

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Form HCRS-100
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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic _____

and/or common Havre de Grace Historic District

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication _____

city, town Havre de Grace _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district Second

state Maryland code 24 county Harford code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Public and Private Owners

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Harford County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Bel Air state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory
title Havre de Grace has this property been determined eligible? yes no

federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

NA-1617

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The district herein described lies within the borders of the City of Havre de Grace. The City is composed of a tract of 1,661 acres situated on the west bank at the mouth of the Susquehanna, at the head of the Chesapeake Bay. The district takes up approximately 344 acres of this tract. The River and Bay form the eastern and southern boundaries of Havre de Grace, giving it approximately three miles of Coastal Plain Province waterfront; the proposed historic area includes this waterfront and extends inland for a distance of about five city blocks parallel to it. This inland or Western border is not exact because of modern intrusion but generally goes no further west than the major artery of Juniata Street. The exceptions are Erie, Ontario and Otsego Streets which include significant 19th century dwellings. The northern boundary of the district is the Lock House and Holding Pond which are National Register properties. This is the most densely populated section of the City, sheltering approximately 4,000 of the City's 9,000 inhabitants. (1978).

Havre de Grace, Maryland is basically a 19th century town in appearance having much in common historically and physically with such other Bay area towns as Chestertown, Oxford and St. Michaels. Havre de Grace began as a river settlement in the 17th century and was known as Susquehanna Lower Ferry. This settlement grew until there were 200 residents when the county was formed in 1773-74. The land was divided into lots before 1785, but laid out again on a grander scale in the 1790s. The earlier plan was done by Robert Young Stokes, and the later by C.P. Harducoeur. (See enclosed map).

A pamphlet of 1795 described Harducoeur's work:

eight hundred and fifty acres...laid out in squares in imitation of Philadelphia. These squares are now divided into lots, amounting in the whole to forty-five hundred. The principal street one hundred and thirty-two feet wide, and the other seventy.

The same pamphlet stated that the town at that time had fifty "good dwelling-houses." John W. Reys, in his work Tidewater Towns, further details Harducoeur's plan:

Harducoeur provided many for public buildings and open spaces... no fewer than ten locations for churches, two of them fronting on a "public walk and Garden called Washington Square"...sites were reserved for a college, a "Bettering House", a hospital, an almshouse, "Columbia Square and Theatre", a public market, a cemetery, and a Courthouse and jail.

Havre de Grace never developed to the grand proportions laid out for her. Bel Air won the election for county seat and the Susquehanna as rarely navigable. Few structures from the 18th century have survived but there are a significant number of houses and commercial buildings from the early and mid-19th century. Havre de Grace experienced a building boom in the late 19th century, with many Victorian structures remaining to prove it. (See architectural description).

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Because the town was laid out with such large lots, many houses of 19th century were built with plenty of ground around them. In the 20th century many of these lots have been divided and new structures built between the older ones. The commercial area along the waterfront has experienced several fires, leaving some early buildings divided by both newer ones and empty lots. These facts have caused the historic area of Havre de Grace to have in places a disjointed appearance with older properties systematically appearing up and down the streets, in some places literally alternating with new buildings. There are quite a few streetscapes, however, that remain basically 19th century in character.

Many of the buildings in Havre de Grace are of historic and architectural importance individually. Many other older structures contribute as a group to the surviving fabric of the 19th century Tidewater town.

In general, the older structures, circa 1800 and 1825 and circa 1825 to 1850, are found in the north, east, and central sections of the historic district, reflecting the town's growth pattern. The earliest settlement logically rose around the biggest industry, initially the Post Road crossing at the ferry. Officially licensed in 1695, the ferry was served by inns built as ferry stations on either side of the river. Rogers Tavern on the Perryville side and Lafayette Hotel on the Havre de Grace side occupy the locations of these original inns. In Havre de Grace, the Lafayette Hotel marks a point of origin for the rest of the town.

Fire ravaged the town twice, once circa 1775 and again in 1813. Most of the original structures were said to be of frame construction, and therefore easily in 1813. Streets are unified by uniform porch setbacks, and mid-to-late 19th century architecture predominates. Small-scale, two to 2½ story frame dwellings form the bulk of the architecture. These are complimented by larger Queen Anne and late Federal and Greek Revival architecture as well as a significant number of commercial structures.

Within the historic area, approximately 60% of the space falls into residential use, 35% in commercial, commercial-residential, and mixed use, 4% in parks and public open space, and 1% in use by heavy industry. At present there is no zoning in Havre de Grace although a Comprehensive Plan is under consideration which recommends historic district zoning.

That Havre de Grace has a diverse collection of 19th century and early 20th century architectural types as suggested by the recent survey work conducted jointly by the Harford County Office of Planning and Zoning, the Maryland Historical Trust and the City of Havre de Grace. The survey has identified structures which pre-date the 1930s and which run a full gamut of styles and construction types. They stand together as a designed

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

community in an easily recognizable district that corresponds with the depictions of Havre de Grace on maps dating from 1799, 1858, 1878, and 1899. (See Bibliography)

The highest proportion of the buildings are of frame construction, brick and stone construction found primarily in the earliest buildings, public structures such as churches and government buildings, and the buildings in the dominately commercial area, many of which were originally residential and later converted for commercial use or multi-purpose.

While the 17th century and 18th century history of this site is documented, virtually no pre-revolutionary fabric remains. In fact the only 18th century building at all may be the Elizabeth Rogers House, 226 N. Washington Street although the configuration of the streets can be traced to the 1780s and 90s. From the turn of the century on, however, particularly following the British attack of 1813, Havre de Grace acquired examples of nearly all of the major styles on both an architectonic and vernacular level. These would include the Federal Period, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Mansard, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Stick Style, Shingle Style and Bungalow Style. The Federal Period (c. 1790-1820s) witnessed a type of house that one finds in the cities of Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington as well as in the rural areas of the Chesapeake region. It is constructed of wood or brick or stone, is usually two, but can be three, stories in height and is further typified by its side hall and parlor plan. A pair of end chimnies on the parlor side is most common and in the brick dwellings these are often parapeted chimnies. Decorative motifs are classical and are expressed through pedimented dormers, keyed arches and moldings and chimney-piece featuring reeding, dentils, fretting swags and garlands. Both high style and vernacular examples of this house type exist in Havre de Grace with the Elizabeth Rogers House, 226 N. Washington Street, the Parker Mitchell House, 518 Franklin Street, and the Nicholas and Gabriel Sutor House, 121 S. Washington Street, being examples.

A building which further documents this period but in a manner more specifically atuned to a maritime community is the Concord Point Light-house. This National Register property has been standing since c. 1829.

French influence cannot be denied in this City which tradition holds to have named for the French port by the great Lafayette. The expanded plan for the 1790s was the work of the French engineer C.P. Haudercoeur and there are such street names as Bourbon, Lafayette and Girard. At least two buildings date from this early era that are French in character. The Old Ordinary, 100 St. John Street, c. 1798-1813 with its wrap around galleries and hipped roof would be at home in New Orleans and the Averilhe-Goldsborough House, 300 N. Union Street, with its concave hipped roof appears to have been built by John Baptiste Averilhe c. 1801.

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Just on the other side of Union Avenue from Averilhe House is the Thomas Hopkins House, 229 N. Union Street, which along with three other Union Avenue dwellings documents the Greek Revival in Havre de Grace.

While classical architecture vocabulary has never been dead in the United States it was challenged for three quarters of a century or more by the various styles of the Victorian era. In such styles as the Gothic Revival, Italianate, Mansard, Queen Anne and so called "Eclectic Style" hard edges are softened with organic scrollwork, the severe geometry of classicism replaced by asymmetrical plans and massing and the severity of white surface treatments is replaced by a host of colors. These colors are seen not only in paint but in stained glass and such natural materials as stone, wood and slate. These are in general the characteristics of the Picturesque attitude towards the built environment, one which expresses a concern for the natural environment in which the building stands.

Havre de Grace is full of textbook examples of such styles and it is important to realize that not only is this period documented by individual structures, but by blocks and blocks of complete streetscapes. The Gothic Revival for instance is expressed as one level in the McCombs House, 120 S. Union Street, or the Carver House, 115 S. Union Street, but on a vernacular level in the duplex at 612-614 S. Washington Street and the Klair House, 611 Franklin Street

The Italianate manifests itself in more than one way. For instance one can see the characteristic bracketed cornice, vertical massing and low profile roof in 414 Congress Avenue, 453 Congress Avenue, or in 324 N. Union Avenue. It exists at a lower level in such houses as the James Hopper House 605 Ontario Street, or 726-728 Fountain Street or in the commercial area on buildings like 131 N. Washington Street. The same comparison can be made for the popular Mansard by looking at 450-452 Congress Avenue and 552 Franklin Street.

A late Victorian style was the Queen Anne. Characterized by both juxtaposition of shapes and textures it is well represented by such Union Avenue mansions as the Seneca Mansion, 200 N. Union Avenue, the Vosbury House, 123 S. Union Avenue, and the Vandiver, 301 S. Union Avenue. Less grandiose buildings throughout town carry the same expressions by combining cranbury brick, wood and stone by featuring turrets and towers by using heavily mullioned windows and fishscale shingles. See 126 N. Union Avenue and 209 N. Union Avenue.

In explaining the variations and philosophical attitudes of the Victorian period a single property in town comes to mind. The Van Diver Mansion, 301 S. Union Avenue, is a huge Queen Anne residence of 1886 with richly adorned gables and a large wrap around porch. Porches on well-shaded streets that are still much used are a characteristic of Havre de

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Grace and the Van Diver porch is one of the most impressive. The site is most valuable, however, for its collection of well preserved dependencies. There is a board and batten stable, a privy with bargeboards and a perfect example of rusticated gazebo.

One will find eclectic buildings in Havre de Grace which will show a combination of these above mentioned styles, 701-703 Ontario Street, and one will also see good examples of those buildings which played a role in the transition out of the Victorian era into modern times. The important Bungalow for example is well represented in Havre de Grace.

An important aspect of this town's housing types has not so much to do with fashion as social make-up. Alleys are an important part of the townscape having a nearly equal role with major streets insofar as they contain residences with a system of street numbers. Marion Morton in the 1976 survey realized alley residences as a type of building and in describing the Laretta Harris House for example says, "Alley houses and those built on the corner of alleys have many characteristics in common. Besides their location, their size and scale are usually the same: no more than one-and-a-half stories high, two or three bays wide and two rooms deep. Another characteristic they should is their plain and simple details of fenestration, entrances, roof treatment and so forth. Many of this simple type of dwelling was used for tenement housing and may be connected with the Black History of the community."

People use their yards in Havre de Grace and during the growing season fine flower and vegetable gardens can be seen. These yards, the outbuildings and the alley houses make-up very interesting sub-streetscapes.

As indicated on the attached map there are intrusions into the district. The bulk of these are mid-20th century residential structures along with some commercial buildings particularly along Union Avenue. The major intrusions include the hospital, the nursing home and two senior citizen housing projects. While most of the open space is either historic or simply unimproved land the public and private parking lots (particularly those near the hospital and the A & P) are intrusions.

In addition to describing the buildings of Havre de Grace, one must recognize, too, a special feeling that the town has one which can only be attributed to its being a tidewater town.

The streetscapes of Havre de Grace are defined by a grid pattern that is sensitive to the fact that the town is situated in the unique setting where a major river meets the Chesapeake Bay. With at least two wide boulevards that end with waterfront vistas and a system of alternating streets and alleys, most of which do the same, there is little doubt that Havre de Grace is a "planned" waterfront community.

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As John Reps points out in Tidewater Towns Havre de Grace did not "just happen". The present townscape represents an early attitude towards this special maritime site and as well as the recognition of the 19th century American fashion and building technique.

Another aspect of Havre de Grace's vistas that should not be forgotten relates not only to how the water is seen from in town but to the image which the town projects to the river and Bay. Considering that it has a history of three centuries as a river settlement, it is only in very recent times that the waterway has ceased to be the principal transportation route to Havre de Grace.

There is still quite a bit of commercial traffic which passes Havre de Grace and an even greater volume of pleasure boats. The latter traffic is expected to increase with the proposed planned revitalization.

Havre de Grace entered via water is quite different than Havre de Grace and an even greater volume of pleasure boats. The latter traffic is expected to increase with the proposed planned revitalization.

Havre de Grace entered via water is quite different than Havre de Grace entered by the Old Post Road or Route 40. When entering the Susquehanna from the Bay one sees a town facing the water. Her bulkheads meet the water and her piers extend out into it. Her streets, more than twenty of them, come down to the water and allow the boat traveler to look into the town. The facades of so many buildings, not only along the waterfront but along such higher streets as Market Street, make visual contact with river traffic. In fact, on approaching Havre de Grace from the south, one is first greeted by the facades of such landmarks as the Bayou Hotel and the Concord Point Lighthouse which because of the open space around them can both announce the presence of a town and allow one to see into it.

These aforementioned residences exhibit naturally significant styles should not obscure the fact that Havre de Grace is composed of many other types of historic constructions as well. These certainly include the buildings of the commercial sector of Washington Street with their range of shopfront. There is the Seneca Warehouse, St. John Street and Pennington Avenue, which is visual document of the fact that this waterfront community has a thriving past of industrial activity which included shipping, canning gathering and selling ice, the shipping of coal and fishing. It is this activity and such related construction as bulkheads, piers, wharfs and the related sheds and outbuildings which document human activities at that special place where the land meets the water.

More than one era of commercial transportation is indicated by the alignment of the Old Post Road, the canal and lockhouse and the tressels and bridges of the Pennsylvania railroad.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Havre de Grace Historic District, as being nominated to the National Register, are drawn to include the highest concentration of buildings and structures that meet the criteria for listing on the Register and contribute to the ambience of the urban district; to exclude those areas and where possible buildings and structures which do not meet the criteria or contribute to the feeling of the district such as the primarily mid-twentieth century houses and industrial site along the western border; and to utilize lines of convenience such as curb and property lines and strong visual and physical barriers such as the Susquehanna River and the Chesapeake Bay to the east and south.

Major intrusions and incompatible structures were excluded in such areas as between Commerce and Otsego Streets where there are mid-20th century residential developments, the 600 Block Fountain Street where a mid-20th century utility building stands and north of Otsego Street where there is major 20th century commercial activity. The block between Fountain and Bourbon Streets west of Adams Street has been included where a late 19th century factory has grown functional. The boundary lines follow property lines in order to include contributing structures such as 552 South Stokes Street and 400 South Stokes Street which are important structures and contribute to the district.

The Susquehanna River and the Chesapeake Bay were selected as the eastern and southern borders of the district because historically these natural features have been a significant factor in the growth and development of this river city. Although many non-contributing buildings stand along the shore line, historical records indicate, as noted on the attached sketch map delineating the boundaries, the strong and logical possibility of the existence of archaeological sites that would yield information on 19th and early 20th century commercial activity of the town. The terrain of Havre de Grace rises gently from the shoreline with the river and the bay providing strong visual boundaries. The town also is visually opened into the river by several streets running to the river (see photographs numbers 26, 27, 29, 30 and 32).

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

Havre de Grace is a small town located in northeastern Maryland where the Susquehanna River flows into the Chesapeake Bay. Historically, this town, which was founded in the 18th century has been a major commercial and transportation service center in this section of the state. An early 19th century Post Road to Philadelphia from Baltimore crossed the Susquehanna at this point; the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, constructed in the late 1830s, which was part of the canal system serving New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland terminated at Havre de Grace; and the town was serviced by both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroads. The Havre de Grace Historic District consists of most of the town and is significant for the collection of 18th, 19th, and early 20th century buildings which 1) record the development and status of Havre de Grace as an important commercial and transportation center in northeastern Maryland; 2) include several excellent and well-preserved examples of the major stylistic influences that characterize American architecture up to the early 20th century; and, 3) contribute through their juxtaposition and variety of design and materials to several streetscapes that retain the basic environmental qualities associated with life in small urban centers at the turn of the 20th century.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

When considering style, construction methods and socio-economic roles, the buildings of Havre de Grace are extremely informative. One finds relatively unaltered examples of the Federal Era, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and others grouped in a single section of the City. These buildings utilize stone, brick and frame in their construction with various combinations of the three. One finds the mansion house and the commercial structures which facilitated the wealth to build it as well as the buildings of the average people who have contributed to the development of this area. In all, there are more than 800 buildings that do, or could, contribute to the district.

That these buildings are components of streetscapes that define blocks and neighborhoods in a townscape produces an area which has natural borders on two sides and a clear separation of date, style and material from modern developments on the North and West. These historical resources are important in light of the recent formation of an Historic Preservation Committee in Havre de Grace as well as an organized attempt at commercial revitalization in the old business district.

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Like Chestertown, Oxford, St. Michaels and others, Havre de Grace survives from both a distant and recent time when Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries were a primary transportation system. Havre de Grace has been a commercial service center at the crossing of a major transportation since the 17th century when it was known as Susquehanna Lower Ferry. The Old Post Road leading to Philadelphia crossed the Susquehanna at this point, the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal terminated at Havre de Grace and it was served by both the B & O and P.W. & B. railroads. In modern times U.S. Route 40 and the AmTrack system loom above the town and river on their respective bridges. There is still quite a bit of commercial water traffic which passes Havre de Grace and even greater volume of pleasure boats. The latter traffic is expected to increase with the proposed planned revitalization. The town is a landmark in navigating the length of the Chesapeake Bay marking its uppermost shores.

There is in Tidewater Maryland a special physical relationship where the land meets the water and these natural elements experience built environment. Havre de Grace was planned perhaps as early as 1785 but certainly by 1795, to provide for a series of orderly two-way vistas. More than twenty streets in Havre de Grace not only allow those in town to look out onto the water, but in turn allow those on the water to look into the town.

