos shingle siding covers the walls. A Colonial Revival porch across the front has had its original columns replaced with imitation wrought iron. The house dates from ca. 1900-1910. 1 contributing building.

401 Summit Avenue. This apartment building was converted before 1925 from a industrial building, the former Crawford bicycle works. It now appears as a 1915-1920s period Spanish Colonial Revival building with pattern troweled stucco work, and tiled overhangs. Raised curved parapets centered in the Summit and Surrey Avenue facades suggest Spanish baroque influence. 1 contributing building.

331-333 Summit Avenue. This three-story brick apartment building has semi-hexagonal projecting bays along the outer bays of the front elevation. There are pronounced stone window lintels and sills. Recessed inset porches are located at the rear of the building. ca. 1910-1920. 1 contributing building.

329 Summit Avenue. This house, built 1900-1910 is a two-story brick duplex in the American Foursquare style. It features single pane sash windows topped with segmental arches. A one-story porch across the front is supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

325-327 Summit Avenue. This brick building dating from ca. 1890, is a two and one half story brick duplex with a slate covered mansard roof. First story windows have segmentally arched tops and all have single pane sashes. The mansard roof is punctuated with rows of gabled dormers. A one-story porch across the front is supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

323 Summit Avenue (at Memorial Blvd). This house is a two-story brick American Foursquare style building dating from 1910-1925. Its first story windows have segmentally arched tops and all have single pane sashes. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet NO. 7.25

350 Summit Avenue. This two-story frame house dates from the 1920s and was built in the Colonial Revival style with a neo-federal entrance way. The walls are sheathed with aluminum or vinyl siding and windows have six over one light sash. 1 conributing building.

352 Summit Avenue. This frame gambrel roofed house is a Colonial Revival style dwelling dating from ca. 1910. While the first floor level is covered with siding, the second floor is shingled. Upper sash windows have a muntin pattern containing a central diamond pane surrounded by triangular panes. Originally a porch extended across the entire front. 1 contributing building.

402 Summit Avenue. This two-story brick house is a gable fronted building with multiple projecting bays. There is a semi-hexagonal tower centrally located on the north wall. Windows have segmentally arched heads. The two-story porch across the front replaced an original one-story porch. 1 contributing building.

406 Summit Avenue. This rock faced concrete block house is an American Foursquare style dwelling with Colonial Revival style detailing. Notable details include horizontal patterning, white painted quoins and white segmental arches with keystones. 1 contributing building.

408 Summit Avenue. This ca. 1910 house is a brick American Foursquare style building characterized by a hip roofed dormer with decorative glazed windows. Other windows have pronounced lintels. There is a wraparound porch supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

410-412 Summit Avenue. This ca. 1905-1910 house is a brick American Foursquare style duplex. It has typical features such as segmentally arched window heads, doubled first story windows and a one-story porch supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

418 Summit Avenue. This two-story frame house follows the form of late 19th century local farm houses with five bays, a central entrance and a steeply pitched central cross gable. It would appear to date from ca. 1890-1900. The aluminum or vinyl siding and the aluminum porch and balcony are modern additions. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.26

422 Summit Avenue. This house, built ca. 1905 is an American Foursquare style building with late Queen Anne style detailing. There are semi-hexagonal projecting bays at both the first and second story levels. The upper one is beneath a pediment. Windows have segmentally arched heads. 1 contributing building.

426 Summit Avenue. This two-story frame house appears to date from about 1900. It is an L-shaped building with a pent roof and decorative shinglework in its forward facing gable. The walls are sheathed with German siding and there is a porch across part of the front wall supported by bracketed posts. 1 contributing building.

428 Summit Avenue. This ca. 1905 house is a brick American Foursquare style building with hip roofed dormers. The one-story porch across the front has had its columns replaced with imitation wrought iron supports. 1 contributing building.

430 Summit Avenue. This brick house dates from ca. 1900-1910 and is built in the Colonial Revival style with some late Queen Anne influence. It has a frontal pediment with a fan light and an entrance with a transom and sidelights. A wraparound porch is supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

438 Summit Avenue. This stuccoed frame house which probably dates from about 1890 shows evidence of late Queen Anne styling with its multiple roof lines and projections. Windows have single pane sashes and pointed architraves. A wraparound porch is supported by turned posts. 1 contributing building.

