

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1308

1. Name of Property

historic name: Old Charles Town Historic District
other name/site number:

RECEIVED

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NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2. Location

street & number: Multiple streets: portions of First, North, West, W. Liberty, W. Washington, Avis, Wiericks Row, Augustine, Lawrence, N. Charles, N. George, N. Samuel, N. Mildred, N. Church, Academy, Hessey, N. Preston, Water, Mt. Parvo, Higgs, Park, Center, Maple, Eagle, Davenport, Morgan, Martin Luther King, E. Liberty, and E. Washington.

not for publication: N/A

vicinity: N/A

city/town: Charles Town

state: WV county: Jefferson code: 037

zip code: 25414

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet.)

Signature of Certifying Official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register

Edgar H. Beall 11-2-00

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the

National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the

National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Per
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:

(Check as many boxes as apply)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
316	164	buildings
	1	sites
1		structures
1		objects
318	165	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Category:

DOMESTIC

COMMERCE/TRADE

SOCIAL

EDUCATION

RELIGION

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Subcategory:

Single Dwelling, multiple dwelling

Secondary structure, hotel

Business, restaurant

Meeting hall, civic

School

Religious facility, church, school

processing, storage

Current Functions

Category

DOMESTIC

RECREATION & CULTURE

SOCIAL

RELIGION

COMMERCE/TRADE

Subcategory

Single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Monument, outdoor recreation (park)

Meeting hall, civic

Religious facility, church

Business, professional, restaurant,
warehouse

Speciality store

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic, Queen Anne

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY: Prairie, Commercial, Craftsman/Bungalow

VERNACULAR: Log Cabins, Log Houses

Materials

Foundation : stone, rubble, brick, concrete, log

Walls: log, stucco, brick, shingle

Roof: metal, asphalt shingles

Other _____

Narrative Description

(See continuation on sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Education

Ethnic heritage, black

Exploration and settlement

Military

Religion

Social history

Architecture

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Period of Significance

1745-1945

Significant Dates

1747, 1786, 1829, 1836, 1859, 1861-65, 1867-68

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Washington, Charles

Hunter, Andrew

Hill, William

Webb, James

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(See continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency: (West Virginia State Archives)

Federal agency

Local government

University (WV University Libraries: West Virginia and Regional History Collection)

Other

Name of Repository: Charles Town, West Virginia Public Library

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property: Approximately 125 acres

UTM References: See Continuation Sheets
Quad Map Name: Charles Town

Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Barbara E. Rasmussen, Ph.D.
Organization: Historic Preservation Consultant
Street & Number: 224 Wilson Avenue
City or Town: Morgantown, WV 26501

Date: June 30, 2000
Telephone (304) 292 7652

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Multiple Owners

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Physical Setting

Charles Town is the county seat of Jefferson County, West Virginia, and with a population of some 3,122 persons, is the largest town in the county. It is located along Evitts Run of the Shenandoah River, about ten miles west of Bloomery and ten miles south of the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry. A growing bedroom community for Metropolitan Washington, D.C., about 70 miles away, Charles Town is served by a commuter rail line to the nation's capital, U.S. Route 340, and State Routes 9 and 51.

This nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is based upon the historic resource survey of Old Charles Town, West Virginia, that was conducted in the fall of 1999. Most of the buildings in the survey area are included as contributing buildings in the district, although there are two small pockets of non-contributing residential buildings clustered on Park Street and Higgs Boulevard. There is a circa 1970 housing development on Higgs that contains post-1955 dwellings and a townhouse structure, circa 1980, which were not inventoried during the survey. Park Street dwellings are likewise modern construction. Additionally, North and George streets contain pockets of 1980s commercial development that likewise were not inventoried.

Old Charles Town is predominately a residential area with some commercial and public buildings near its center. The area is densely built up; some 482 buildings and objects lie within its gently rolling 125 acres.

Almost every street contains a few non-contributing structures. They usually are sensitive new construction. Less commonly, the building integrity has been compromised. There is no industry within Charles Town presently, although there was some within this district at the turn of the twentieth century. A few of those structures survive but are abandoned or adaptively reused.

Downtown Charles Town was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1997, and that district includes most of the commercial portions of the community. Old Charles Town surrounds this district on three sides and contains a few of the surviving dwellings that were present in the area before Charles Washington laid out his town on eighty acres in 1786. Charles Town has the highest elevation of any town in Jefferson County. At the time of the town's

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founding, the place was already a crossroads and featured a mill along the run, and a few inns and ordinaries along what became West and Washington streets, close to the racetrack in a nearby field.

As originally laid out, the town included 160 half-acre lots on three long streets running on a southwest to a northeast axis, intersected by nine shorter perpendicular streets. Four lots at the intersection of George and Washington streets were dedicated to public use. Water Street, North Street, and Washington Street are the oldest streets. They predate the founding of Charles Town, and so do some of the structures there. Water Street, perpendicular to West Washington Street, and closest to Evitts Run, is the oldest street of all. From Congress Street it slopes gently down to West Washington. Mature trees shade a row of modest Georgian and Federal homes built of logs or bricks that resemble but predate the ubiquitous I-house and Side Hallway forms that dominate Old Charles Town's modest architecture.

There are geographic ironies in this small, southern community. Two different societies coexisted on this patch of ground. Very little distance separates the most grand home in the district from the most modest. The owner of the largest home was the prosecutor of John Brown, whose failed rebellion was an attempt to liberate those who lived in the smallest homes just a few blocks away. As an old southern town whose culture and experience are based in the slave-holding values of the South, it is perhaps surprising that census records indicate that several of Charles Town's streets have always been racially integrated, most notably Liberty Street and North Street.

As state route 51 enters Charles Town from the west, it becomes Washington Street. At the intersection with George Street, it exits Charles Town to the east as U.S. Rt. 340. Route 340 becomes South Augustine Street as it enters the city limits from the southwest, becoming West Street. At the intersection with West Washington Street, it runs contiguously along tree-lined Washington Street to the northeast. State Route 9 winds from Berkeley Springs through Martinsburg and Charles Town, before crossing the Shenandoah River at Bloomery, and entering Virginia.

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The major streets of town are named for members of the Washington family and the patriotic ideals and institutions of the new United States. The intersecting streets are denoted north or south of Washington Street. Thus, North and South George, Charles, Samuel, Mildred, Lawrence, Church, and West Streets run perpendicularly to Washington Street. North Street (east and west), Congress Street (east and west), and Liberty Street (east and west) are parallel to Washington Street. There is no East or South street; these directional designations orient the town.

Structures on the north and west are generally more modest than those on the south and east, excepting Lawrence and Avis streets. North Street was another old wagon/stage coach route in the early nineteenth century. Presently, it runs from West Street to the city limits at the rear of the racetrack property, (originally the Andrew Hunter plantation) where it dead ends. At the time the coach route was marked, there were already a few homesteads in place, and others rapidly followed through the 1830s. Throughout the nineteenth century it carried travelers east from Winchester to the horse races and taverns in Charles Town. By 1830, there was a mix of commercial and residential structures present along North Street. The Potomac and Winchester Railroad also followed the coach route and the first train station was located roughly at the northeast intersection of North and Mildred streets. That property is now vacant, owned by CSX Corporation. The hotel which served the travelers still stands, however. North Street spans the entire city, but in its center, a small pocket of new commercial buildings interrupts its residential flavor.

Most of the streets within this district are densely built up, with homogenous dwellings that follow a characteristic two-story architecture. Early twentieth century development is clustered to the north of the old railroad bed. North Mildred Street, First Street, Preston Street and Reymann Street contain newer homes on more spacious lots that were constructed on the subdivided farms that skirted the original town. Martin Luther King Boulevard is a heavily trafficked residential street that was not yet within town limits at the end of the Civil War. Structures there vary widely in age. A circa 1800 log house stands next to a circa 1910 American

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Foursquare. Eagle Avenue intersects Martin Luther King Boulevard at its western limit, and becomes a narrow residential street. Eagle curves downhill and intersects West Washington Street at the open flood plain which is now Evitts Run Park.

Above Eagle, Center and Maple streets feature houses that are set on large lots. Maple Street houses are a mix of newer, non-contributing structures and circa 1930 homes. Center Street is characterized by charming small cottages and Bungalows set on large, shady lots. They are not grand and elaborate dwellings; the cottages are usually one-story, modest homes that are occupied by retirees. Bungalows in this town are modest homes, some with Craftsmen features, of one or two stories, sometimes with a gable front orientation and a rear wing. These homes date from the early to mid-twentieth century. As Maple approaches Higgs, the housing stock gives way to new construction and an area of circa 1970s residential ranch house construction.

In general, Old Charles Town's architecture is defined by the styles that were popular in the Federal era, 1780-1820. Many buildings from these years survive. Newer construction has followed these forms, particularly in keeping the cohesive roofs of terne metal adorned with snow birds. Charles Town is very old, its growth has been slow, and therefore architectural innovations have been modest.

Historically, the residents of Old Charles Town, black or white, slave or free, worked in trades and businesses that supported the local agricultural economy, or they were affiliated with local government and law. As elsewhere in western Virginia, the early land business was brisk, thus the courthouse was always bustling. Not until the years after World War II did Charles Town experience much rapid growth. At the dawn of the twenty-first century, Charles Town's historic character and architecture face much pressure from development of new housing, shopping malls, and recreation demanded by rising numbers of commuters who work in Washington, D.C.

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Properties Within the District

West Academy Street

No. 435. 217 W. Academy Street.

Two story frame vernacular house. Aluminum siding, block foundation, metal roof. Two bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. First floor porch enclosed, rear extensions. Circa 1900. One non-contributing building .

No. 423. 309 W. Academy Street.

Two story frame construction I-house, center hall. Asphalt shingle roof, aluminum siding, stone foundation. End gable chimneys, 1/1 double-hung window sash, three bays. Entrance sidelights, tapered Doric columns on front porch. Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 422. 313 W. Academy Street.

Two story frame construction American Foursquare. Brick foundation, standing seam hipped metal roof, stucco exterior, center hall. Three bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Entrance sidelights, six Doric porch columns, two pilasters, a wraparound porch. Open eaves with decorative brackets. Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 421. 317 W. Academy Street.

Two story frame construction I-house, center hall, gable end chimney. Center front attic gable with fancy glazing. Three bays Aluminum exterior, standing seam metal roof with snow birds, stone foundation, 2/1 and 1/1 double-hung window sash. Turned porch posts. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 419. 323 W. Academy Street.

Two story frame construction I-house.
Aluminum siding, stone foundation, standing seam metal roof.

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Three bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash.
Center chimney. Possibly a log structure. One outbuilding (NC)
Circa 1870. One contributing building. One non-contributing (out) building .

No. 436. 213 W. Academy Street.
Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 433. 237 W. Academy Street.
Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 420. 321 W. Academy Street.
Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

Ann Street

No. 449. 210 Ann Street.
Two story vernacular house with Federal lines. Two bays.
Windows boarded over. Building appears to have been moved to present location.
Stone pillar foundation, metal roof. Lap siding, corner boards.
Rear addition. Pre-1800 nailheads.
Circa 1820. One contributing building

No. 448. 212 Ann Street.
One and one-half story vernacular cottage, with hall and parlor motif.
Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash.
Rear addition, foundation obscured, asbestos siding, frame construction, metal roof.
One outbuilding, NC.
Circa 1900. One contributing building. One non-contributing (out) building

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No. 447. 214 Ann Street.

Two story I-house, two bays 1/1 double-hung sash
Aluminum exterior, possibly over log walls, metal standing seam roof with snow birds,
stone foundation. Center hall, center chimney.
Turned porch posts.
Circa 1860. One contributing building

Augustine Street

No. 391.

104 Augustine Street.
Two and one-half story I house two bay, 2/2 double-hung window sash
Rear extension. Stone foundation, stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof, picket
shutters.
Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 392.

110 Augustine Street. Two and one-half story American Foursquare.
Three bays, center front attic dormer.
Hipped metal seamed roof with top clip. Entry sidelights. Squared porch pillars. Arched
stone window lintels, 1/1 double-hung window sash.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 393.

114 Augustine Street
One story, three bay I-house, metal roof, end gable chimney. Vinyl siding
Stone and block foundation. Double-hung 1/1 window sash.
Four turned porch pillars.
Circa 1840. One contributing building

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West Avis Street

No. 428. 308 Avis Street.

One story three bay I-house with rear extension. Bungalow with porch having tapered squared front porch pillars supported by brick pylons. 1/1 double-hung window sash. Lapped siding, shingle roof. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 386. 415 Avis Street.

Two story vernacular house with Federal motifs. Two bays, 2/2 double-hung window sash, end gable, asbestos shingle replacement siding, extruded aluminum porch pillars, metal roof. Stone foundation. Circa 1890. Integrity compromised. One non-contributing building

No. 383. 418 Avis Street.

Single story I-house with large L-wing extension. Folk housing. Original portion has metal roof, vertical board and batten siding. Foundation obscured. Four bay, 2/2 double-hung replacement window sash. Circa 1920/1950. One non-contributing building

No. 384. 416 Avis Street.

Two story, stone foundation, with rear addition. Three bays on front facade covered portico. Aluminum siding, metal roof, 1/1 double-hung window sash. May have log walls. Many alterations affecting integrity. Circa 1870. One non-contributing building

No. 387. 413 W. Avis Street.

Wainwright Baptist Church. Post 1955 construction. One non-contributing building

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Center Street

No. 343. 110 Center Street.

Two story dwelling with Colonial Revival architectural motifs. Three front bays with shutters, 6/6 double-hung window sash. Wide shed dormer. Greek Revival front portico. Stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof, block foundation, end gable chimneys. Covered porch to the right.
Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 335. 111 Center Street.

One story Bungalow in the Craftsman style. Offset front entry. Four front bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Picket shutters. Stucco/aluminum exterior, seamed metal roof. Block foundation.
Outbuilding with board and batten siding, metal shed roof. NC.
Circa 1920. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

No. 336. 115 Center Street.

Single story L-wing Bungalow in the craftsman style. Stucco. Two front bays, large portico with squared posts. Block foundation.
Standing seam metal roof, chimneys in end gables of ell extension.
Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 342. 116 Center Street.

One story vernacular Ranch house with center hall and massed plan. Three bays. Left front picture window; right, triple casement window. Brick foundation. Asphalt roof.
Circa 1940. One contributing building

No. 337. 121 Center Street.

One story, Colonial Revival style. Formed block exterior, with lapped boards on gable ends. Block foundation, metal roof. Three bays, 3/1 double-hung window sash, center front entry. Small gabled portico with aluminum columns. Stone lintels.
Circa 1930. One contributing building

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No. 338. 107-109 Center Street.

Townhouses, two-story, side gables with asphalt roof, vinyl siding, concrete foundation with brick face. c. 1990 One non-contributing building

North Charles Street

No. 148. 213-215 North Charles Street.

Duplex. Two-story American Foursquare style, with center entry.
Four front bays. Stucco exterior. Hipped metal roof with gable dormer.
3/1 double-hung window sash. Enclosed front porch with picket railing above.
Limestone foundation. Two garages - NC.
Circa 1910. One contributing building, two non-contributing building

South Charles Street

No. 438. 400 S. Charles Street.

Two story gable entry Townhouse. Stucco siding. Metal roof. Enclosed porch with stucco on foundation. Two bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Side elevation features decorative diamond shaped window, possibly on stairwell. Four non-significant outbuildings, were not counted.
Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 439. 404 S. Charles Street.

Two story I-house, center hall. Two bays (two others possibly closed over). Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, center chimney. Possible log structure. Four turned porch pillars. Replacement 1/1 double-hung window sash. Brick foundation.
Circa 1860. One contributing building

No. 442. 412 S. Charles Street.