With its docks, bulkheads and piers the town literally reaches out into the water creating a very special relationship between the natural and built environment. These extensions can be seen on the Atlases of 1857 and 1878 and most clearly on the Hopper Map of 1889. While such constructions as the coal and ice wharves are no longer extant one does still find a "town wharf", "ship yard" and the Seneca Warehouse as well as the shoreline configuration scene on the 19th century atlases.

The combination of these historic buildings and the design of their setting is a tout ensemble that allow one the unique experience of seeing and feeling perhaps as much as possible pre-modern life in Tidewater Maryland.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Havre de Grace Historic District as being nominated to the National Register are delineated by a broken line on the attached map labeled "Havre de Grace National Register Historic District" which was prepared in December 1980 and drawn to a scale of 1"=200'. The boundaries consist of the existing inner curblines and property lines of the indicated streets and properties and the shoreline on the east and south sides.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 334 acres approximately

Quadrangle name Hayre de Grace Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	1 8	4 0 6 1 2 0	4 3 7 8 9 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 8	4 0 6 9 2 0	4 3 7 7 7 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 8	4 0 6 7 8 0	4 3 7 7 0 2 0
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D	1 8	4 0 6 4 2 0	4 3 7 6 7 8 0
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E	1 8	4 0 6 0 9 0	4 3 7 6 7 9 0
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F	1 8	4 0 5 5 6 0	4 3 7 8 5 1 0
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G	1 8	4 0 5 6 6 0	4 3 7 8 8 9 0
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

1. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula Low, Planning Assistant, Wayne L. Nield II, Historic Site Surveyor, Darlene Shultz, Assistant

organization Harford County Dept. of Planning date November, 1980

street & number 45 South Main Street telephone (301) 838-6000

city or town Bel Air state Maryland 21014

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

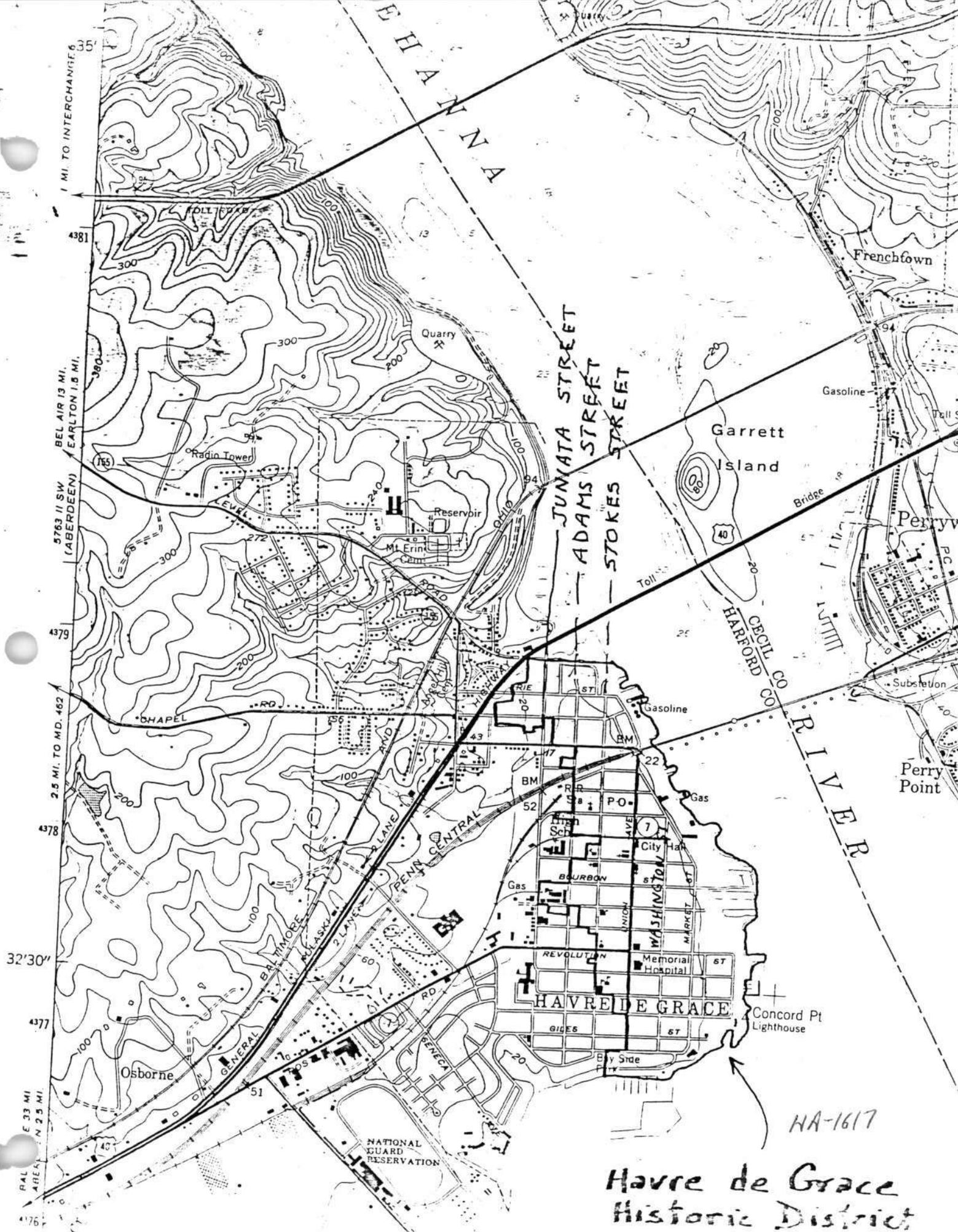
For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

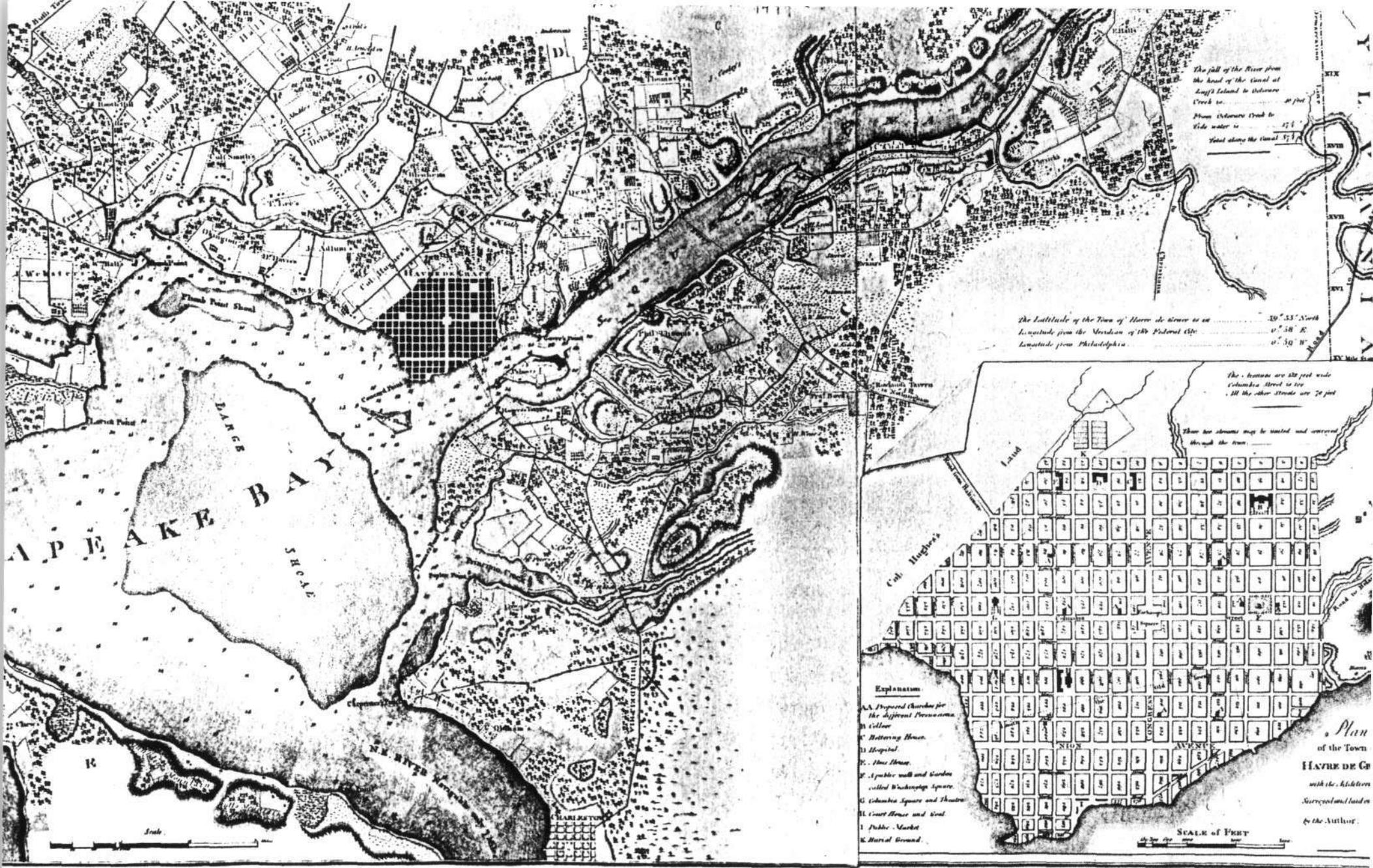
Attest: date

Chief of Registration



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 Historic District
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Map of the Northern Portion of Chesapeake Bay with a Plan of Havre de Grace, Maryland: 1799

HA-1617

HA-1617

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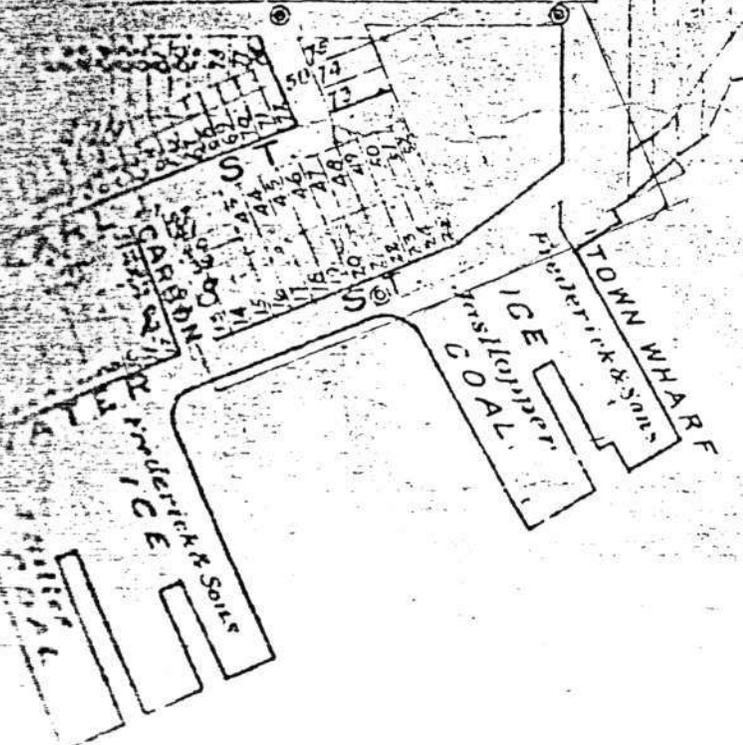
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Southern Terminal
of the Susquehanna
& Tidewater Canal
entered on National
Register in 1976

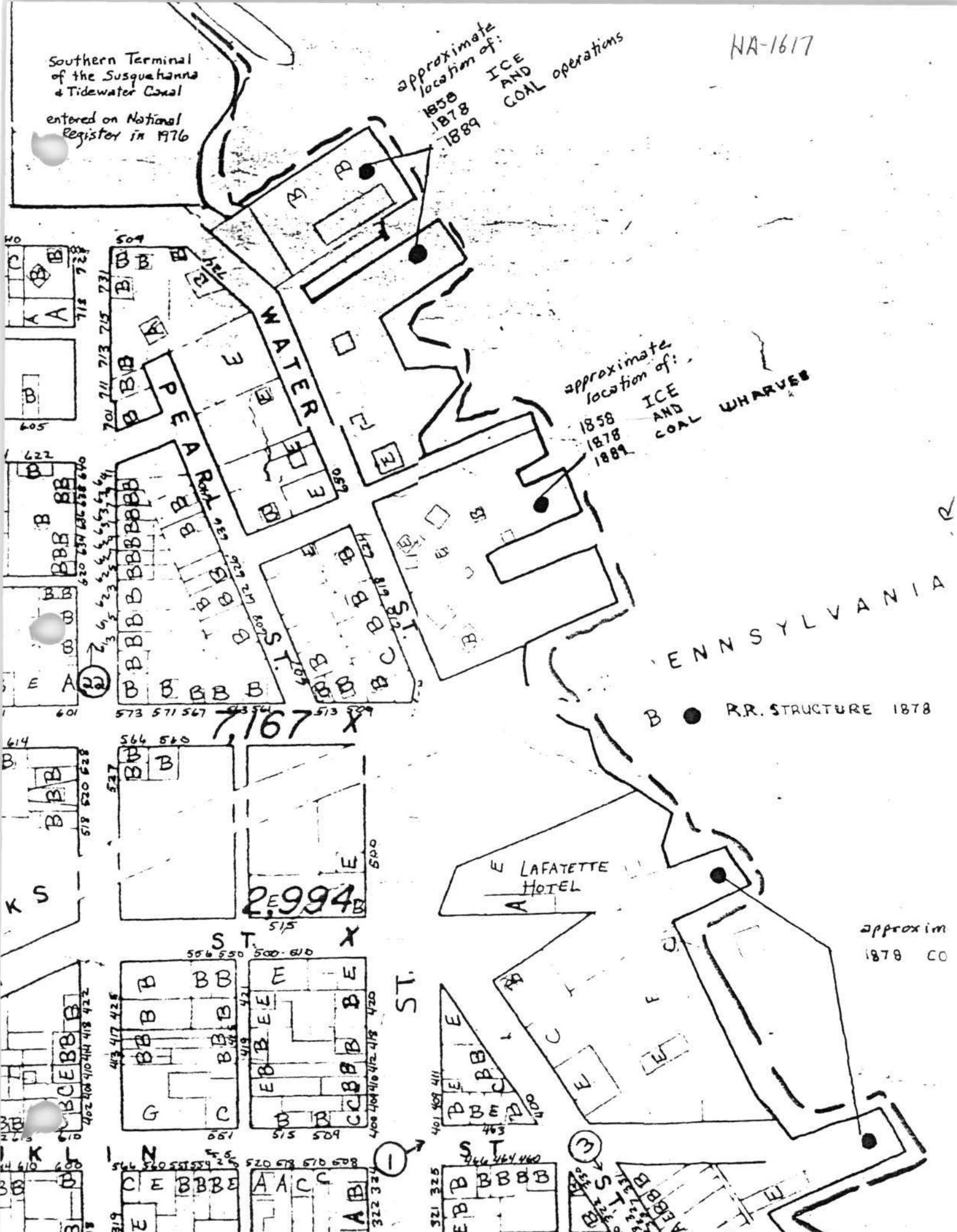
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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Jacqueline H. Rogers
Secretary, DHCD

National Register Nominations;
Resource Sketch Map Codes

In Maryland, for nomination of properties which have a large number of resources, the individual resources are noted on a resource sketch map as to the contributive value of each resource to the significance of the property. Decisions concerning the contributive value are based upon various factors including historical and architectural character and the integrity of historic design and decorative features such as the fenestration and trim. All major resources, both contributing and non-contributing, are to be delineated on the map. Listed below are the codes utilized by the Trust.