442-444 Summit Avenue. This building is a large brick duplex built between 1910-1925, with Colonial Revival style detailing. It has a main hip-roofed block with a central front projecting gabled section. Within the gable is a pair of arched windows topped with a keystone. Other windows have rock-faced stone lintels. There is a wraparound porch across the front. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.27

508-514 Summit Avenue. This large brick duplex has a mansard front, steeply pitched cross gables and dormers. A deep cornice has prominent brackets. Windows have single pane sash and stone lintels. A Colonial Revival porch has been added across the front. The house dates from ca. 1890 and has late High Victorian Gothic features. 1 contributing building.

520 Summit Avenue. This unusual ca. 1900 one-story hip roofed house is of frame construction and has a semi-hexagonal projecting bay at the front elevation. The roof has a flair or kick near the bottom, and gabled dormers. 1 contributing building.

522 Summit Avenue. This two-story frame house displays late Queen Anne styling. Dating from 1890-1910, it now is covered with asbestos shingle siding and has a polyagonal corner tower. The cornice at the front elevation has modillions and there is a neoclassical front porch. 1 contributing building.

526 Summit Avenue. This house, dating from ca. 1900-1910 is a two-story frame building with gable topped projecting bays. Modern aluminum or vinyl siding covers the surface and the original front porch has been rebuilt. 1 contributing building.

528 Summit Avenue. This American Foursquare house dates from 1910-1920. It is a brick structure with pronounced lintels over single pane sash windows. A one-story porch supported by round columns crosses the front of the house. 1 contributing building.

530 Summit Avenue. This two-story stuccoed frame house reflects the transition from Queen Anne to American Foursquare styling. It consists of a square hip roofed main block with extending semi-hexagonal projecting bays topped with gables. ca. 1900. 1 contributing building.

532 Summit Avenue. This two-story frame house dating from ca. 1900-1910 represents the transition from Queen Anne to the American Foursquare style. Covered with narrow guage wooden siding, it has a square hip roofed main block with projecting gables and bays. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.28

534-536 Summit Avenue. This brick duplex dates from ca. 1900-1910 and is built in the American Foursquare style. It is embellished with semi-hexagonal projecting bays at the second story level. A porch across the front is supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

538-540 Summit Avenue. This two-story brick duplex dates from after 1910, but probably before 1915. It is an American Foursquare style building embellished with a central cross gable, semi-hexagonal projecting bays and decorative quoins. First story front windows and doors are distinguished by round arched tops. A porch supported by round columns extends across the front. 1 contributing building.

542 Summit Avenue. This American Foursquare style house is a two-story brick structure dating from before 1910. It has four bays, single pane windows with pronounced wood lintels and hip roofed dormers. The original porch has been removed. 1 contributing building.

600-602 Summit Avenue. This brick American Foursquare style duplex retains many original features including front doors with large oval glass panes. Windows have six over one light sashes under stone lintels. There is a one-story porch across the front supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

606 Summit Avenue. This two-story stuccoed house has mixed American Foursquare and Colonial Revival styling. Unlike foursquares, its form is an elongated rectangle, but it has a hipped roof and a one-story porch across the front. The porch is supported by grouped columns, a Colonial Revival feature. 1 contributing building.

610 Summit Avenue. Park Place Apartments. This three-story apartment building dating from the 1920s is influenced by the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Character defining features include stuccoed walls, a deeply overhanging roof with brackets intended to suggest extended joists and an arched parapet reminiscent of Spanish Baroque architecture. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.29

620 Summit Avenue. This house dating from ca. 1910-1920 is a two-story brick American Foursquare style house. It has pronounced lintels, a one-story porch with round columns and single pane sash windows. 1 contributing building.

622 Summit Avenue. This house is a stuccoed American Foursquare style dwelling of conrete block construction. It dates from ca. 1920, has a one-story porch and a frontal dormer with a deeply overhanging gable. 1 contributing building.

19 Dunn Irvin Avenue. This 1920s bungalow is of frame construction with brick facing. It has a deep porch supported by heavy brick piers. 1 contributing building.

18 Dunn Irvin Avenue. This frame building is a post World War II dwelling. 1 non-contributing building.

Unnumbered Apartment House, Dunn Irvin Drive. This large house is a two and a half story brick building with a one-story porch across the front. ca. 1890. 1 contributing building.

412 Reynolds Avenue. This frame house dates from ca. 1920. It has a gambrel roof and a wraparound porch. There is a frontal gambrel wall dormer. 1 contributing building.

