

East High Street Historic District
 Elkton, Cecil County, MD
 Exterior Plan with Photograph Key
 Not to Scale



PHOTOGRAPH LIST

The following information pertains to all photographs:

**East High Street Historic District
Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland
Robert Powers
June 2010
Powers and Company, Inc.**

<i>Photograph #</i>	<i>Description of Photograph</i>
1	110 Collins Avenue, view northeast
2	110 Collins Avenue, view east
3	110 Collins Avenue, view southeast
4	110 Collins Avenue, view west
5	East High and South Streets, view northeast
6	East High and South Streets, view northeast
7	East High Street between Church and South Streets, view northwest
8	East High Street between Church and South Streets, view west
9	149 East High Street, view north
10	141 and 149 East High Street, view southwest
11	149 East High Street, view southeast
12	149 East High Street, view northeast
13	149 East High Street, view southwest
14	149 East High Street, view southwest
15	East High Street, view northeast
16	141 East High Street, view northwest
17	141 East High Street, view northwest
18	141 East High Street, view southwest
19	141 East High Street, view southeast
20	141 East High Street, view southeast
21	East High Street between Groom Lane and Court House Plaza, view west
22	East High Street between Groom Lane and Court House Plaza, view northeast
23	East High Street between Groom Lane and Court House Plaza, view northeast
24	East High Street between Court House Plaza and North Street, view west
25	East High Street between Court House Plaza and North Street, view west
26	East High and North Streets, view southwest
27	141 East High Street, 1 st floor, South end, view west
28	141 East High Street, 1 st floor, South end, view northwest
29	141 East High Street, 1 st floor, South end, view southwest
30	141 East High Street, 1 st floor, Center, view northwest
31	141 East High Street, 1 st floor, North end, view northeast
32	141 East High Street, 2 nd floor, South end, view north
33	141 East High Street, 2 nd floor, South end, view west
34	141 East High Street, 2 nd floor, South end, view south

35	141 East High Street, 2 nd floor, North end, view north
36	141 East High Street, 3 rd floor, Stairway, view north
37	141 East High Street, 3 rd floor, view west
38	149 East High Street, 1 st floor, South end, view northwest
39	149 East High Street, 1 st floor, Center, view south
40	149 East High Street, 1 st floor, Center, view northeast
41	149 East High Street, 1 st floor, Center, view southwest
42	149 East High Street, 1 st floor, North end, view north
43	149 East High Street, 2 nd floor, South end, Stairway, view south
44	149 East High Street, 2 nd floor, South end, Stairway, view north
45	149 East High Street, 2 nd floor, South end, view east
46	149 East High Street, 2 nd floor, Center, view north
47	149 East High Street, 2 nd floor, North end, view northwest
48	149 East High Street, 3 rd floor, view southwest
49	149 East High Street, 3 rd floor, Stairway, view south
50	149 East High Street, 3 rd floor, view southeast
51	110 Collins Avenue, 1 st floor, view east
52	110 Collins Avenue, 1 st floor, view west
53	110 Collins Avenue, 1 st floor, view west
54	110 Collins Avenue, 2 nd floor, Stairway, view west
55	110 Collins Avenue, 2 nd floor, view northwest
56	110 Collins Avenue, 2 nd floor, view southeast
57	110 Collins Avenue, 2 nd floor, view northeast
58	110 Collins Avenue, 2 nd floor, view north



CE-1531

E. HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD

ROBERT POWERS

JUNE 2010

MD SHLPO

110 COLLINS AVENUE, VIEW NE

1/58



CE-1531

E. HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CELIL COUNTY, MD

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MD SHPO

110 COLLINS AVENUE, NEW E.

* 2/58



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MD SHPO

110 COLLINS AVENUE, NEW SE

3/58



CE-1531

E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CELL COUNTY, MD

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MD SH80

110 COLUMBIA AVENUE, NEW SW

4/58



CE-1531

E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW N

5/58

CE 1531

E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW NW

6/58





CE-1531

E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT. VIEW W

#7/58

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW W

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149 E HIGH STREET, VIEW NW

#9/58



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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW S

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CE-1531
E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD
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MD SHPO
149 E HIGH STREET, VIEW E
#11/58



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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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149 E HIGH STREET, VIEW N

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

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149 E HIGH STREET, VIEW S

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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149 E HIGH STREET, VIEW SE

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY MD

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW N

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD

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111 E HIGH STREET, VIEW NW

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
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141 ~~H~~ HIGH STREET, VIEW N

11/50



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MD SHPO
141 E HIGH STREET, VIEW SW
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141 E HIGH STREET, VIEW S

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY MD

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411 E HIGH STREET, VIEW E

#20/50



CE-1531

E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW W

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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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EAST HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW NE

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY MD

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW NE

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW SW

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, VIEW SW

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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

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E. HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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141 E. HIGH STREET, 1ST FLOOR, VIEW WEST

#27158



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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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MD SHPO

141 E. HIGH STREET, 1ST FLOOR, VIEW NW

28158



CE-1531

E HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

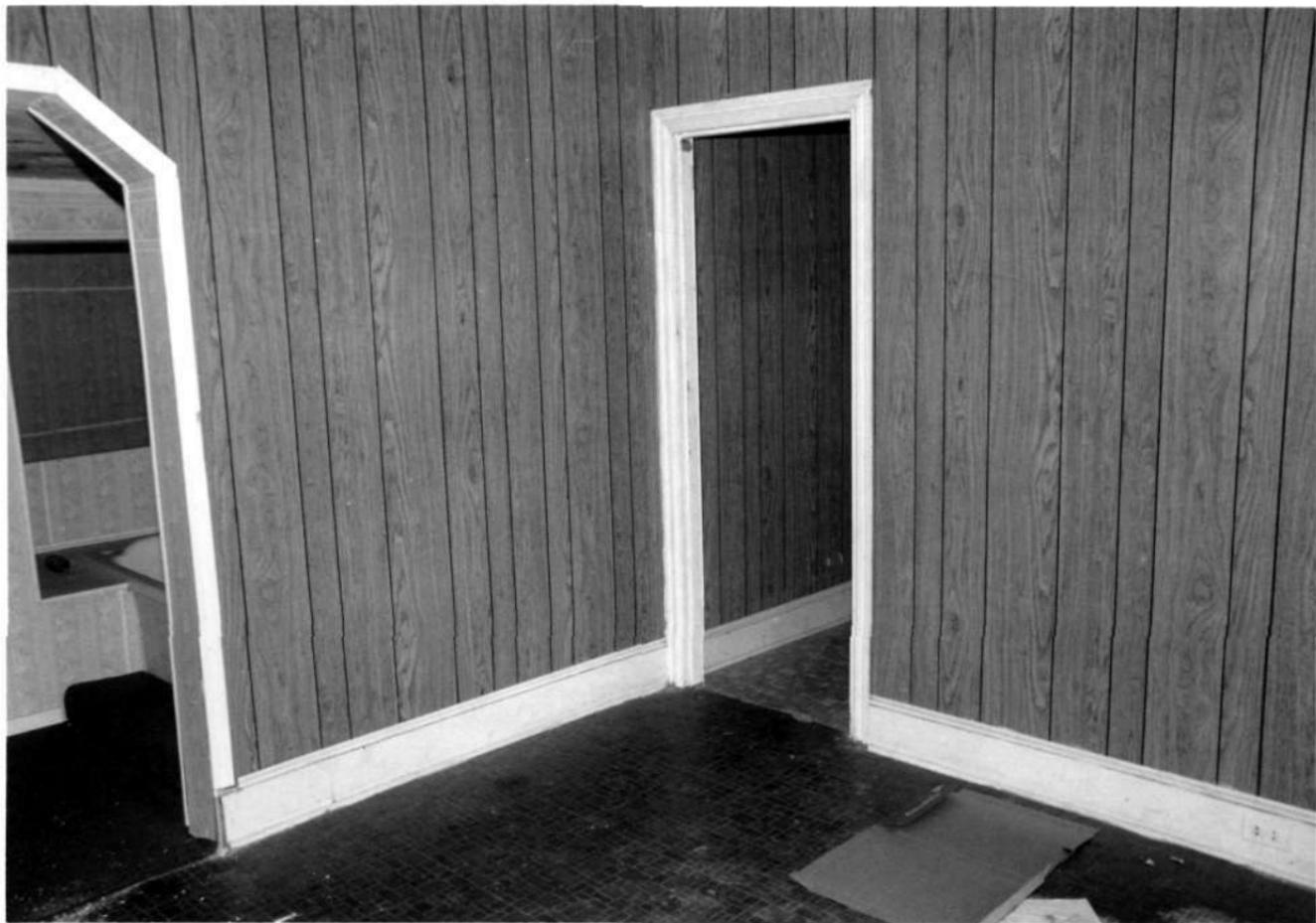
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141 E. HIGH STREET, 1ST FL, NEW SW