Gable-entry Townhouse. Two bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Front porch with aluminum replacement pillars. Metal shed porch roof, metal roof, concrete foundation repairs. Federal style eave returns. Integrity compromised.
Circa 1900. One non-contributing building

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No. 443. 414 S. Charles Street.

Shotgun house. Stone foundation. Three front bays, 1/1 sash. Four turned porch pillars. Aluminum exterior. Standing seam metal roof. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 444. 416 S. Charles Street.

Shotgun house. Stone foundation, standing seam metal roof. Lapped board siding. Two front openings boarded over. Shed portico over doorway. Rear extensions. Wooden outhouse on property. (C) Circa 1880. Two contributing buildings

North Church Street

No. 99. No Number, south of 215 North Church Street.

Shotgun adaptation. Aluminum siding. Three bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Center entry. Shed porch with two unadorned posts. Lapped siding outbuilding with gable peak adornment. (C) Circa 1880. Two contributing buildings

No. 100. 215 North Church Street.

Two story I-house. Lapped board exterior. Three bays, 2/2 double-hung window sash. Side hall, Gable end chimney with decorative corbeling. Standing seam metal roof, with federal-style eave returns. Snow birds. Decorative wooden lintels. Stone foundation, four turned porch pillars, two pilasters, spindle railing. Entablature with carving and roof brackets. Side addition. Shed outbuilding (NC). Circa 1870. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

No. 101. 219 North Church Street.

Two story Townhouse with L-wing in rear. Hipped 3/4 front porch roof. Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Metal roof, stucco exterior, stone foundation. One old outbuilding, plank siding, standing seam metal roof. (C) Circa 1890. Two contributing buildings

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West Congress Street

No. 215. 500 Block of West Congress Street along Evitts's Run.

Two story double house, standing seam metal roof. Foundation is stone, front facade poorly visualized, possible log house. Two non-significant outbuildings were not counted. Double-hung 6/6 and 2/2 window sash. Old brick chimney. Location suggests great age. Circa 1770. One contributing building

No. 368. End of 500 Block of West Congress Street.

Two story I-house. Two front bays 6/6 double-hung window sash, Gable end chimney. Asphalt shingle siding. Three turned porch pillars, and two turned pilasters. Standing seam metal roof. Shed porch roof. Stone foundation. Rear extension. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 366. North side of 500 Block of West Congress Street.

Two story center hall I-house. Three front bays, later one-story side addition, some original 6/6 double-hung windows. Standing seam roof. Gable end chimney. Foundation replaced. Circa 1820. One contributing building

No. 369. 509 West Congress Street.

Two story I-house with L-wing. Center hall. Three front bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash, one replacement diamond window on first floor. Four flamboyant Ionic, fluted porch columns and two similar pilasters are a later, but still old, addition. Wrought iron nails. Original lapped wood siding. Block foundation repairs. Circa 1800. One contributing building

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Davenport Street

No. 359. 103 Davenport Street.

Two story I-house center hall two gable end chimneys. Hipped porch roof, four turned porch pillars, two pilasters, three bays, 2/2 double-hung window sash. Aluminum siding. Standing seam metal roof. Stone foundation.
Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 361. No number north of 109 Davenport Street.

Federal style I-house. Two story, center hall, three front bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash, gable end chimneys. Standing seam metal roof. Dry-laid stone foundation. Aluminum siding. Undergoing much renovation affecting integrity. Sidelights and portico removed.
Circa 1870. One non-contributing building

No. 362. 114 Davenport Street.

One-story vernacular folk cottage. Asphalt roof, aluminum siding, foundation obscured, 1/1 sash. Three front bays.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 360. 109 Davenport Street.

Post 1955 residential structure.
One non-contributing building

No. 363. No number, Davenport Street.

Post 1955 residential structure.
One non-contributing building

Eagle Avenue

No. 311. 538 Eagle Avenue.

Two story I-house, two front bays. Replacement windows, 6/6 double-hung window sash, aluminum siding. Standing seam metal roof. Foundation obscured. Garage addition, rear

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additions.

Circa 1870. One non-contributing building

No. 305. 541 Eagle Avenue.

One story Bungalow. Three bays, 6/6 double-hung window sash. Gable front with shed porch. Stone foundation, metal roof, aluminum siding.

Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 312. 544 Eagle Avenue.

Two story I-house, center hall. Three front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash. Aluminum siding, cinder block foundation, metal roof. Center chimney.

Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 313. 546 Eagle Avenue.

Two story I-house with alterations. Aluminum siding, over logs? Asphalt roof, stone foundation, 1/1 double hung glazing. Rear addition.

Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 314. 548 Eagle Avenue.

I-house construction with many modern updates. Asphalt shingle roof, aluminum siding, replacement windows, 1/1 double-hung sash. Two front bays. Stone foundation.

Circa 1870. One non-contributing building

No. 315. 554 Eagle Avenue.

I-house construction with aluminum siding and asphalt roof, two bays, 6/6 double-hung sash. Older roof pitch, and dry-laid stone foundation suggest the structure is quite old.

Three-quarter front porch, hipped, with simple porch posts.

Circa 1870. One contributing building

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No. 316. 558 Eagle Avenue.

Two story I-house. Porch removed, two front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Rear addition, vinyl siding, standing seam metal roof. Center chimney, dry laid stone foundation.
Circa 1860. One contributing building

No. 307. 561 Eagle Avenue.

One story folk cottage. Gable front entry with large porch, three tapered Doric columns. L wing. Aluminum siding. Asphalt roof, block foundation.
Four bays, 2/1 double-hung sash.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 318. 566 Eagle Avenue.

Two story I-house, possibly log construction. Stone foundation, asphalt shingle roof, aluminum siding. Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash.
Shed porch roof with simple pillars.
Circa 1860. One contributing building

No. 320. 574 Eagle Avenue.

Two stories. Stucco, wood, block siding. Metal roof. Stone foundation. Two bay I-house with hipped porch roof, turned porch pillars, 6/6 double-hung sash. Block addition.
Circa 1870/1930. One contributing building

No. 308. 575 Eagle Avenue.

One story, L-shaped, Colonial Revival style. Massed plan, recessed entry, hipped roof of standing seam metal. Two Doric columns supporting porch roof extension. Three front bays, 6/1 and 3/1 double-hung window sash. Stone foundation, stucco exterior.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 310. 577 Eagle Avenue.

One and one-half gable-front Bungalow with three tapered porch pillars. Three bays, 1/1, 2/1 double-hung window sash, and fixed sash. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, block

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foundation.

Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 322. 580 Eagle Avenue.

One story Vernacular Folk house of lapped siding. Three front bays, 4/1 and 1/1 double-hung window sash, porch, end gable chimney. Stucco foundation. Metal roof, shutters. Two square porch pillars.

Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 350. 595 Eagle Avenue.

One story Vernacular Cottage with enclosed porch. Four bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Lapped siding, metal roof, stucco over block foundation.

Porch is later addition.

Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 349. 597 Eagle Avenue.

Stately two story I-house on large lot, three front bays, mortared stone foundation, asphalt shingle roof. One story rear extension. Aluminum siding. Front portico. Windows 6/6 double-hung. Somewhat more substantial than its neighbors on the street.

Circa 1860. One contributing building

No. 352. 603 Eagle Avenue.

One story Folk Cottage, Stone foundation and older chimney. Gable front with three bays. Standing seam metal roof. Vinyl siding. 1/1 double-hung window sash. Four porch pillars. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 353. 605 Eagle Avenue.

One story Folk Cottage. Cinder block foundation, stucco/block exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Two front bays. Casement windows.

Circa 1940. One contributing building

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No. 356. 609 Eagle Avenue.

One story Folk Cottage, gable entry, aluminum over clapboard, corrugated metal roof.
Block and brick foundation three front bays, 2/2 double-hung sash.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 357. 631 Eagle Avenue.

Bungalow, one story stucco over block exterior with shed dormer. Hipped roof, asphalt shingles. Block foundation.
Three front bays, ribbon dormer window, 6/6 double-hung replacement sash.
Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 358. 633. Eagle Avenue.

Shotgun house with side shed addition. One front bay with center doorway, shed porch with squared columns. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.
Outhouse. (C)
Circa 1900. Two contributing buildings

No. 347. 599 Eagle Avenue.

Post 1955 residential building
One non-contributing building

No. 317. No number, Eagle Avenue.

Post 1955 residential building
One non-contributing building

No. 321. 576 Eagle Avenue.

Post 1955 residential building
One non-contributing building

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First Street

No. 145. 112 E. First Street.

Bungalow, aluminum siding, block foundation, 3/1 double-hung sash, asphalt shingle roof.
Cross-gable front entry, three bays.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 50. 209 E. First Street.

Bungalow, hipped roof, asphalt shingles, aluminum exterior, stone/block foundation.
Three front bays sliding replacement windows. Compromised.
Circa 1940. One non-contributing building

No. 51. 210 E. First Street.

Vernacular Cottage. Stucco exterior, stone foundation.
Metal roof, two front bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash.
Federal gable front portico.
Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 52. 211 E. First Street.

Upright and Wing with hipped porch having square tapering porch posts. Two front bays,
6/1 double-hung window sash triple window on first floor. Stepped triple window on
second story. Stone foundation, asphalt shingle roof. New cinder block outbuilding. (NC)
Circa 1920. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

No. 34. 311 E. First Street.

One story brick Bungalow. Hipped roof, front gable roof dormer. Asphalt shingles,
cement foundation. Five bays, 3/1 double-hung sash, prairie detail in door glazing.
Dutch Colonial detailing on porch.
Circa 1940. One contributing structure.

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No. 33. 317 E. First Street.

One and one-half story Craftsman Bungalow with large tapered wood posts on block supports. Clapboard siding, asphalt roof, end gables, with triple bay shed dormer in front with 3/1 double-hung sash windows. Cement and block foundation. Four front bays, windows double-hung 3/1 sash and two Bungalow styled doors. Decorative glazing in front door. Circa 1920. One contributing building .

No. 29. 318 E. First Street.

Queen Anne. Brick three story with offset front observatory tower. Side porch. Three front bays, 6/2, 2/2 double-hung sash. Arched window lintels. Original homestead of former farm. Metal roof, arched window lintels, brick foundation. Owner says it was once owned by a relative of President James Buchanan. Tower has been altered. Circa 1850. One contributing structure.

No. 32. 323 E. First Street.

Two and one-half story American Foursquare. Stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof with snow birds, block foundation. Four Doric columns supporting full-width front porch shed roof. Hipped roof attic dormer. Three front bays. Double-hung 1/1 sash. Circa 1900. One contributing structure.

No. 28. 324 E. First Street.

Front gable two and half story Colonial Revival story home. Stone foundation, stucco siding, asphalt roof shingles. Undergoing alteration to front porch to enclose. Two front bays, double-hung 1/1 sash. Turned porch posts. One corrugated metal outbuilding. (NC) Old garden adjacent. Circa 1910. One contributing building One non-contributing building

No. 31. 333 E. First Street.

Brick two and half story American Foursquare. Stone foundation, asphalt hipped roof, center attic hipped-roof dormer. Arched window lintels. Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Wrought iron fence detail in front. One

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outbuilding.

Circa 1910. One contributing building One non-contributing building

No. 27. 334 E. First Street.

Two story Queen Anne. Brick exterior with shakes, brick foundation, metal roof. Front gable offset. Half front porch accented by turned wooden porch posts, gingerbread and spindle trim. Three front bays, 2/2 double-hung sash. Triple bay window on first floor. Arched window lintels with pierced wooden inset trim. Wooden dentil detailing at roof line. New chimney repair. Two story rear addition. Outbuilding with metal siding (NC). Circa 1880. One contributing building. One non-contributing building

No. 23. 341 E. First Street.

Two story cross gable house with front porch. Stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof with snow birds, stone/stucco/block foundation. Three front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Rear addition, two non-contributing outbuildings. Circa 1900. One contributing building . Two non-contributing buildings.

No. 24. 344 E. First Street.

Large two and one-half story post-Victorian eclectic home with full width porch. Massed plan. Stucco exterior, stucco over stone foundation, asphalt roof with snow birds, two chimneys. Four Doric columns, two Doric pilasters supporting front porch. Built in 1919 as a boarding house. Rear sleeping porches. Two front bays 1/1 double-hung window sash. Palladian window in front gable. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 12. 416 E. First Street.

Old stable to the rear of property. Dwelling, non-contributing (Loss of integrity); Stable, Circa 1880. Two non contributing buildings

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No. 11. 418 E. First Street.

Bungalow. One story with front porch. Stucco exterior, stucco-covered foundation. Notable for painted metal roof shingles that mimic tiles, unique to the survey area. Hipped roof with porch under. Spindle railing on porch, four pillars. Three front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash.
Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 9. 422 E. First Street.

Side Hallway House. Wood siding, two front bays 2/2 double-hung window sash. Metal roof, stone foundation. Full-width front porch is later addition with squared porch pillars on brick supports, decorative wooden frieze at porch entablature.
Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 13. 427 E. First Street.

Extensively remodeled Federal style house. Three chimneys. Massed plan. Stone foundation, turned porch pillars, metal roof, vinyl siding. Double-hung 1/1 sash, possible log house. Garage extension to side. Building has been compromised.
Circa 1830. One non-contributing building

No. 30. 312 E. First Street.

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 8. 424 E. First Street

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 14. 425 E. First Street.

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 6. 428 E. First Street

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

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North George Street

No. 68. Intersection of North George Street and Valley Place.

Brick two story American Foursquare. Slate roof. Stone foundation. Porch has been removed. Two front bays, hipped roof, center front trapezoidal hipped roof attic dormer. Arched window and door lintels, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Rear addition enclosure. Similar to site No. 67.

Circa 1900. One non-contributing building

No. 80. 208 N. George Street.

Aitcheson Law Offices. Upright and Wing. Gothic detail on front gable. Exterior brick and shingle. Arched window lintels. Four bays. Shuttered 2/2 double-hung window sash. Storefront entry, One-half porch with turned supports and decorative entablature. Decorative attic window. Stone foundation, metal roof.

Well maintained example of adaptive reuse.

Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 81. 211 N. George Street.

Two story brick gable end with aluminum sided wing to house. Many evolutions, including enclosed front porch. Original windows 1/1 double-hung window sash, arched lintels. Foundation not visible. Integrity compromised.

Circa 1890. One non-contributing building

No. 78. 212 N. George Street.

Two story, stucco gable front Colonial Revival house with recessed corner porch. Two front bays, 6/2, 6/6 double-hung sash. Two rear extensions. Stucco foundation, asphalt roof. Integrity compromised

Circa 1900. One non-contributing building

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No. 82. 213 N. George Street.

Two story brick Queen Anne with milled trim. Asphalt roof, brick foundation. Reminiscent of No. 27 (334 E. First Street) in detailing. Pierced wooden trim beneath arched window lintels. Double-hung 2/2 sash. Three front bays. Milled porch railings and posts with spindles and gingerbread. Circa 1880. One contributing building

Nos. 73, 74, 75, 76. On either side of railroad tracks, west side of North George Street.

Hyman Veiner Junk Yard. Four buildings, brick, metal, stucco, and lumber exteriors. Metal roofs, multiple stone foundations. Historic commercial site. Circa 1907. Four contributing buildings

No. 72. 330 N. George Street.

Two story I-house, stucco exterior, metal roof with snow birds, stucco over foundation. Two bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Center chimney. Fancy porch posts. Rear addition, hardboard over log. Wooden outbuilding. (NC) Cement and iron front fence. Circa 1880. One contributing building, one non-contributing (out) building.