400 Reynolds Avenue. This frame house, dating from ca. 1900 has a steeply pitched slate covered hipped roof with multiple projecting gables. It is covered with modern german siding, has paired windows and a wraparound front porch. 1 contributing building.

415-417 Reynolds Avenue. This two-story brick duplex ca. 1900-1910, shows Jacobean Revival influence in the decorative gabled parapets and the brick corbeled surface treatment. Projecting bays embellish the front and there is a one-story porch across the entire front. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.30

411 Reynolds Avenue. This one-story brick hip roofed house dates from ca. 1900. It has segmentally arched window heads with single pane sash and a porch across the front supported by round posts. 1 contributing building.

409 Reynolds Avenue. This frame one and a half story house dates from ca. 1900. It has a steeply pitched gabled roof and a gable topped semi-hexagonal projecting bay with prominent false rafter ends. Windows have single pane sash. 1 contributing building.

403 Reynolds Avenue. This two-story brick house is an American Foursquare style dwelling, dating from 1900-1910. It has segmentally arched windows and a one-story porch supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

500 Guilford Avenue. This Colonial Revival house is of stone, and stucco over frame construction. Dating from ca. 1920 it has a neo-federal entrance, a Palladian-type second story front window and a hipped roof. Side porches suggest attached dependencies. 1 contributing building.

510-512 Guilford Avenue. This brick American Foursquare style house is a duplex with segmentally arched window and door heads. ca. 1915. 1 contributing building.

439-441 Guilford Avenue. Built between 1910 and 1925 this two-story brick duplex has American Foursquare stylistic influence with a projecting gable front. Windows have segmental arches and there is a porch across the front supported by square posts. 1 contributing building.

437 Guilford Avenue. This frame house is built in the American Foursquare style with a central cross gable with a three-part window. The house has windows with single pane sash and a front door with an original oval glass panel. ca. 1910-1925. 1 contributing building.

435-433 Guilford Avenue. This two-story, four bay brick duplex has a mansard front roof and single pane sash windows with segmentally arched heads. The mansard roof has four gabled dormers which have been partially rebuilt. ca. 1900. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.31

431-429 Guilford Avenue. This duplex is a frame American Foursquare style house dating from ca. 1910. There is a pair of projecting semi-hexagonal bays at each side of the second story front. 1 contributing building.

427-425 Guilford Avenue. This frame American Foursquare style duplex dates from ca. 1910. It features a pair of semi-hexagonal projecting bays at the second story front. There is a central front hip roofed dormer. 1 contributing building.

423-421 Guilford Avenue. This brick duplex, dating from 1910-1925 is an American Foursquare building. A prominent feature are the quoins of rock-faced stone. Windows have segmentally arched heads with single pane sashes. 1 contributing building.

Concrete Block Garage, West Side, Guilford Avenue. Ca. 1920s, 1 contributing building.

415 Guilford Avenue. This American Foursquare style brick house is embellished with cross gables and projecting bays. Large front windows have single pane sashes. 1 contributing building.

413 Guilford Avenue. This house is a frame two-story, two bay American Foursquare style dwelling with a frontal hip roofed dormer. The porch is supported by thick square posts. It dates from ca. 1910-1920. 1 contributing building.

411 Guilford Avenue. This two-story, two bay brick house is an American Foursquare with a frontal hip roofed dormer. It has windows with pronounced lintels and a porch supported by round columns. ca. 1910-1920. 1 contributing buildingg.

409 Guilford Avenue. This house is a two-story, two bay brick American Foursquare dwelling with a frontal hip roofed dormer. It has prominent lintels and a porch supported by large square posts. ca. 1910-1920. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.32

407 Guilford Avenue. This frame American Foursquare house is distinguished by a semi-hexagonal projecting bay at the front elevation. It also has a frontal hip roofed dormer. ca. 1910-1920. 1 contributing building.

405 Guilford Avenue. This two-story American Foursquare influenced house has been completely cased with brick, probably in the 1940s. Its basic form, however, remains intact. 1 non-contributing building.

403-401 Guilford Avenue. This ca. 1890 two and a half story brick duplex is a late example influenced by the Second Empire style. It has a slate mansard roof with gabled dormers and several chimneys. Other windows have segmentaly arched tops. The original porch has been replaced. 1 contributing building.

402 Guilford Avenue. This brick one-story house dates from the 1940s. 1 non-contributing building.

406-408 Guilford Avenue. This frame ca. 1910-1920 American Foursquare influenced duplex has projecting wings on each side. It has a wraparound porch and hip roofed dormers. 1 contributing building.