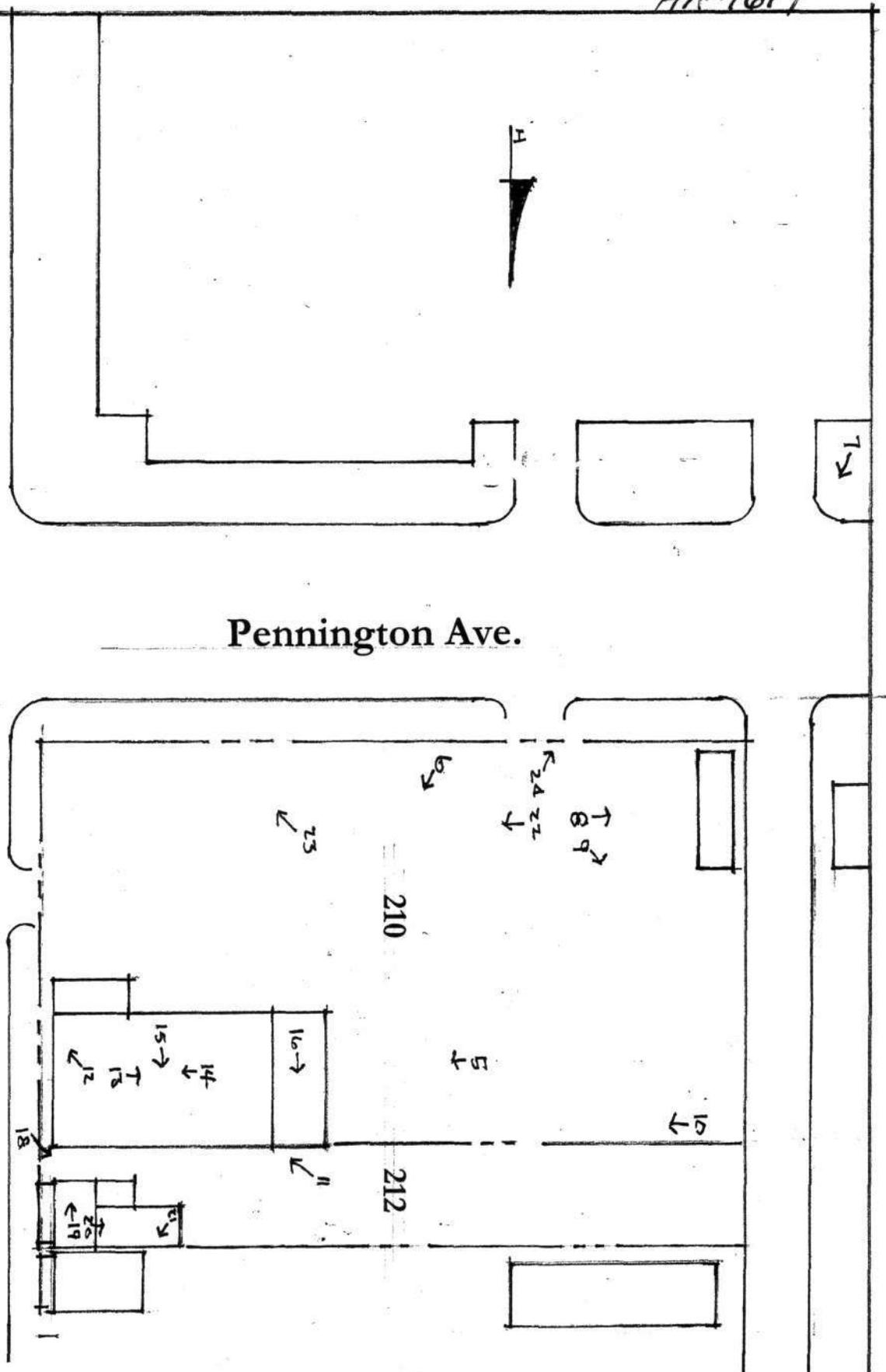
- A. A contributing resource with an exceptionally high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance to the nomination.
- B. A contributing resource with a high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance to the nomination.
- C. A contributing resource with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

Maryland

N. Stokes St.

Pennington Ave.

St. John's Common
Havre de Grace, Maryland





1.

HAIGIT HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210-212 N. STOICES ST
HARFORD CO MD
2010 P. WAGNER
NEGATIVE: MD SHPO
210-214 N. STOICES STREET LOOKING
~~NORTH~~ WEST



2. HA 1617 HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210-212 N. STOKES ST

HARFORD CO, MD

2010 TR. WAGNER

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

210-214 N. STOKES ST. LOOKING SOUTHWEST



4. HAIG 17 HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210 N. STOKES ST.
HARFORD CO, MD
2010 R. WAGNET
NEGATIVE: MID SAPO
SOUTH ELEVATION 210 N. STOKES ST.



AKE RENTAL

3. HA 1617 HAUBE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

210 N. STOKES ST.

HARFORD CO. MD

2010 R. WAGNER

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

~~EAST~~ ELEVATION 210 N. STOKES ST.



5. HAIG 17 - HAUTE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

210 H. STOKES ST.

HARFORD CO MD

2010 R WAGNER

NEGATIVE: MD SHPO

~~WEST~~ ELEVATION 210 H. STOKES ST



6. HAIG 17. HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210 N. STOKES ST.
HARFORD CO, MD
2010 R. WARNER
NEGATIVE: MD SHPO
SOUTHWEST ELEVATION SHOWING ADDITIONS



8. HA 1617 HAUFER DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210 N. STORES ST
HARFORD CO MD
2010 R WAGNER
NEGATIVE: MD SHPO
SHED AT REAR OF PROPERTY



9. HAIGHT HAVER DE QUACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

210 N. STODDS ST.

HARTFORD CO, MD

2010 2.1x2.8x4.1x12

NEGATIVE: 1110 SHPO

STORAGE TRACKING ST 2012 0 2012 TY



10. HAIGIT HAUSE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210-212 W. STOKES ST.
HARFORD CO., MD
2010 R. WAGNER
NEGATIVE! IND SAPO
~~WEST~~ ELEVATIONS



11. HAIG 17 HAUIZE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210 N. STOKES ST
HARFORD CO. MD
2010 R. WAGNER
NEGATIVE: MDSHP
NORTH ELEVATION



12, HAIGIT HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

30 W. STOKES ST

HARFORD CO. MD

2000 R. WILGNER

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

FRONT OFFICE



13. HA 1617 HAUTE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210 N. STOKES ST
HARFORD CO., MD
2010 R. WAGNER
NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
LOOKING WEST



14. HA 1617. HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

210 N. STORES ST

HARFORD CO MD

2010 R WAGNER

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

LOOKING EAST



15. HAIG 17 HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC TA STRUCT
210 H. STOKES ST
HARFORD CO MD
2010 R WAGNER
NEGATIVE MD SHPO
LOOKING NORTH



16. HAIBIT HAUBE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

210 XI. STOKES ST

HARFORD CO MD

2010 TR WAGNER

NEGATIVE MD SHPO

INTERIOR REAR ADDITION



17. HA1617 HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
212 H STOKES ST
HARFORD CO MD
20:0 R. WASHER
NEGATIVE MD SAPO

SOUTH ELEVATION



18 HAIGT HOWRE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
212 N STOKES ST
HARFORD CO MD
2010 R WAGNER
NEGATIVE MID SAPO
SOUTH ELEVATION



19. HA 1617 HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
212 N STOKES ST
HARFORD CO MD
2010 R. WAGNER
LIVING ROOM FIRST FL.



20. HAIG 17 HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
212 N STOKES ST
HARTFORD CO MD

2010 R WAGNER
NEGATIVES MD STATE
FIRST FC HALL



21. HA 1617 HAULE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

212 N. STORES ST.

HARFORD CO MD

2010 R WAGNER

NEGATIVES MD SHPO

SECOND FL REAR BED ROOM



22. HAIG 17 HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210 4. STOKES ST.
HARFORD CO MD
2010 R WAGNER
NEGATIVES MD SAPO
STORAGE YARD LOOKING EAST



23 HAIG 17 HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210 H STORES ST
HARFORD CO MD
200 R WAGNER
NEGATIVES MD SHPO
STORAGE YARD LOOKING SOUTH EAST



24. HAIG 17 HAURE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
210 N. STORES ST.
HARFORD CO MD
2010 R WAGNER
NEGATIVES INO SETRO

STORAGE YARD LOOKING SOUTHWEST

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 201 North Adams Street Survey Number: HA-

Property Address: 201 North Adams Street

Project: CDBG Rehabilitation (9202782) Agency: Havre de Grace

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

District Name: Havre de Grace Historic District Survey Number: HA-1617

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)

201 North Adams Street is located within the boundaries of the National Register listed Havre de Grace Historic District. This modest turn-of-the-century frame, vinyl clad residence with front gable and side one-story shed addition is characteristic of the small scale 19th to 20th century frame houses in this Tidewater town and is a contributing building in the district.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: Stanley T. Ruchlewicz (City of Havre de Grace)

J. Ellen Freese
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

10/9/92
Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

S. Anderson
Reviewer, NR program

12-25-93
Date

gmg

Survey No. HA-

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

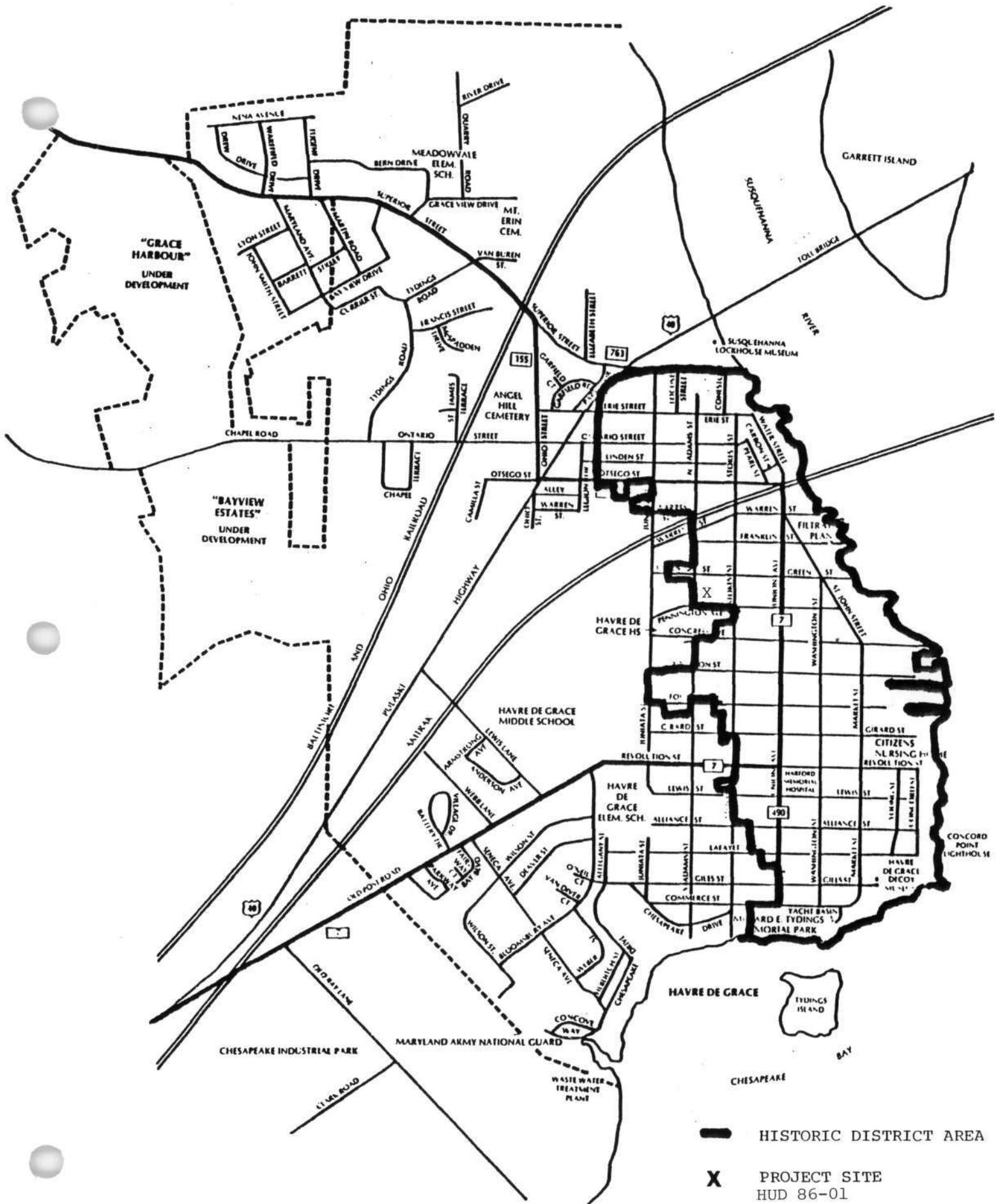
V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): House

Known Design Source: None



HISTORIC DISTRICT AREA
 X PROJECT SITE
 HUD 86-01

HA-1617

201 North Adams St.
Lawrence de Grace



Facing South



Facing East/Northeast

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 606 Congress Avenue Survey Number: HA-

Property Address: 606 Congress Avenue

Project: CDBG Rehabilitation (9302080) Agency: Havre de Grace

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

District Name: Havre de Grace Historic District Survey Number: HA-1617

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)

606 Congress Avenue is located within the boundaries of the National Register listed Havre de Grace Historic District. This c.1900 Victorian style, 2-1/2 story frame residence with front porch ornamented with bracketed posts, is characteristic of the 19th century frame houses in this Tidewater town and is a contributing building to in the district.

Documentation on the property is presented in: review and compliance files and

National Register Nomination Form

Prepared by: Stanley T. Ruchlewicz (City of Havre de Grace) & Paula Low (Harford County)

Ellen Freese 9/28/93
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

B. Anderson 12.21.93
Reviewer, NR program Date

Jmg

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)
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- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
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- 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:

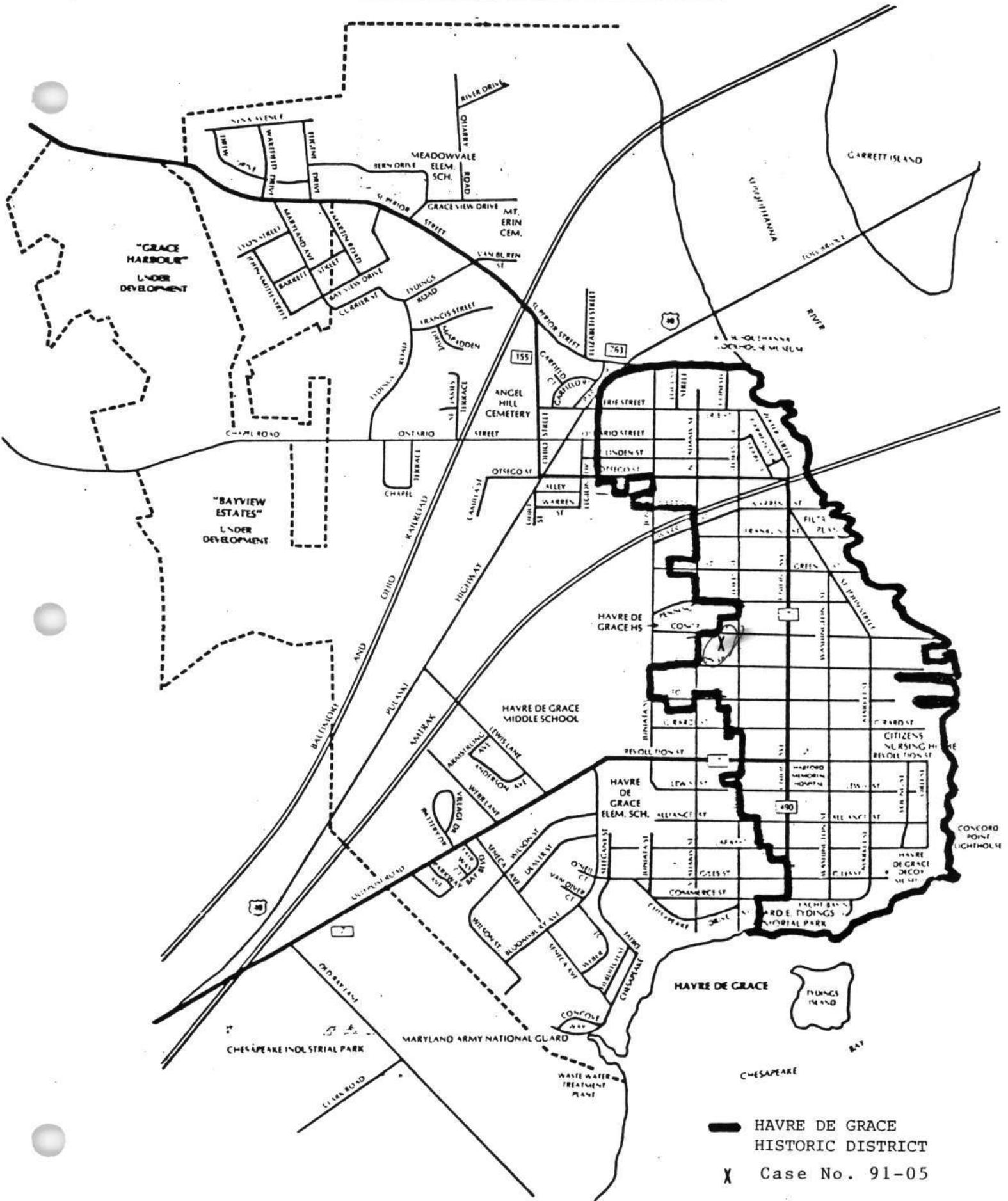
Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): House

Known Design Source: None

THE CITY OF HAVRE DE GRACE, MARYLAND



— HAVRE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
X Case No. 91-05

NA-1617

in District ~~HA~~-1617

REHAB CASE NO. 91-05

606 Congress Avenue
Haure de Grace

Facing South



Facing North



**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Property Name: 514 South Freedom Lane Inventory Number: Contrib.Res.
 Address: 514 South Freedom Lane Historic district: yes no
 City: Havre de Grace Zip Code: 21078 County: Harford
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Havre De Grace
 Property Owner: 626 Revolution LLC Tax Account ID Number: _____
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 1511 Tax Map Number: 602
 Project: Section 202 Funding Agency: HUD
 Agency Prepared By: Maryland Historical Trust
 Preparer's Name: Jonathan Sager Date Prepared: 5/26/2005

Documentation is presented in: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: Havre de Grace Historic District

Inventory Number: HA-1617 Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

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

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

This ca. 1935 house has a side-gable roof and is one-story tall, three bays wide, and two bays deep. An interior brick chimney is near the center of the building. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The walls are covered with aluminum siding. The front (east) façade has a symmetrical window-door-window arrangement. A shed roof porch covers the middle three-fourths of the east façade. A one bay deep shed roof addition covers the west façade.

While its surface coverings have been altered over time, this house retains its original profile, form, fenestration, setting and other basic design features. The building retains integrity of location, design, feeling, and association from the early twentieth century and contributes to the historic integrity of the Havre de Grace Historic District.