No. 67. 331. N. George Street.

Two story American Foursquare. Surveyor's office. Brick exterior, stone foundation, asphalt roof. Three front bays, hipped roof, two unusual trapezoidal dormers (one each front and rear) Arched window lintels, shutters, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Sidelight and transom center hall entrance. Full width front porch with two Doric engaged columns and four Doric tapered columns supporting shed roof. Two masonry outbuildings. Similar to site No. 68.

Circa 1900. One contributing building, Two non-contributing (out) buildings

No. 71. 332 N. George Street.

Colonial Revival, aluminum siding, slate roof, stone foundation full width front porch , three tapering Doric columns and three Doric pilasters, Palladian window in attic, two bays, 2/2 double-hung window sash. Circa 1900. One contributing building

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No. 66. 501 N. George Street.

Queen Anne. Brick exterior. Front gable, massed plan, six front bays, tower to left of entrance. Arched window lintels, shutters, 1/1 double-hung sash. Doric columns and pilasters support front porch roof. Metal roof, stone foundation.
Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 79. 210 N. George Street

Post 1955 Commercial construction. One non-contributing building

No. 77. 214 N. George Street

Post 1955 Commercial construction. One non-contributing building

No. 70. No number, N. George Street.

Post 1955 Commercial construction. One non-contributing building

No. 84. No number, N. George Street.

Post 1955 Commercial construction. One non-contributing building

Fairfax Boulevard

No. 65. 105 Fairfax Boulevard.

Bungalow. One and one-half story brick. Three front bays, two gable dormers on upper story. Asphalt roof. Brick exterior, stone foundation. Double hung 3/1 window sash. Prairie motifs of square porch pillars. Circa 1930. One contributing building

Hessey Place

No. 126. 309 Hessey Place.

Two story I-house. Two front bays 1/1 double-hung window sash, front portico. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof. Foundation obscured but probably stone. One story rear extension. Circa 1870. One contributing building

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No. 136. 321 Hessey Place.

Bungalow. One story. Shed porch, two bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Center hall. Stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Circa 1910. Once contributing building

No. 134. 9 Hessey Place.

Two story I-house with shed porch and rear one-story extension. Possibly clapboard over log. Asphalt roof. Two bays. Window trim of milled wood. 1/1 double-hung sash. Stone and brick foundation repaired with block. Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 127. 311 Hessey Place.

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building .

Higgs Boulevard

No. 291. 110 Higgs Boulevard, residential construction.

Ranch variation, 1 story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation c. 1970 One non-contributing building

No. 292. 114 Higgs Boulevard

Ranch variation, 1 story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation c. 1970 One non-contributing building

No. 293. 128 Higgs Boulevard

Ranch variation, 1 story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation c. 1970 One non-contributing building

No. 294. 132 Higgs Boulevard

Ranch variation, 1 story, T-111 siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation c. 1970 One non-contributing building

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No. 295. 134 Higgs Boulevard

Ranch variation, 1 story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation
c. 1970 One non-contributing building

No. 296. 136 Higgs Boulevard

Ranch variation, 1 story, asbestos siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation
c. 1970 One non-contributing building

No. 297. 140 Higgs Boulevard

Ranch variation, 1 story, asbestos siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation
c. 1970 One non-contributing building

No. 298. 144 Higgs Boulevard

Ranch variation, 1 story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation
c. 1970 One non-contributing building

No. 299. 148 Higgs Boulevard

Ranch variation, 1 story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation
c. 1970 One non-contributing building

No. 300. 152 Higgs Boulevard

Ranch variation, 1 story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation
c. 1970 One non-contributing building

No. 339. 520-600 Higgs Boulevard

Detached townhouse, two story, gable asphalt roof
c. 1970 One non-contributing building

North Lawrence Street

No. 155. 208 N. Lawrence Street.

Two story shed roof house in sections with side wing addition. Insul-brick over old

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lapped board siding. Wrought iron rose head nails visible in old siding, which is untapered clapboard. Paneled door. Three front bays 2/2 double-hung sash. Stone under stucco chimney. Metal roofing. Shutter pintles present. Small front portico, seamed metal hipped roof. Wooden parapet with eight fancy carved brackets. Exterior cellar entrance, two other chimneys visible. Dry laid stone foundation. Some sections probably log construction. Structure gives the appearance of being extremely old. Property includes privy and small fruit trees and garden. Circa 1800. Two contributing buildings.

No. 154. 211 N. Lawrence Street.

Double Pile. Stucco exterior one story duplex. Five front bays 2/2 double-hung replacement sash, two gable end chimneys, replacement metal roof. Stone foundation. No additions. Circa 1820. One contributing building

No. 156. 214 N. Lawrence Street.

Vernacular duplex with Federal motifs. Stone and brick painted, metal roof, four front bays, two interior chimneys. Stone foundation. Entablature of brick corbeling. Double-hung 2/2 sashes. Circa 1790. One contributing building

No. 153. 215 N. Lawrence Street.

I-house with Classic Revival front portico details. Three front bays 2/2 double-hung sash, with shutters. Center hall, metal roof. Doric portico columns and pilasters. Cement/stucco exterior. Foundation probably stone, but is obscured by stucco. Possible log construction. Chimneys reduced below ridge line. Circa 1860. One contributing building

No. 157. 216 N. Lawrence Street.

Vernacular shed roof, side hall, "storefront" structure. Wooden siding, with missing entablature. Metal roof, stone foundation. Three bays. Double-hung 2/2 sash, possibly log structure beneath siding. Circa 1860. One contributing building

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No. 152. 217 and 219 N. Lawrence Street.

Duplex. Much evolved duplex residential structure with some signs of age. Vinyl siding, mortared older stone foundation. Steeper than usual roof pitch. New metal roof. Double hung 3/1 replacement sash. Four bays.
Circa 1840. One contributing building

No. 158. 218 N. Lawrence Street.

Upright and Wing dwelling. Three front bays. Double hung 6/6 sash replacement windows. Exterior clapboard and aluminum siding. One gable end chimney, one center chimney. Metal roof, stone foundation. Particle board outbuilding. (NC)
Circa 1870. One contributing building. One non-contributing (out) building.

No. 159. 300 N. Lawrence Street.

Colonial Revival. Two and one-half story. Large front porch on two sides. Hipped roof front porch, shed roof over rear extension. Two bays 2/2 double-hung window sash. Stylized Prairie school porch pillars utilizing tapering squares on brick pylons are a later, but contributing, addition. Stucco exterior. Standing seam metal roof, stone foundation.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 160. 306 N. Lawrence Street.

American Foursquare, stucco exterior (original) standing seam metal hipped roof with double bay dormer also with hipped roof. Block foundation under stucco. Two front bays, side hall entry. Double-hung 1/1 sash, entry sidelights. Three Doric columns and two engaged columns supporting low hipped front porch, with wood railing and spindle design. Wide exterior window trim.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 174. 309 N. Lawrence Street.

American Foursquare. Triple bay angled window on front. Asphalt roof on house, standing seam roof on porch. Two bays. Double hung 2/2 window sash. Porch with turned pillars. Foundation not visible.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

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No. 161. 310 N. Lawrence Street.

American Foursquare. Identical to No. 160 except porch railing details and columns are squared in the prairie style, supported by stone pylons. Two front bays, double-hung 6/1 sash. Stucco exterior, stone foundation, asphalt hipped roof.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 173. 311 N. Lawrence Street.

Folk Bungalow. One and one-half story. German lapped siding, wide front porch with Doric columns. Standing seam metal roof. Three front bays, shed dormer with ribbon of windows. 3/1 double-hung sash. Center hall plan. Stone foundation.
Circa 1910. Once contributing building

No. 162. 314 N. Lawrence Street. American Foursquare.

Stone foundation, Stucco exterior, hipped roof. Identical to 316 and 310 N. Lawrence except for porch detailing. Two front bays, 6/3 double-hung sash. Asphalt roof. Doric porch columns, no railings, no shutters.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 163. 316 N. Lawrence Street.

American Foursquare, stucco exterior, hipped metal roof. Two front bays plus double bay attic dormer with hipped roof. Sash 6/1 double hung. Shutters, wide window trim. Side hall entry with sidelight. Squared porch pillars with paneled rail. Block foundation. Standing seam metal roof. Similar to 314 and 310 N. Lawrence. Rear one-story addition.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 172. 317 N. Lawrence Street.

Dutch Colonial Revival. Two story. Gambrel roof. Front and rear shed dormers. German lapped wooden siding, asphalt roof, block foundation. Double-hung 6/6 sash. Two bays. Center hall plan. Four Doric pillars support front roof porch overhang. Corbeled chimney stack, and decorative corbeling at flue top.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

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No. 171. 321 and 319 N. Lawrence Street.

Gable End Duplex. Two bays. Side hall entries. Original sash is 6/6 double-hung. German lapped siding, asphalt roof, block foundation. Square tapered porch pillars. Porch roof of standing seam metal. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 170. 325 N. Lawrence Street.

Dutch Colonial Revival. Gambrel roof, two bays, shed dormer. Asphalt shingle roof, cement block foundation, wooden German lapped siding. Double-hung sash is 6/6. Center hall. Porch pillars of aluminum. Side chimney. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 165. 326 N. Lawrence Street.

Queen Anne/Stick. Two and one-half stories. Three bays, 2/2 double-hung sash. Entry in corner of L, with small portico overhang. Standing seam metal roof, stucco exterior, painted stone foundation. Gothic architectural touches, including porch pillar and cross beam in front gable. Roof and porch brackets milled gingerbread. Steeply pitched roof. Circa 1860-70. One contributing building

No. 164. 320 N. Lawrence Street.

Queen Anne. Aluminum over clapboard, asphalt roof, stone foundation with brick porch pillars. Side porch enclosed as sunroom. Two and one-half stories, two front bays. Wide eaves, four gabled dormers. Center hall two story bay window to right of entry. Double-hung 6/6 sash. Four Doric porch columns and pilasters. Federal gable over entry on porch roof. Porch deck, stairs, and railings replaced. Home of early Charles Town postmaster. Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 166. 332 N. Lawrence Street.

Brick, two story I-house. Three bays, center hall, 6/6 double-hung sash. Stone lintels and standing seam metal roof, end gables, hipped front portico supported by fancy milled porch pillars and gingerbread brackets. Foundation of dry laid stone. Chimneys at gable

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ends. Privy. Barn of wooden construction with metal roof.
Circa 1840. Three contributing buildings

No. 167. 334 N. Lawrence Street.

Boys and Girls Club. Post 1955 public construction. One non-contributing building

No. 168. No number. N. Lawrence Street.

Powhatan Brass. Post 1955 industrial construction. One non-contributing building

South Lawrence Street

No. 432. North of 206 S. Lawrence Street.

Shotgun. Stone, stucco, and brick one story. Metal roof, two front bays. Fixed glazing.
Compromised, boarded over.

Circa 1900. One non-contributing building

No. 431. 206 S. Lawrence Street.

Side Hallway dwelling. vinyl siding, standing seam metal roof, two bays, side entry.
Double hung 1/1 replacement window sash. Full width front porch. Foundation of stone
and block repairs. Rear addition with shed roof.

Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 430. 212 S. Lawrence Street.

Bungalow. Cinder block. One and one-half story, enclosed front porch, three front bays,
3/1 double-hung sash. Block foundation, asphalt roof. Front gable entry with enclosed
porch. Non contributing woodshed in the rear.

Circa 1920. One contributing building

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No. 429. Star Lodge. S. Lawrence Street.

Two story stone and brick Federal I-house. Stone foundation. Replacement metal roof. Constructed 1791-5 by Charles Washington as slave housing. Three ranked bays, with 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Center hall. End gable chimneys. Pegged roof trusses. Steep, narrow stairwells. Fireplaces on each floor. Wooden window frames with extended lintels. This building marked the southern limit of the original town. Designated a Charles Town Landmark. The site also includes a monument to Martin Robinson Delaney, prominent black American prior to the Civil War. Circa 1790. One contributing building

No. 424. 400 S. Lawrence Street.

Colonial Revival dwelling. Two story. Two bays, with 1/1 double-hung window sash. Stone foundation, metal roof. Full width one story front porch with shed roof. Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 460. 410 S. Lawrence Street.

Upright and Wing dwelling. Aluminum siding exterior, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Two bays, including a triple curved bay on first floor, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Shed porch roof over entry. Gable end facing street. Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 458. 411 S. Lawrence Street.

Gable end dwelling with slight extension to side and shed porch with entrance. Asbestos siding, Asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation. Double-hung sash 2/2 original windows. One story metal woodshed in rear. (NC) Circa 1890. One contributing building One non-contributing (out) building

No. 456. 413 S. Lawrence Street.

Side Hallway. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, stone foundation. Two bays, 1/1 double-hung window sash. Doric columns supporting hipped front porch roof. Stucco low wall in front. St. Philip's Rectory. Associated with early African American education in

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Charles Town.
Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 457 St. Philip's Episcopal Church.

Gothic Revival. Stucco exterior, asphalt roof. Heavily damaged by fire in 1910 but was remodeled in the historic period. Site of early African American school and community center. Three front bays. Gothic arched 2/1 double-hung windows and entrance, with belfry and enclosed entrance portico on gable end. Significant for its association with African American history of the Reconstruction Era, community development, and architecture. Circa 1867/1910. One contributing building

No. 461. 416 S. Lawrence Street.

I-house. Three ranked replacement windows 2/2 and 3/3 double-hung window sash. Aluminum siding. Standing seam metal roof, stone foundation, shed roof over front porch. Possible log construction. One-story rear extension. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 455. 417 S. Lawrence Street.

I-house with center front gable featuring decorative half-moon window. Two story, three bays. Aluminum siding. Double-hung 1/1 window sash. Standing seam metal roof. Full width one story shed front porch roof of standing seam metal. Foundation concealed. Two story rear addition. Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 454. 421 S. Lawrence Street.

Two story I-house. Three bays, 2/2 original double-hung sash. Aluminum siding. Stone foundation, standing seam metal roof with snow birds, full width shed porch roof with unadorned replacement posts. Circa 1880. One contributing building

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No. 453. 427 S. Lawrence Street.

Two story I-house, Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, stone and stucco foundation. Enclosed front porch. Two bays. Double-hung 3/1 sash. Enclosed rear addition.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 452. 429 S. Lawrence Street.

Two story I-house. Two bays. Aluminum siding. Standing seam metal roof with snow birds. Shutters are later addition. Stone foundation. Greek Revival front portico with two Doric columns are later additions.
Circa 1870. One non-contributing building

No. 451. 431 S. Lawrence Street.

Two story I-house with three bays. Double-hung 2/2 replacement sash. Stucco exterior, stucco covering (stone?) foundation. Standing seam metal roof with snow birds. Center flue. Small front portico with hipped, seamed metal roof. Decorative turned supporting pillars with milled gingerbread accents. Somewhat older looking than adjacent properties. Perhaps a log structure.
Circa 1860. One contributing building

No. 459. 408 S. Lawrence Street.

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 425. No number. South Lawrence Street.

Jefferson County Transitional School.
Post 1955 public construction. One non-contributing building

East Liberty Street

No. 137. 540 E. Liberty Street.

American Foursquare. Brick exterior. Two and one-half stories. Block and stucco foundation, asphalt shingle roof. Three front bays, 3/1 double-hung sash. Dormer with gable roof and 6/1 double-hung sash. Squared paired porch posts and pilasters, resting on

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brick pylons. One pair missing. Spindle railing. Brick steps. Side entry with leaded glass sidelights. Flat window arches.
Circa 1920. One contributing building.