410-410-1/2 Guilford Avenue. This brick American Foursquare style duplex has a frontal hip roofed dormer and a porch supported by square posts. ca. 1910-1920. 1 contributing building.

412-412-1/2 Guilford Avenue. This brick American Foursquare style duplex dates from ca. 1910-1920. It has a frontal hip roofed dormer and a porch supported by large square posts. 1 contributing building.

414 Guilford Avenue. This 1920s frame bungalow has a gabled dormer, grouped front windows and front upper window sashes with four vertical panes, all characteristic of 1920s construction. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.33

416-418 Guilford Avenue. This frame American Foursquare duplex dates from ca. 1910-1920. It has hip roofed dormers and a front porch supported by large square posts. 1 contributing building.

420-422 Guilford Avenue. This brick American Foursquare style duplex dates from ca. 1910 and has segmentally arched window heads. It has a frontal shed dormer which may be an addition and a porch supported by large square posts. 1 contributing building.

424 Guilford Avenue. This brick American Foursquare style house dates from ca. 1910. It is distinguished by white block quoins at the corners and a central cross gable with a three part window. The porch across the front is supported by round columns. 1 contributing building.

426 Guilford Avenue. This house is a one and a half story post World War II "Cape Cod" dwelling. 1 non-contributing building.

442 Guilford Avenue. This house is a one and a half story post World War II "Cape Cod" dwelling. 1 non-contributing building.

446 Guilford Avenue. This house is a one and a half story post World War II "Cape Cod" dwelling. 1 non-contributing building.

450 Guilford Avenue. This house is a one and a half story post World War II "Cape Cod" dwelliing. 1 non-contributing building.

454-456 Guilford Avenue. This ca. 1890 brick duplex shows lingering influence of the Second Empire style. It has a frontal mansard roof with gabled double windowed dormers. The dormer gables have gingerbread trim. Windows have segmentally arched tops and there are first story semi-hexagonal projecting bays. There is a one-story porch across the front with a pedimented entrance area. 1 contributing building.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.34

460 Guilford Avenue. This brick and frame American Foursquare style house probably dates from ca. 1920. It has a grouped first story front window and a hip roofed dormer. A porch across the front is supported by large square posts. 1 contributing building.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Social/Education/Culture

Resource Type:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Functions and Uses:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Known Design Source: George Burnap, landscape

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.2

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historic Setting

The city of Hagerstown was laid out in 1762 by Jonathan Hager, a German immigrant who was a farmer, miller and fur trader. The original town was laid out into 520 lots and was located at the intersection of some prominent colonial roads, one which led down the Cumberland Valley from Harris' Ferry on the Susquehanna to Williams' Ferry on the Potomac. Another colonial road, the Philadelphia Wagon Road led west into the frontier.

Jonathan Hager's town grew largely as a result of the agricultural prosperity of the surrounding farms in the rich limestone valley. A factor of the agricultural prosperity was the development of a strong milling industry. Water powered grist mills converted the area's grain crops into meal and flour. These products were more easily transported than bulk grains, and encouraged the growth of freight and transportation systems early in the history of the region.

In 1776, Hagerstown became the county seat of newly formed Washington County. The town then became a governmental center with a courthouse and jail in addition to its role as an agricultural center. By the early 19th century, construction of turnpikes, especially those linking Baltimore to the National Pike, and road improvements enhanced Hagerstown's role as a trade and transportation nucleus. With the development of railroads, Hagerstown's position as a trade center was again expanded. The B&O, Western Maryland, Norfolk and Western and Cumberland Valley Railroads all served Hagerstown.

The last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first four of the twentieth century were a period of rapid economic and physical growth for Hagerstown. As the seat of Washington County, Hagerstown always enjoyed the status of being a rural trading center as well as the focus of county political activity. With the arrival of the railroads, the Baltimore and Ohio in 1867, the Western Maryland in 1872, and the connection north to New York and Philadelphia via the Cumberland Valley and Pennsylvania railroads, Hagerstown emerged by 1914 as the second manufacturing city in Maryland, next only to Baltimore in terms of value of product, edging out Cumberland which had long held that position (Walsh, p. 431). In 1906 the Western Maryland Railway Company relocated

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.3

its Maryland division shops to Hagerstown. In population, Hagerstown grew from a small town of 6,627 in 1880 to 28,064 in 1920 and 32,491 in 1940. The city supported a variety of industries, most important of which were machineshops, steam locomotive repair, flour and grist mills, furniture manufacture, textile knitting, and organs.