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141 E. HIGH STREET, 1ST FL., NEW NW

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141 E. HIGH STREET, 1ST FL, VIEW NE

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141 E. HIGH STREET, 2ND FL, VIEW W

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141 E. HIGH STREET, 2ND FL. NEWS

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141 E. HIGH STREET, 2ND FL, WOOD N

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141 E. HIGH STREET, 3RD FL, NEW N

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149 E. HIGH STREET, 1ST FL, VIEW NE

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149 E. HIGH STREET, 1ST FL, NEW SW

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149 E. HIGH STREET, 1ST FL, NEWN

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149 E. HIGH STREET, 2ND FL., NEW S

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149 E HIGH STREET, 2ND FL, WELLS

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149 E HIGH STREET, 2ND FL. VIEW E

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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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149 E. HIGH STREET, 2ND FL. VIEW N

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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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149 E. HIGH STREET, 2ND FL, VIEW NW

#47158



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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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149 E HIGH STREET, 3RD FL, NEW SW

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CELL COUNTY, MD

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149 E. HIGH STREET, 3RD FL, VIEW S.

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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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149 E. HIGH STREET, 3RD FL. NELO SE

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CE-1531

E. HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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110 COLLINS AVENUE, 1ST FL, NEW E

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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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MD SHPO

110 COLLINS AVENUE, 1ST FL, NEW W

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E. HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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MD CHPO

110 COLLINS AVENUE, 1ST FL, VIEW W

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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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110 COLLINGS AVENUE, 2ND FL, VIEW WS

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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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MD SHPO

110 COLLINGS AVENUE, 2ND FL, VIEW NW

#55158



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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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110 COLLINS AVENUE, 2ND FL., VIEW SE

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E. HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD

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110 COLLINS AVENUE, 2ND FL., NEW NE
57158



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CECIL COUNTY, MD

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JUNE 2010

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110 COLLINS AVENUE, 2ND FL. VIEW N

#58/58

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Elkton East High Street Residential District Inventory Number: CE-1531

Address: _____ City: Elkton Zip Code: _____

County: Cecil USGS Topographic Map: Elkton

Owner: _____ Is the property being evaluated a district? yes

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: _____ Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property is located within a historic district? yes no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>	District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district <input type="checkbox"/> yes Eligible district <input type="checkbox"/> yes	Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Non-contributing but eligible in another context <input type="checkbox"/> yes	

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
---	---

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The East High Street Residential District, comprising the houses on both sides of High Street between North Street and Landing Lane, on both sides of Collins Avenue, Millburn Street, Clinton Street, and Bethel Street, and on the west side of Boothe Street, is significant as a community of industrial housing representing the various periods of Elkton's prosperity during the 19th c. While several late 19th c. homes similar to those in the North and West Residential Districts are scattered throughout the neighborhood, the predominant form appears to date from Elkton's ascendancy as a commercial and industrial center around mid-century. These are simple two or three story, gable roofed, frame houses, 3 or 4 bays wide, mostly duplexes, arranged in rows very close to the street. Many retain their original 6/6 sash and and clapboard siding; such alterations as have been made within the district are reversible and limited to more recent forms of sash and siding which do not compromise the form and character of these structures.

Two very plain, vernacular Gothic Churches are located within the district, both are stuccoed, gable-front structures, 3 bays wide by 4 bays deep, with peaked windows. The entrances are centered in the facades, with circular windows above. These buildings are typical of late 19th c. churches serving black congregations.

Significance:

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
MHT Comments	
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services <i>[Signature]</i>	Date
Reviewer, NR Program	<u>9/11/02</u> Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Elkton East High Street Residential Distric

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Elkton's advantageous location at the juncture of major transportation corridors was instrumental in its achievement of significance in the military, commercial, and industrial history of the region.

Elkton figures prominently in the military history of the nation. It served as a key point of embarkation during the Revolutionary War: in 1777 the British general Howe landed his armies here en route to Philadelphia; it was this maneuver which doomed General Burgoyne at Saratoga. In March, 1781, Lafayette embarked from Elkton with his troops bound for Annapolis, and in September of the same year, Washington also embarked from Elkton to inaugurate the climactic Yorktown campaign. Elkton retained its strategic importance during the War of 1812 when British marines under Admiral Cockburn mounted an unsuccessful attack on the town.

Elkton preceded Baltimore in the development of the flour-packing industry and was hailed by 1807 as an important wheat market, with trade at that time having attained a level of 250,000 bushels per year. After the War of 1812, packet lines continued to run between Elkton and Baltimore, and the New Castle Frenchtown Railroad (1832) increased Elkton's importance as a transportation center. Numerous mills were established on the Elk River, evidenced by surviving millraces, and the town thrived. Prosperity waned in subsequent years until the post-Civil War period, when new industries, including pulp mills, machine shops, fertilizer plants, and canneries came to the town, stimulating housing construction, as reflected in the late 19th c. residential districts.

Elkton's history and development are clearly reflected in the five districts and four individual structures within the Multiple Resource Area. The town is architecturally significant in possessing a large and varied collection of well-preserved structures representing changes in fashions in residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical architecture from the mid-18th to early 20th centuries, with an especially fine concentration of houses, churches, and commercial buildings dating from the latter half of the 19th century.

[extracted from P. Kurtze & P. Weissman]

Prepared by: P. Kurtze & P. Weissman, MHT (1980 & 82)

Date Prepared: _____

CE-1531

East High Street Residential District

Elkton, Cecil County, MD

Date of Construction: 1875-1920

The Elkton East High Street Residential District largely comprises a collection of modest, simply decorated frame houses with clapboard siding constructed between 1875 and 1920. Appearing in both single-family and duplex configurations, the simple, 2- to 3-story houses reflect the economic status of those who occupied them, in this case workers who benefitted from the industrial expansion that occurred in Elkton beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. Although the majority of these houses are simple, almost vernacular late-nineteenth century structures, several houses in more defined styles, such as Victorian, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival, also appear, demonstrating the continued growth of the town through the twentieth century.

Throughout its history, the East High Street Residential District benefitted from Elkton's industrial activity in grain production, the processing of pulp for paper, the manufacturing of fertilizers, and the canning of fruits and vegetables. The growth of the East High Street residential community was influenced strongly by these important industries, which employed many of the people who lived there. Many of the residents who occupied the East High Street Residential District were African-American and formed one of the most prominent and cohesive Black communities in Maryland during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The legacy of this strong community is also evident in the many churches that they constructed, several in a simple Gothic Revival style.

7. Description

Inventory No. CE-1531

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

The East High Street Residential District comprises the houses and few commercial structures along both sides of East High Street between North Street and Locust Lane, and on both sides of Millburn Street, Clinton Street, Bethel Street, and on the west side of Booth Street.

The residential fabric of the East High Street Residential District is representative of Elkton's industrial development that began most forcefully in the mid-nineteenth century. Built for factory and plant workers, many of whom were African American, most of the houses within the district are simple, almost vernacular, frame dwellings. The houses range from 2 to 3 stories high and from 2 to 4 bays wide, most with gabled roofs on the side or front façade and wooden clapboard siding. Fronting very close to the street, many of these houses were constructed in a side-by-side duplex configuration and arranged in short rows. The most prominent of these duplex rows are at 210-220 East High Street and at 107-127 Milburn Street (Photograph 13).

There were also many single-family houses constructed during the same period of mid to late-nineteenth century growth, such as those at 115 East High Street (Photograph 1), 134-138 East High Street (Photograph 4), 112 Milburn Street (Photograph 15), and 117 Bethel Street (Photograph 10). Although modest in size, these houses typically display more varied architectural detailing, such as decorative wooden trim on porches, eaves, and around windows. The house at 117 Bethel Street is most representative of this type, with Victorian wooden trim on its porch, Gothic revival pointed arch windows, and wooden pinnacles to accentuate the end of each gabled side. Despite such architectural flourishes, however, the basic form and massing of these houses differs little from the simplicity of neighboring duplex houses.

Several larger, more elaborate dwellings do appear in the East High Street Residential District and represent the continuation of prosperity in Elkton through the beginning of the twentieth century. These houses, such as the late Victorian, 2 ½- story example at 132 East High Street were typically built between 1890 and 1910, are more sophisticated in their varied massing, rooflines, window placement, and architectural detailing. A 2 ½-story, Craftsman-style house from about 1910 also appears at 127 Milburn Street. Characteristic of the Craftsman style, this house has substantial square columns supporting its front porch, pent dormers on its and simple architectural detailing throughout the structure.