No. 138. 542 E. Liberty Street.

Brick Colonial Revival. Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Stone foundation. Standing seam metal roof. Curved gable portico over front side entrance.
Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 139. 544 E. Liberty Street.

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

West Liberty Street

No. 195. 405 W. Liberty Street.

I-house with rear extensions. Five front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash. Center entry. Ornate portico with milled posts and trim. Side chimney, vinyl siding, metal flat seamed roof, stone foundation.
Circa 1850. One contributing building

No. 198. 412 W. Liberty Street.

Upright and Wing. Double-hung 6/6 and 1/1 sash. Three bays. Side shed roof dormer; standing seam metal roof, block and stone foundation. Aluminum siding. Greek detail on portico. Many later alterations and additions.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 199. 414 W. Liberty Street.

Gable Front Town House. Two and one-half story. Vinyl siding over lapped boards, metal standing seam roof. Stone foundation. Third floor Palladian window, two bays 1/1 sash. Side hall. Rear extensions.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

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No. 200. 416 W. Liberty Street.

Federal I-house. Stucco exterior over lapped siding/log. Old one-story addition. Located very near Evitt's Run, this structure is in the vicinity of the hostelry Ferdinando Fairfax built, and is of a similar age. Three front bays, 6/6 windows, center hall plan. Two end gable chimneys. Standing seam metal roof. Simple porch posts supporting hipped roof portico. Stone foundation slightly below street level. Old outhouse. (C)
Circa 1810. Two contributing buildings

No. 288. 500 block of W. Liberty Street.

Stone wall. Coursed limestone wall with stone pointers and rubble fill between two laid courses. Massive stone gate posts and wrought iron gate, chains, and lock. Portion of old brick road visible through turf. Ante-bellum stone work, probably by slave masons.
Circa 1840. One contributing object

No. 290. 504 W. Liberty Street.

Massive Dutch Colonial Revival. Gambrel roof of standing seam metal with two bay gable front dormer. Four tapered, square porch pillars on brick pylons. Aluminum siding, block foundation. Three front bays 3/1 double-hung sash. Center hall.
Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 287. 604-606 W. Liberty Street.

Duplex, Two story, aluminum siding, asphalt roof, stone foundation. Gothic motifs in portico detail and center front attic gable with half-moon window. Four front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash, three-quarter porch, flat gable ends with chimneys. Porch posts chamfered with milled arches and supports. Much evolved older structure.
Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 276. 609 W. Liberty Street.

Stucco two story I-house with rear L extension and open porch on first level. Asphalt roof, stone foundation. Three bays, center hall, hipped portico over entry. Double-hung sash, 6/6. Turned porch pillars and milled gingerbread bracket trim. Old wooden shed

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with metal siding and board and batten siding, old nail heads visible, metal roof. (C)
Circa 1880. Two contributing buildings

No. 277. 701 W. Liberty Street.

Two story I-house with single story rear extension. Three bays. Trellis encloses offset front porch, with hipped roof and unadorned posts. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, stone foundation. Apartment on second floor. Non-contributing garage. Much evolved homestead.

Circa 1880. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

No. 286. 702 W. Liberty Street.

Upright and Wing dwelling with inset half-width porch. Two story bay in front. Aluminum over wood exterior, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Paneled front door. Decorative roof brackets, turned porch pillars, brick footers supporting raised porch. Outbuilding. Sash is 1/1 double-hung, milled corner boards, gable end chimneys, intricate wrought iron fence with ornate posts and gate. Two and one half stories, two front bays. One outbuilding, Dutch lapped siding and open eave garage.

Circa 1865. Two contributing buildings

No. 278. 705 W. Liberty Street.

American Foursquare with three bays 3/1 double-hung sash, center hall, standing seam metal roof with snow birds, central chimney, and side entry. Hipped porch roof, stone foundation, stucco exterior. Bold stylized porch pillars, a later addition, evoke bungalow motifs. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 279. 709 W. Liberty Street.

Two story I-house with rear extension. Three bays, center hall 1/1 double-hung sash. Lapped clapboard siding, corner boards and window trim. Standing seam metal roof with snow birds. Stone foundation. Full width front porch with Doric porch pillars and pilasters. Small wooden barn to the rear of the property. Unaltered, well maintained. Circa 1880. Two contributing buildings

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No. 281. 715 W. Liberty Street.

Side Hallway dwelling. Three bays, side entry, 2/2, 1/1 double-hung sash. Standing seam metal roof with snow birds, center chimney, stone foundation, stucco exterior.
Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 284. 710 W. Liberty Street.

Cross gable Bungalow. Stucco exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Foundation obscured, probably block. Open eaves, three bays, craftsman motif in roof brackets.
Double-hung 1/1 sash. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 282. 723 W. Liberty Street.

Cape Cod style. One and one-half story massed plan. Three front bays flat header trim, small gable portico over center entrance supported by fancy milled pillars. Spindle railing. Two gable roof dormers, 3/1 double-hung sash. Aluminum siding exterior over clapboard. Foundation obscured. Asphalt shingle roof.
Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 283. End of W. Liberty Street.

Hall and Parlor with many later extensions. Standing seam metal roof. Stone and block foundation. Three front bays. Circa 1900.
One contributing building

No. 196. 407 W. Liberty Street.

Post 1955 commercial construction. One non-contributing building

No. 197. No Number. W. Liberty Street.

Post 1955 commercial construction. One non-contributing building

No. 275. 513 W. Liberty Street

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

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No. 285. 708 W. Liberty Street.

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 280. 713 W. Liberty Street.

Post 1955 construction. One non-contributing building

No. 201. No Number, corner of Water and W. Liberty Street.

Evitts Run Park. Modern park and play equipment on flood plain.
One non-contributing site.

Maple Avenue

No. 323. 100 Maple Ave.

Bungalow style. Three front bays 1/1 double-hung sash, side entry. Wide gable front porch with assertive pillars. Standing seam metal roof, vinyl siding, block foundation, side bay above ground level supported by brick pillars.

Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 330. 115 Maple Ave.

Bungalow. Stucco one and one-half story. Standing seam metal roof, rear flue. Two front bays 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung sash. Hipped roof front porch with Doric columns and folk railing. Neighbors report this is first house on the street. Block foundation.

Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 324. 118 Maple Ave.

Bungalow. Clipped cross-gable roof. Stone and block foundation. Wooden clapboard siding, asphalt roof. Notable stone front porch with massive squared pillars on stone pylons, evidencing Craftsman motifs. Three front bays. Double hung sash 6/1 glazing. Open eaves with fancy millwork. Free standing garage on large residential lot.

Circa 1920. Two contributing buildings

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No. 325. 126 Maple Ave.

Bungalow. One and one-half story massed plan with three front bays. Double-hung 2/2 sash. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, block foundation, standing seam metal hipped porch roof supported by tapering squared pillars on brick pylons, echoing Prairie school themes. Nestled in large residential lot.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 332. 129 Maple Ave.

Bungalow. One and one-half story with front gable end. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof. Foundation obscured. Four front bays, 3/1 double-hung sash. Gable portico over entry, massed plan with center chimney. Outbuilding. (NC)
Circa 1930. One contributing building. One non-contributing (out) building

No. 326. 130 Maple Ave.

Bungalow. One and one-half story front gable cottage. Dutch lapped siding, Standing seam metal roof. Inset front porch, with two squared supports. Stone foundation. Massed plan. Double hung sash 2/2 and 3/1. Three front bays. Older rear addition. Large residential lot. Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 327. 136 Maple Ave.

American Foursquare. Much evolved one and one-half story house. Massive shed dormers front and back, end gable chimney, Dutch lapped siding, metal roof, block foundation. New front porch. Double hung sash 3/1, five front bays side entry. Many compromises. Circa 1940. One non-contributing building

No. 331. 121 Maple Ave.

1 story, brick and vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation.
Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

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No. 333. 137 Maple Ave.

2 story, front gable end, asphalt roof, vinyl siding, concrete foundation
c. 1970 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 328. 138 Maple Ave.

1 story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, Ranch, concrete foundation
c. 1970 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 334. 141 Maple Ave.

Cape Cod, 1 ½ story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation
c. 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

Martin Luther King Boulevard

No. 250. 806 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Side Hallway dwelling. Rear addition. Asphalt siding over old lapped siding. Metal
seamed roof, stone foundation. Two front bays. Double hung sash 6/1 original lights.
Flat roof front portico supported by replacement aluminum pillars. Very old architecture.
Cut nails evident.
Circa 1820. One contributing building

No. 249. 804 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

I-house with later additions. Exterior stucco and wood siding. Standing seam metal roof,
stone foundation. Enclosed front porch. Two front bays, 2/2 double-hung, end gables,
two chimneys. Two outbuildings, one cement fence with fancy entry flanked by columns
topped with balls. Despite additions, evinces great age. Two outbuildings.
Circa 1840. Three non-contributing buildings.

No. 230. Zion Baptist Church. Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Gothic Revival. Stucco exterior, metal seamed roof, stone foundation. Square belfry
entry, Gothic arched stained glass windows. Two front bays, one of which is a massive,

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elegant stained glass portrait of Christ. Established late nineteenth century, remodeled after a fire in 1920s.

Circa 1870/1920. One contributing building

No. 251. 810 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Bungalow dwelling. One and one-half story massed plan. Asphalt brick siding over clapboard. Asphalt roof, block foundation. Doric porch columns and pilasters. Gable front entry from full width front porch. Three front bays, 3/1 double-hung sash, old gutter hangers.

Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 259. 819 Martin Luther King Boulevard, School house

Charles Town Historic Landmark. School for freed slaves. Built at the behest of the Federal Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and financed by the people of Charles Town, this facility was the first publicly funded school for black children in Charles Town. Earlier schools were held in homes and churches.

Brick one story above a daylight basement. Metal seamed roof, stone foundation. Three chimneys, shed porch roof, supported by four tapering squared pillars. Five front bays, boarded up. End bays 6/6 double-hung sash. Structure is significant for its age and its association with post-Civil War race relations and Reconstruction.

Circa 1868. One contributing building

No. 252. 820 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Bungalow with offset front porch. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, block foundation. Three front bays. Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 253. 824 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Vernacular house with two front bays. Front porch missing. Original glazing 6/6 double-hung window sash. Aluminum siding, asbestos on sides asphalt roof, gable end chimney. Great age evident. Circa 1800. One contributing building

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No. 260. 829 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Two story I-house, three bays. Aluminum siding, stone foundation, and metal, standing seam roof. Below street level. Windows are 2/2, 1/1, 6/1 double-hung sash. Possible log construction. Shed front porch roof of standing seam metal, with four turned pillar supports and two pilasters. Circa 1840. One contributing building

No. 261. 831 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Two story I-house, three bays Aluminum siding, new metal roof, stone foundation. Sashes 1/1 double hung. Below street level. Non-contributing outbuilding sided with wood shakes. Circa 1900. One contributing building, one non-contributing building .

No. 254. 832 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Two-story I-house with two-story rear extension and one-story side extension. Two front bays, 3/1 sash, shed front porch with tapered Doric columns and spindle railing. Center hall. Wooden window trim, German lapped siding, standing seam metal roof. Stone and block foundations. Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 262. 833-35 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Duplex. Much evolved large I-house with hipped 3/4 porch over entries. Two story. Standing seam metal roof. Two bays, all replacement. Aluminum siding, and stone foundation. Slightly below street level. Integrity compromised. Circa 1870. One non-contributing building

No. 255. 834 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Gable Front with side extension. Two bays, 3/1 and 1/1 replacement sash. Aluminum siding, metal roof, block and stone foundation. Hipped roof on 3/4 front porch, supported by two Doric columns. Side extensions. Non-contributing outbuilding in rear. Circa 1900. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

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- No. 256. 836 Martin Luther King Boulevard.
Shotgun. One front bay. Massed plan. Block foundation. Aluminum and wood exterior, asphalt roof.
Circa 1900. One contributing building
- No. 263. 839 Martin Luther King Boulevard.
Hall and Parlor. Three front bays, replacement windows 1/1 sash. Vinyl siding, stone foundation, asphalt roof. Five unadorned porch pillars. Much evolved older structure.
Circa 1880. One contributing building
- No. 264. 841 Martin Luther King Boulevard.
Two story I-house of log construction, sided with wood and aluminum. Standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Two chimneys in gable ends.
Circa 1800. One contributing building
- No. 265. 845 Martin Luther King Boulevard.
American Foursquare. Brick exterior, stone foundation, standing seam hipped roof, two and one-half stories. Two front bays, 1/1 sash, arched "eyebrow" trim above windows. Hipped porch roof supported by four Doric columns and two pilasters. Gable roof over two bay attic dormer. Two outbuildings, non contributing. Below street grade slightly.
Circa 1900. One contributing building, two non-contributing building
- No. 266. 901 Martin Luther King Boulevard.
Side Hallway dwelling. Three bays, aluminum siding, end gable chimney, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation, 6/6 double-hung sash. Hipped porch roof of standing seam metal, supported by four turned porch posts and two pilasters. Two story additions.
Circa 1900. One contributing building
- No. 257. 902 Martin Luther King Boulevard.
Modern residential construction. Two stories, concrete block with brick face, drop wood siding on second floor, front gable, metal roof. C. 1970 One non-contributing building

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No. 267. 903 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

I-house with two front bays, double-hung 1/1 sash. One story rear extension. Gable front porch roof with decorative spindle trim and four turned porch posts. Vinyl siding, stone foundation, asphalt roof. Window trim. Possibly contains some log construction. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 269. 911 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Side Hallway dwelling. Two story rear extension, and shutters on front bays. Stone foundation. Two front bays, original 2/2 double-hung sash. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, end gable chimneys. Full width shed front porch, unadorned support posts. Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 258. 912 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

I-house with front attic gable. Three bays, center hall, 2/2 original double-hung sash. Storm door. Stucco exterior over logs or clapboard siding. Stone foundation. Wide window trim; attic gable features round decoratively pierced vent. Standing seam metal roof, 3/4 shed porch roof supported by four turned posts. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 270. 1003 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

I-house with center flue. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, stone foundation. Three front bays, 2/2 double-hung sash. Long rear addition. Dimensions suggest possibly some log construction. Decorative window trim. Center front gable dormer. Hipped metal roof on front porch, supported by four turned posts. Non-contributing woodshed with extensions in the rear.

Circa 1880. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

No. 270-A. 1005 Martin Luther King Boulevard.

Large cross-gable I house with large rear extension. Federal-style eave details. Three front bays, 1/1, with shutters. Stucco exterior, seamed metal roof, stucco over foundation. Porch wraps around two sides, supported by aluminum columns. Below

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street level. Two outbuildings.

Circa 1880. One contributing building, two non-contributing building

North Mildred Street

No. 92. 211 N. Mildred Street.

I-house. Two story. Three bays, center hall entry, lapped clapboard, standing seam metal roof, snow birds, six bays, 2/2 original double-hung sash. Three quarters offset front porch supported by unadorned square posts. Foundation probably stone.

Circa 1840s. One contributing building

No. 93. 221 N. Mildred Street. (Including 219, 217, and 216 N. Mildred Street).

Antiques store. Formerly general store with hotel and rooming house above. Three stages of construction, all in the federal/Adam center hall I-house motif. Standing seam metal roof, clapboard siding 2/2 double-hung sash, foundation obscured, but probably stone. One and two story sections with boarded over store front. This locale served passengers traveling along the original stage route into Charles Town, and later the Winchester and Potomac Railroad depot. Construction began in 1842, with additions in 1846, 48, 50, and later. Original balcony and railings lost. Building is located at the intersection with North Street, and abuts the Webb property.