During its industrial boom and growth period from 1890 through the 1920s, numerous additions were made to the town, expanding its bounderies. Architectural cohesiveness of these additions indicates that they were developed relatively quickly.

The 1890 to the start of World War II period is the most prosperous of Hagerstown's history. Much of the present day appearance of Hagerstown was defined during this time period with distinct areas and neighborhoods reflecting architectural trends of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Following the war, Hagerstown like many Maryland communities was affected by a drive for suburbanization with development of residential and commercial areas on the outskirts of the city.

Resource History:

The Hagerstown City Park Historic District contains three major elements: a group of factory buildings dating from ca. 1890-1910, reflecting the city's industrial boom period, a middle class residential area along Virginia, Summit and Guilford Avenues and their cross streets, and the City Park itself which was developed from 1928 into the 1930s. A secondary element is the few 18th and early 19th century structures which predate the rest of the development in the area. These include the Hager House, already individually listed in the National Register, the "Mansion House", 1843-46, home of the Heyser family who owned the land upon which the Park is located. Also present are the ruins of the foundations and raceway arch of Heyser's grist mill, a late 18th or very early 19th century structure, the remains of which are now incorporated into lake-side walls at the Virginia Avenue entrance to City Park.

The industrial area contains two remaining factory buildings, large brick multi-bay structures built between 1890 and 1910. The southernmost one is the Hagerstown Furniture Company building and the other, at the intersection of Highland

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.4

Way and Key Street, is the former Hagerstown Silk Mill. During the early 20th century, there were other factories in the area along the railroad as well. They were significant to the development of the area along Virginia and Summit Avenues and employed many people in the neighborhood, especially as clerks, machinists, managers and woodworkers.

The residential neighborhood contains predominantly single family and duplex houses dating from 1890-1930. Sanborn Insurance Maps from 1910 and 1925 show clearly the developmental trend of the area. City Directories from the first two decades of the 1900s show the occupants of the houses to have been lawyers, bank tellers and clerks, mid-level managerial staff of the nearby manufacturing concerns, and traveling salesmen. The City Directories also indicated that during the first decade of the 1900s, there were substantial numbers of unmarried women (widows and spinsters) living in the neighborhood. They were occupied as milliners, dressmakers and proprietresses of apartments and boarding houses. The professional residents were generally living along Virginia and Summit Avenues, north of Brown Avenue and on Reynolds Avenue. Laborers, machine operators, carpenters and workers tended to be concentrated at the southern and eastern edge of the district.

The residential architecture of the district reflects the economic and development patterns of the area. Large single family houses in the late Queen Anne style are located along the northern end of Virginia Avenue, Reynolds Avenue and Summit Avenue from the area near its intersection with Reynolds Avenue northward. The next major stylistic expression is the Colonial Revival of the first decade of the 20th century. These houses also are concentrated along Virginia Avenue, north of Reynolds and Reynolds and Summit south to Howard Street. Perhaps the most prominent building type found in the district was the American Foursquare, most dating from 1910-1920. Most costly examples of this style are single family dwellings with Colonial Revival detailing, while more modest examples are duplexes scattered along Summit Avenue and concentrated on Guilford Avenue. The next major style represented is the bungalow. These are concentrated on Sunset Ave., the southern portion of Virginia and Summit Avenues, and Brown Avenue, and date from the 1920s and 1930s. Another trend of the 1920s and 30s was the construction of apartment buildings. There are two built in the Spanish