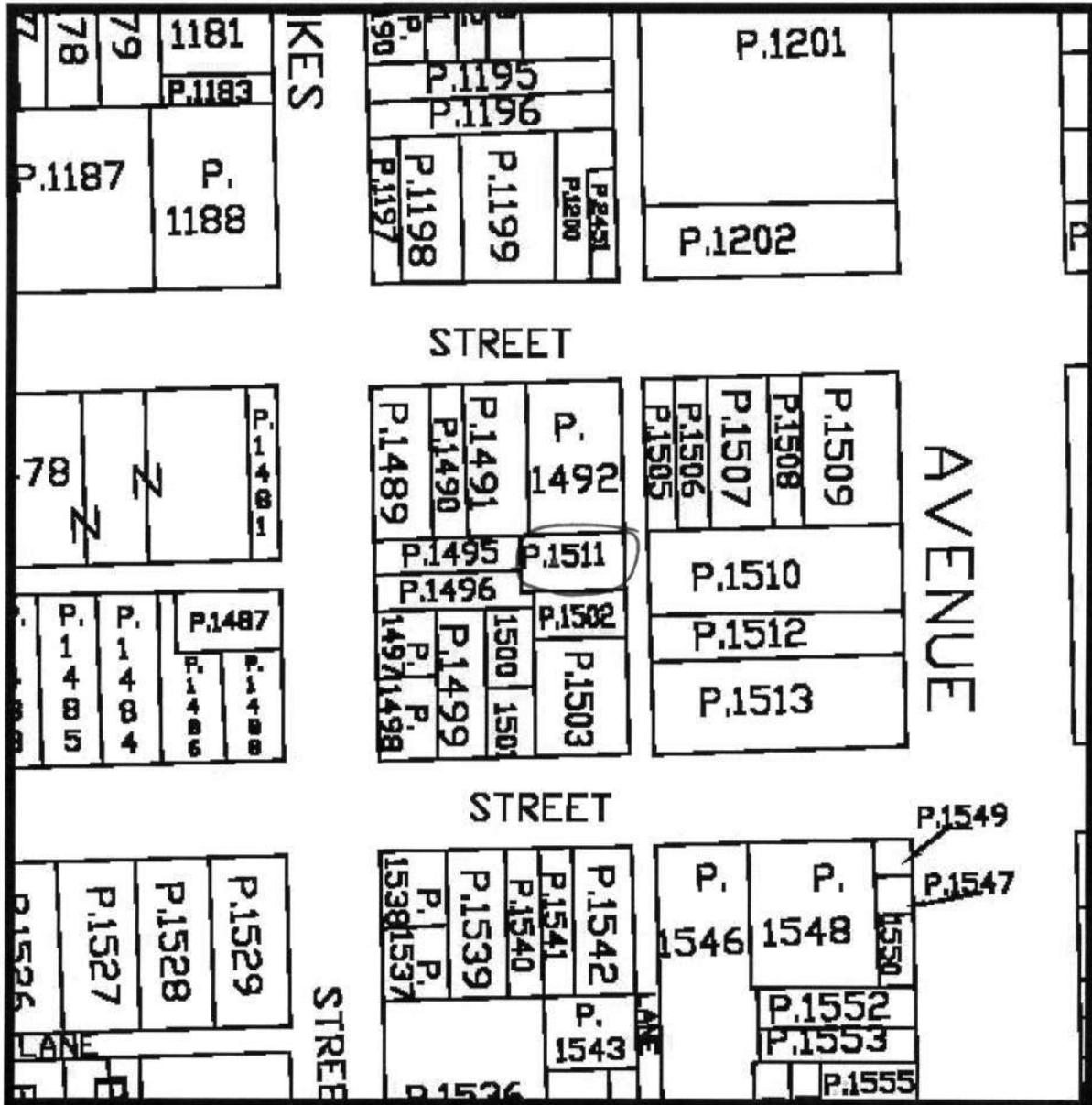
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <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
MHT Comments: <u>Contributes to Havre de Grace NRHD.</u>	
<u>Andrew Lewis</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>5/27/05</u> Date
<u>Peter Kuntz</u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>5/26/05</u> Date



Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
HARFORD COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

Go Back
View Map
New Search

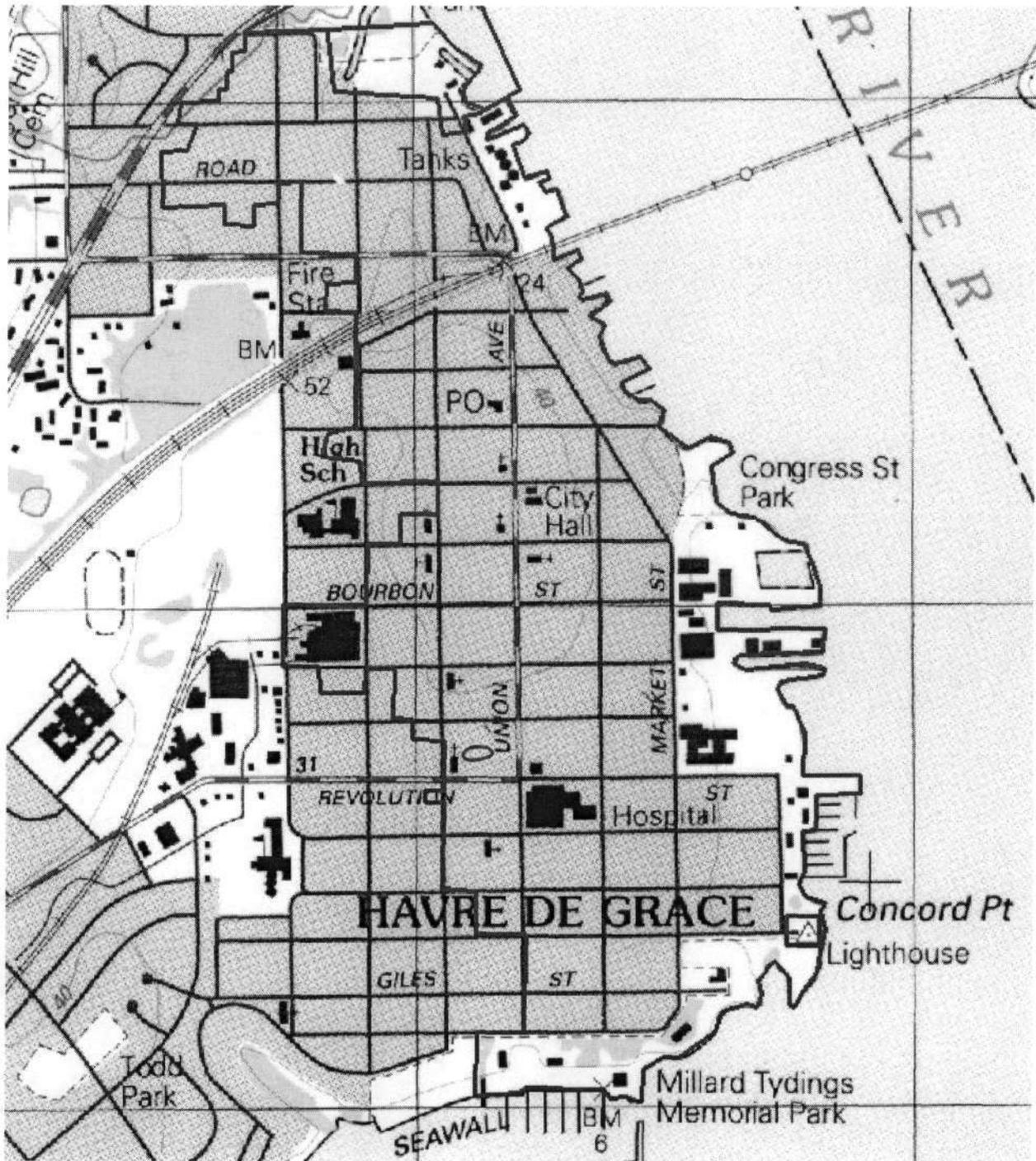
District - 06 Account Number - 034063



Property maps provided courtesy of the Maryland Department of Planning ©2004.
For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Department of Planning web site at www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html

514 South Freedom Lane
Havre de Grace, MD

within:
HA-1617
Havre de Grace Historic District



**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes

no
HA-1617

Property Name: 210 North Stokes Street Inventory Number: Contrib. Res.

Address: 210 North Stokes Street City: Havre de Grace Zip Code: 21078

County: Harford USGS Topographic Map: Havre de Grace Quad

Owner: Merrill R. and Susan G. Dougherty Is the property being evaluated a district? yes

P 1820
& P

Tax Parcel Number: 2501 Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: 011284

Project: St John's Towers Agency: HUD

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

Is the property located within a historic district? yes no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: <u>HA-1617</u>
NR-listed district <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	Eligible district <input type="checkbox"/> yes	District Name: <u>Havre de Grace Historic District</u>
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no Non-contributing but eligible in another context <input type="checkbox"/>		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible <input 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: Sanborn Maps 1885, 1894, 1899, 1904, 1910, 1921, 1930, 1962.
Sanborn Map Co., Ltd. New York.

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

The earliest Sanborn Map with a building at 210 North Stokes Street (then 319 Stokes Street) is listed as a one-story Salvation Army Barracks (Fig 1). By 1899 this building was replaced with the "William H. Towlers Manufacturing Co." premises, also noted as a long one-story building with a small rear one-story addition (Fig. 2). The same structure can be seen in the Sanborn Maps of 1904 (Fig 3), 1910 (Fig 4) and 1921 (Fig 5) at which time it was listed as "Havre de Grace Motor Co." as 210 North Stokes. The Sanborn Map of 1930 (Fig 6) indicated that the main structure consisted of two large rooms. The Sanborn Map of 1964 (Fig 7) shows that the rear portion of the property had been demolished and a one-story concrete block addition constructed. It should also be noted that the first six maps noted above show a variety of buildings on the same parcel bounded by Stokes (North Stokes) and St. Clair (Pennington) Streets.

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 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
Comments: <u>contributes to Havre de Grace HD - has not been significantly altered since initial evaluation (1982)</u>	
<u>Jonathan Sager</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>2/26/08</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>2/19/08</u> Date

200800207

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

HA-1617

Today 210 North Stokes consists of the front half of the 1899 building in a much-altered state as well as a number of storage sheds and structure constructed after 1964 (Photographs 1-8). Except for the North façade (Photograph 7) all exterior materials have been replaced and most openings altered. (The board and batten North façade dates from at least 1954 where it is evident on the South façade in Fig 8. It may date to the time when half of the main building was demolished sometime after 1930.) The interior consists of late 1960's or early 1970's paneling and dropped ceiling in the front offices and service areas (Photograph 8). There is evidence that the main floor, which presumably was wood over a crawl space, was lowered at some time in the 1940's when the building was used as a skating rink (Photograph 9). The rest of the interior is utilitarian and undistinguished in nature (Photographs 10 and 11).

Across North Stokes Street is an eclectic mixture of late 19th and mid-to late-20th century residential structures, some of which have been unsympathetically altered (Photograph 12 and 13). To the South lies an unscreened surface parking and modern split-face concrete block church hall (Photograph 14). To the West is a mix of 19th and 20th century houses and commercial buildings (Photograph 15).

The Havre de Grace Historic District "is significant for (its) collection of 18th, 19th and early 20th century buildings which 1) record the development and status of Havre de Grace as an important commercial and transportation center in Northeastern Maryland; 2) include(s) several excellent and well-preserved examples of the major stylistic influences that characterize American architecture up to the early 20th century; 3) contribute through their juxtaposition and variety of design and materials to several streetscapes and retain the basic environmental qualities associated with life in small urban centers at the turn of the 20th century (1)" In addition to the periods of Significance (18th, 19th and early 20th century) the National Register Nomination Form notes the following Areas of Significance: Architecture, Commerce, and Community Planning, dwelling in the written remarks on the district's collection of textbook examples of Victorian period houses of various styles and the commercial buildings associated with water related industries – shipping, canning and the like.

Evaluation

While the Havre de Grace Historic District as a whole meets Criterion A, the focus of the districts nomination is on the district's Victorian residential buildings, the district's importance as a railroad hub and crossing point over Susquehanna River, and its industrial, warehouse and other properties associated with the waterfront and maritime history. While the building was constructed for a manufacturing company, it is unknown what William H. Towlers Manufacturing Co. actually manufactured. Similarly, it served a number of purposes (auto dealership, skating rink, and rental store), none of which were cited as significant to the development of the historic district.

No evidence has been found that the building was associated with the lives of significant persons (Criterion B). The building does not "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction" or contribute to the architectural and community character of the Havre de Grace Historic District. The building was clearly constructed without the benefit of an architect, and it does not posses

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

HA-1617

distinctive methods of construction or unique materials often associated with vernacular properties worth listing in the National Register. Further, the current structure lacks integrity. It is much altered from its original appearance, as well as from its appearance during the latter part of the district's period of significance. It lacks integrity in overall form, exterior and interior materials, and location and size of openings. The site also lacks integrity due to the demolition of a number of buildings existing in 1930, and the addition of others. (Criterion C) Similarly it is very unlikely that the site will yield information on prehistory or history since it has been disturbed for more than 100 years. (Criterion D)

210 North Stokes Street does not meet any of the considerations associated with listing a property in the National Register, nor does it contribute to the Areas of Significance noted on the Havre de Grace Historic District nomination form. Thus the building and its site do not meet the threshold for consideration for listing in the National register nor does it warrant consideration as a contributing structure to the National Register District.