Some of the houses in the district retain their original 6/6 sash windows and clapboard siding. Other houses have undergone superficial and reversible alterations, such as the addition of vinyl or aluminum siding, that do not compromise the historic form or character of these dwellings. There are several houses and commercial buildings constructed more recently – ranging from 1-story, 1960s ranch houses to small, brick office buildings – that are non-contributing in the district.

In addition to the district's residential properties, there are also two plain, vernacular Gothic Revival churches located on East High Street that housed the district's predominantly African American congregations. These include the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church at 157 East High Street (Photograph 3) and Wright's African Methodist Episcopal Church at 125 Booth Street (Photograph 8). Both churches face the street with stuccoed, gable-front facades, are roughly 3 bays wide by 4 bays deep, and retain their original wooden, Gothic pointed windows with colorful stained glass. The basic form and massing of these churches reflects that of neighboring residential properties, with simple rectangular forms and gabled roofs.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CE-1531

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1875-1900 **Architect/Builder** none

Construction dates 1875-1920

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Incorporated in 1787 as the county seat of Cecil County, Elkton, previously known as Head of Elk, became a small but important trading post over the next several decades.¹ From the late-eighteenth through the early nineteenth century, Elkton played a prominent role in the wheat market, particularly through flour-packing. The town's advantageous proximity to several steamboat lines, especially after 1815, helped it become a place of importance for business of this type.² Much of the grain produced in Elkton was shipped to larger cities like Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore by boat. Still, Elkton's largely agrarian economy remained relatively small. It was only in 1838, when a spur of the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad connected Elkton by rail to the growing industrial centers of the north, that the town's fortunes greatly improved.³ Over the next several decades, the size and prosperity of the town grew steadily.

Many of the houses in the East High Street Residential District were constructed during and shortly after this mid-nineteenth century period of growth. This residential community was largely the result of the industrial expansion that characterized Elkton at the time, providing housing for industrial workers and supervisors in both single-family and duplex configurations. Modest in size and form – most were very simply decorated and used inexpensive materials – the houses were typical of workers housing of the period in the Maryland region.

The East High Street Residential District was a particularly important neighborhood for working class African-Americans. Elkton was home to one of the most prominent and politically active African-American communities during the Antebellum era in Maryland, and many free African-Americans made the neighborhood centered around East High Street their home. Several Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps dating from the 1880s to the 1960s make note of "Negro dwellings" along East High Street, Collins Street, and Milburn Street. In addition, these maps show the location of several African-American churches within the district, including the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church at 157 East High Street, noted as a "colored church," Wright's African Methodist Episcopal Church at 127 Boothe Street, and the Gospel Tabernacle Church at 119 Clinton Street. Founded largely before the Civil War in temporary structures, these congregations gradually expanded and built the churches that remain in the district today, some with the financial support of Elkton's leading white citizens. These churches functioned not only as centers for religious worship, but also for community.⁴

The establishment of African American churches in Elkton prior to emancipation speaks to the strength of the town's black community, concentrated in the East High Street Residential District. African Americans in other southern states did not establish their own congregations until after the Civil War, but the town's African Americans benefitted greatly from strong leadership throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Reverend James H. Manley, D.D., in particular,

¹ George Johnston, *History of Cecil County, Maryland*, (Elkton, MD, 1881), 352.

² Hulbert Footner, *Maryland Main and the Eastern Shore*, (New York: Appleton Century, 1942), 248-249.

³ Gary Lawson Brown, *Baltimore in the Nation*, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980), 165.

⁴ Stephanie Smith, "One Step Closer to Freedom: The 'Self-Reconstruction' of Cecil County, Maryland and the Seeds of African Protest and Leadership of Cecil County's Black Community from 1864-1910," (Thesis, Franklin and Marshall College, 2005), 131.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

established several black schools in Elkton in the 1880s, making education one of the top priorities of Elkton's African American community.⁵

Elkton's industrial fortunes continued to improve later in the nineteenth century. By the 1880s, the town had become a major center for the production of pulp used in the manufacture of paper. Several Philadelphia newspapers, including the *Philadelphia Record* and *Public Ledger* owned newsprint plants here to provide for their daily publication.⁶ By the early twentieth century, Elkton was home to the third largest pulp and paper mill in the United States.⁷ The manufacture of fertilizers and the canning of fruits and vegetables were also important sectors of the industrial economy of the town.⁸

Growth in the East High Street Residential District was also influenced by this later period of economic expansions in Elkton, albeit at a smaller scale than it had been previously. Although houses from this late-nineteenth century period – similar to those that characterize the North and West Residential Districts – do appear, they are outnumbered by those that were built around mid-century. These houses are, however, generally larger and more elaborate than their predecessors, reflecting the increased prosperity of the town during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century.

⁵ Smith, 131.

⁶ Alfred McClung Lee, *The Daily Newspaper in America* (London: Routledge, 2000), 110.

⁷ John Montgomery Gambrill, *Leading Events in Maryland History* (1904), 243.

⁸ Maryland Board of World's Fair Managers, *Maryland: Its Resources, Industries, and Institutions* (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University, 1893), 357-358.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CE-1531

Footner, Hulbert. *Maryland Main and the Eastern Shore*. New York: Appleton Century, 1942.

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Johnston, George. *History of Cecil County, Maryland*. Elkton, MD, 1881.

Lawson Brown, Gary. *Baltimore in the Nation*. Chapel Hill, N.C., University of North Carolina Press, 1980.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 17.03 Acres
Acreage of historical setting 17.03 Acres
Quadrangle name Elkton, MD Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the East High Street Residential District is shown as a dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "East High Street Residential District: Site Plan with District Boundary."

The boundaries reflected in this survey are those chosen in the East High Street Residential District Determination of Eligibility

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kevin McMahon		
organization	Powers & Co.	date	July 12, 2011
street & number	211 N 13 th St, Suite 500	telephone	215-636-0192
city or town	Philadelphia	state	PA

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
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Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
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Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Maryland Board of World's Fair Managers, *Maryland: Its Resources, Industries, and Institutions*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 1893.

McClung Lee, Alfred. *The Daily Newspaper in America*. London: Routledge, 2000.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1891.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1897.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1907.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1912.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1922.

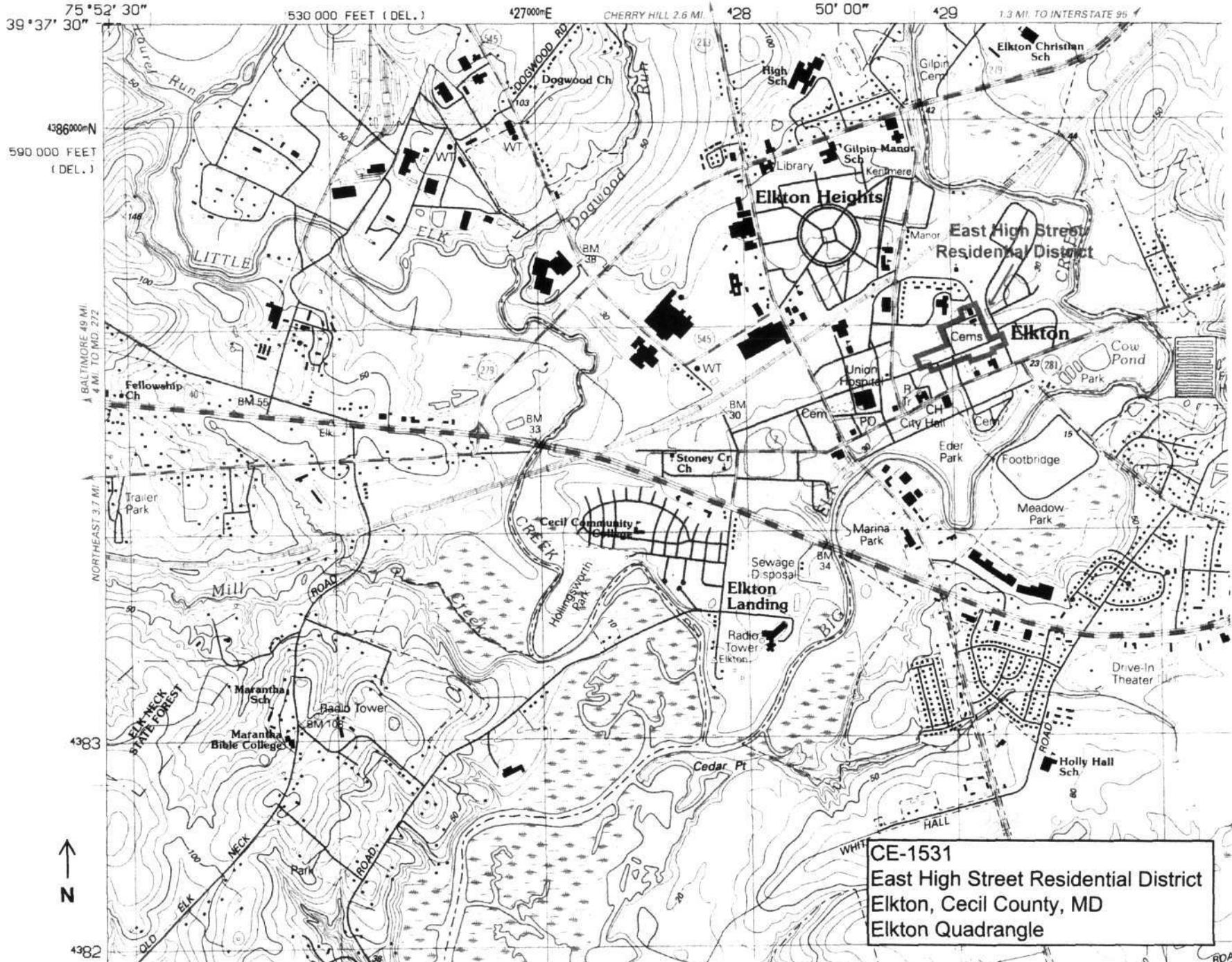
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1931.