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.5

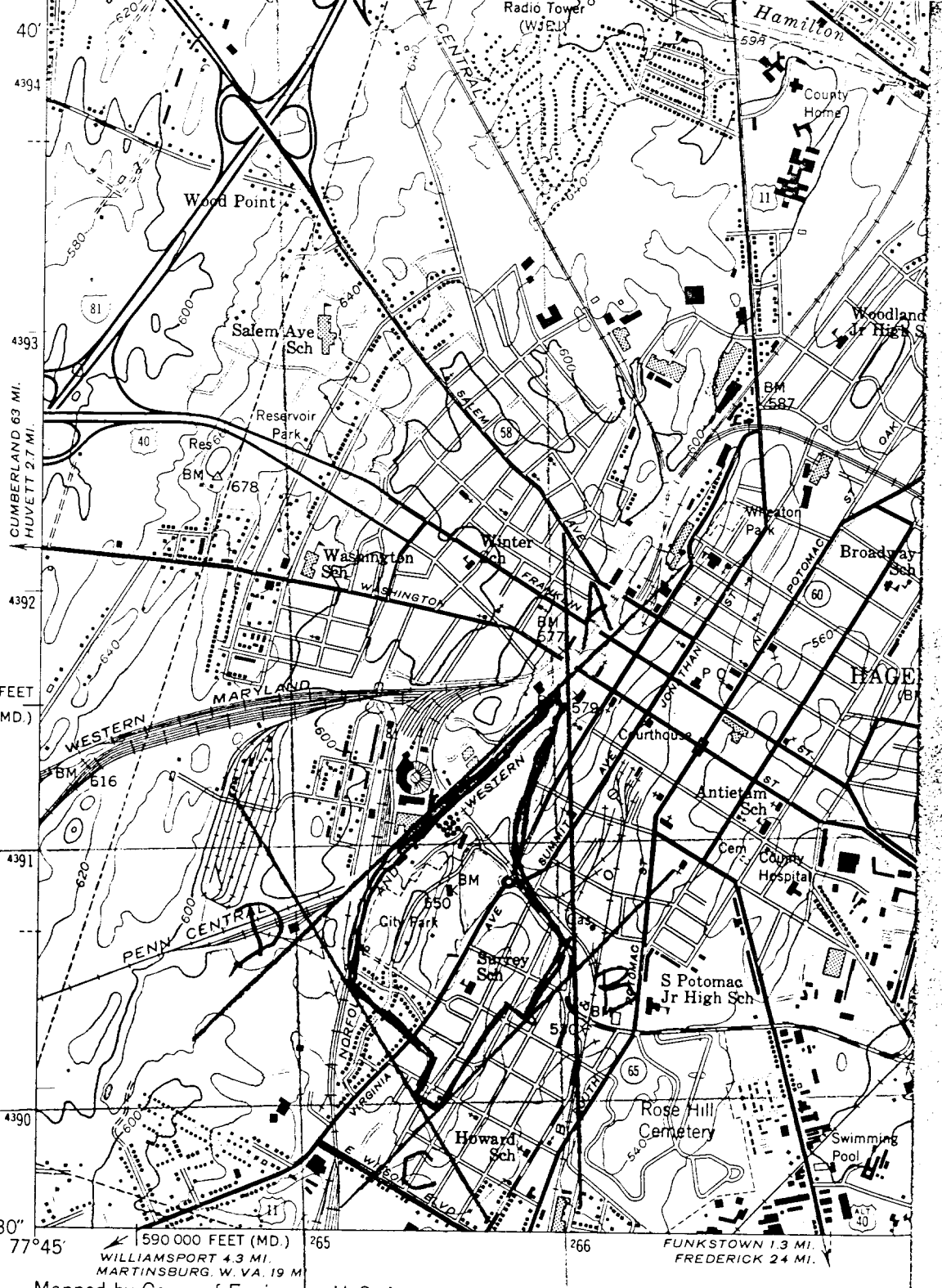
Colonial Revival style. One, the Moller Apartments, was converted before 1925 from an automobile manufacturing factory to an apartment building. The walls were covered with patterned stucco and tiled pents were added to conform with Spanish Colonial Revival style features. Another Spanish Colonial apartment building on Summit Avenue was constructed between 1910 and 1925.

Most of these architectural developments occurred before the city park took on its present appearance. The City of Hagerstown purchased the park site in 1915. Prior to that it had been owned by the West End Improvement Company which had kept it as a park since 1890. However, there was no lake, just a marshy area and a picnic woods which had long been known as "Heyser's Woods." The Hagerstown Fair Association had held the Hagerstown Fair at Heyser's Woods since the 1850s. Thus, the park has had a long history as a gathering place for recreation. After the City purchased the land there was much debate about whether or not to design a park. Newspaper accounts of the 1920s discuss the health threats presented by the decaying vegetation of the swamp. Eventually, Washington, D.C. landscape architect George Burnap was hired in 1928 to design the park, particularly its lake. This was part of a national trend in the early 20th century toward the development of urban parks, particularly those with natural and rustic features. The Hagerstown City Park, then, is an important part of the park and open space movement.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.6

Resource Analysis:

The Hagerstown City Park Historic District represents the architectural preferences of the middle class citizens during the city's boom period from 1890 through the 1920s. The remaining factory buildings are direct links to the industrial boom which spawned several turn-of-the-century neighborhoods. This neighborhood is made unique by the presence of the city park which follows urban park landscape design trends of the early 20th century. Two important education/cultural facilities within the district are the Washington County Museum of Fine Arts, built in 1930 and the Surrey School dating from 1907, a cohesive factor in the sense of neighborhood within the district. While several neighborhoods were developed in Hagerstown during this time period, the city park area is distinctive for its association with the industrial buildings which were the cause of the period of prosperity, and the landscaped city park. Another residential district contemporary with the city park district is the Oak Hill District at the north end of Hagerstown. As an example of a planned suburban garden-park subdivision, it was listed in the National Register in 1986.