Prepared by: Richard Wagner, AIA

Date Prepared: August 19, 2007

HA-1617

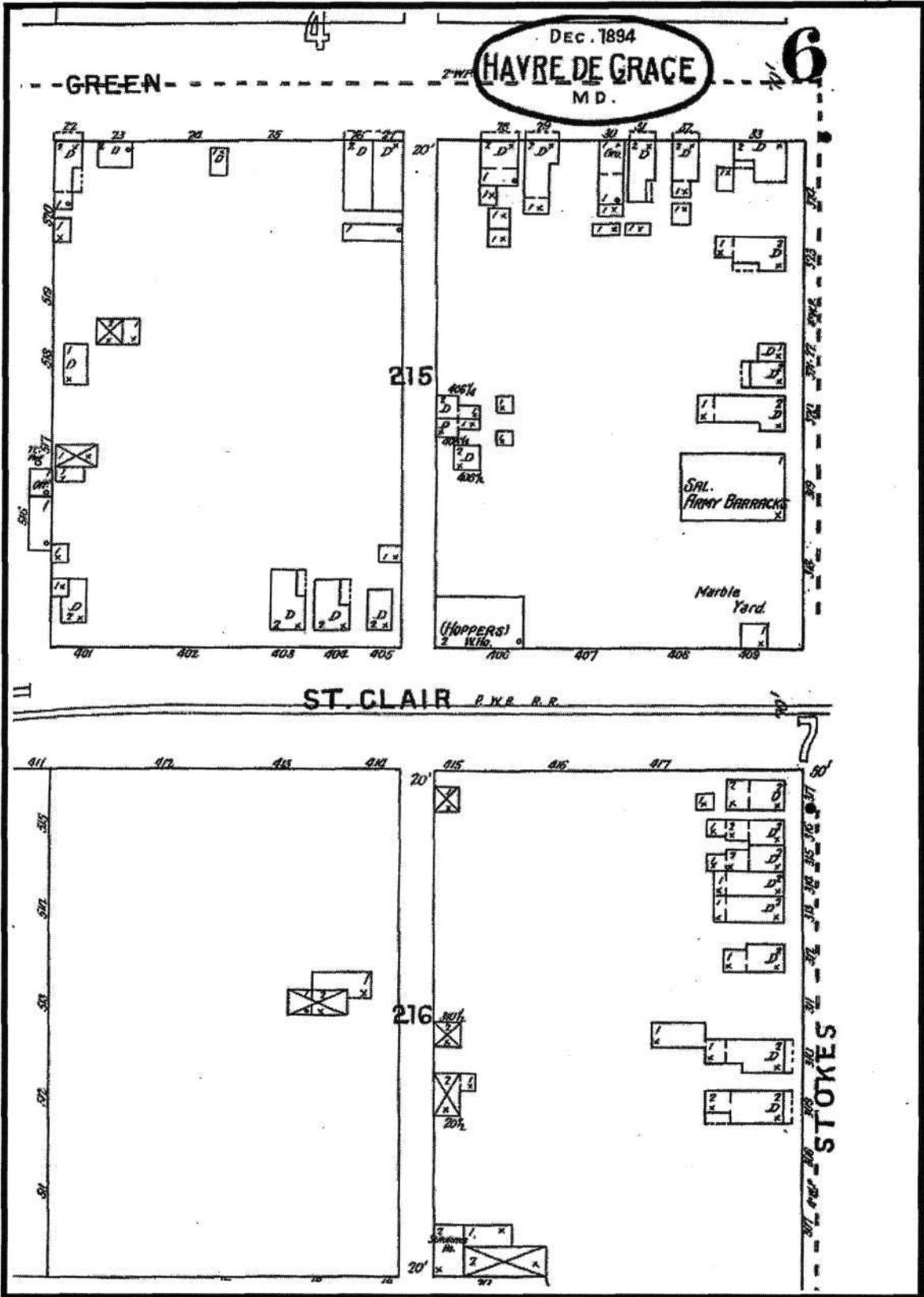


Figure 1- 210 North Stokes Street, 1894

HA-1617

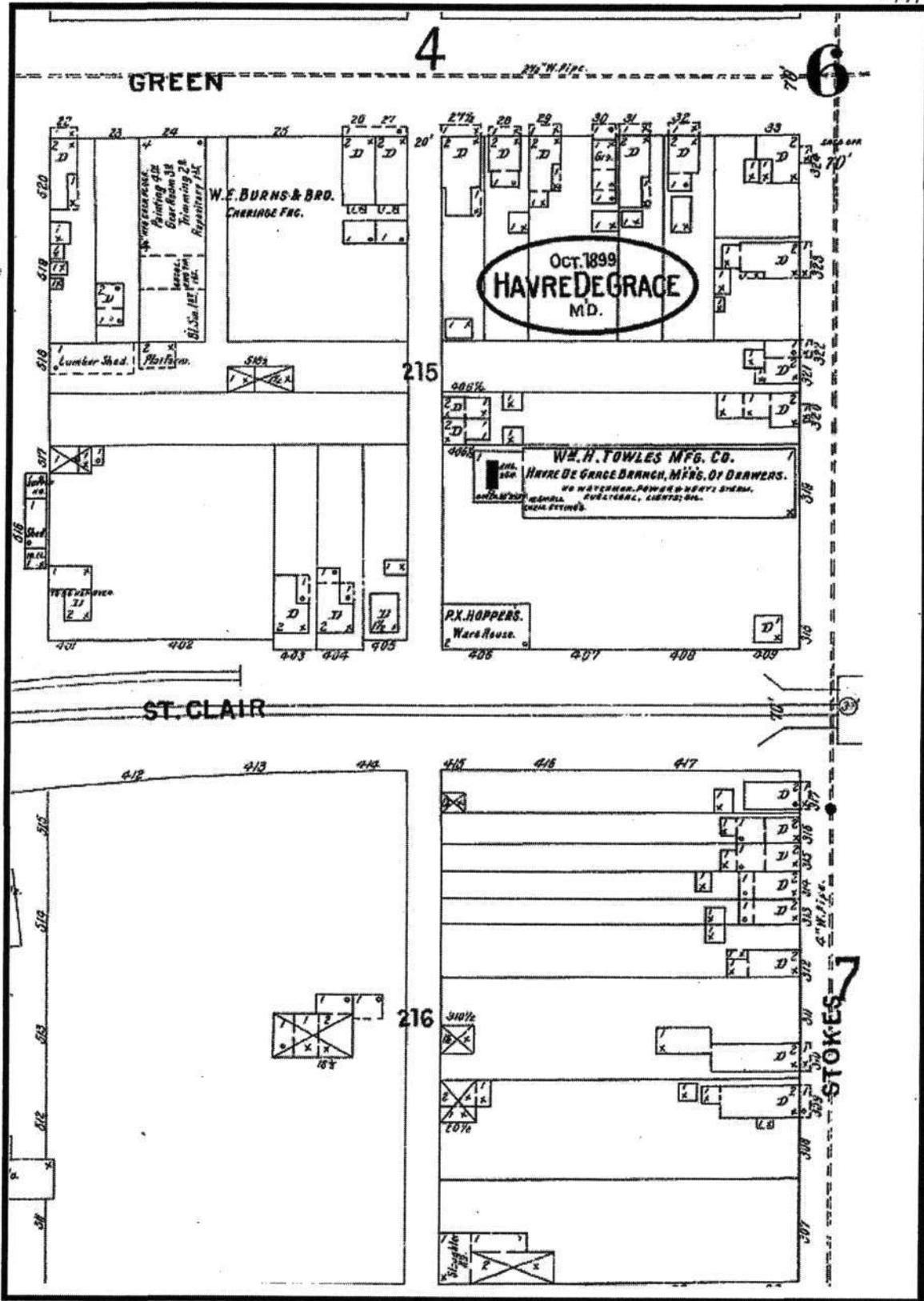


Figure 2- 210 North Stokes Street, 1899

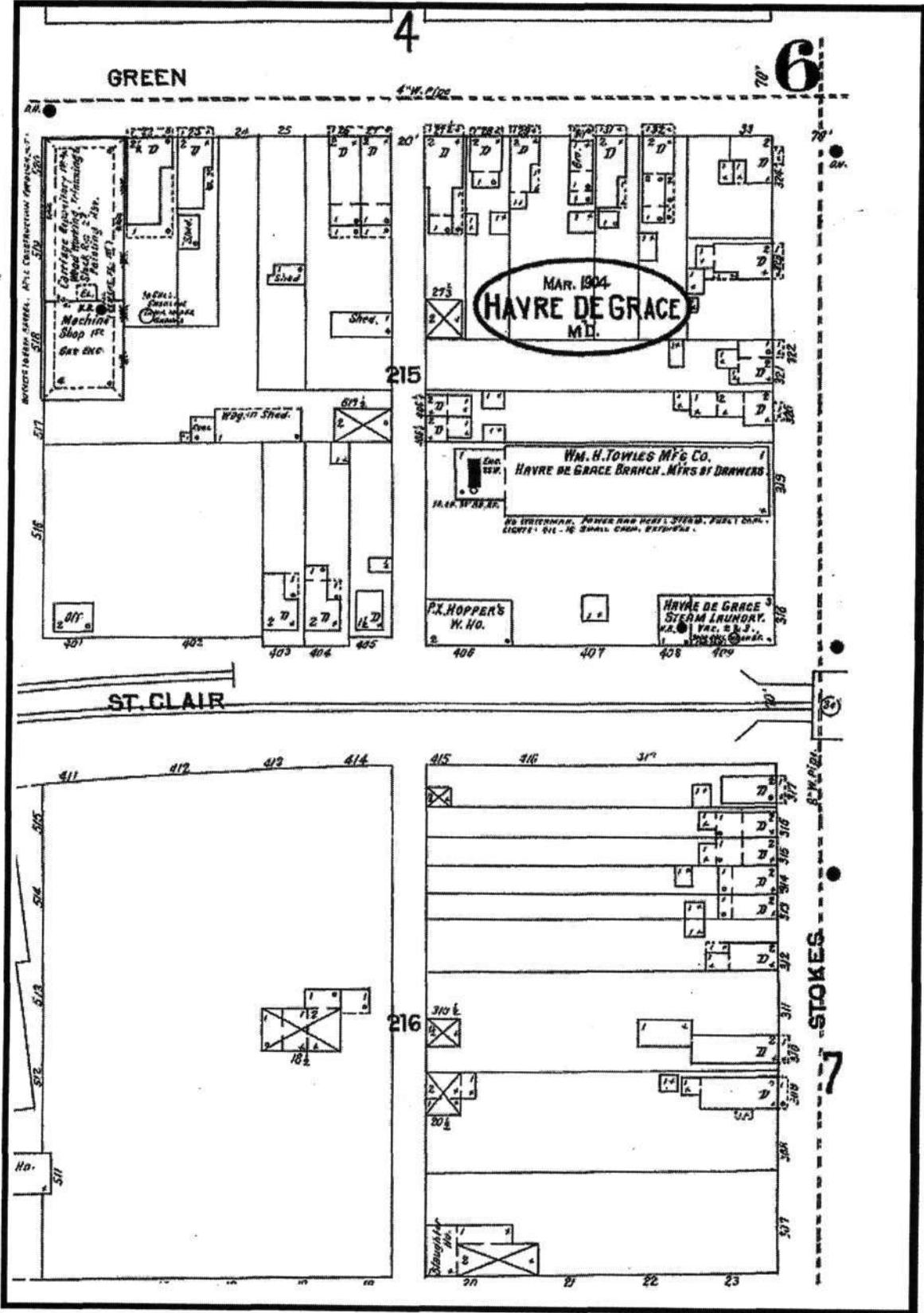


Figure 3- 210 North Stokes Street, 1904

HA-1617

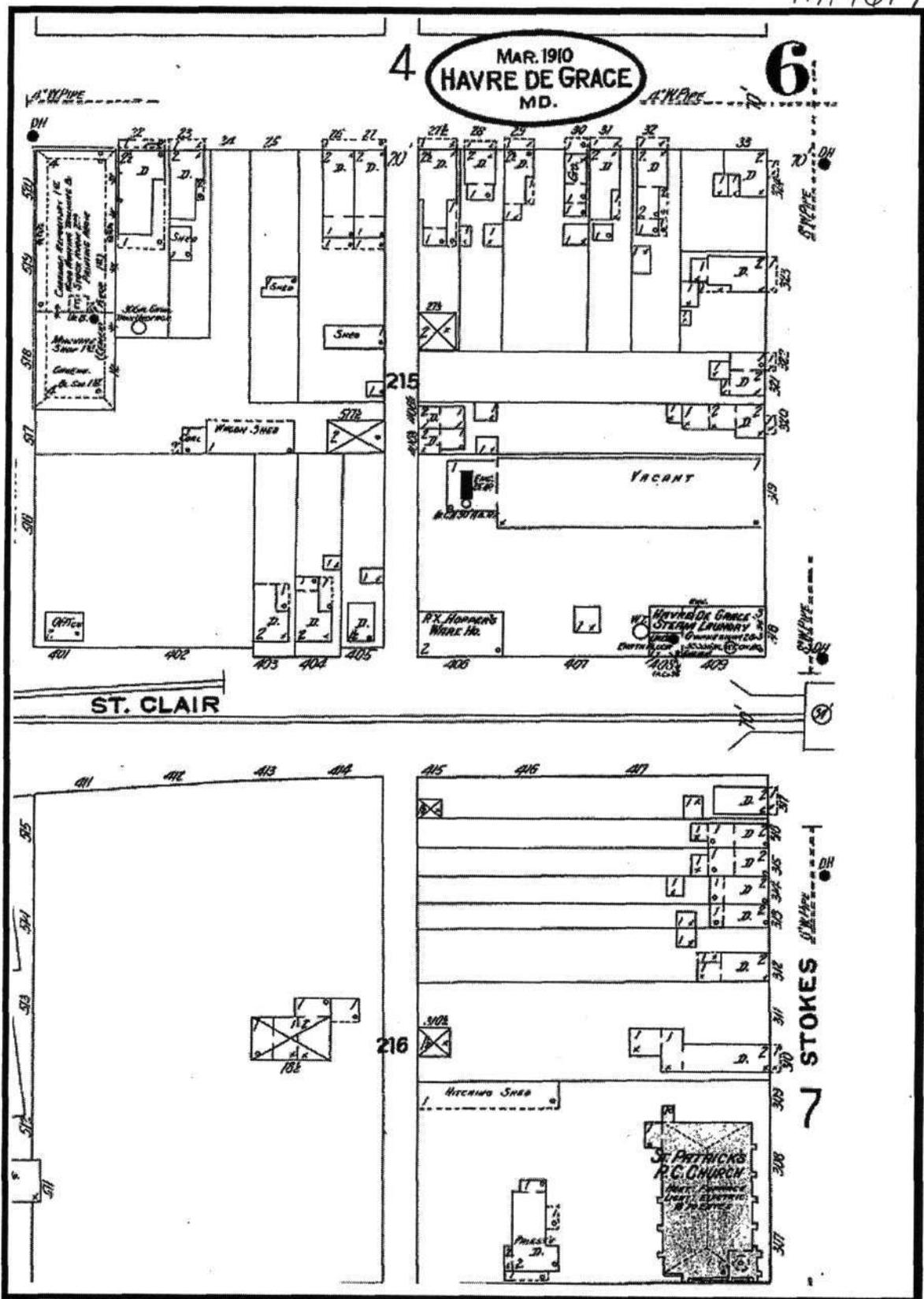


Figure 4 - 210 North Stokes Street, 1910

HA-1617

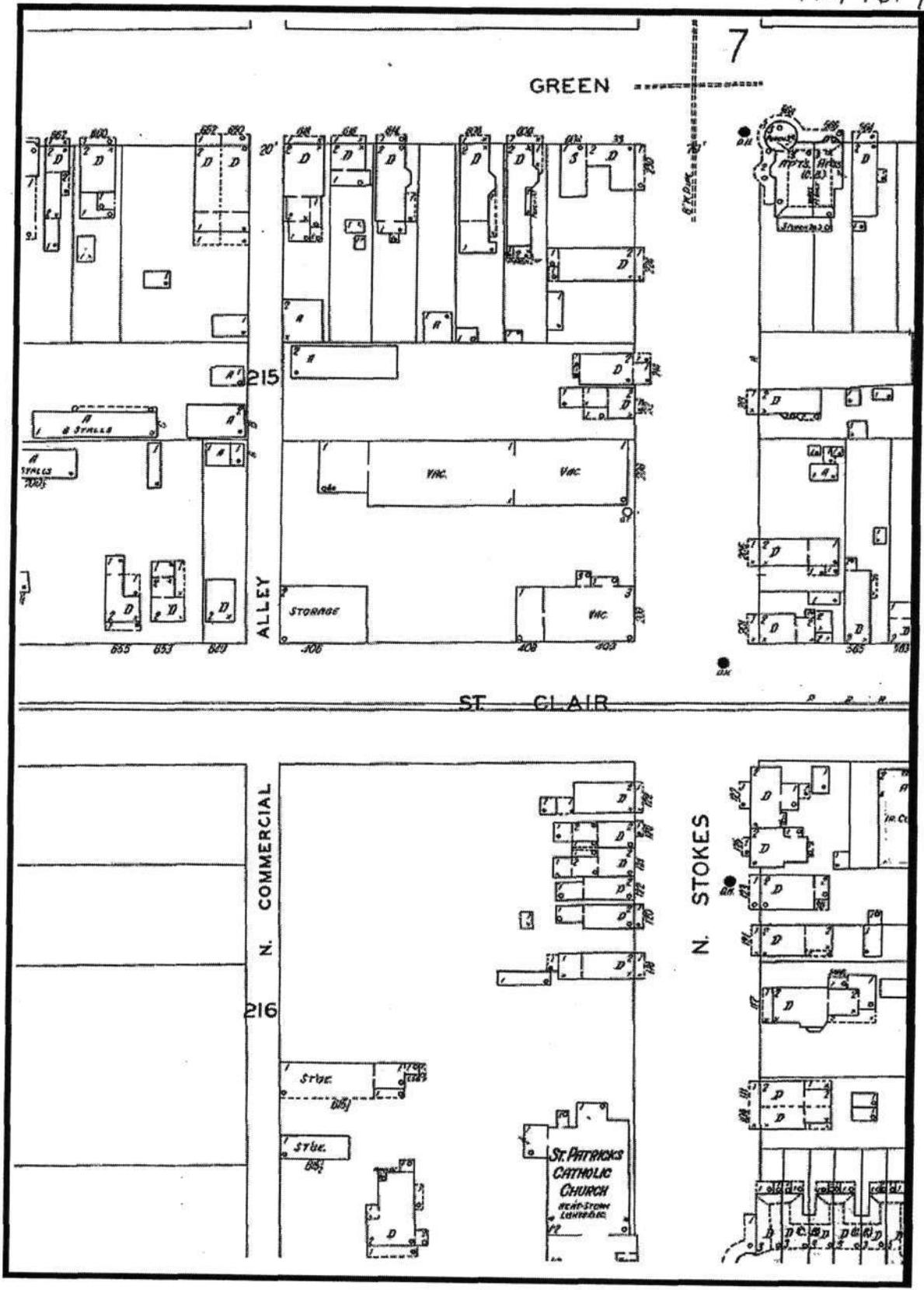


Figure 6 - 210 North Stokes Street, 1930

HA-1617

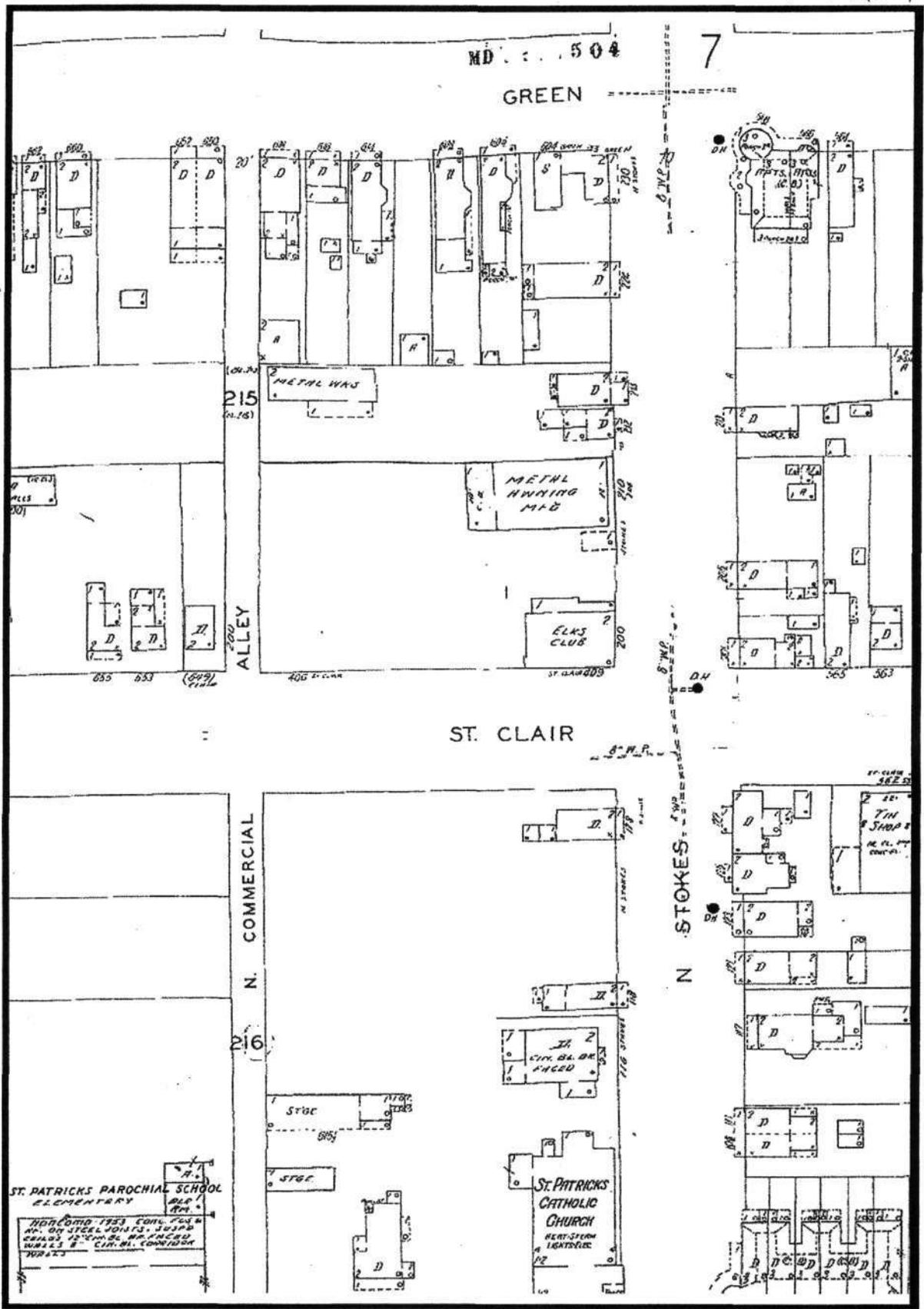


Figure 8 - 212 North Stokes Street, 1964

HA-1617



Figure 8 - 210 North Stokes Street - East facade, 1954



SAPEAKE

WE

E

068 NNNN 025 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617 - MDSHPO
210 North Stokes St.
Hanre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 1 of 15, 9/10/07
East facade
David H. Gleason Associates



068 NNNN 030 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617—MDSHPO
210 North Stokes St
Havre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 2 of 15 9/10/07
From Southeast
David M. Gleason Associates



068 NNNN 032 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617 - MDSHPD
210 North Stokes St
Havre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 3 of 15 9/10/07
From South showing
post-1964 shed at rear.
David H. Gleason Associates



068 NNNN 017 20, 09, 07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617 - MD SHPD
210 North Stokes St
Havre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 4 of 15 9/10/07
Shed at ~~door~~ rear.