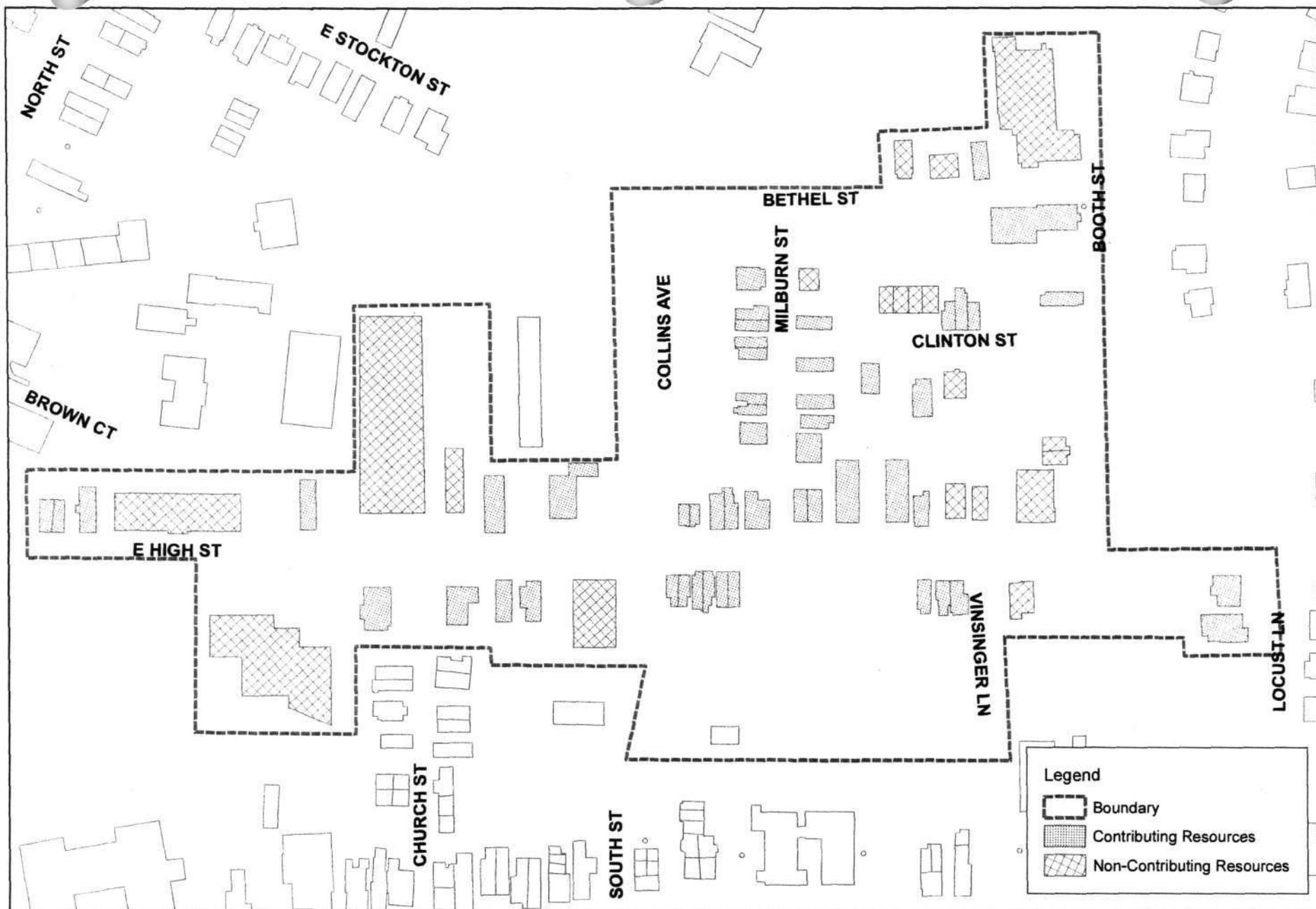
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1963.

Smith, Stephanie. "One Step Closer to Freedom: The 'Self-Reconstruction' of Cecil County, Maryland and the Seeds of African Protest and Leadership of Cecil County's Black Community from 1864-1910." Thesis, Franklin and Marshall College, 2002.

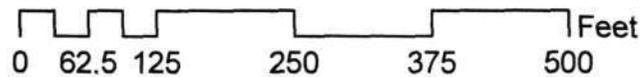
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF MARYLAND
MARYLAND GEOL





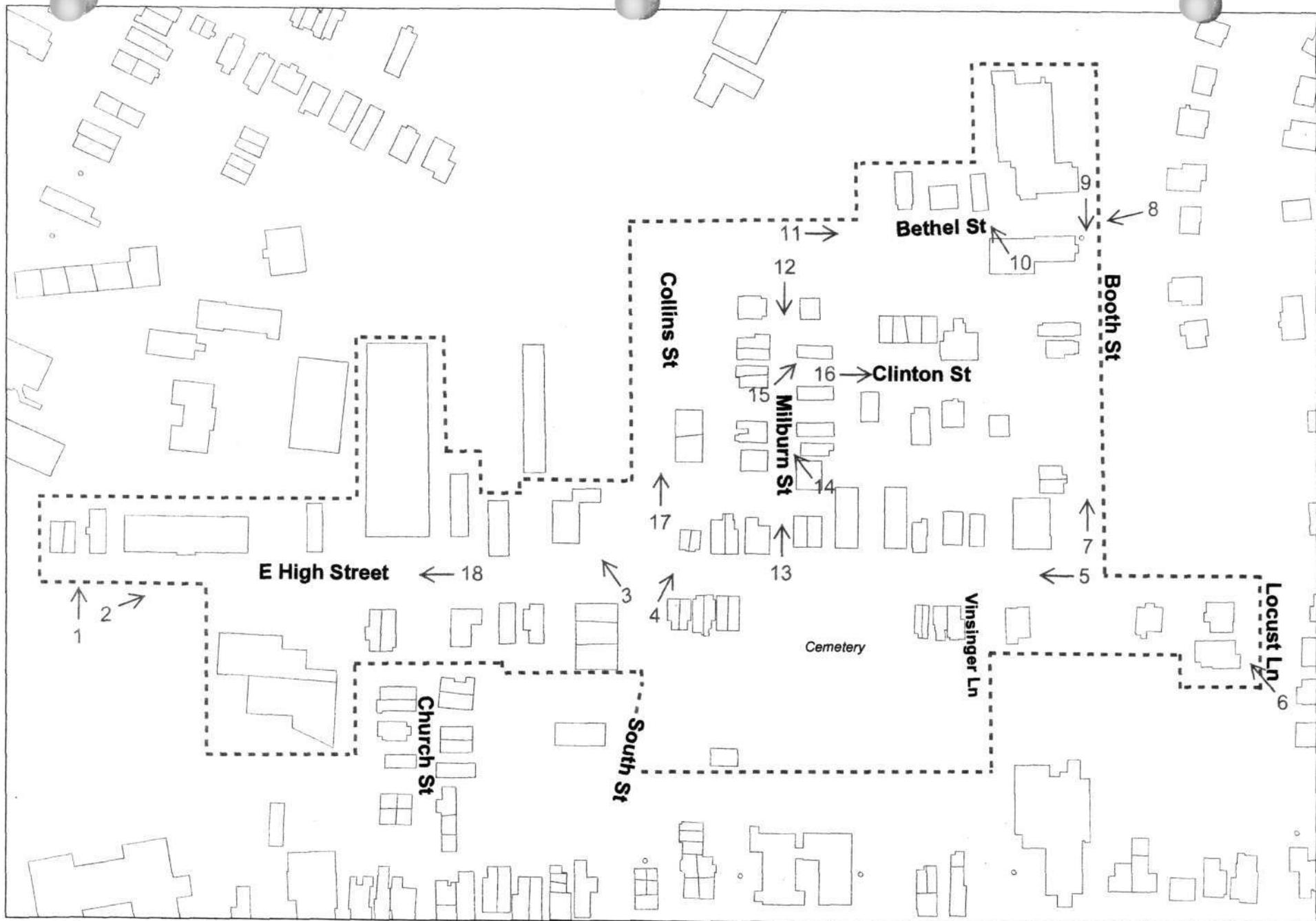
CR-1531
 East High Street Residential Historic District
 Elkton, Cecil County, MD
 Site Plan with Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources



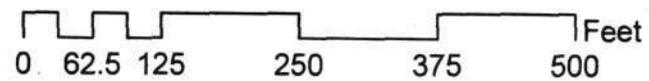
East High Street Residential District
 Cecil County, MD
 Resource Inventory
 June 2011

Resource #	Address	Date	Historic Name	Historic Function	Current Function	Style	Architect	Stories	Bays	Siding	Windows	Contributing / Non-Contributing	NR Listed
1	126 E HIGH ST	c. 1960		Office	Office	Modern		1	12	Brick/Stucco	Aluminum	N	No
2	132 E HIGH ST	c. 1910		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	4	Asphalt shingle	Aluminum	C	No
3	134 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	4	Wood	Vinyl	C	No
4	136 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	3	Vinyl	Aluminum	C	No
5	138 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Vinyl	Wood	C	No
6	206 E HIGH ST	c. 1990		Office	Office	Colonial		1	6	Brick	Vinyl	N	No
7	210 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum	Aluminum	C	No
8	212 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum	Aluminum	C	No
9	214 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Wood	Aluminum	C	No
10	216 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum	Aluminum	C	No
11	218 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum	Aluminum	C	No
12	220 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum	Aluminum	C	No
13	230 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum	Aluminum	C	No
14	232 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
15	234 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
16	238 E HIGH ST	c. 2000		Residential	Residential	Colonial		1	4	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
17	111 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Vinyl	Aluminum	C	No
18	113 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Vinyl	Aluminum	C	No
19	115 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	3	Fake brick	Aluminum	C	No
20	125 E HIGH ST	c. 1960		Office	Office	Modern		1	13	Brick	Metal	N	No
21	139 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Office/Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Vinyl	Aluminum	C	No
22	151 E HIGH ST	c. 1960		Office	Office	Contemporary		1	3	Stucco	Aluminum	N	No
23	153 E HIGH ST	c. 1920		Office	Office	Colonial		2.5	5	Wood	Aluminum	C	No
24	157 E HIGH ST	c. 1875	Providence Methodist Episcopal Church	Church	Church	Victorian		1.5	3	Stucco	Wood	C	No
25	205 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Commercial	Victorian		1	1	Stucco	Wood	C	No
26	207 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Commercial	Victorian		1	1	Stucco	Wood	C	No
27	209 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum	Wood	C	No
28	211 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum	Wood	C	No
29	213 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	4	Aluminum/Wood	Aluminum	C	No
30	219 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum/Wood	Aluminum	C	No
31	221 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum/Wood	Aluminum	C	No
32	229 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
33	235 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
34	237 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	2	Aluminum	Aluminum	C	No
35	239 E HIGH ST	c. 2000		Residential	Residential	Colonial		1	2	Vinyl	Aluminum	N	No

36	241 E HIGH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		1	3	Aluminum	Aluminum	N	No
37	245 E HIGH ST	c. 1980		Residential	Residential	Contemporary		3	4	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
38	104 MILBURN ST	c. 1880		Garage	Garage	Victorian		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
39	106 MILBURN ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
40	108 MILBURN ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
41	110 MILBURN ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
42	112 MILBURN ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
43	114 MILBURN ST	c. 2000		Residential	Residential	Contemporary		2	5	Stone/Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
44	107 MILBURN ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
45	109 MILBURN ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
46	111 MILBURN ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
47	115 MILBURN ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
48	117 MILBURN ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
49	119 MILBURN ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2.5	2	Wood	Wood	C	No
50	121 MILBURN ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
51	123 MILBURN ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
52	125 MILBURN ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
53	127 MILBURN ST	c. 1910		Residential	Residential	Craftsman		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
54	111 BETHEL ST	c. 1960		Residential	Residential	Contemporary		1	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
55	115 BETHEL ST	c. 1960		Residential	Residential	Contemporary		1.5	4	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
56	117 BETHEL ST	c. 1870		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
57	110 CLINTON ST	c. 1900	Gospel Tabernacle Church	Church	Vacant	Victorian		1.5	3	Stucco	Stucco	C	No
58	114 CLINTON ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Victorian		1.5	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
59	116 CLINTON ST	c. 1960		Residential	Residential	Contemporary		1	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
60	103 CLINTON ST	c. 1970		Residential	Residential	Contemporary		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
61	107 CLINTON ST	c. 1970		Residential	Residential	Contemporary		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
62	109 CLINTON ST	c. 1970		Residential	Residential	Contemporary		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
63	111 CLINTON ST	c. 1970		Residential	Residential	Contemporary		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
64	113 CLINTON ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
65	115 CLINTON ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
66	117 CLINTON ST	c. 1900		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2	2	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
67	105 BOOTH ST	c. 2000		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
68	107 BOOTH ST	c. 2000		Residential	Residential	Vernacular		2	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	N	No
69	119 BOOTH ST	c. 1880		Residential	Residential	Victorian		2.5	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
70	125 BOOTH ST	c. 1880	Wright's African Methodist Episcopal Church	Church	Church	Victorian		1.5	3	Stucco	Wood	C	No
71	205 BOOTH ST	c. 1960		Institutional	Commercial	Contemporary		1	5	Cinder	Vinyl	N	No
72	107 LOCUST LN	c. 1920		Residential	Residential	Craftsman		1	3	Vinyl	Vinyl	C	No
73	109 LOCUST LN	c. 1920		Residential	Residential	Victorian		1.5	3	Wood	Wood	C	No



CE-1531
 East High Street Residential Historic District
 Elkton, Cecil County, MD
 Photo Key Plan



PHOTOGRAPH LIST

The following information pertains to all photographs:

**East High Street Residential Historic District
Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland
Robert Powers
June 2011
Powers and Company, Inc.**

<i>Photograph #</i>	<i>Description of Photograph</i>
1	111-115 East High Street, view north
2	East High Street, view east from Groome Lane
3	Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, 157 East High Street, view northwest
4	East High Street, view east from South Street
5	East High Street, view west from Booth Street
6	109 Locust Lane, view west
7	Booth Street, view north from East High Street
8	Wright's AME Church, 125 Booth Street, view southwest
9	Booth Street, view south from Bethel Street
10	115-117 Bethel Street, view northwest
11	Bethel Street, view east from Milburn Street
12	Milburn Street, view south from Bethel Street
13	Milburn Street, view north from East High Street
14	111-113 Milburn Street, view northwest
15	112 Milburn Street, view northeast
16	Clinton Street, view east from Milburn Street
17	Collins Avenue, view north from East High Street
18	East High Street, view west from Church Street



CE-1531

111-115 EAST HIGH STREET,

EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

ROBERT POWERS

JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

111-115 EAST HIGH STREET, VIEW NORTH

1/18



CE-1531

EAST HIGH STREET,
EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

EAST HIGH STREET, VIEW EAST FROM GROOME LANE

2/18



CE-1531

PROVIDENCE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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PROVIDENCE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 157 EAST HIGH STREET,
VIEW NORTHWEST

3/18



CE-1531

EAST HIGH STREET,
EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD

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EAST HIGH STREET, VIEW EAST FROM SOUTH STREET

9/18



CE-1531

EAST HIGH STREET,
EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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EAST HIGH STREET, VIEW WEST FROM BOOTH STREET

S/18



CE-1531

109 LOCUST LANE,
EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD

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109 LOCUST LANE, VIEW WEST

6/18



CE-1531

BOOTH STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD

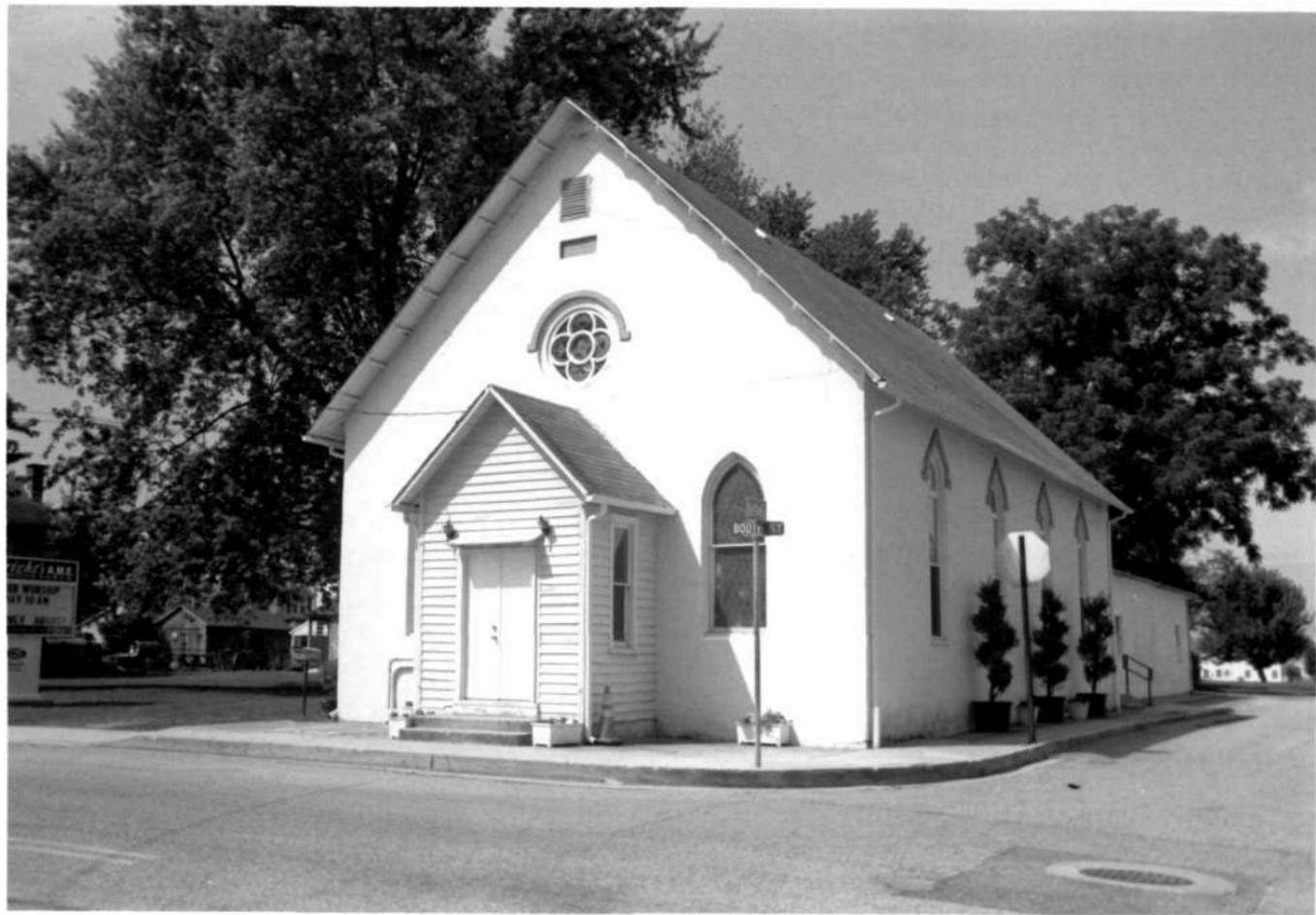
ROBERT POWERS

JUNE 2011

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BOOTH STREET, VIEW NORTH FROM EAST HIGH STREET

7/18



CE-1531

WRIGHT'S AME CHURCH, 125 BOOTH STREET,
EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD

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WRIGHT'S AME CHURCH, 125 BOOTH STREET, VIEW SOUTHWEST
8/18



CE-1531

BOOTH STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD

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BOOTH STREET, VIEW SOUTH FROM BETHEL STREET

9/18



CE-1531

115-117 BETHEL STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

115-117 BETHEL STREET, VIEW NORTHWEST

10/18



CE-1531

BETHEL STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CECIL COUNTY, MD

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JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

BETHEL STREET, VIEW EAST FROM MILBURN STREET

11/18



CE-1531

MILBURN STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DIST

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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MD SHPO

MILBURN STREET, VIEW SOUTH FROM BETHEL STREET

12/18



CE-1531

MILBURN STREET, EAST HIGH STREET, RESIDENTIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

ROBERT POWERS

JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

MILBURN STREET, VIEW NORTH FROM EAST HIGH STREET

13/18



CE-1531

111-113 MILBURN STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

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JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

111-113 MILBURN STREET, VIEW NORTHWEST

14/18



CE-1531

111-113 MILBURN STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

ROBERT POWERS

JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

111-113 MILBURN STREET, VIEW NORTHWEST

14/18



CE-1531

112 MILBURN STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

ROBERT POWERS

JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

112 MILBURN STREET, VIEW NORTHEAST

15/18



CE-1531

CLINTON STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

ROBERT POWERS

JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

CLINTON STREET, VIEW EAST FROM MILBURN STREET

16/18



CE-1531

COLLINS AVENUE, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC
DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

ROBERT POWERS

JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

COLLINS AVENUE, VIEW NORTH FROM EAST HIGH STREET

#17/18



CE-1531

EAST HIGH STREET, EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CECIL COUNTY, MD

ROBERT POWERS

JUNE 2011

MD SHPO

EAST HIGH STREET, VIEW WEST FROM CHURCH STREET

18/18

Elkton East High Street Residential District Surveyed for N.R. Eligible Resources only

DESCRIPTION

(See p. 5)

The town of Elkton was incorporated and designated the seat of Cecil County, Maryland, in 1787. Elkton's growth and development from the earliest patent in the 17th century through the twentieth can largely be attributed to its location at the juncture of the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay and overland travel routes, including the original Post Road between Philadelphia and Baltimore. An important commercial and industrial center in its early years, Elkton suffered a decline in prosperity in the mid-19th century, but the coming of new industries circa 1880-1900 again spurred the town's development.

The history of Elkton's development is amply reflected in its architecture, although a series of fires beginning in 1838 and recent re-development have affected the survival of historic structures. Surviving resources are broadly separated by recent or substantially altered structures; it is for this reason that a determination of National Register eligibility as a multiple resource area is being sought. In its present form, Elkton exhibits a variety of styles, types, and levels of architecture clearly representing aspects of its long and various history, including a civic and commercial district, three areas of working-class housing and a neighborhood of fashionable homes of more affluent residents, and a number of individual sites representing different architectural forms and historic periods.

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of Elkton multiple resource area are very similar to the corporate boundaries of the town as shown in Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson's 1877 Atlas of Cecil County. The area is bounded on the east and south by Big Elk Creek, on the north by the Conrail Tracks, and on the west by Landing Lane. Within the area are five smaller cohesive historic districts, including the Commercial district, the East, North, West, and East High Street Residential Districts, and interspersed among these are several individual sites worthy of listing in the National Register.

COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

The Commercial District comprises a number of architecturally-related structures dating from the second half of the 19th century through the first quarter of the 20th, located on both sides of North Street between Main and High Streets and on both sides of Main Street from Bridge Street to Groome Lane.