Hagerstown City Park Historic District

WA-HAG-156

Washington Co. Maryland

A 18/266060/4391640

B 18/266060/4390510

C 18/265490/4389950

D 18/265070/4390700

(WILLIAMSPORT) 5463 III SE

Mapped by Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Maryland coordinate system and Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

MN GN

7½° 133 MILS | 1°43' 31 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

# HAGERSTOWN CITY PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hagerstown
Washington County
Maryland

WA-HAG-156

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP 1989

Legend:
412 = house numbers
B = contributing code
= photo no. and view

A. A contributing resource with an exceptionally high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance to the nomination.

B. A contributing resource with a high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance to the nomination.

C. A contributing resource with a low level of integrity whose contribution could be enhanced by sympathetic rehabilitation or restoration or by research documenting historic significance unknown at the time of nomination.

D. A resource that does not contribute to the significance of the nomination but may be eligible for listing in the National Register within another historical and/or cultural context.

E. A resource that does not contribute to the significance of the nomination and is not eligible for listing in the National Register, due to recent construction or irretrievable loss of integrity.

F. A contributing open-space of historic or scenic significance to the nomination such as a park, town square, agricultural fields, meadows, pastures, etc.

G. A non-contributing open-space which is of no significance to the nomination and is not eligible for listing in the National Register, such as a parking lot, etc.

WA-HAG-156

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

William Donald Schaefer
*Governor*

Jacqueline H. Rogers
*Secretary, DHCD*

**CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE**
**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST**
**INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property Name: Ladies Restroom Survey Number: _____

Property Address: City Park (Hagerstown)

Project: Handicap accessibility Agency: CDBG - City of Hagerstown

Site visit by MHT Staff: ✓ no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Hagerstown City Park H.D. Survey Number: WA-HAG-156

✓ Listed ___ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: ✓A ___B ✓C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource ✓ contributes/___ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

✓ Location ✓ Design ✓ Setting ✓ Materials

✓ Workmanship ✓ Feeling ✓ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

This structure is a contributing element of the Hagerstown City Park Historic District. It is significant for its architectural character and retains a high level of integrity. It was built specifically for the park which is the centerpiece of the District.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Letter & photo from Larry Bayer, City of Hagerstown 10/15/90

Prepared by: Jo Ellen Freese 11/30/90
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

R Cultbreath 12 Dec 91
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. WA-HAG-156

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT**

**I. Geographic Region:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ___ | Eastern Shore | (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil) |
| ___ | Western Shore | (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's) |
| ___ | Piedmont | (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery) |
| ✓ | Western Maryland | (Allegany, Garrett and Washington) |

**II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ___ | Paleo-Indian | 10000-7500 B.C. |
| ___ | Early Archaic | 7500-6000 B.C. |
| ___ | Middle Archaic | 6000-4000 B.C. |
| ___ | Late Archaic | 4000-2000 B.C. |
| ___ | Early Woodland | 2000-500 B.C. |
| ___ | Middle Woodland | 500 B.C.- A.D.900 |
| ___ | Late Woodland/Archaic | A.D. 900-1600 |
| ___ | Contact and Settlement | A.D. 1570-1750 |
| ___ | Rural Agrarian Intensification | A.D. 1680-1815 |
| ___ | Agricultural-Industrial Transition | A.D. 1815-1870 |
| ✓ | Industrial/Urban Dominance | A.D. 1870-1930 |
| ___ | Modern Period | A.D. 1930-Present |
| ___ | Unknown Period ( ___ prehistoric | ___ historic ) |

**III. Prehistoric Period Themes:**

- ___ Subsistence
- ___ Settlement
- ___ Political
- ___ Demographic
- ___ Religion
- ___ Technology
- ___ Environmental Adaption

**IV. Historic Period Themes:**

- ___ Agriculture
- ✓ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- ___ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- ___ Government/Law
- ___ Military
- ___ Religion
- ___ Social/Educational/Cultural
- ___ Transportation

**V. Resource Type:**

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Recreation & Culture / outdoor recreation / park.