Circa 1840. Four contributing buildings

No. 49. 302 N. Mildred Street.

Brick warehouse with standing seam hipped metal roof and stone foundation. Adjacent to railroad tracks. Boarded up storefront. Associated with transportation and commerce in the community.

Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 48. 304 N. Mildred Street.

Storefront, brick and board facade, rolled roofing on shed roof, brick foundation. Much evolved old storefront. Integrity compromised.

Circa 1890. One non-contributing building

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No. 47. 312 N. Mildred Street.

American Foursquare adapted as a storefront. Two story. Two bay brick structure with hipped standing seam metal roof. Stone foundation. Double-hung sash, 2/2, with arched lintels. Portico with bracket supports.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 39. 327 N. Mildred Street.

Two and one-half story American Foursquare brick home, with stone foundation and asphalt roof. Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash, hipped roof front dormer, two chimneys. Stone front porch supporting four tapered Doric columns and gentle hipped roof of standing seam metal. Decorative shutters on second floor.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 45. 328 N. Mildred Street.

Cross-gable I-house. Two and one-half story. Stucco exterior. Federal roof details. Three front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash on second floor. Rear extension with chimney. Steep roof pitch. Full width front porch supported by turned porch pillars, and adorned with spindle railing. Asphalt roof, stone foundation. Above street level with cement retaining wall.
Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 38. 329 N. Mildred Street.

American foursquare. Standing seam metal hipped roof with center hipped attic dormer. Stone foundation. Two front bays, 3/1 double-hung sash, arched lintels, side hall entry. Double squared porch pillars on brick pylons support hipped standing seam metal porch roof. Brick front porch rails.
Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 37. 331 N. Mildred Street.

Upright and Wing. German lapped siding, two and one-half story. Open eaves. Asphalt roof, stone foundation, decorative porch millwork and spindle railings. Three bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Circa 1890. One contributing building

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No. 44. 332 N. Mildred Street.

American Foursquare. Two and one half story. Brick exterior, asphalt shingle hipped roof with front attic dormer. Stone foundation. Aluminum siding over porch enclosure to rear. Three bays, transom and sidelights on center hall entry, 1/1 double-hung sash. Arched window lintels on second story. Four Doric columns supporting shallow hipped roof over full width front porch.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 43. 400 N. Mildred Street.

Queen Anne with Gothic motifs. Two and one half story. Brick and decorative shingles, Standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Front porch removed. Sidelights and transom over center hall entry. Bricked bump-out bay original to house. Two front bays. Two story L addition on rear. Open eaves with decorative supports, wide overhang. Arched window lintels over narrow paired 1/1 double-hung sash. Palladian attic window. Stone retaining wall on three sides of lot. Non-contributing out building.
Circa 1870. One contributing building One non-contributing building

No. 36. 401 N. Mildred Street.

American Foursquare. Stucco exterior. Asphalt shingle hipped roof with top clip, single gable roof dormer on each side. Concrete block foundation. Three front bays, 2/1 double hung sash. Two-story bump-out bay to left of entrance. Full width front porch supported by four tapered stucco square posts on masonry pylons. Shallow hipped porch roof. Decorative shutters. Low wide entry steps.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 42. 406 N. Mildred Street.

Large cross gable massed plan Colonial Revival home with porch. Two and one-half story. Three front bays, stone foundation. Fancy half-round brick over windows and door. Transom over center entry. Painted brick exterior, asphalt shingle cross gable roof, gable end chimneys. Porch supported by Doric pilasters and columns. Double-hung 1/1 sash. Decorative triangular light over double attic window. Decorative shutters.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

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No 35. 407 N. Mildred Street.

Colonial Revival cross-gabled dwelling. Classic Revival eave details. Stucco siding, asphalt roof, block foundation, two story, two bays. Double-hung 1/1 sash. Porch on two sides. Hipped roof on porch. Second story porch in front features spindle and railing trim. Six Doric pillars supporting porch roof.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 41. 410 N. Mildred Street.

Cross Gable Queen Anne house. Two and one-half story. with three bays, two chimneys, 1/1 double-hung sash. Standing seam metal roof, aluminum siding, stone foundation. Fancy spindles and gingerbread trim at porch roof line. Turned porch columns. Center hall entry with sidelights. Palladian window in front gable. Decorative shutters. One stucco outbuilding
Circa 1880. One contributing building One non-contributing building

No. 40. Whitmore Lumber Company.

Five buildings on 1.6 acres. Block construction, metal roof, stepped facade, eight bays on front of major structure. Other structures younger.
Circa 1910. One contributing building, four non-contributing buildings

No. 46. 322 N. Mildred Street.

Post 1955 construction. One non-contributing building

Morgan Street

No. 363-A. 210 Morgan Street.

Garage apartment. Stucco exterior, asphalt roof, cement block foundation. Two front bays, 3/1 double hung sash.
Circa 1945. One non-contributing structure.

Mt. Parvo Street

No. 273. 114 Mt. Parvo Street.

Bungalow. Gable front, stucco exterior. One story, asphalt roof, block foundation, three

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front bays, center hall, massed plan. Double-hung 1/1 sashes, brick window sills, picket shutters. Carpenter Gothic details on bracketed front portico. Outbuilding, wooden garage.

Circa 1920. Two contributing building

No. 271. 115 Mt. Parvo Street.

Bungalow. Lapped wooden siding, one story, three front bays. Asphalt shingle roof, shed porch, stone foundation. Replacement aluminum porch pillars, 2/1 and 1/1 double-hung sash. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 274. 118 Mt. Parvo Street.

Queen Anne house. Two and one half story. Rear extension. Federal detailing at eave lines. Stucco with pebble exterior finish. Asphalt shingle roof. Old laid stone foundation. Three front bays, 1/1 double-hung replacement sash, triple bay window to side. Diamond window in front attic gable. River rock veneer on porch and porch columns and pilasters is an interesting example of folk architectural forms. Rear porch addition. Stucco garage is NC.

Circa 1890. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

No. 272. 119 Mt. Parvo Street.

I-House. Brick and stone veneer, center chimney. Carpenter Gothic wooden portico with ornate brackets. Block and stone foundation. Side bay, 2/2 double-hung sash. Integrity seriously compromised, but wooden trim is significant.

Circa 1860. One contributing building

East North Street

No. 86. 100 Block E. North Street.

Warehouse. Stepped facade, block construction, two front bays. Metal roof, block and stone foundation.

Circa 1910. One contributing structure.

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No. 94. 303 E. North Street.

James Webb House. I-House. Stone brick, wood, coursed rubble exterior, standing seam metal roof, three bays. Large two story side extension with three bays. Building is boarded up. Stone foundation. Historically significant for its association with free African American property ownership before emancipation. Long associated with the stage house and hotel next door and on Mildred Street.
Constructed 1829. One contributing building

No. 95. 319 E. North Street.

Side Hallway. Gable end chimney, three bays, double hung 1/1 replacement sash. Standing seam metal roof, vinyl siding. Rear extension. Foundation construction obscured, probably stone. Greek revival portico is a later addition.
Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 97. 323 E. North Street.

Side Hallway with rear extensions. Possible log construction. Stone foundation. Brick rear extension. Brick, vinyl siding, standing seam metal roof. Full width front porch with spindle trim and decorative brackets. Three front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash, side hall entry. Shutters a later addition. Brick carriage house in the rear may be the original structure on this lot. It is a two-bay Side Hallway with gable end chimney.
Circa 1830. Two contributing buildings

No. 98 325 E. North Street.

Federal dwelling of brick and Dutch lapped siding. Three front bays, two gable end chimneys. Sleeping porch on rear second story, with turned spindles. House features stone foundation. Standing seam metal roof. Fancy brick at the entablature. A boulder on the site is included in the foundation. Four porch pillars, and paneled porch bannister. Three outbuildings, one two-story brick I-house with two bays, 6/6 double-hung sash, that owner says was used as slave quarters, and two wooden dependencies, somewhat younger than houses, but all contributing.
Circa 1840. Four contributing buildings

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No. 103. 407 ½ E. North Street.

Shotgun house. Three bays, replacement windows 6/6 double-hung. Center entrance. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingles. Old foundation obscured by siding. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 102. 407 E. North Street.

Two story I-house with two front bays. Stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Possibly log house. Double-hung sash, original 2/2. Hipped porch roof, standing seam metal, supported by unadorned posts. Panel bannister. One story rear extension. Old plank outbuilding. Circa 1830. Two contributing buildings

No. 104. 409 E. North Street.

Gable End two-story townhouse. Two bays. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, foundation materials obscured. Decorative shutters and awnings a later addition. Shed front porch, with chamfered supports. Three rooms deep. Greatly compromised. Circa 1850. One non-contributing building

No. 105. 413 E. North Street.

Gable End townhouse. Enclosed front porch, One bay, aluminum siding, standing seam metal roof, Gothic cross gable brace. Shed porch roof of standing seam metal. Stone foundation, low stucco over stone or block wall in front. Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 106. East of 413 E. North Street.

Upright and Wing residence. Four front bays, 6/6 double-hung windows, wide wooden trim. Aluminum siding exterior, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Below street level. Possible log construction. One outbuilding. Circa 1870. One contributing building One non-contributing building

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No. 113. 418 E. North Street.

Two story Colonial Revival house with rear extension. Exterior is aluminum siding over stucco. Foundation stucco over stone or brick, Shed porch supported by massive Prairie-style tapered square posts on masonry pylons. Two bays visible, possibly others under siding. The owner explains structure was originally a double pen log cabin. Somewhat compromised. Circa 1800. One contributing building

No. 107. 419 E. North Street.

Side Hallway dwelling with aluminum siding, standing seam metal roof, shed porch roof supported by unadorned pillars. Two bays, 2/2 double-hung sash, side entry. Center chimney missing. Below street level, stone foundation, possibly log structure. Circa 1840. One contributing building

No. 114. 420 E. North Street.

Side Hallway residence. Aluminum siding over log construction with a rubble foundation. Standing seam metal roof, gable end chimneys, enclosed front porch on new foundation. Two story addition in rear, on pillars. Owner explains that kitchen was originally in the basement of the home. Two front bays, 6/1 on second floor. Circa 1840. One contributing building

No. 108. 425 E. North Street.

Saddle Bag house with many later changes. Entrance changed to gable end. Four bays on long side, center chimney. Aluminum siding, metal roof with snow board, stone foundation. Probably log construction. Circa 1840. One non-contributing building

No. 115. 426 E. North Street.

Two story I-house of stucco over log construction. Two bays, wide window trim, 1/1 double-hung sash. Hipped porch supported by fancy turned porch posts and pilasters. Foundation is obscured. Roof is asphalt shingle. Outbuilding. Circa 1820. One contributing building One non-contributing building

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No. 116. 500 E. North Street.

Two story I-house with side extension. Standing seam metal roof, stone foundation, vinyl siding. Probably a log structure. Three bays, 1/1 double-hung sash, center hall. Gable end chimney. Below street grade.
Circa 1800. One contributing building

No. 118. 508 E. North Street.

Two story I-house. Aluminum over log construction. Three bays, shed porch roof supported by four turned posts. Side extension, stone foundation. New metal roof.
Circa 1800. One contributing building

No. 119. 510 E. North Street.

Saddle Bag. Two story double house of log construction with aluminum siding. Standing seam metal roof. Two extant bays, One entry was closed over in the 1930s when the structure was converted to a single family residence. Old outhouse in rear.
Circa 1790. Two contributing buildings

No. 120. 512 E. North Street.

Single Pen log cabin with asphalt siding. Probably original German settler cabin and later slave dwelling. Later rear shed addition. Two front bays, both boarded over. One was entry, one was window. Old corrugated metal roof. Dimension are roughly sixteen by sixteen feet. Logs are squared with short axe strokes evident.
Circa 1750. One contributing building

No. 122. 524 E. North Street.

Two story I-house with portico. Two bay, 2/2 double-hung sash, center entry. Stucco exterior, probably over logs. Stone foundation, Standing seam metal roof, center chimney. Turned porch posts, enclosed back porch.
Circa 1820. One contributing building

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No.96. 321 E. North Street.

Modern. One story, prime siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete block foundation. C. 1955
One non-contributing building

No. 88 No number, E. North St. Jefferson Animal Hospital

Modern commercial construction. One story, T-111, asphalt gable roof,
One non-contributing building

No. 112. 400 E. North Street.

Modern. One story, aluminum siding, gable asphalt roof, wing with concrete block walls.
Post 1955 commercial construction. One non-contributing building

No. 110. 501 E. North Street.

Modern Two story, brick siding, asphalt roof, side gable. Post 1955 commercial
construction. One non-contributing building

No. 117. 502 E. North Street.

Modern. One story, vinyl siding on porch and enclosed porch, asbestos siding on sides.
Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 121. 516 E. North Street.

Modern. One story, vinyl siding, gable end, metal roof, concrete block foundation.
Post 1955 commercial construction. One non-contributing building

Nos. 83, 90, 91, 124, No numbers, E. North Street.

Modern. One story, brick siding, gable asphalt roof. Post 1955 construction.
Four non-contributing buildings

Nos. 87. 218 E. North Street, Lee Tire

Modern. One story, concrete block, gable asphalt roof. Post 1955 construction
One non-contributing building

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West North Street

No. 149. 201 W. North Street.

Board of Education Maintenance Building. Greek Revival motifs. Stone construction, asphalt roof, stone foundation. Six garage bays, two office doors, two gabled roofs on entrance. Stone lintels with decorative keystone set in flat arch. Round metal gutters. Seven front bays.

Circa 1940. One contributing building

No. 142. 210 West North Street.

Two story I-house. Three bays, 6/6 double-hung glazing, end gable chimneys. German lapped siding, metal roof. Dry laid stone foundation. Small hipped front porch roof supported by modestly adorned porch posts and newer spindles. Federal style transom over front door is boarded over. Shed extensions in rear, two story extension in rear. Frail condition.

Circa 1830. One contributing building

No. 175. 313 W. North Street

Upright and Wing house with two story porch in rear, with exterior stairs. End gable chimney with decorative corbeling at the base and atop. Asbestos shingles over old lapped siding. Some log construction possible. Standing seam metal roof, stone and brick foundation under stucco. Front portico. Some sash 6/6, and 2/2 double hung. Small attic windows flanking chimney.

Circa. 1830-1850. One contributing building

No. 177. 320 W. North Street.

Bungalow. Stucco exterior, metal roof, stone foundation. Triple bay front gable second floor dormer over entry. Roof extends over porch. One and one-half stories. Three front bays, center chimney, some 2/2 double-hung sash. Spindle railing on back porch. Large shady lot, vernacular stone work on front wall older than house.

Circa 1920. One contributing building

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No. 146. 107 W. North Street.

Side Hallway residence. Stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof. Two bays 2/2 double-hung sash. Hipped porch roof, standing seam metal. Shed extension in rear. Brick foundation. Aluminum porch supports. Possibly old log construction. Out buildings and rabbit hutches. Cottage garden in front, picket fence. Circa 1820. One contributing building

No. 147. 111-113 W. North Street.

Duplex town house, two units. Gable front entries. Dry laid stone foundations, aluminum siding, four bays, 1/1 sash. Many evolutions. Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 140-141. Asbury United Methodist Church campus. Three buildings. Church is new Classical Revival construction. Second building is eighteenth century Federal sandstone and brick building that has served as a creamery and school. Large rear extension. Two stories, three bays 6/6 double-hung sash. Circa 1780/1960. One contributing building, two non-contributing building

No. 87. 218 W. North Street.

Side Hallway. Two bays. Greatly compromised. Roof of tar paper, exterior aluminum and brick veneer. Age unknown. One non-contributing building

No. 176. 315 W. North Street.

Bungalow. One story, front gable, aluminum siding, concrete block foundation, asphalt roof. C. 1930 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

No. 143. 216 W. North Street.

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

Park Street

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No. 303. 112 Park Street

Modern One story vinyl siding. Post 1955 residential construction.
One non-contributing building.

No. 344. 113 Park Street

Modern Apartment Building. 2 stories, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete foundation. Post 1955 residential construction.
One non-contributing building.

No. 304. 116 Park Street

Modern. One story, weatherboard, gable asphalt roof, concrete block foundation. Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

No. 302. 110 Park Street

Modern. One story, vinyl siding. Post 1955 residential construction.
One non-contributing building.

No. 306. No Number, Park Street

Modern. Two stories, vinyl siding, asphalt roof, concrete foundation. Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

North Preston Street

No. 20. No number South of 313 N. Preston Street.

Cape Cod Cottage. One and one-half story. Stucco exterior, asphalt shingle roof, block foundation. Three front bays. Double-hung sash, 3/1. Gable roof attic dormers. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 21. 304 N. Preston Street.

One story gable front vernacular stucco cottage with later additions. Asphalt shingle roof, foundation obscured, 3/1 double-hung sash, three front bays, carport addition. Circa 1920. One contributing building

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No. 22. 310 N. Preston Street.

Stucco exterior American Foursquare. Two front bays, standing seam hipped metal roof, center front attic dormer with hipped roof. Double-hung sash 1/1, Hipped porch roof supported by three Doric columns and two Doric pilasters. Stone foundation.

Outbuilding.

Circa 1900. One contributing building one non-contributing building

No. 19. 313 N. Preston Street.

Colonial Revival, many updates. Two front bays. Two story, vinyl siding, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Double-hung sash, 6/6 replacement. Much compromise.

Circa 1930. One non-contributing building

No. 18. 321 N. Preston Street.

Bungalow. Stucco exterior, asphalt shingle roof, block foundation. Two front bays.

Tapered square porch supports on brick pylons. Two bay attic dormer. Enclosed back porch. Carport is later addition.

Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 17. 401 N. Preston Street.

Colonial Revival dwelling with standing seam metal roof, lapped aluminum siding, block foundation. Classic Revival portico. Three front bays double-hung sash, 6/1. One story rear extension.

Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 25. 408 N. Preston Street.

Cross gable I-house with front bay window. Two bays, 6/6 replacement sash. One story rear extension. New corrugated metal roof, standing seam porch roof supported by three Doric columns. Aluminum siding, foundation faced with permastone. One outbuilding

Circa 1890. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

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No. 26. 410 N. Preston Street.

Upright and Wing dwelling. Two story, three bay, 1/1 sash. Aluminum over clapboard. Standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Stone porch pylons supporting three craftsman style tapered square porch pillars. Enclosed rear porch.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 15. 411 N. Preston Street.

Vernacular Bungalow. One story, gable front block construction with assertive corner quoins and porch pillars. Three front bays. Stone foundation, standing seam metal roof. Massed plan. Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 16. 405 Preston Street.

Post 1955 residential construction.
One non-contributing building

Reymann Street

No. 2. 504 Reymann Street.

Folk Cottage. Wooden siding, asphalt roofing, block foundation. One story, massed plan, four bays, 3/1 double-hung sash. Portico over entry stoop features Greek revival touches. Circa 1940. One contributing building

No. 3. 506 Reymann Street.

Folk Cottage. One story gable entry. Aluminum siding, cinder block foundation, standing seam metal roof. Three front bays, 2/2 double-hung sash. Front porch removed. Circa 1925. One non-contributing building

No. 5. 510 Reymann Street.

Bungalow. One story, gable entry with full hip porch and wood posts. Vinyl siding, Standing seam metal roof, old stone foundation. Three front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Square, tapered porch pillars support full width hipped roof porch, also of standing seam metal. Massed plan. Circa 1920. One contributing building

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No. 1. 501 Reymann Street.
Post 1955 residential construction.
One non-contributing building

No. 4. 508 Reymann Street.
Post 1955 residential construction.
One non-contributing building

North Samuel Street

No. 63. 300 block of North Samuel Street.

People's Supply Grain and Feed. Abandoned commercial, agricultural facility. Stone, block, brick, metal, and cement exterior. Roofing is flat metal or pebble. Foundations are of stone and block. Occupies full city block, facility evidences much evolution through the 1950s. Three stories. Industrial metal windows. Stepped parapet on warehouse. Deteriorating structure warrants inventorying prior to any future demolition. Evidences community's strong agricultural history. Possible archaeological interest. Circa 1890s-1950s. Three contributing buildings

No. 62. 330 N. Samuel Street.

American Foursquare residence. Two story. Stucco exterior, slate roof, fancy limestone foundation and trim. Four Doric pillars support front porch. Front dormer, slate sided, with roof clip. Two bays, side entry, with lights and transom. Sash is 1/1 double-hung. Two chimneys. Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 61. 332 N. Samuel Street.

American Foursquare two story residence and detached garage. Hipped roof of asphalt shingles. Brick exterior, stone foundation. Seven front bays, including hipped roof front dormer. Sash is 1/1 double-hung. Arched lintels over windows, center hall entry with sidelights and transom. Shutters. Hipped roof front porch full width, supported by four tapering columns with Doric capitals. Outbuilding with rolling doors, one story brick, shed roof. Circa 1900. Two contributing buildings

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No. 60. 400 N. Samuel Street.

Colonial Revival brick home. One and one-half story gable front with L-wing, rear shed addition. Three front bays, lights in front door. Metal casement sash. Asphalt roof. Stone and cement foundation.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 54. 401 N. Samuel Street.

American Foursquare, stucco exterior, asphalt roof, stone foundation. Low hipped roof, and entry portico. Typical porch is absent. Two front bays 6/1 double-hung. Two Doric columns supporting portico. Side and rear enclosed extensions. Old brick sidewalk to entry. One outbuilding, vinyl siding
Circa 1900. One contributing building One non-contributing building

No. 58. 408 N. Samuel Street.

Queen Anne dwelling with steeply pitched roof and Craftsman motifs. Two and one-half story, two front bays, side entry. Stone foundation, stucco exterior, asphalt roof. Double-hung 1/1 sash. Upper sashes with square patterned panes after the Craftsman style. Four massive squared porch pillars, supporting low hipped porch roof. Center chimney.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 53. 409 N. Samuel Street.

American foursquare. Brick exterior, top-clipped, hipped slate roof with front dormer, wide overhang. Stone foundation. Three front bays, center chimney. Arched window lintels, 1/1 double-hung sash, shutters. Center front entry with sidelights and transom. Low hipped porch roof supported by four Doric order tapering columns. Decorative concrete stone fence in front. Large two section outbuilding in rear, vertical wooden sides, standing seam metal roof, and smaller wooden shed.
Circa 1900. Two contributing building One non-contributing building

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Seminary Street

No. 109. 214 Seminary Street.

Side Hallway dwelling. Two front bays. Standing seam metal roof, end chimneys. Stone foundation. Vinyl siding, 6/1 and 6/6 double-hung sash. Front porch with tapering squared, Craftsman-style pillars on stucco supports that are a later, but still old, addition. L-wing in rear. Some log construction possible.
Circa 1820. One contributing building

East Washington Street

No. 247-A. Hunters Hill.

Greek Revival architecture - original house dated to 1820, reconstructed in 1865. Hunters Hill is the reconstructed plantation estate of Andrew Hunter, the lead prosecutor in the 1859 treason trial of the abolitionist John Brown. Hunter also raised horses and supported the racing tradition of Charles Town. The original home was constructed in 1820 in the Greek Revival style. It was completely destroyed during the Civil War on the orders of Union Colonel David Hunter, Andrew's first cousin. Colonel Hunter spared the lives of Andrew and his family, but burned everything else, allowing the family to leave with only the clothing they wore at the time. Andrew was imprisoned for the duration of the war. Following the end of the Civil War, Hunter reconstructed his home on the property. Foundations of the original house are still extant.

By firing the house, David focused Union wrath upon those who had convicted and hanged Brown. The historic significance of the property stems from its association with the John Brown raid and execution. The architecture of the reconstructed house is significant for this section of the city and fits within the period of significance.

The current 1865 house has a massed plan, the house is brick construction, and is painted white. The building features three bays, with a center entrance hall and columned portico. A low hipped roof is characteristic of the style. A sun room extends to the right of the entry facade. It is located on a shady, spacious lot about the size of a city block. A rear two-story detached cinder block dependency houses the staff. c. 1940s (NC)
Circa 1820/ 1865. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

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West Washington Street

No. 203. 406 W. Washington Street.

Classic Revival. Two story stucco and shingle residence with double gabled front facade and three front bays. Greek revival motifs at roof line. Arched window lintels, 2/2 double-hung sash, side entry. Asphalt and standing seam metal roof. Foundation probably stone under stucco. Porch roof hipped in L between offset facades. Triple window bump out. Carport addition in rear.

Circa 1845. One contributing building

No. 204. 408 W. Washington Street.

Probably a log Saddlebag house. Much altered older residence. Aluminum siding and permastone exterior conceals original facade. Standing seam metal roof. Center brick chimney. Foundation is stucco finish, probably stone. Four front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Side entry.

Circa 1800/1930 One non-contributing building

No. 205. 410 W. Washington Street.

Side Hallway Log house. Newer clapboard and cedar siding, standing seam metal roof, log foundation. Double-hung replacement sash, 6/1. Two story. Two front bays.

Wrought iron nails. Circa 1800/1940. One contributing building

No. 206. 416 W. Washington Street.

Two story log house. German lapped clapboard over log. Two story. Dry stone rubble foundation. Three front bays, 1/1, and 2/2 double-hung sash. Milled window trim. Very early structure. Circa 1790/1900. One contributing building

No. 207. 418 W. Washington Street.

Gable End Town house. Stucco exterior, two and one-half story, gable entry. Two bays. Side hall, 1/1 double-hung sash, standing seam metal roof. Massed plan. Foundation is stone under stucco. One story rear extension with shed roof.

Circa 1810/1900. One contributing building

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No. 208. 420 W. Washington Street.

Vernacular. Two story hipped roof, possibly log construction. Stucco exterior finish, with standing seam metal roof. Massed plan. Two front bays, 1/1 double hung, side hall entry. Stone foundation.

Circa 1810/1900. One contributing building

No. 209. 422 W. Washington Street.

Bungalow. Clapboard exterior, asphalt roof, block foundation. Gable front entry with full width front porch. Three front bays. Sash 1/1 double-hung.

Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 210. 424 W. Washington Street.

Colonial Revival. Rear extension, possible log construction in portions. Stucco exterior, asphalt hipped roof, stucco foundation. Porch removed, replacement sash. Two front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash. Near mill race. Greatly compromised.

Circa 1900. One non-contributing building

No. 211. Holl's Pump.

A Charles Town Landmark. Constructed in 1840 (or 1807, sources vary) by the proprietor of Holl's Tavern, across the street (no longer standing). Served as a famous watering spot for horses and troops during the Civil War. Restored in 1967 and 1984. Old hand pump with brick paving.

Circa 1807/1840. One contributing object

No. 212. 503 W. Washington Street.

Howell House. Federal style. Two story brick end-gable with Classic Revival details. Standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Three front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash, side entry. Large rear L-wing extension. Four fluted columns with Doric capitals supporting Greek revival front portico. Flat arches over windows and door. Four-light transom over entry. One story rear extension clapboard shed with four Doric columns. Two story brick outbuilding. Circa 1828. Two contributing buildings

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No. 221. 518 W. Washington Street.

Storefront. Brick, metal, and wooden exterior. Standing seam metal roof. Brick and stone foundation. Diamond attic light, bars over display windows. Paneled kick boards beneath display windows. Boarded up.
Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 213. 519 W. Washington Street.

Vernacular. Brick exterior, stone foundation, asphalt shingle roof, one and one-half story over daylight basement, very near to mill race. Two side attic dormers, two front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash.
Circa 1830. One contributing building

No. 221-A. 520 W. Washington Street.

Two story gable front dwelling with Queen Anne trim. Aluminum siding over clapboard, asphalt shingle roof, brick and stone foundation. Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash, one triple bay bump out. Side entry with sidelights and transom, fancy millwork on porch railing and posts. Side extension.
Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 214. 521 W. Washington Street.

Two story I-house with full width single story front porch. Three front bays, center hall, 2/2 double-hung sash. Aluminum exterior, asphalt shingle roof, stucco over block foundation. Four tapering squared porch pillars on masonry pylons. Two pilasters. Rear adjacent to Evitt's Run.
Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 222. 522 W. Washington Street.

Two story I-house with three front bays and attic gable. Standing seam metal roof, stone foundation, rear L extension. Double-hung 2/2 sash, roof brackets at entablature, shutters. Front porch with turned porch posts and gingerbread trim.
Circa 1900. One contributing building

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No. 223. 600 W. Washington Street.

I-House. Large, but modestly trimmed two story dwelling with rear extensions. Five front bays 2/2 double-hung sash. Sash may be a circa 1840 replacement or update. Center entry with four light transom above. End gable chimney, standing seam metal roof. Exterior is stucco, possibly over log. Foundation obscured by stucco. Shutters are missing. Hipped portico roof supported by turned porch columns, old but probably not original to the structure. This dwelling is much older than those surrounding it, pre-dating the I-house form it most closely resembles.
Circa 1780-1800. One contributing building

No. 225. 606 W. Washington Street.

I-house. Aluminum exterior, standing seam metal roof, with supporting brackets and open eaves. Center front gable. Brick and stone foundation. Two front bays, side entry, 6/6 replacement windows. Gingerbread trim and chamfered porch posts and pilasters evoke a Gothic feel.
Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 217. 607 W. Washington Street.

I-house. One story folk dwelling above a daylight rear basement, with vinyl siding, standing seam metal roof, stone and block foundation. Three bays. Gable front portico with unadorned brackets.
Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 218. 609 W. Washington Street.

I-house with gable end chimneys. Two story. Three front bays, center hall, standing seam metal roof, aluminum siding, stone foundation. Double-hung sash, 1/1.
Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 226. 610 W. Washington Street.

Two story I-house, stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation, with daylight basement/kitchen in front. Three front bays with 1/1 double-hung sash. Portico of hipped roof with turned posts. Gable end chimney. Shed extension in rear. Important

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outbuilding. Log cabin with steep roof, and lapped boards on gable ends predates the I-house dwelling. German construction details. No foundation evident. Half dovetail notches. Metal roof not original. Painted. Possible original settler cabin used later as slave quarters. Circa 1810/1790. Two contributing buildings

No. 219. 611 W. Washington Street.

Two story I-house with rear extension. Three front bays, center hall plan, center flue, standing seam metal roof. Stone foundation. Double-hung 2/2 sash. Flat roof over entry. Aluminum supports. Stucco outbuilding.
Circa 1840. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

No. 227. 704 W. Washington Street.

Federal two story I-house with stone foundation, daylight basement/kitchen in front. Aluminum exterior, possibly over log. Standing seam metal roof, three front bays, four lite transom over center entry, evoking Federal motifs. Gable end chimneys, 6/6 double-hung sashes. Side porch. Outbuilding in rear, original to property with carport extension.
Circa 1810 Two contributing building

No 228. 718 W. Washington Street.

Two story I-house. Stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation, with wide eave overhang and returns. Front porch enclosed. One and one-half story rear extension. Three front bays, 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung sash.
Circa 1830. One contributing building

No. 220. 701 and 701 ½ W. Washington Street.

Two story I-house with freestanding dependency in rear Double-hung 6/6 replacement windows. Three front bays. Elegant hipped roof portico supported by four Doric order tapered columns. Gable end chimneys, stone foundation, four pillars on front porch. Aluminum siding. Circa 1810 and 1900. Two contributing buildings

No. 224.

604 W. Washington Street.

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One story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, front gable, porch, concrete foundation.
Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

No. 233. 830 W. Washington Street.

Hall and Parlor cottage. Small wood clapboard folk dwelling. Asphalt roof and block foundation. Three front bays. 3/1 and 1/1 double-hung sash. Folk detailing on portico supports. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 234. 832 W. Washington Street.

Small one and one-half story gable front dwelling. Clapboard exterior, Standing seam metal roof, block foundation, two front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Wide front porch with modest pillars. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 235. 836. W. Washington Street.

I-house. Center chimney and entry. Three front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash. Standing seam metal roof, and hipped porch roof. Aluminum siding over log? Stone foundation. Three unadorned porch posts. Circa 1850. One contributing building

No. 236. 840 W. Washington Street.

Two story I-house with wide front porch. Standing seam metal roof. Clapboard siding with corner boards. Three front bays, 2/2 double-hung sash, center entry. Center chimney. Replacement front porch. Circa 1860. One contributing building

No. 237. No number W. Washington Street.

Derelict fire damaged shell. One non-contributing building

No. 239. 852 W. Washington Street.

One and one-half story I-house with standing seam metal roof, end gable chimney, stone foundation and stucco exterior, possibly over log construction. Newer front porch to one side. Three front bays, some with 6/6 double-hung sash. Rear one-story extension. Seriously compromised. Circa 1850. One non-contributing building

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No. 240. 854 W. Washington Street.

American Foursquare. Two story with daylight basement. Block construction, metal standing seam roof, block foundation. Two front bays some 3/1 double-hung sash. Compromised Circa 1900. One non-contributing building

No. 241. 856 W. Washington Street.

Two story I-house with full width front porch with center gable. Three bays. Vinyl siding, seamed metal roof, center hall chimney, foundation obscured. Fancy porch trim, 6/6 double-hung sash. Pierced decorative circular vent on porch roof. Turned porch posts, one story rear extension. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 243. 860 W. Washington Street.

Bungalow. One and one-half story folk dwelling. Three front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash, massed plan, vinyl exterior, asphalt roof, block foundation. Circa 1930. One contributing building

No. 242. E. of 860 W. Washington St.

Bungalow. 1 1/2 story, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof, concrete block foundation. Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

No. 244. 902 W. Washington St.

One story, permastone front, vinyl siding, gable asphalt roof. Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

No. 246. 945 W. Washington Street.

One story, brick, metal gable roof. Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

No. 247. 946 W. Washington Street.

One story, Bungalow, stucco siding, hip asphalt roof. Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

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Water Street

No. 371. 106 Water Street.

Vernacular. Two homes connected. One with center hall, one with side hall. Old log construction with old clapboard siding over. Two story. Metal roofs. Six front bays, 6/1, 2/2 double-hung sash. Paneled door on one unit, with turned porch pillars and gingerbread. They resemble Side Hallway and I-House structures, but predate that era. Among the oldest structures in Charles Town. Circa 1750. One contributing building

No. 372. 112 Water Street.

I-house. Old hand-sawn clapboard over log construction. Three bays. Stone foundation, standing seam metal roof. Original 6/6 double-hung sash. Center hall. Greek Revival portico with bracket supports. End gable chimney. Pristine. Owner reports there was an old outhouse located in rear of property. Circa 1760. One contributing building

No. 373. 114 Water Street.

Federal house with wide front porch added later. Wooden siding, over log. Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Fancy porch posts with gingerbread and spindle railing at top. Standing seam roofs. Center hall, end gable chimney. Enclosed side porch. Circa 1780. One contributing building

No. 374. 116. Water Street.

Federal house. Painted brick house with three front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash, standing seam metal roof, end gable chimney, stone foundation. Constructed in two stages. Circa 1780. One contributing building

No. 375. 120 Water Street.

Vernacular. Stucco over log. Two story dwelling with three front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash. Center hall. Standing seam metal roof, wooden window framing. Side extension, one story. Foundation of dry laid stone, and addition mortared stone. Original log cabin, predating formation of Charles Town. Approximately 16 feet square. Well or privy with

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artifacts present may date from General Braddock's encampment in 1755.
Circa 1750. One contributing building

No. 377. 214 Water Street.

Commercial storefront adapted to residential use. Two story massed plan, vinyl siding, with shed roof. Two front bays, side hall, window trim, 2/2 double-hung sash. Foundation obscured. One story rear extension. Circa 1800. One contributing building

No. 380. 222 Water Street.

I-house. Two front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash, end gable flue, stucco exterior, shed portico, standing seam metal roof. Small concrete block outbuilding. (NC)
Circa 1820. One contributing building, one non-contributing building

No. 379. North of 222 Water Street.

Gable front Colonial Revival house with two front bays, 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung sash. Aluminum siding, metal seamed roof, foundation obscured. One story rear extension, Decorative shutters, side hall. Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 301. No Number, Water Street.

City maintenance building. Post 1955. One non-contributing building

No. 370. Corner of Water and Congress streets.

House of Prayer Church of God. Post 1955 construction. One non-contributing building

North West Street

No. 192. 112 N. West Street.

Two story Side Hallway with front gabled dormer. Two front bays, replacement porch pillars, aluminum siding, standing seam metal roof and shed porch roof. Dormer light is decorative. Double-hung 2/2 sash. Decorative shutters.
Circa 1865. One contributing building

No. 193. 114 N. West Street.

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Two story I-house with brick veneer on first story and aluminum above. Standing seam metal roof, 2/2 double-hung sash, awning over entry, decorative shutters.

Circa 1865. One contributing building

No. 194. Corner N. West and W. Washington St.

Citizens Fire Co. Post 1955 public construction. One non-contributing building

No. 190. 116-118 N. West Street.

Federal two story structure. Possibly two log building that are joined. Six bays, storefront and picture window. Other sash is 9/6 original double-hung. Victorian motif on one entry portico, entrance with sidelights. Otherwise, building asserts a federal era posture. Dry stone foundation, end gable chimneys, flanked with small attic windows. Standing seam metal roof with snow birds. A warren of rear extensions.

Circa 1790. One contributing building

No. 186. 200 N. West Street.

Greek Revival. Two story massed plan with hipped roof. Three front bays with fancy lintels and sills. 6/6 double-hung window sash. Side hall entry. Former transom. Clapboard exterior. Original working shutters. Wide front porch with modest supporting pillars. Standing seam metal roof, center chimney, dry stone foundation. Large outbuilding, much modified to accommodate storage and pets. Board and batten exterior, stone foundation, metal roof. Originally was small shotgun house facing Washington Street, with basement kitchen and fireplace.

Circa 1870. Two contributing buildings

No. 185. 202 N. West Street.

Two story I-house with end gable chimneys, two front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash, standing seam metal roof. Old shutter pintles remain. Stucco exterior, possibly over logs. Nearly full front porch with decorative wooden trim at roof line. Stone foundation. Rear extension. Circa 1840. One contributing building

No. 184. 204 N. West Street.

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Vernacular. Two story shed roof, vinyl exterior, metal seamed roof, stone foundation. Unusual placement of two front bays, hipped porch roof, with unadorned posts. Sash is 6/1 double-hung replacement. Circa 1880. One contributing building

No. 183. 206 N. West Street.

Gable front house, two front bays, flat gable entry, vinyl siding, stone foundation, standing seam metal roof. Massed plan, one story rear extension. Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 182. 208-210 N. West Street.

Brick duplex, stone and block foundation, asphalt flat roof. Flat arches over windows. Two story. Ten bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Circa 1920. One contributing building

No. 188. 211 N. West Street.

Front gable end house. Vinyl siding, stone foundation, standing seam metal roof. Two front bays. 1/1 replacement sash, one story rear extension. Possible log construction. Circa 1820/1920. One contributing building .

No. 179. 217 N. West Street.

Two story flat side gable I-house with two end chimneys. Two bays, another possibly concealed beneath siding. Stone foundation, standing seam metal roof, 6/6 double-hung sash. Ornate 1840s front portico, otherwise house appears much older. Old outbuilding and birdhouse. Circa 1820. Two contributing building

No. 180. 218 N. West Street.

Two story house with two side extensions, both old. Standing seam metal roof, gable end chimneys, four front bays, 1/1 replacement sash, stone foundation, possible log elements under siding. Turned porch pillars are later addition. Rear extension. Circa 1830. One contributing structure.

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South West Street

No. 394. 207 S. West Street.

Stucco two story I-house with three front bays, 1/1 double-hung sash. Standing seam metal roof. Porch and balcony with fancy millwork trim and turned supports. Rear extension with shed roof. Circa 1840. One contributing building

No. 395. 209 S. West Street.

Colonial Revival front gable house. Vinyl siding. Two story, two front bay, 1/1 double-hung sash, block foundation. Many updates to older structure. Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 396. 211 S. West Street.

Shotgun house. One story with attic. Gable front, two bays, assertive Classic Revival motif around door. Stucco and wood exterior, standing seam metal roof, stucco over foundation. Two story rear extension. Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 397. 213 S. West Street.

Side Hallway. Brick two story with gable end chimney. Three front bays. Stone foundation. Seamed metal roof. Flat arches over windows. Front porch removed, small Classic Revival portico over front entry. Decorative brick entablature. Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 390. 218 S. West Street.

Aluminum siding over log construction. One and one half story double pen house, two bay 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Metal standing seam roof, center chimney, dry stone foundation. Outhouse. Frail and endangered. Circa 1800. Two contributing buildings

No. 399. 305 S. West Street.

West Street Restorations. Commercial construction, block building, standing seam metal roof, center chimney, four front bays, 6/6 double-hung sash and display window. Many compromises. Circa 1930. One non-contributing building

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No. 400. South of 305 S. West Street.

Two story I house with three bays, center chimney, standing seam metal roof, 6/1, 6/6, and 1/6 double-hung sash. Lapped wooden siding with corner boards, dry stone foundation, small portico over front entry. This may be an old log house. Circa 1800. One contributing building

No. 401. No Number, south of site No. 400.

Derelict building. One non-contributing building

No. 402. Gallilean Fisherman's Hall (David Butler Estate).

This building once housed an African American benevolent society that provided the newly emancipated black community with insurance, assistance, and support. Two story. Stucco over very old lapped siding and possibly logs. Wrought iron nails evident in construction. Dry coursed rubble and brick foundation. Standing seam metal roof, Gable front entry with five bays, all replacement. Currently undergoing restoration. Side block entrance, rear deck. Circa 1790/1940. One contributing building

No. 404. 316 S. West Street.

Two story gable front town house. Two front bays, window trim, circular attic vent. Double-hung 1/1 sash, center hall, side extension, stucco exterior, standing seam metal roof, stone foundation. Circa 1900. One contributing building

No, 405. 400 S. West Street.

One and one-half story saltbox residence. Possibly old log structure. Two front bays, 2/2 double-hung sash, side entry, Asphalt roof, aluminum siding. Stone foundation. Hipped porch roof with three unadorned posts. Circa 1790. One contributing building

No. 406. No number south of 400 S. West Street.

Vernacular. Two houses joined. Aluminum siding, entry below street grade, standing seam metal roofs, three front bays, 3/1, 1/1 double-hung sash. Covered porch entry. Multiple rear additions. Circa 1890. One non-contributing building

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No. 407. 410 S. West Street.

Vernacular older structure with multiple updates and changes.
Circa 1890. One non-contributing building

No. 408. 414 S. West Street.

Pyramid style. Single story hipped roof folk cottage. Three front bays 1/1 double-hung sash. Standing seam metal roof, aluminum siding, foundation obscured. Rear extension.
Circa 1910. One contributing building

No. 409. 416 S. West Street

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building.

Weirick Row

No. 411. 106 Weirick Row.

Side Hallway. Two story clapboard residence with side and rear extensions. Vinyl siding added. Standing seam metal roof, concrete repairs to foundation. Three front bays, 2/2 double-hung sash.

Circa 1890. One contributing building

No. 416. 136 Weirick Row.

Folk Cottage. One and one-half story clapboard, standing seam metal roof, three front bays 2/2 double-hung sash, massed plan, wooden window trim, stone foundation.

Circa 1900. One contributing building

No. 415. South of 122 Weirick Row.

One and one-half story I-house. Asphalt brick over very old un-tapered lapped board siding. Wrought nails evident. Stone foundation, standing seam metal roof, shed porch, rear extension. Two front bays. 2/2 double-hung sash. Turned porch pillars.

Circa 1850. One contributing building

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No. 414. 122 Weiricks Row.

Side Hallway homestead. One story with two story side addition, also old. Two front bays, wooden siding, possibly over log. Standing a seam metal roof, window trims, 6/6 double-hung sash, end a gable chimney. Shed a porch roof with new asphalt shingles. Rear extension. A little below street level.
Circa 1870. One contributing building

No. 412. 112 Wiericks Row

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 413. 118 Wiericks Row

Post 1955 residential construction. One non-contributing building

No. 417. Intersection of Wiericks Row and Mordington Avenue.

Jefferson County Board of Education. Post 1955 public construction. One non-contributing building

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Old Charles Town Historic District is significant under Criterion A for Education, Ethnic Heritage (black), Exploration and Settlement, Military, Religion, and Social History; and Criterion C for Architecture. Criteria Consideration A is used for the several churches in the historic district. The period of significance begins with the earliest resource from 1745 and extends to 1945 following World War II.

The significant historical trend for this district of Charles Town, West Virginia, is the evolving status and influence of the African American community over the years of settlement, Civil War, reconstruction, and racial integration. Great changes and much suffering are the common threads that run through the historic experiences of black and white Charles Town residents. Many clues to this history rest within the patterns of housing and the styles of architecture, some of which are increasingly rare and rapidly fading in the United States.

Old Charles Town extends from the entire northern corporate limit to the south and west, encircling two sides of the existing historic district in the center of downtown Charles Town. There are two pockets of non-contributing structures in Old Charles Town: a circa 1980s commercial area, and a post-1955 housing development. Aside from these two "islands" of modern development, Old Charles Town is remarkably cohesive in architecture and land use. It is overwhelmingly a residential area. This district contains 480 buildings and two objects. Of that number, one 164 are non-contributing because of age or loss of historical integrity. The one non-contributing site is a modern park on the flood plain of Evitt's Run. Privy sites are noted on historic resource survey inventory forms, but except for those few which are of great age, these structures are not included in these numbers. Modern storage sheds, insubstantial temporary buildings, and structures erected after 1955 were not surveyed.

A few structures date from approximately the 1750s when the area was the site of a very small village along Evitt's Run. Despite the great age of this place, its architecture does not link it with the founding architectural styles of tidewater Virginia, nor do its prosperous agricultural traditions reveal great plantations in the style of the seventeenth century. Tidewater architecture featured the characteristic wood frame, lap-sided "Virginia House." Charles Town has no

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“Virginia houses” of seventeenth century colonial origin, indicating that it was probably not inhabited by European whites much before the mid-eighteenth century. In 1740, the lower Shenandoah Valley constituted the westernmost reaches of settled Virginia. The frontier was immediately to the west. Charles Town arose in a time and a place where distinctly American identities and interests were being formed. The Tidewater architecture, did, however, provide the prototype architectural styles that were echoed throughout early Virginia. The hall and parlor and I-house styles were adapted and altered to suit conditions in less developed areas of the colony, and were popular among settlers who interpreted the architecture with log construction.¹ In this section of Charles Town, log buildings, both cabins and houses, reflect these early architectural traditions. They are the oldest architectural styles existing in Charles Town, and as such they link this place to the broad trends of America’s history and architectural advances. They comprise one of five broad architectural themes that are present in the Old Charles Town district, which contains portions of the original settlement in the community. Large portions of this historic district are outside of the town that was laid out by Charles Washington, and predate his 1786 charter. North Street, for example, was the old stage coach route which skirted the northern boundary of the town. On its north side, there are numerous log structures. The south side, by contrast, features buildings that were prosperous homesteads of brick and stone. An old hotel survives, though it has been altered for other commercial use.