David H. Gleason Associates



Budget

Budget

068 NNNN 012 20,09,07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617 - MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Harre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 5 of 15 9/10/07
West facade.
David H. Gleason Associates



068 NNNN 016 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617 - MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Havre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 6 of 15 9/10/07
One story concrete block
addition.

David H. Gleason Associates



068 NNNN 021 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617 - MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Havre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 7 of 15
North facade.

David H. Gleason Associates



066 NNNN 019 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#

HA-1617 - MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Harre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 8 of 15 9/10/07
Office.
David H. Gleason Associates



066 NNNN 042 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#----

HA-1617 - MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Havre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 9 of 15 9/10/07
Interior of main building.
David H. Gleason Associates



066 HNNH 090 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#-----

HA-1617-MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Harre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 10 of 15
9/10/07

Interior showing
floor location.
David H. Gleason
Associates



BAR & CHAIR
LUT & CAN

CAN LINE
COPPER ROLL

068 NNNN 005 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617-MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Harre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 11 of 15 9/10/07
Interior of rear addition.
David H. Gleason Associates



HA-1617 - MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Havre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 12 of 15 9/10/07
East side of North Stokes Street.
David H. Gleason Associates



HA-1617 - MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Harre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 13 of 15 9/10/07
West side of North Stokes St.
David H. Gleason Associates



067 NNNN 022 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617-MD SHPD
210 North Stokes St
Havre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 14 of 15 9/10/07
South side of Pennington Street.
David H. Gleason Associates.



067 NNNN 002 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617 - MD SHPO
210 North Stokes St
Harve de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 15 of 15 9/10/07
Pennington Street looking West.
David H. Gleason Associates

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes no

HA-1617

Property Name: 212 North Stokes Street Inventory Number: Contrib. Res

Address: 212 North Stokes Street City: Havre de Grace Zip Code: 21078

County: Harford USGS Topographic Map: Havre de Grace Quad

Owner: Merrill R. and Susan G. Dougherty Is the property being evaluated a district? yes no

Tax Parcel Number: P 811 Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: 023290

Project: St John's Towers Agency: HUD

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

Is the property located within a historic district? yes no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: <u>HA 1617</u>
NR-listed district <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes	Eligible district <input type="checkbox"/> yes	District Name: <u>Havre de Grace Historic District</u>
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no Non-contributing but eligible in another context <input type="checkbox"/>		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible <input 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: Sanborn Maps 1885, 1894, 1899, 1904, 1910, 1921, 1930, 1962. Sanborn Map Co., Ltd. New York.

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

The earliest Sanborn Map with a building at 212 North Stokes Street (the 414 Stokes Street) is shown as a two-story L with a small one-story rear addition (Fig 1). The same structure appears in the Sanborn Map of 1894 as 320 Stokes Street (Fig 2). In the map of 1899 the building is shown as a two-story front portion with two one-story rear chambers (Fig 3). In 1904 and 1910, the building is shown as a two-story front portion with two one-story and one two-story rear additions (Figs 4 and 5). In the Sanborn Maps of 1921, 1930, and 1964, 212 North Stokes Street is shown as a two-story front portion with three one-story rear additions (Figs 6-8). The maps also show that sometime between 1921 and 1930 the existing adjacent American Foursquare was constructed (Fig 6, 7, 8 and photograph 1).

Today, 212 North Stokes exists in an altered state. Except for small two and one-story rear additions, the back of the L was removed sometime after 1964 (Photograph 2). The exterior is clad in non-historic asbestos shingles (Photograph 2). The small one story front porch that can be seen in the Sanborn Maps 1899, 1904, 1910, 1921, 1930 and 1964 had been replaced with a two-story porch by the mid-1970's (Fig 12). This porch in turn was

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 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
Comments: <u>Contributor to Havre de Grace HD - has not been significantly altered since initial evaluation (1982)</u>	
<u>Smalton Bages</u>	<u>2/26/08</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>2/19/08</u>
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

200800207

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

HA-1617

replaced at a later date with the current two-story porch of unpainted pressure treated lumber (Photographs 3 and 4). While the interior was not accessible, the current owner told the author that he installed "Weldwood" paneling in the 1970's, when he purchased the property.

Across North Stokes Street is an eccentric mixture of late 19th and mid to late 20th century residential structures, some of which have been unsympathetically altered (Photographs 5 and 6).

The Havre de Grace Historic District "is significant for (its) collection of 18th, 19th and early 20th century buildings which 1) record the development and status of Havre de Grace as an important commercial and transportation center in Northeastern Maryland; 2) include(s) several excellent and well-preserved examples of the major stylistic influences that characterize American architecture up to the early 20th century; 3) contribute through their juxtaposition and variety of design and materials to several streetscapes and retain the basic environmental qualities associated with life in small urban centers at the turn of the 20th century (1)" In addition to the periods of Significance (18th, 19th and early 20th century) the National Register Nomination Form notes the following Areas of Significance: Architecture, Commerce, and Community Planning, dwelling in the written remarks on the district's collection of textbook examples of Victorian period houses of various styles and the commercial buildings associated with water related industries – shipping, canning and the like.

Evaluation

While the Havre de Grace Historic District as a whole meets Criterion A, the focus of the district's nomination is on the district's Victorian residential buildings, the district's importance as a railroad hub and crossing point over Susquehanna River, and its industrial, warehouse and other properties associated with the waterfront and maritime history. While 212 North Stokes Street was constructed during the Victorian period and is a residential building, it is in a much-altered state and has lost integrity on both the exterior and interior.

No evidence has been found that the building was associated with the lives of significant persons (Criterion B). Similarly, as noted above, the building is in a much-altered state and does not "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction" or contribute to the architectural and community character of the Havre de Grace Historic District. It lacks integrity in overall form, exterior and interior materials, and location and size of openings (Criterion C). Similarly it is very unlikely that the site will yield information on prehistory or history since it has been disturbed for more than 120 years (Criterion D).

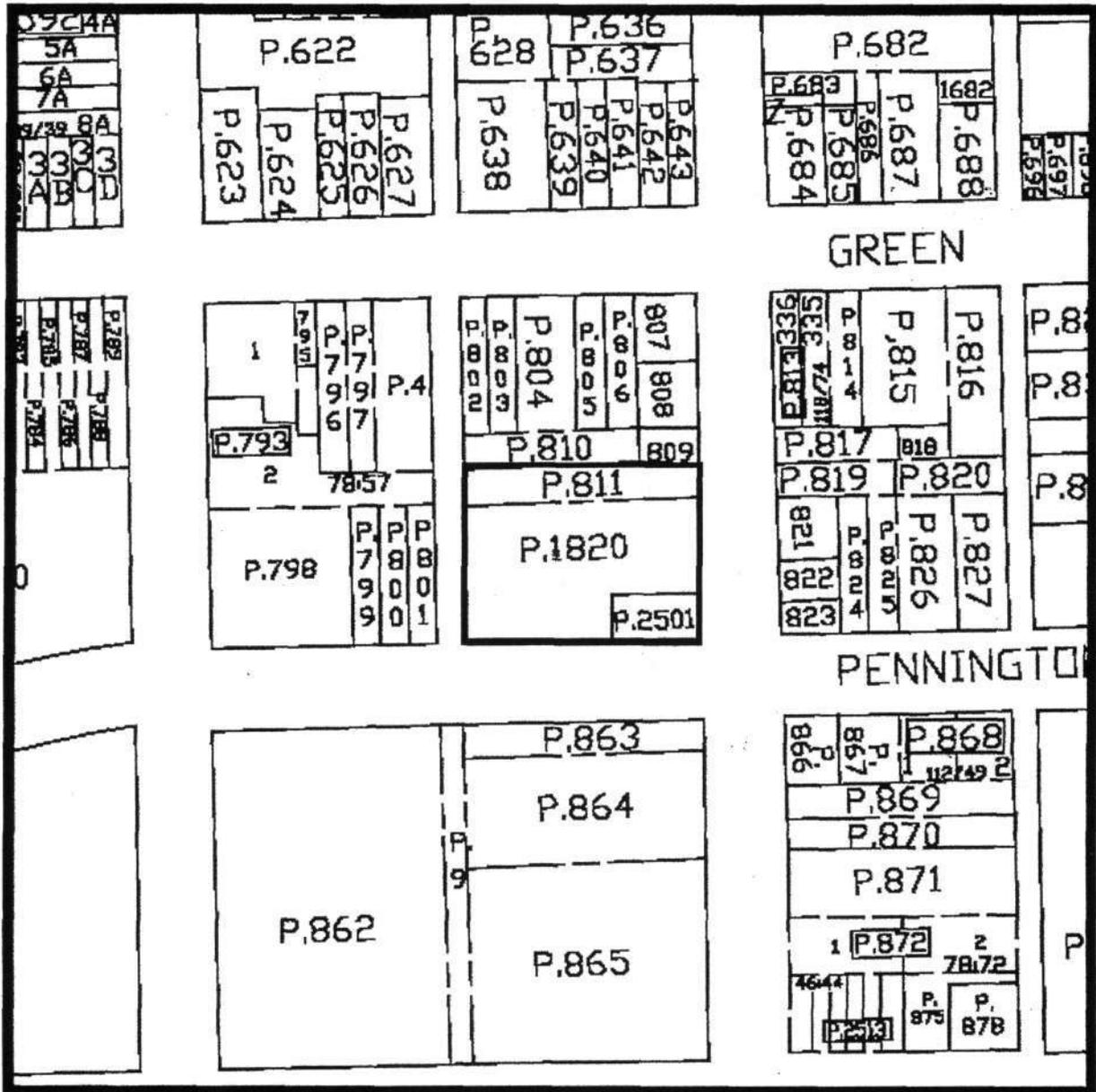
212 North Stokes Street does not meet any of the considerations associated with listing a property in the National Registry, nor in its altered state does it contribute to the Areas of Significance noted on the Havre de Grace Historic District nomination form. Thus the building does not meet the threshold for consideration for listing in the National Register nor does it warrant consideration as a contributing structure to the National District.

(1) National Nomination Form, 8. Statement of Significance, November 1980

Prepared by: Richard Wagner, AIA

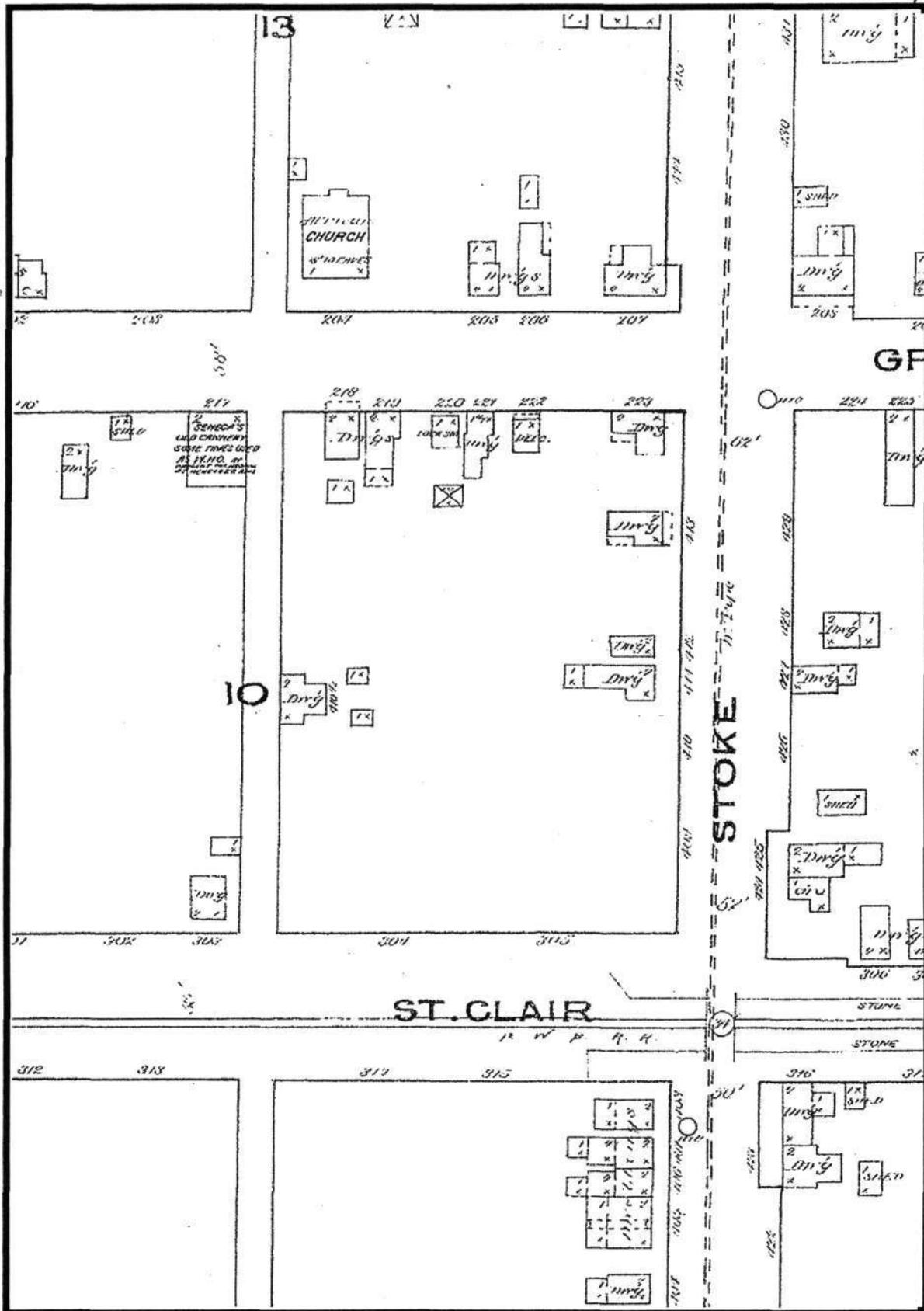
Date Prepared: August 19, 2007

HA-1617



Property Tax Map
 P.1820 & P.2501 - 210 North Stokes Street
 P.811 - 212 North Stokes Street

HA-1617



HA-1617

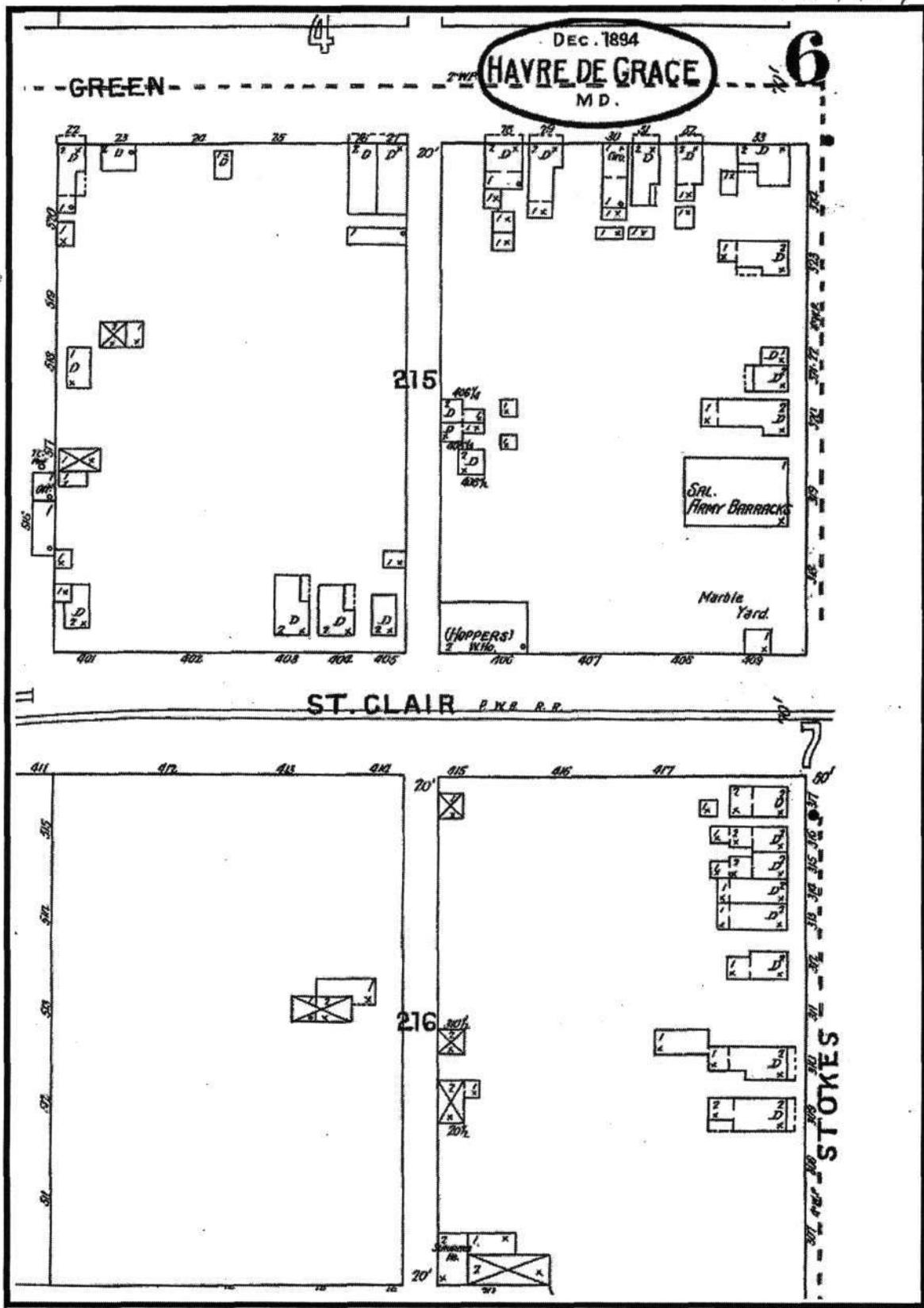


Figure 2- 212 North Stokes Street, 1894

17A-1617

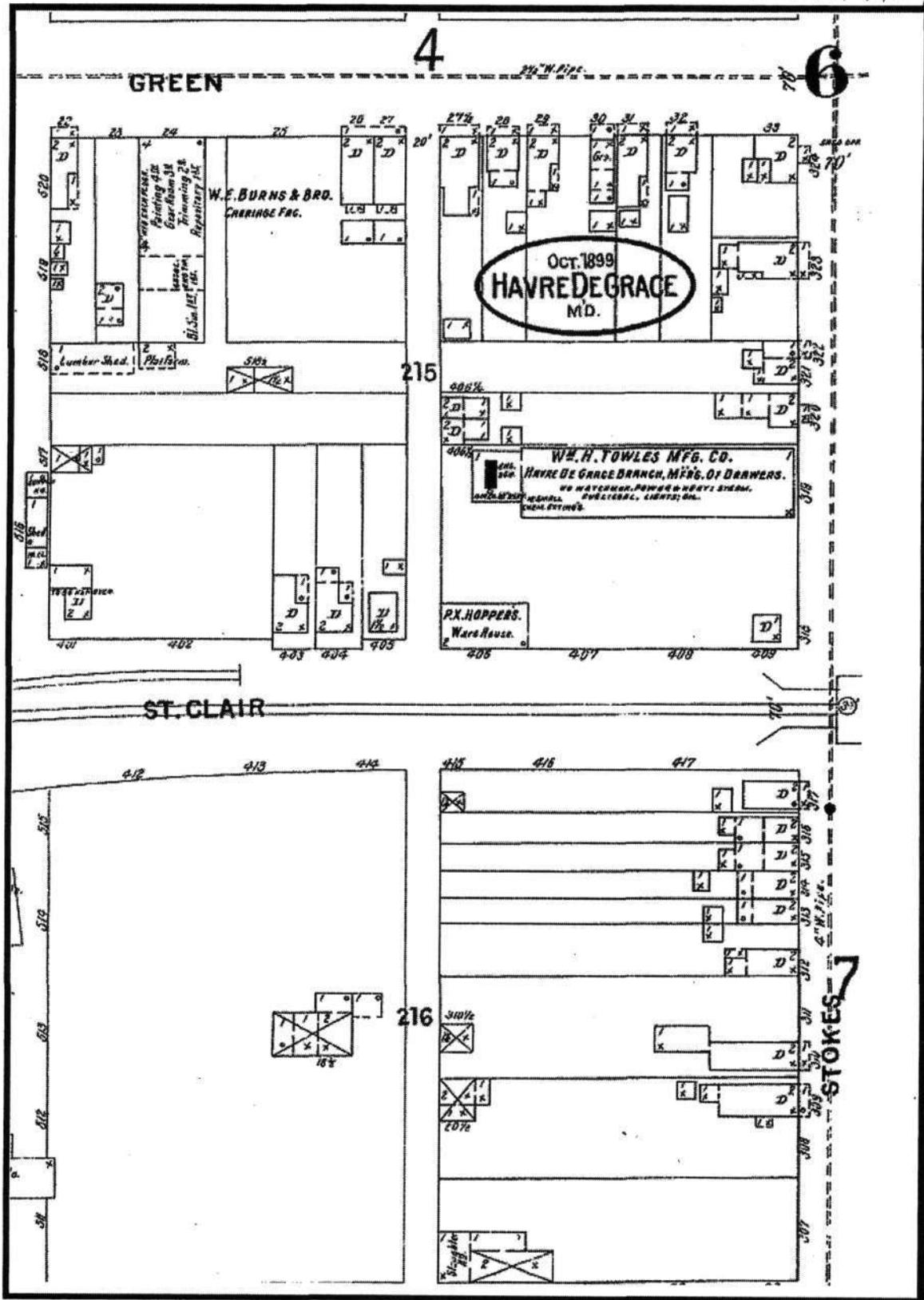


Figure 3- 212 North Stokes Street, 1899

HA-1617

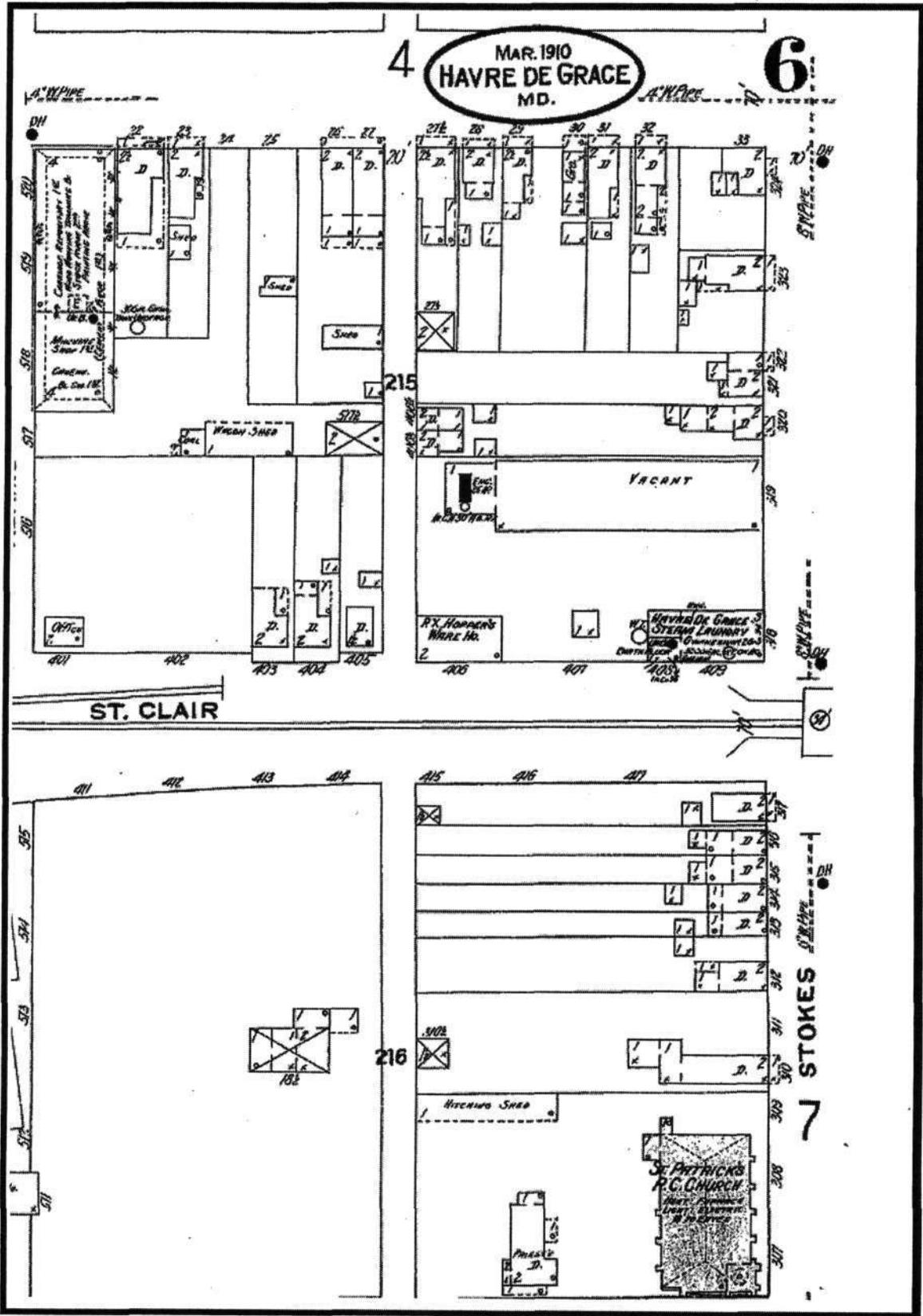


Figure 5 - 212 North Stokes Street, 1910

HA-1617

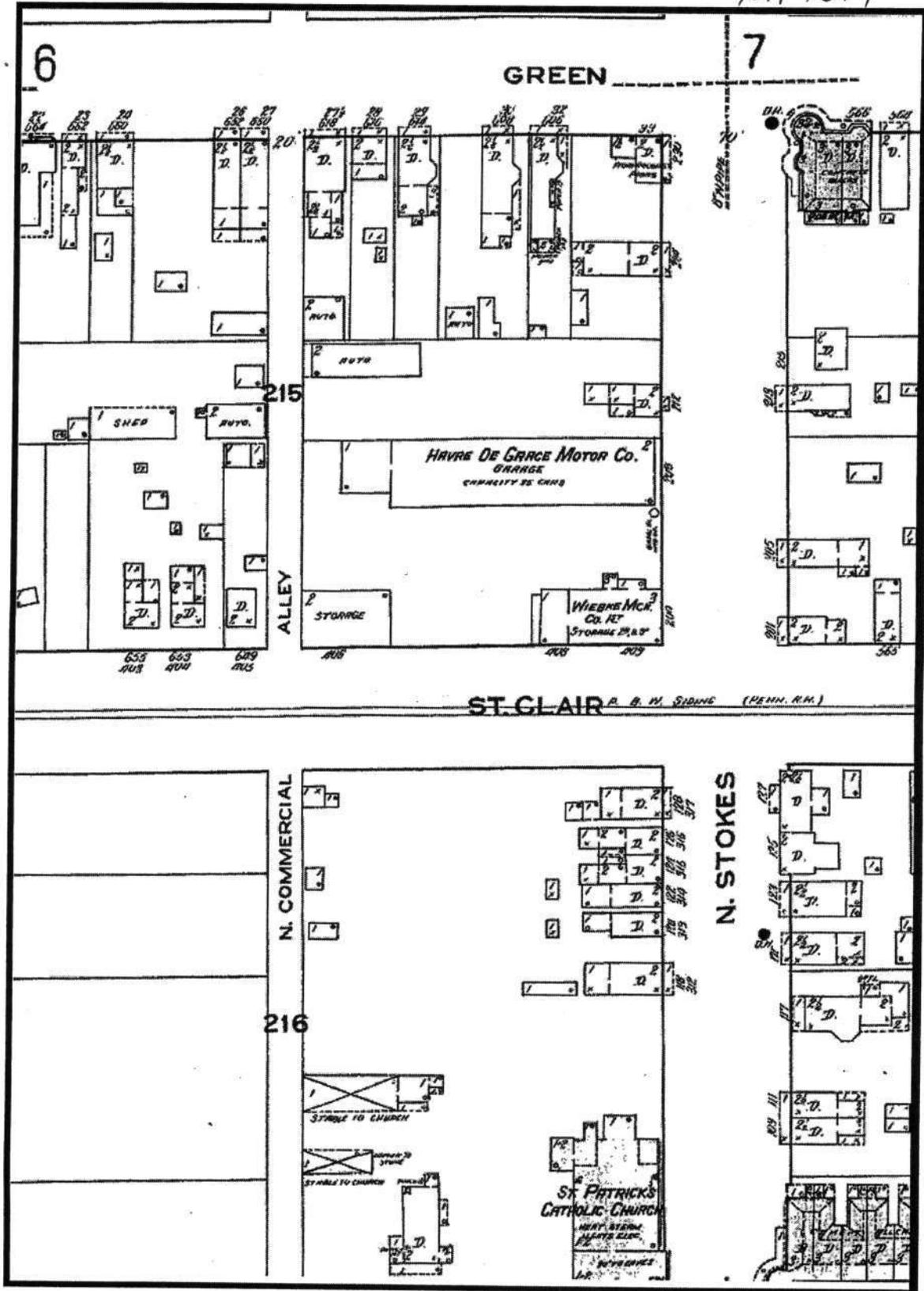


Figure 6 - 212 North Stokes Street, 1921

HA-1617

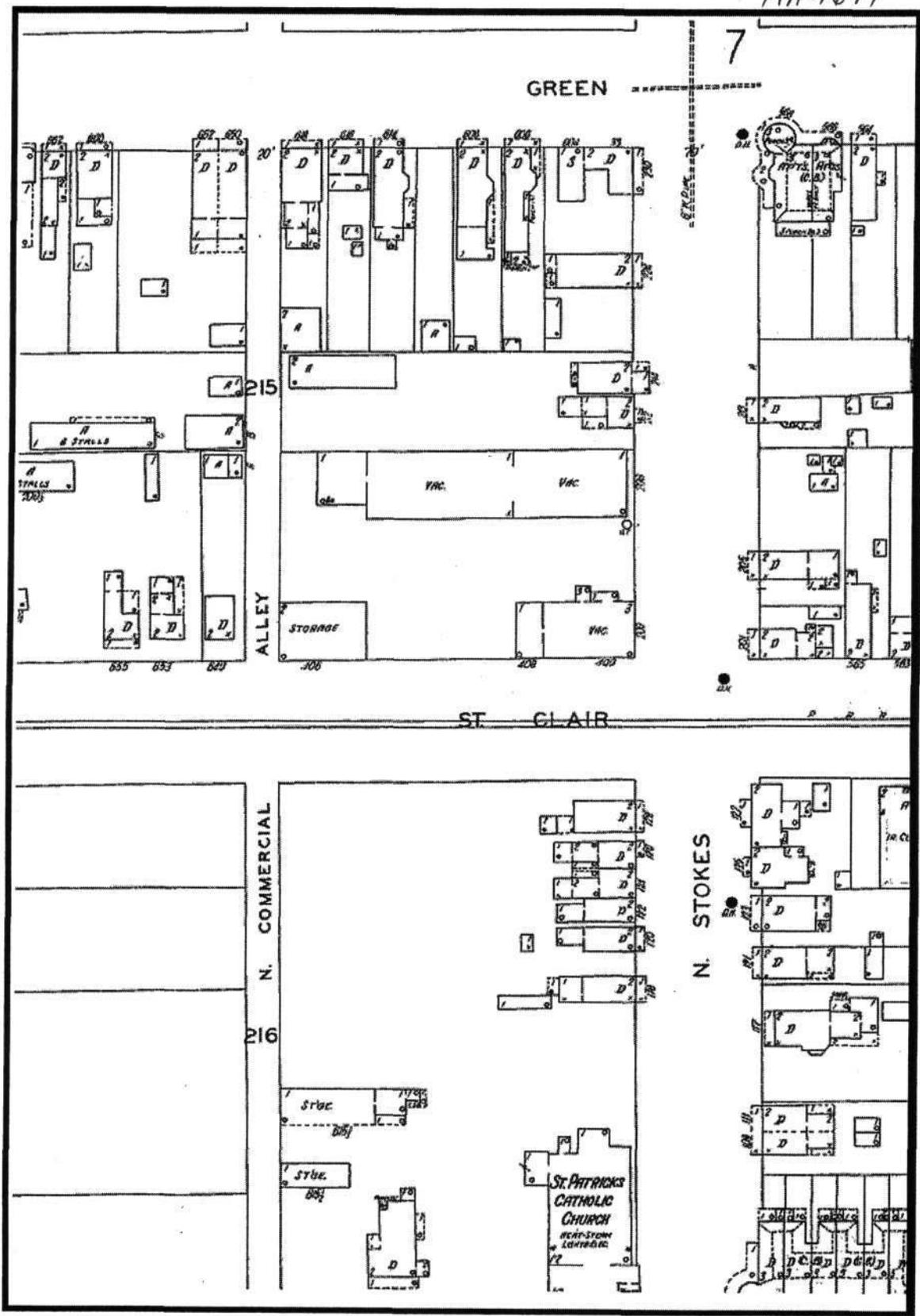


Figure 7 - 212 North Stokes Street, 1930

HA-1617

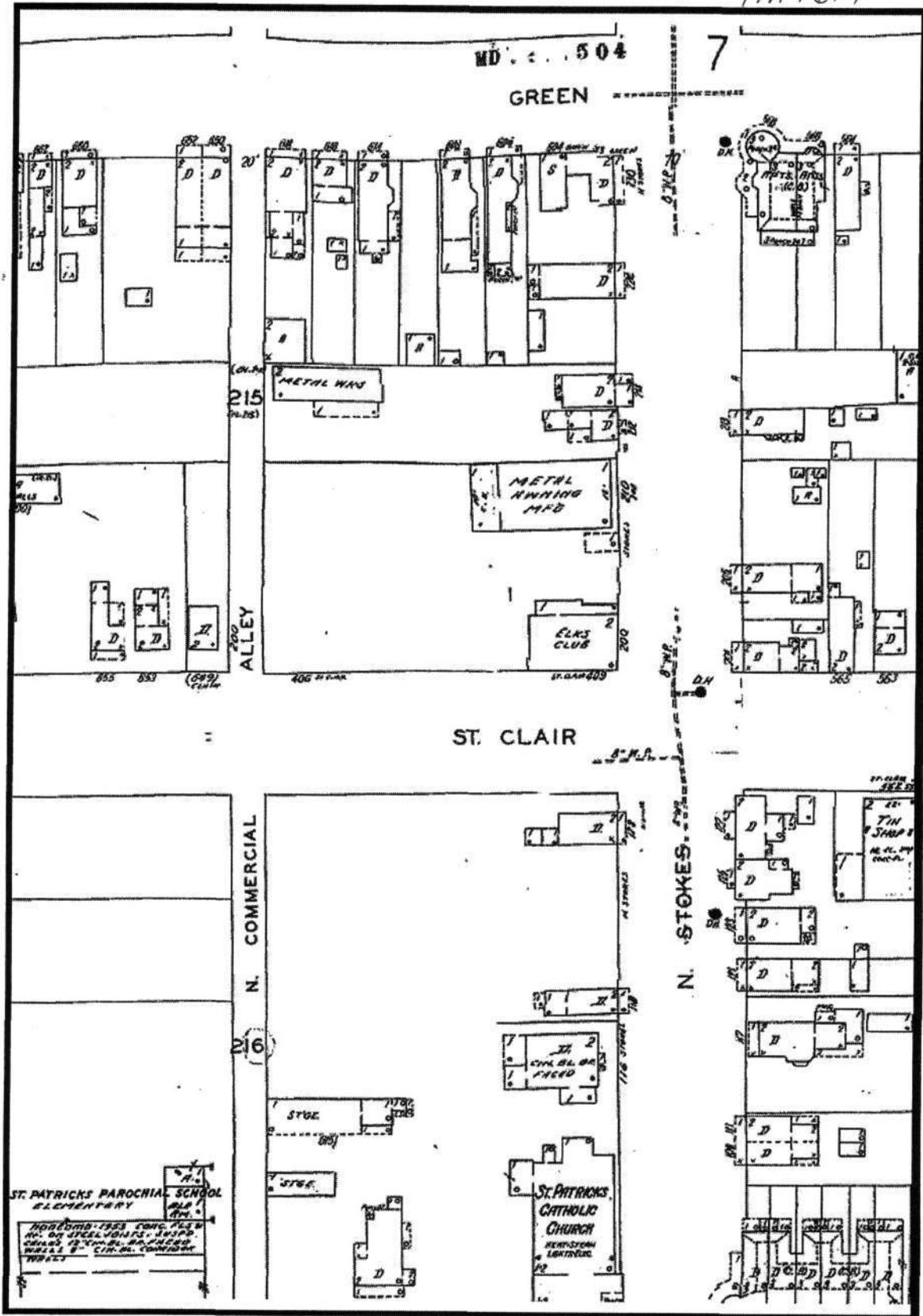


Figure 8 - 212 North Stokes Street, 1964



HA-1617 - MD SHPO
212 North Stokes St.
Harre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 1 of ⁴/₆ 9/10/07
East facade.
David H. Gleason Associates



067 NNNN 012 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617 - MD SHPO
212 North Stokes St.
Harre de Grace, MD
Harford County

4
Photograph 2 of ~~10~~ 9/10/07
South facade.
David H. Gleason Associates



067 NNNN 014 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617-MD SHPO
212 North Stokes St.
Harre de Grace, MD
Harford County

4
Photograph 3 of ~~10~~ 9/10/07
East elevation.
David H. Gleason Associates



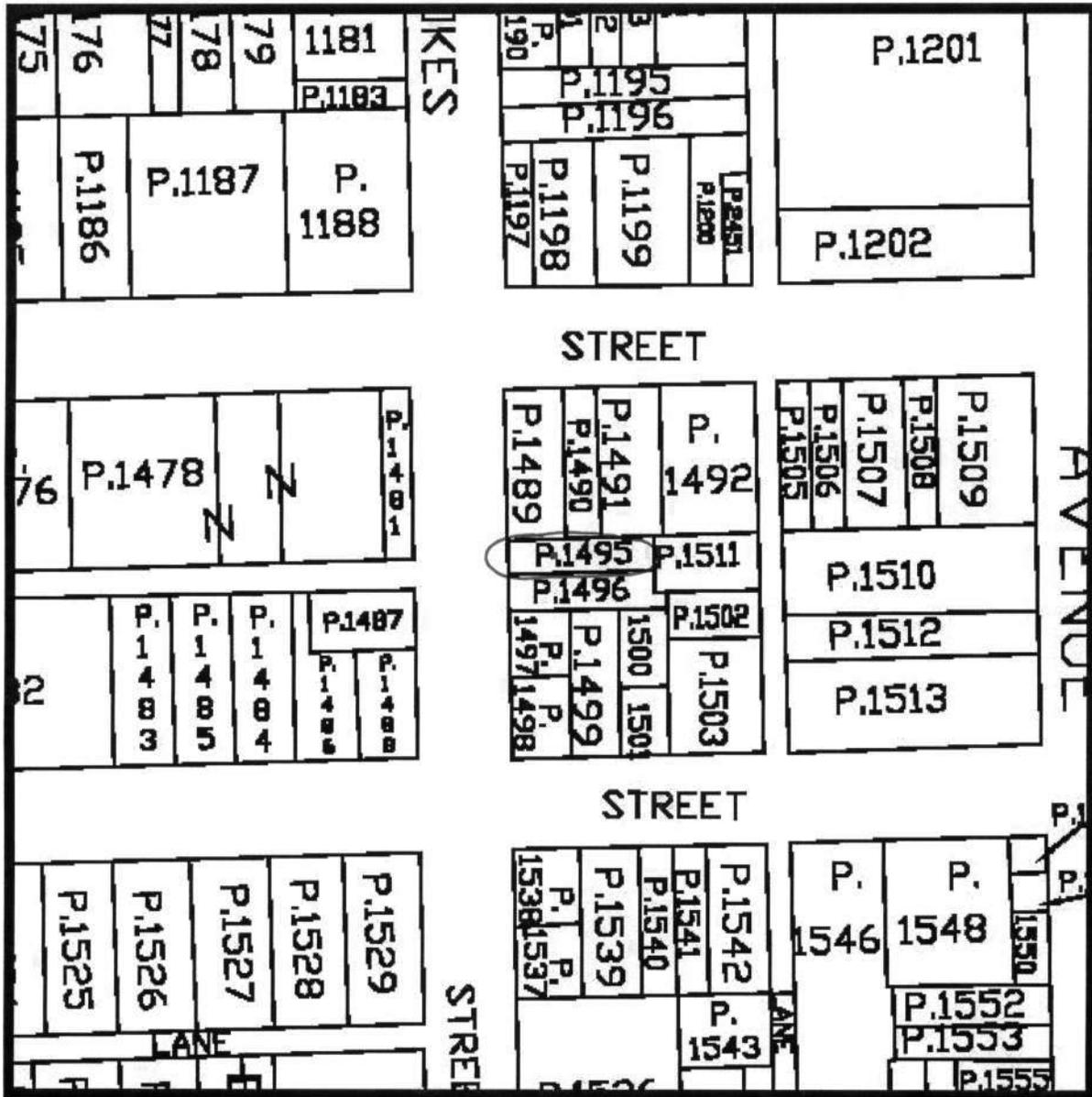
067 NNNN 020 20.09.07 RITZ NEG#---

HA-1617 - MD SHPO
212 North Stokes St.
Harre de Grace, MD
Harford County

Photograph 4 of ⁴~~6~~ 9/10/07
Front Porch.
David H. Gleason Associates

	Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation HARFORD COUNTY Real Property Data Search	Go Back View Map New Search
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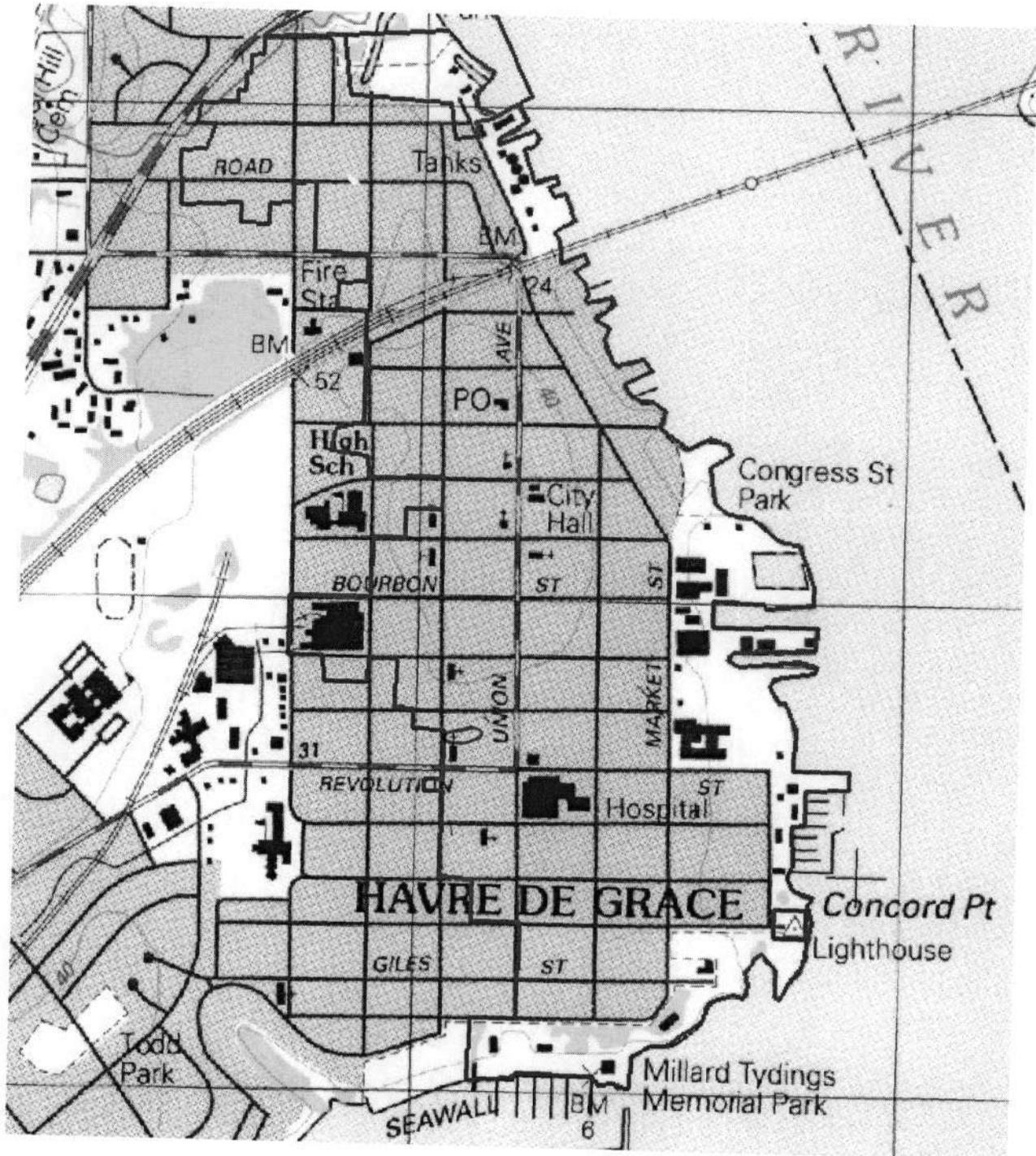
District - 06 Account Number - 022170



Property maps provided courtesy of the Maryland Department of Planning ©2004.
 For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Department of Planning web site at www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html

515 South Stokes Street
Havre de Grace, MD

within:
HA-1617
Havre de Grace Historic District



CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 316 S. Union Street Survey Number: HA-

Property Address: 316 S. Union Street

Project: CDBG Rehabilitation (9302443) Agency: Havre de Grace

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

District Name: Havre de Grace Historic District Survey Number: HA-1617

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)

The northern half of this 2-1/2 story, frame duplex residence with central sally-port, constructed in the mid-19th century is clad in aluminum over the original clapboard siding. This building is a contributing resource in the National Register listed Havre de Grace Historic District and is typical of the small scale two to 2-1/2 story frame 19th century frame dwellings of this Tidewater town.

Documentation on the property is presented in: project review and compliance files
and Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Prepared by: Stanley T. Ruchlewicz (City of Havre de Grace) & Paula Low (Harford County)

J. Allen Freese 11/3/93
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
B. Anderson 12-21-93
Reviewer, NR program Date

Jmg

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 316 S. Union Street Survey Number: HA-

Property Address: 316 S. Union Street

Project: CDBG Rehabilitation (9302443) Agency: Havre de Grace

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

District Name: Havre de Grace Historic District Survey Number: HA-1617

Listed Eligible _____ Comment _____

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Workmanship Feeling Association

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J. Allen Freese 11/3/93
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable
B. Anderson 12-21-93
Reviewer, NR program Date

Jmg

Survey No. HA-

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 (Allegheny, 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

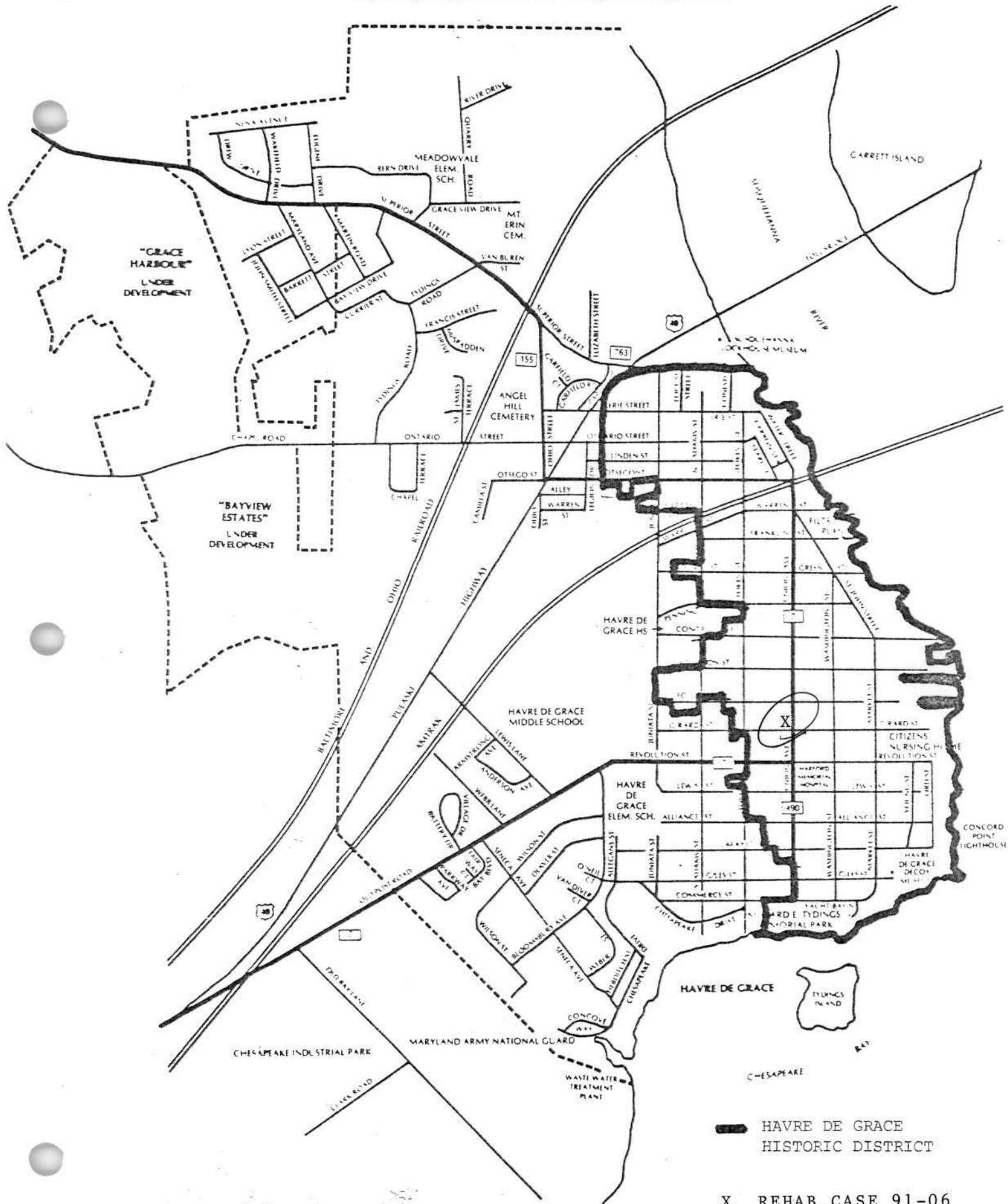
IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: StructureHistoric Environment: VillageHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): HouseKnown Design Source: None

THE CITY OF HAVRE DE GRACE, MARYLAND



— HAVRE DE GRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

X REHAB CASE 91-06
316 S. Union Ave.



in District
HA-1617

FACING WEST