Known Design Source: George Burnap, landscape arch't.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

William Donald Schaefer
*Governor*

Jacqueline H. Rogers
*Secretary, DHCD*

**CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE**
**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST**
**INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property Name: Men's Restroom Survey Number: _____

Property Address: City Park (Hagerstown)

Project: Handicap accessibility Agency: CDBG - City of Hagerstown

Site visit by MHT Staff: ✓ no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Hagerstown City Park H.D. Survey Number: WA-HAG-156

✓ Listed ___ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: ✓A ___B ✓C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource ✓ contributes/___ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

___ Location ✓ Design ✓ Setting ✓ Materials

✓ Workmanship ✓ Feeling ✓ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

This structure is a contributing ~~resource~~ element of the Hagerstown City Park Historic District. It is significant for its architectural character and retains a high level of integrity. It was built specifically for the park ~~account which the District has~~ which is the centerpiece of the District.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Letter & photo from Larry Bayer, City of Hagerstown 10/15/90

Prepared by: "

Jo Ellen Freese 11/30/90
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

R Cardinus 16 Dec 91
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. WA-WAS-56

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT**

**I. Geographic Region:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ___ | Eastern Shore | (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil) |
| ___ | Western Shore | (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's) |
| ___ | Piedmont | (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery) |
| ✓ | Western Maryland | (Allegany, Garrett and Washington) |

**II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ___ | Paleo-Indian | 10000-7500 B.C. |
| ___ | Early Archaic | 7500-6000 B.C. |
| ___ | Middle Archaic | 6000-4000 B.C. |
| ___ | Late Archaic | 4000-2000 B.C. |
| ___ | Early Woodland | 2000-500 B.C. |
| ___ | Middle Woodland | 500 B.C.- A.D.900 |
| ___ | Late Woodland/Archaic | A.D. 900-1600 |
| ___ | Contact and Settlement | A.D. 1570-1750 |
| ___ | Rural Agrarian Intensification | A.D. 1680-1815 |
| ___ | Agricultural-Industrial Transition | A.D. 1815-1870 |
| ✓ | Industrial/Urban Dominance | A.D. 1870-1930 |
| ___ | Modern Period | A.D. 1930-Present |
| ___ | Unknown Period ( ___ prehistoric | ___ historic ) |

**III. Prehistoric Period Themes:**

| | |
|---|---|
| ___ | Subsistence |
| ___ | Settlement |
| ___ | Political |
| ___ | Demographic |
| ___ | Religion |
| ___ | Technology |
| ___ | Environmental Adaption |

**IV. Historic Period Themes:**

| | |
|---|---|
| ___ | Agriculture |
| ✓ | Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning |
| ___ | Economic (Commercial and Industrial) |
| ___ | Government/Law |
| ___ | Military |
| ___ | Religion |
| ___ | Social/Educational/Cultural |
| ___ | Transportation |

**V. Resource Type:**

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Recreation and Culture / outdoor recreation / park.

Known Design Source: George Burnap, landscape archit.

WA-HAG-156

Hagerstown City Park Historic Dist.
Washington Co. MD
Photo by: P.S. Reed
Date: 4/80
Neg. Loc: Preservation Assoc. Inc
207 S. Potomac St.
Hagerstown, MD

604, 602 Sunset Ave. NE View

# 47/141

WA-HAG-156

Hagerstown City Park Historic District
Washington Co, MD
Photo by: P.S Reed
Photo date: 4/89

Negative location: Preservation Assoc, Inc
207 S Potomac St.
Hagerstown, MD 21740

505 Summit Ave, W View

#80)141

WA-HAG-156

Hagerstown City Park Historic District
Washington Co., MD
Photo by: P.S. Reed
Photo date: 4/89

Negative Location: Preservation Assoc. Inc.
207 S. Potomac St.
Hagerstown, MD 21740

459, 457 Summit, SW View

#89/141

WA-HAG-156

WA-HAG-156

WA-HAG-156

WA-HAG-156

WA-HAG-156

WA-HA G-156

WA-HAG-151

Hagerstown City Park Historic Dist
Washington Co. MD
Photo by: P.S. Reed
Date: 4/89
Neg. Loc. Preservation Assoc.
Hagerstown, MD.

437 Summit Ave., NW view
#011/141

SEE VERTICAL FILES FOR ADDITIONAL

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOS