

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

B3617

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Martin W. Johnson House (Mt. Winans - Hullsville)

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 2409 Puget Street

CITY, TOWN Baltimore BALTIMORE CITY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

STATE Maryland COUNTY

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Martin W. Johnson

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER 2409 Puget Street

CITY, TOWN Baltimore MARYLAND STATE, zip code 21230

VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, Land Records Room  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER District Courthouse

CITY, TOWN Baltimore, City MARYLAND STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE



## 8. Statement of Significance

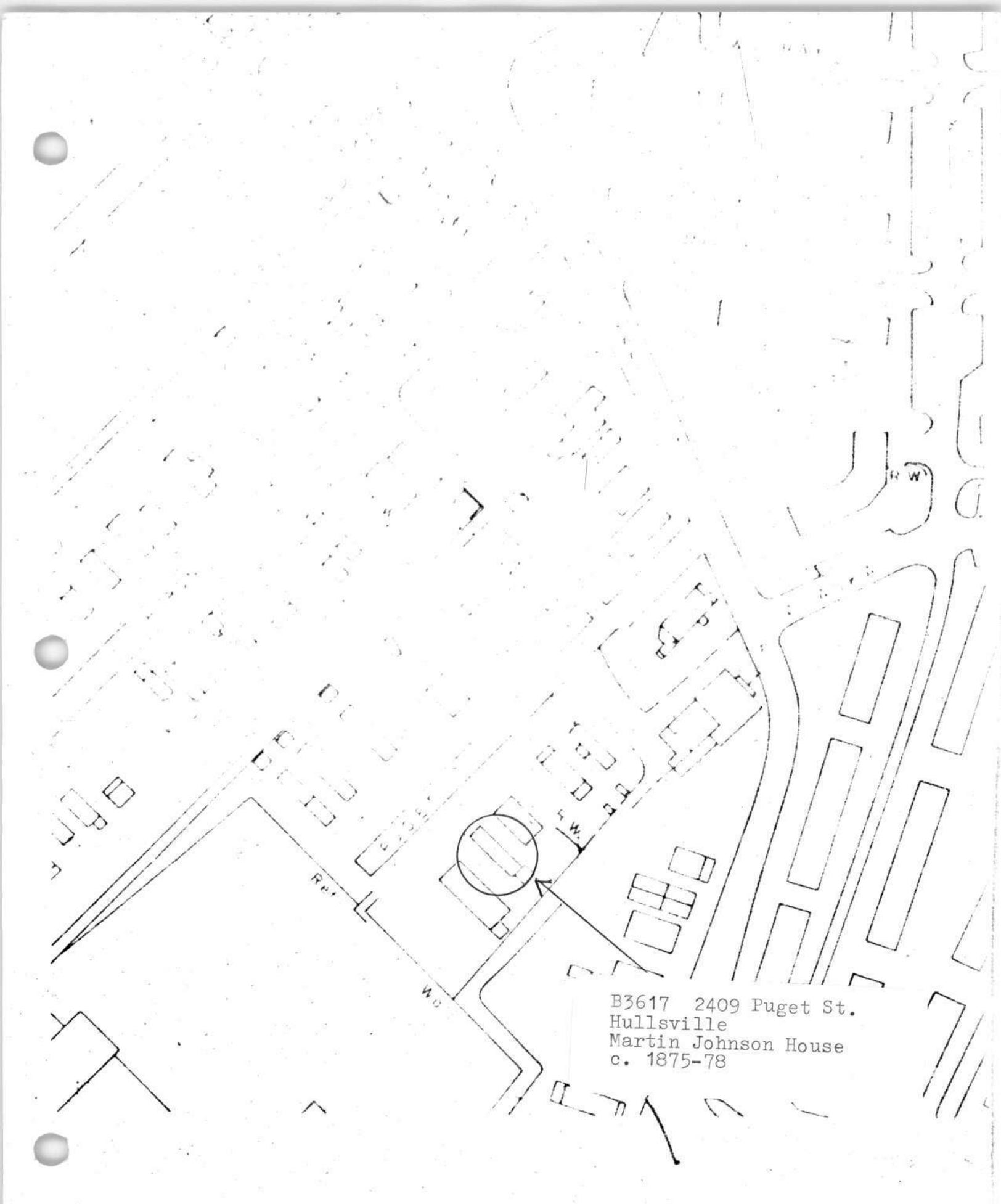
It is not uncommon for groups of people who shared ethnic identities to form urban or rural settlements where the architecture, folklore, and other aspects of material culture were actively pursued and transmitted within the community. In spite of the peculiar aspects of the black American's trek from slavery to freedom, black people also responded to the struggle for existence by forming communities and settlements consciously. What is needed is an evaluation of what is known about sites that are significantly related to black history. This evaluation requires expanding upon the historic sites inventory which is currently available and providing documentation of spatial relationships, functional characteristics, structural requirements, and modifications. Ideally, the findings here would be most significant where we identify spaces that were occupied by slaves, free blacks, influential black leaders, professionals, working class and poor blacks within a relevant comparative framework.

*extraneous  
info*

The black town was formally conceived as a community following Emancipation and dotted the American landscape from c.1870 through the 1930's. These were usually formal communities located along an urban access route. The urban enclave, on the other hand, is a black settlement which typically categorizes the early communities that are historically black in urbanized areas. It is probably the most pervasive form of community in cities and its remnants are extant throughout the United States. Usually, a patriarchal community was formed around a colored school of church, and houses were built by the families who purchased lots from the patriarch. As cities grew, these communities became annexed by the city and formed the basic black district in the older areas. The grid plan is the form determinant although a spatial analysis of the relationship between spaces and nodal axis points which qualify spatial hierarchies is desperately needed.

Hullsville, (Mt Winans) was settled in 1853 with the construction of the Sharp Street Memorial African Methodist Chapel. The community was established by 1878 where home building, roads and service institutions were defining the community. Most of the heads of households were independent artisans, semi-skilled laborers, and craftsmen. The conception of the community was defined by its racial homogeneity and the independent economic status of the men.

A modified grid plan was developed by the community although this system may have been a natural response to the street system. This community is defined by exceptionally wide streets, their axis being determined by natural contours of the land rather than a formal idealized plan. The form of the dominant house type in the early houses is vernacular, detached row houses probably reminiscent of the city image that the founding residents maintained.



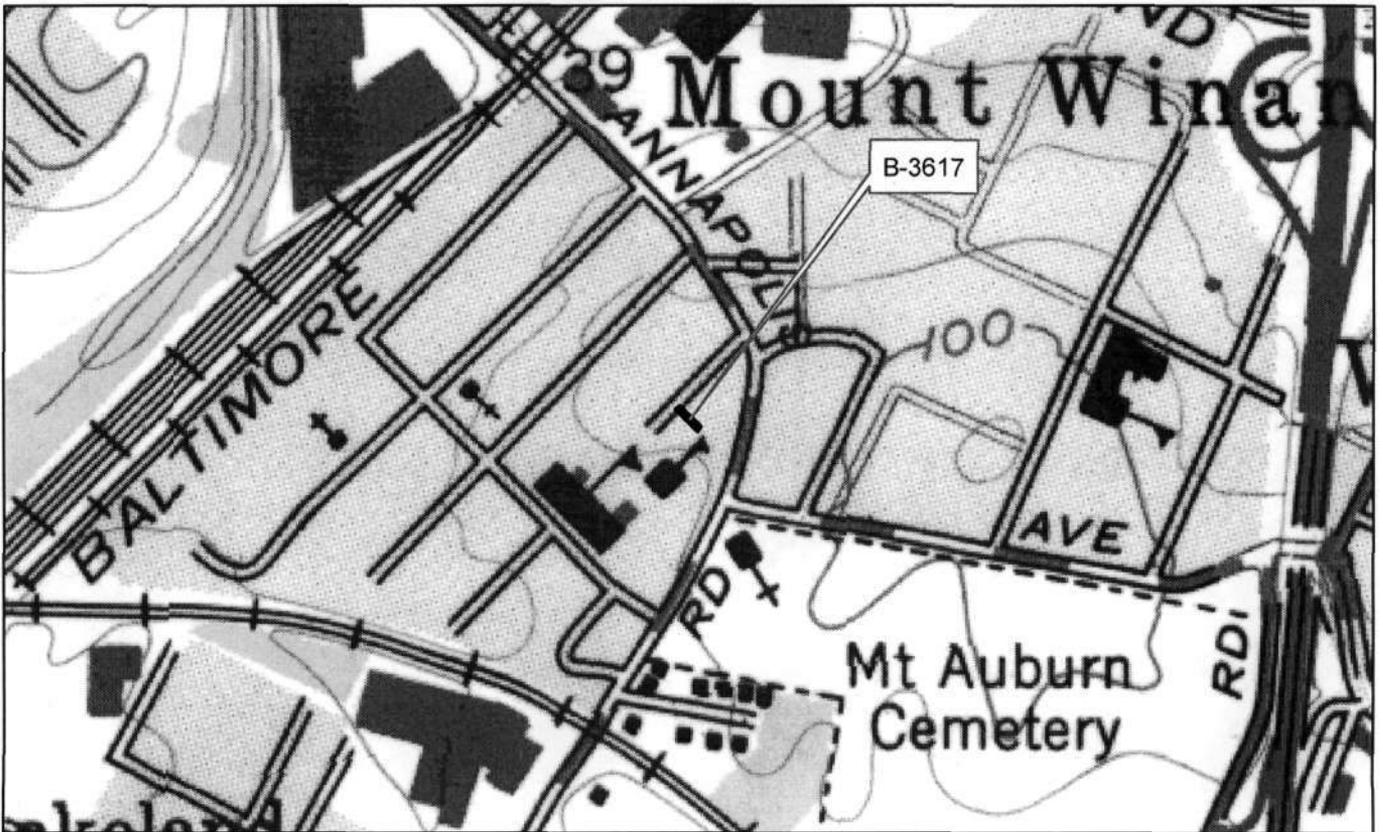
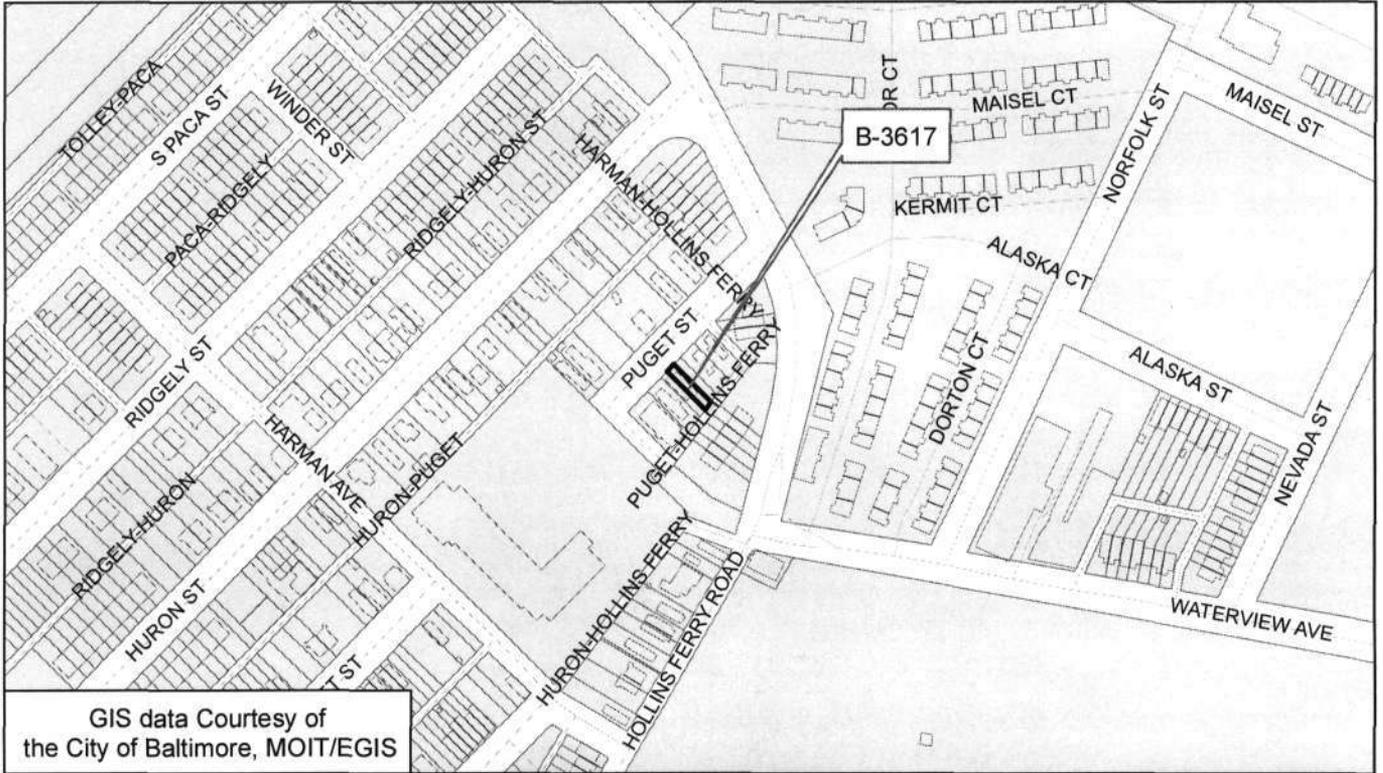
B3617 2409 Puget St.  
Hullsville  
Martin Johnson House  
c. 1875-78

MILES WEST

90.00

75.00 WEST

B-3617  
Martin W. Johnson House  
2409 Puget Street  
Block 7471 Lot 019  
Baltimore City  
Baltimore West Quad.





B3617 Johnson House  
General View  
Fern Eisner, photo 6/82