The Clayton Building or Odd Fellows Lodge (1857) (1) stands at 114-118 North Street, a three-story gable-front brick building embodying features of the Romanesque Revival and Italianate styles. Above the first story, the facade is divided into five recessed bays holding tall, round-arched openings on the second story and arched 6/6 sash above, terminating in an elaborate arched corbel table under the bracketed eaves. The Elkton Police Department headquarters, (2) just south of the Clayton Building, is a massive two-story three-bay brick structure with a central tower suggesting the Italianate style. The Whig Building (1841, rebuilt 1882) (3) at 125 North Street, is a two-story, two-bay brick building representing a combination of mid to late 19th century architectural fashions. The Cecil County Banking and Trust Company, (4) 121

North Street, is an early 20th century Neoclassical building with a granite-block facade. The remaining structures on North Street are brick vernacular commercial buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (5)

The three-story stuccoed Howard Hotel (6) at the northwest corner of North and Main Streets provides an important visual anchor with its two-story porch and seven-bay facade. For a block's distance east and west of the hotel, Main Street is lined on both sides with two or three story commercial buildings, usually of brick, dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which convey a feeling of "downtown" characteristic of small towns throughout the region. (7) (8)

West of Bow Street, the south side of Main Street is lined with a group of adjoining two and three story 18th and 19th century buildings. Formerly houses, several are now partially modernized and converted to commercial use. 154 West Main Street (8) is one of the earliest; it has beaded siding and still reflects its original character. Just west of this group are several detached mid and late 19th century residences; several of these are also converted to commercial use, such as 158 West Main Street (9), a mid-century hipped roofed house reflecting Greek Revival and Italian influence. At the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, the western boundary of this district, is a group of adjoining late 19th century brick buildings, including a three-story row house (10) and three story commercial block. (11)

The north side of this section of Main Street differs from the south side in that it contains a series of large, detached structures of varying types and periods, set back from the street. The Chevron gas station (12) on the northwest corner of Main and Bow Streets was erected circa 1935 as a Pure Oil Company station; its picturesque cottage form is typical of the "Domestic" style which characterized gas station architecture from the mid-twenties through the 1930's. Just west of this building is Partridge Hill, (13) 129 West Main Street, a fine, well preserved brick house of 1768 with many of its original interior features. It was built by Colonel Henry Hollingsworth, who was Quartermaster and Commissary of the Eastern Shore during the Revolutionary War.

The Colonial Revival House at 135 West Main (14), a brick, gambrel roofed house with a date of 1885 in its north gable, is an early building in this style and still retains many of its original decorative details. The two-story, hip roofed Elkton Post Office at 137 West Main was built in 1939 of Port Deposit granite. The size height, scale, and design of this simplified Federal Revival style building contribute to the quality of the streetscape in the area. At the western end of the block, at the northeast corner of Main and Bridge Streets, is the First National Bank Building (15), 139 West Main, a tall, three-story Federal style brick building originally a residence. Its unusual four bay wide, asymmetrical fenestration and original appearance are still clearly visible despite a modern balcony and two-story portico. It also has a curved projecting bay on its northwest corner, a feature typical of Federal and Neo-classical design but not frequently seen.

EAST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

The East Residential District contains buildings fronting on the north side of East Main Street from Groome Lane to the north branch of Big Elk Creek. On the south side of Main Street, it extends from South Street to a short distance west of the branch. It also contains part of Locust Lane and Church Street, north of Main Street.

In addition, it includes the area south of Main Street bounded on the west by South Street, on the south by Howard Street, and along the east side of Delaware Avenue to the creek.

The East Residential District is the largest in size of the four residential districts, and is the richest and most varied in its architecture. It contains well preserved buildings from the 18th century to the 20th century, of varying sizes, ages, levels of complexity, and architectural styles. Buildings reflecting almost every architectural fashion during this period blend easily and comfortably, providing a sense of cohesiveness, continuity, gradual change and evolution (16, 17, 18, 19). There are only a few recent houses, which are small and in traditional design, blending unobtrusively with the older buildings. Many of the district's houses are unified by similar settings of shady yards, tree lined streets, front porches, and in many places, old brick sidewalks (20, 21).

Although there are a number of buildings dating from the late 18th and early 19th century concentrated on the western end of East Main Street within the district, the overall character of the district is dominated by the large and substantial houses built on East Main Street in the late 19th century, (22) a time of commercial prosperity and growth in Elkton. East Main Street can be characterized as Elkton's most fashionable and affluent neighborhood, with the area to its south along Delaware Avenue, South and Howard Streets containing smaller, less elaborate workers' homes like those in the other three residential districts.

The western end of Main Street within the district (23) contains a few late 18th and early 19th century buildings, including the Mitchell House, (24) listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These are often of brick, two stories high, three bays wide, and set close to the street (25). The Hermitage, another early residence, is located further east, off Main Street (26). Further east on Main Street, are a number of mid-19th century houses reflecting Greek Revival and Italian Villa influence (18, 27). These are usually 2 or 2 1/2 stories, three bays wide, and severe and cubical in form with hipped roofs. Several of these are ornamented with unusually elaborate cast iron porches as at 220 (28) and 222 (29) East Main Street.

Several other houses along Main Street reflect the Gothic Revival influence of the mid-19th century (16), with center cross gables, porches, scrollwork brackets, bargeboards and finials. Several homes reflect the architectural fashions of the years following the Civil War, the Italianate and Second Empire, either constructed in these styles or altered with mansard roofs, bracketed cornices, and projecting three-sided bays, as at 257 East Main Street (30). 157 East Main Street (31) is a particularly good example of the Italianate, retaining its mansard roof, quoins, window hoods, bracketed cornice, panelled doors, and long windows, and stucco scored to simulate ashlar.

The buildings which perhaps dominate East Main Street are the large homes built from the 1880's to the early decades of the 20th century, the time of Elkton's commercial expansion. These houses provide excellent examples of several architectural movements of the period. Collectively and also within individual buildings, the eclecticism of the period is clearly reflected.

250 East Main Street (32) features an excellent Stick Style two-story porch on an asymmetrically composed, many gabled Queen Anne house with patterned shingles, the suggestion of medieval overhangs and half-timbering, and many chimneys. A rear wing, however, contains Colonial Revival decoration in its two-story closed-in porch. Next to this, at 252 East Main (33) is another Queen Anne house with similar features and decorative details.

254 East Main (34) combines Queen Anne, Shingle Style, and Colonial Revival elements in a unified design, with a shingled exterior, large porch, interesting sequence of roof lines, and the free interpretation of architectural motifs in the dormer and the recessed window in the front gable. 235 East Main (35) is a Colonial Revival house with a hipped roof main block, sheathed with both shingles and clapboards, and retaining its Colonial Revival decorative detailing. The asymmetrical composition, and the octagonal tower on the southwest corner, however, show the influence of the Queen Anne rather than adherence to principles of classical design.

An unusual house at 242 East Main Street (36), is basically Colonial Revival with a Dutch flavor combined with the influence of the Shingle Style and the bungalow mode. The curved front gable and the treatment of the interrupted east gable chimney with patterned brickwork are interesting features. The district also includes some good small early 20th century bungalows on the west side of Locust Lane, north of East Main Street.

To the south of Main Street, along the east side of South Street, north side of Howard, and both sides of Delaware Avenue, (Md. Rt. 281) is a small area of smaller, less elaborate 19th century houses. Many of these were built to house local workers and are similar to those described in the other three Elkton residential districts. Several two story frame buildings with gable end facades and one story porches are located on the east side of Delaware Avenue (37). Along Howard and South Streets are a number of identical two and three story, gable roofed, duplex houses with roof ridge aligned parallel to the street (38).

The district also contains two churches, both good examples of different phases of 19th century Gothic design. The 1859 Elkton Methodist Church (39) of monochromatic brownstone, is in a simple, traditional ecclesiastical form with a central shingled square tower, and imitative and superficial Gothic motifs. It is typical mid-century Gothic Revival churches built in many Maryland towns. The Presbyterian Church, (40) originally built in 1833 and enlarged to its present form in 1873 is red brick. Its contrasting stone trim, tower and entrance to one side, large central window, increased freedom in the design and in the use of Gothic elements, and increased solidity and sense of massiveness all reflect developments in architectural design in the Victorian Gothic of the 1870's.

NORTH AND WEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

The North Residential District, comprising those buildings on the east side of North Street, north of Railroad Avenue, and on both sides of Stockton Street, east of North Street, reflects the housing boom which accompanied the influx of new industries into Elkton in the last quarter of the 19th century. These buildings typify workers' housing of the period (41): predominantly 2 1/2 story, three bay frame houses with gable fronts or central cross-gables, and with one-story porches spanning the facades. Several of these buildings are duplexes. All are located on small lots, spaced close to each other and to the street. Alterations are for the most part minor and reversible, and do not obscure the essential form of these buildings.

The West Residential District also exemplifies workers' housing of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The houses in this district are generally somewhat larger and more stylish than those in the North, and occupy larger, tree-shaded lots. Several brick buildings appear here, although most are of frame construction. Decorative features typical of the period are evident, such as the sawn vergeboard trim of 217 West Main Street (42) and the stickwork detailing of 222 and 224 West High Street. There have been few alterations or intrusions in the West Residential District, which includes buildings on both sides of West Main Street between Maffit and Blue Ball Streets, the east side of Blue Ball Street between West Main and the Conrail Tracks, both sides of West High Street between Blue Ball and Maffit Streets, and both sides of Maffit Street between West High and West Main Streets.

EAST HIGH STREET RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

CE-1531

The East High Street Residential District, comprising the houses on both sides of High Street between North Street and Landing Lane, on both sides of Collins Avenue, Millburn Street, Clinton Street and Bethel Street, and on the west side of Boothe Street, is significant as a community of industrial housing representing the various periods of Elkton's prosperity during the 19th century. While several late 19th century houses similar to those in the North and West residential districts are scattered throughout the neighborhood, the predominant form appears to date from Elkton's ascendancy as a commercial and industrial center around mid-century. These are simple two or three story, gable-roofed frame houses, 3 or 4 bays wide, mostly duplexes, arranged in rows very close to the street. (43, 44) Many retain their original 6/6 sash and clapboard siding; such alterations as have been made to houses within the district are reversible and limited to more recent forms of sash and siding which do not compromise the form and character of these structures.

Two very plain, vernacular Gothic churches are located within the district; both are stuccoed, gable-front structures, three bays wide by four bays deep, with peaked windows. The entrances are centered in the facades, with circular windows above. These buildings are typical of late 19th century churches serving black congregations. (45, 46)

INDIVIDUAL SITES

The following individual structures are also included in the Elkton Multiple Resource Area:

The Cecil County Sheriff's Office (47) on North Street, a long, narrow building with a pedimented gable end facade, is built in two sections. A brick Italianate front section, three bays wide with paired segmentally arched windows and an elaborate doorway, is connected to the rear stone portion and unified under a long gable roof and continuous bracketed cornice.

Hollingsworth Tavern (48) 205-207 West Main Street, is a mid-18th century brick tavern with important associations with Elkton's history as a strategic point on travel and military routes. Similar in form to Partridge Hill, its original appearance and details such as its keystone lintels are still clearly visible despite the modernization of its front doorway.

Brick House (49) 200 West Main Street, is a good example of the typical town houses of the late 18th-early 19th century in Elkton; few of these remain intact and unaltered in Elkton.

Trinity Episcopal Church (50) Northwest corner of West Main Street and Bridge Street, is a carefully designed Victorian Gothic church which is in excellent condition and very well preserved. It features a polychromatic combination of dark stone and contrasting red brickwork which is used in horizontal bands and as trim around openings. It also has a striking bell-tower, buttresses, original large door hinges, stained glass, tiles, and slate roof. To the rear is a small hipped roof brick and stone parish house of similar design (51).

SIGNIFICANCE

Elkton's advantageous location at the juncture of major transportation corridors was instrumental in its achievement of significance in the military, commercial, and industrial history of the region.

Elkton figures prominently in the military history of the nation. It served as a key point of embarkation during the Revolutionary War: in 1777 the British General Howe landed his armies here en route to Philadelphia; it was this maneuver which doomed General Burgoyne at Saratoga. In March, 1781, Lafayette embarked from Elkton with troops bound for Annapolis, and in September of the same year, Washington also embarked from Elkton to inaugurate the climactic Yorktown campaign. Elkton retained its strategic importance during the War of 1812, when British marines under Admiral Cockburn mounted an unsuccessful attack on the town.

Elkton preceded Baltimore in the development of the flour-packing industry and was hailed in 1807 as an important wheat market, with trade at that time having attained a level of 250,000 bushels per year. After the War of 1812, packet lines continued to run between Elkton and Baltimore, and the New Castle Frenchtown Railroad (1832) increased Elkton's importance as a transportation center.

Numerous mills were established on the Elk River, evidenced by surviving mill-races (52), and the town thrived. Prosperity waned in subsequent years until the post-Civil War period, when new industries including pulp mills, machine shops, fertilizer plants and canneries came to the town, stimulating housing construction as reflected in the late 19th century residential districts.

Elkton's history and development are clearly reflected in the five districts and four individual structures within the Multiple Resource Area. The town is architecturally significant in possessing a large and varied collection of well-preserved structures representing changing fashions in residential, commercial and ecclesiastical architecture from the mid-eighteenth to early twentieth centuries, with an especially fine concentration of houses, churches, and commercial buildings dating from the latter half of the nineteenth century.

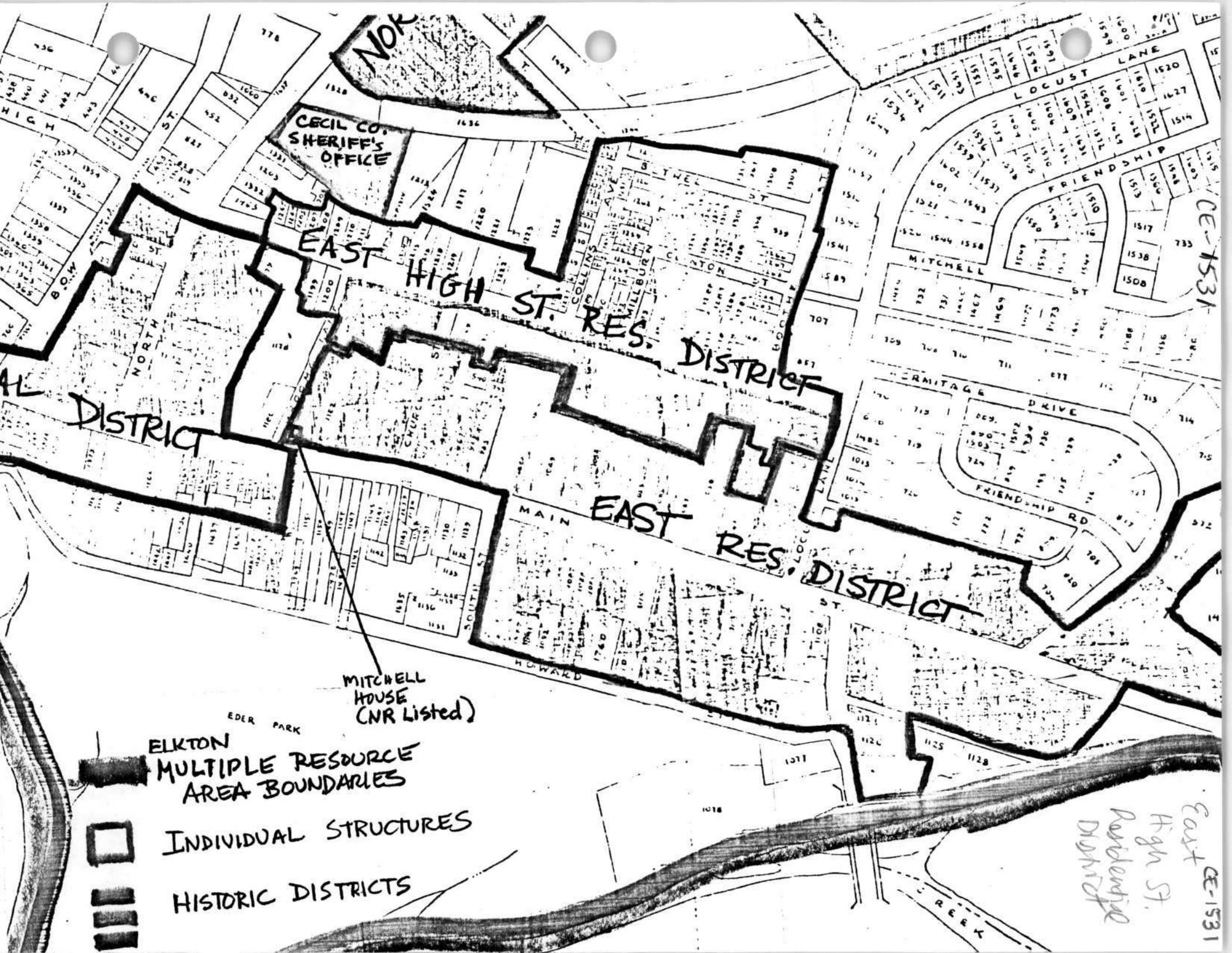
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~~July 16, 1980~~

Text, Revised August 1982 (PBW)
Slightly
Same boundaries etc. as in 1980

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CECIL CO.
SHERIFF'S
OFFICE

EAST HIGH ST. RES. DISTRICT

MAIN EAST RES. DISTRICT

MICHHELL
HOUSE
(NR Listed)

ELKTON
MULTIPLE RESOURCE
AREA BOUNDARIES

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

EDER PARK

East
High St.
Residence
District
CE-1531

CE-1531

CE-1531

**CE-1531
Elkton East High Street Residential District**

Elkton Quad
Cecil County

NR-Eligible Districts within the Elkton Multiple Resource Area (CE-1295)