Frontier Cabins

The surviving log cabins reveal much about Charles Town’s settlement patterns and ethnic heritage. European architecture in Charles Town began with log cabins. A northern European architectural form, these strong, efficient structures were first introduced to America by Scandinavian settlers in the Delaware Valley. Their popularity quickly spread throughout the frontiers. At least four such cabins still exist in the survey district. These early settler homes can be identified by their log construction and their 16' x 16' sizes. Single-pen, or one-room structures are the simplest of the log cabins. The telltale dimension reflects Virginia

¹Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 82.

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requirements after 1730 that stipulated a settler must construct a dwelling of at least that size, with a stone or brick chimney, in order to secure his claim to the land. At this time, a foot was not standardized as twelve inches; it was the length of the foot of the British King. In the absence of the King on the Virginia frontiers, a settler usually consulted his own boot instead. Depending on the shoe size of the settler, these buildings may vary slightly in dimensions, but they are nevertheless recognizable for their square shapes, modest chimneys, and low roof lines. Axe markings further testify to the age of the structures; short strokes indicate that they were built before saws, mills, and splitters were available.

Some log structures on Water Street, Lawrence Street, Washington Street, North Street and Liberty Street are significant for their great age. One log cabin has been sided with insul-brick, and a rear extension has been added. These cabins exhibit the classic proportions of slave cabins or settler cabins, with rather steeply pitched roofs. One cabin has a gable-end entrance, while the other has an entry and one window on the long axis. Neither of these cabins is presently inhabited; they are dependencies to larger structures. Both buildings are used for storage. Two other early log structures on Water Street have been sided. Stucco covers the logs on one structure, and very early milled lapboard envelops the other. These two dwellings are extremely well kept and are occupied.

Settlers along the Appalachian frontier welcomed the comfort, strength and ease of construction that were the hallmarks of log dwellings. Timber was plentiful, but tools and nails were scarce. A good sturdy cabin could be constructed with a single axe, without nails, and with such chinking as the imagination and Mother Nature could supply. Surviving in Charles Town log cabins are pebble, rubble, soft mortar, and broken brick chinking. These materials are almost certainly replacements for original daub and wattle, clay, mud, or mortar chinking.

German settlers generally squared their logs and anchored them with a v-notch, while the Scotch - Irish left them round and dovetailed their overlapping corners for added strength. The logs were massive. When squared, they often measured eight or ten inches per side, which provided an extremely strong, if drafty, homestead. The extant log structures in Charles Town (where construction detail may be observed) are squared logs, suggesting German nationality for

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the buildings' first owners. Despite the extensive research that has focused on these Midland log dwellings, they are rapidly being lost to cities and towns. Surviving Charles Town structures in this style may be found on North Street, Lawrence Street, Water Street, and Liberty Avenue.

Log Houses and Stick Built Houses

Long after initial settlement, a frontiersman often built a second cabin, or a new log house of one and one-half or two stories, retiring his early cabin to status as a dependency. In rural areas, the owner built a second single-pen cabin and joined the two by a breeze-way, or "dogtrot," but town dwellers more frequently chose a closed addition or new home entirely. Stick-built wood frame construction became available in the 1820s in Charles Town, but was still an expensive and difficult option. Before 1800, nails were not widely available. Individually cut, they were scarce and expensive. Cheaper wire nails were more readily available after the Federal era (1780-1820). Depending on the resources of the homeowner, there were by 1820 four construction options: log, wood frame, brick, and stone.

Log house construction remained popular long after milled lumber and nails became commonly available.² Charles Town contains many larger, two story log houses and wood frame houses of traditional late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century architectural style. Somewhat more rare than frame homes or log cabins, the log houses were difficult to construct and difficult to expand. It was arduous work to raise these great logs two stories high. This construction required many hands, and blocks and tackles. More labor intensive to construct than a one-story cabin, log houses suggest that Charles Town was becoming a more populated and prosperous place with the available manpower to direct toward housing construction. This is a different housing pattern than the solitary settler who constructed his own home. Stacked log house walls always were sheathed with lapped weatherboard siding nailed to lath. Builders never intended to leave the logs exposed for long. They were covered as soon as time and finances permitted. Over the years, the exterior siding materials have changed to include aluminum, vinyl, hardboard, and in a few cases, stone veneer. Additions to these two-story buildings are characteristically one story rear extensions made of milled lumber.

²McAlester, *Field Guide*, 84.

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A distinction between log and frame dwellings can sometimes be made by noting details visible at the foundation sill plate or the depth of window and door sills. Otherwise, it is very difficult to differentiate between a log house and a frame house of equivalent age. Charles Town's existing log houses are a significant aspect of its architectural history. North Street, Martin Luther King Boulevard, West Liberty Street, West Street, Water Street, and West Washington Street contain early two-story log structures

Throughout the nineteenth century, the two story homes, whether frame or log, usually followed a modest I-house plan with a center hall and three or four bays. Sometimes, there are modest Adam or Georgian architectural details. End chimneys and flat gable ends are characteristic, although some Charles Town examples of this style have center chimneys. One or two chimneys are usual. Side hallway homes of similar proportion also are common in Charles Town's oldest sections. Rear extensions suggest expansion of the dwellings over time. Some of Charles Town's oldest such structures feature wrought iron nails in the siding, which may suggest construction before 1800. It is important to remember, however, that being on the frontier, this town may have lagged in available construction technology by as much as fifty years.

The Galilean Fishermen's Hall on West Street is an example of an extremely old building that has evolved and changed over the centuries, looking at first to be much younger than it is. The written record shows that the benevolent society was organized in Charles Town shortly after the Civil War, but the nails, primitive foundation, and old lapped siding under the stucco evidence a structure that probably is tied to the first years of the nineteenth century. Visible nail heads are of wrought iron. The building rests on a foundation of dry stone and rubble. Later renovations and alterations have affected the overall integrity of the structure, but these two hints of the building's great age are significant. Presently, the site is the object of an aggressive historic restoration and preservation project by community leaders.³

³Alvin Tolbert, Interview December 1, 1999.

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Brick and Masonry Homes Before 1860

By the end of the American Revolution (1781) there was much settlement in and around the area that became Charles Town proper. Despite its small scale agricultural economic base, Charles Town grew and acquired townhouses and some brick and stone structures. These structures date from Revolutionary times and the establishment of Charles Town as a chartered Virginia town (1786). The basic architectural style of the two-story house, both Side Hallway and I-House remained popular during the entire nineteenth century, even as increased technology widened construction options.

Of much historical significance in this era is the Star Lodge on Lawrence Street. Charles Washington, the town's founder, began constructing the building in 1791. This stone structure has undergone many evolutions in its two-century lifetime, but the pegged roof trusses and steep eighteenth century stairwells are intact. Fireplaces on each floor suggest the building was occupied by many persons. Some local accounts indicate the structure was originally built to house Washington's slaves. Wide wooden lintels and sills accent the windows. Presently, it is the home of an African American fraternal lodge, and is carefully maintained as a Charles Town Landmark.⁴

Stucco veneer, a ubiquitous exterior finish on many structures in Charles Town, was in use by the 1890s, and at least one writer of that time lamented the history that was concealed beneath the finishes.⁵ Accurate dating of these stuccoed dwellings is difficult where foundations are also covered. Occasionally, nail heads are visible through breaches in the stucco.

Numerous two-story brick and stone dwellings exist throughout Charles Town, with

⁴Interview, October 16, 1999, George Rutherford, Charles Town; Interview December 1, 1999, Alvin Tolbert, Charles Town.

⁵J.E. Norris, *History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley*, rpt. (Berryville: Virginia Book Company, 1972), 327.

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construction dates estimated at 1820-1840. Gothic and Victorian touches bespeak a building spurt that began in the 1840s. In this era, new houses were massed plan structures built along the major streets of the town. Many of those were heavily damaged in the Civil War, as were the public buildings and homes of the most prominent residents. War-damaged architecture is evident along the streets that abut this district, but except for Hunter Hill little such damage is present in Old Charles Town, suggesting two possibilities that must be considered when evaluating the architecture of this town. Either the buildings were of little interest to the combatants because of their age and modest vernacular architecture, or they were not constructed until after the Civil War, but were still built in the traditional, styles that characterizes Charles Town – the two-story Side Hallway and the I-house. Often they are modestly enhanced with Adam or Georgian touches such as wide eave returns or steep roof pitches. The written historical record suggests that both situations exist.

Post Civil War and Twentieth Century Dwellings and Styles

Many Charles Town structures built after 1865 follow older architectural forms. Late nineteenth century and early twentieth century neighborhoods include Side Hallway, I-house, and Federal styles as well as newer Foursquare, Queen Anne, Vernacular, Prairie, and Craftsman architectural styles. Vernacular construction is modest, in the one-story unadorned cottage theme. Small bungalows evince Craftsman styles. Samuel, Lawrence, and Mildred streets contain late nineteenth century Queen Anne houses, American Foursquare structures, Side Hallway, and I-houses dating from the nineteenth century. Maple, Park, and Center streets contain cottages, Bungalows, and Craftsman styled homes that are nestled low into their spacious sites. They are massed plan homes with multiple gables, open eaves, sometimes with decorative supports and bracing. Glazing is sometimes decorative and multi-paned. Wooden shingles often provide a decorative accent to gable ends or upper stories. These buildings date from between 1910 and 1945.

There are a few Shotgun styled houses scattered through the district, usually nestled between older structures, on long narrow lots that characterize this style of economical and efficient home construction. Housing construction in Charles Town seems to have come in waves

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bringing relatively younger homes and more housing density to every neighborhood. In some cases, these neighborhoods each contain at least one very old structure, suggesting that early farmsteads were broken up for housing developments as population increased. Neighborhood residents often identify a specific home as “the original homestead” of the farm that used to be there.

High Style Architecture

The district contains one structure of high-style architecture and vast historic significance. Hunter Hill, on East Washington Street, is the reconstructed plantation estate house of Andrew Hunter, the lead prosecutor in the 1859 treason trial of John Brown. The original house on the plantation estate was constructed in 1820 and was rebuilt in 1865, after it was completely destroyed during the Civil War. The fate of Hunter Hill remains a monument to the passions of divided families during the war and a surviving example of excessive Yankee depredations in the South. Hunter, a Confederate sympathizer, was roused from his bed during the War by his Unionist cousin Colonel David Hunter, who fired the house, sparing only Andrew's family's lives. Andrew was imprisoned, but after the war he reconstructed the home on its original foundation. It is notable for its understated Greek Revival architecture. Of a massed plan, constructed in brick, and painted white, the building features three front bays, with a center entrance hall and columned portico. A low hipped roof is characteristic of the style. A sun room extends to the right of the entry facade. It is located on a shady, spacious lot about the size of a city block. It is not easily seen or photographed from the public right of way. A rear detached dependency houses the staff. The property is significant both for its architecture and its poignant place in the fuller story of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, a National Historic Park located ten miles east of Charles Town.

Architectural similarities

More common even than the stucco veneer that has been noted before, are the standing seam metal roofs that are present in Charles Town. Originally they were constructed ofterne metal or terne plated metal. This alloy of lead and tin is exceptionally corrosion-resistant, and was a common pre-twentieth century construction material. Except for wear, they afford few

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hints about age. The standing-seam metal style is popular and still used. Except for the solder, lead no longer is a component of contemporary roofing material. Commonly adorned with lacy, intricate snow birds on the end of every seam, these roofs lend an architectural cohesion to the town that is indifferent to the great range in ages of the buildings. Traditionally, snow birds are stylized eagles.

Dwelling foundation details are intriguing in Charles Town. In some cases, they provide clues to the structures' ages. In other cases, they do not, pointing instead to the degree of prosperity of the building's first owner. The construction details reveal various levels of construction technology and prosperity as well as age. Commonly, Charles Town foundations reflect the materials that are readily available in the area. They are constructed of rubble, dry laid stone, mortared field stone, and occasionally ashlar. Only twentieth century structures have cement block or cinder block foundations. Various finishes accent the mortar joints, but relatively few buildings boast of formally tucked and pointed masonry foundations. A great many foundations are completely covered by siding. A few brick foundations exist. On North Street, one fine brick home's stone foundation incorporates a limestone boulder that was too large to remove for construction. This homestead dates from approximately 1820-40.

African American Architectural Motifs

Black folk architecture in the United States remains, for the most part, a hidden heritage. Aside from cultural norms that overlooked these contributions to America's material culture, some architectural historians believe that the denial of this architectural contribution has much to do with the fact that African and European folk housing is similar in several basic ways. The two building traditions share a repertoire of plans, methods of construction, and a preference for certain building materials.⁶ A freestanding one-story rectangular house of two or three rooms with mud walls and a thatched roof could just as easily have been found in England or Ireland as in what is now called Ghana or Nigeria. Cabins of slaves and white yeoman farmers constructed

⁶Dell Upton, *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America*, (New York: Preservation Press, 1986) 43.

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in the frontier back country were so similar that it is often difficult to assign cultural origins from field inspections. It is necessary to consult the written history of a place to determine the “degree of cultural synthesis that occurred.”⁷ However, some architectural historians contend that the shotgun house and the front porch are two distinct architectural contributions of African-American folk builders.

Historian Dell Upton writes, “the roots of African American architecture are to be found in not only mother Africa, but also the Caribbean.”⁸ A shotgun house stands out as distinctly African American in architectural heritage. Typically one room wide and one story tall they usually are several rooms deep – three or more. The primary entrance is in the gable end, distinguishing it from the Euro-American preference for gable ends on the sides and an entrance on the long side of the structure. The shotgun house is a hybrid housing style that is a blend of African, West Indian, and Louisiana culture that arrived in America in the early nineteenth century. Shotgun houses in America are the architectural contribution of the free people of color from Haiti. These structures are common in the deep south. They also have been adapted as rental property in towns and as workers homes in industrial towns and mining camps. Their suitability for quick, cheap construction encouraged their rapid spread across the nation. Though commonly occupied by whites as well as blacks, the shotgun style is an expression of an architectural style that spread rapidly across ethnic lines as America industrialized in the twentieth century. Charles Town contains a few structures with detailing that evoke the shotgun architectural style.

According to Upton, the front porch is more distinctly African than the shotgun house, because only in Africa has an antecedent for this architectural element been found. There are no prototype porches in English or Northern European architecture. The combination of heat and humidity throughout the American South encouraged this cross-cultural architectural encounter.

⁷Upton, *America's Architectural Roots*, 45.

⁸Upton, *America's Architectural Roots*, 43.

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For almost two hundred fifty years, “the southern front porch has owed its existence mainly to the adaptive genius of local carpenters acting on African notions of good architectural form.”⁹ In Charles Town, few homes are without a front porch.

Property Owned by Free Blacks Before 1865

The nature and extent of black ownership of real estate is an extremely important indicator of the status of blacks before the Civil War. Within this district, Charles Town’s historical experience suggests that free holding was more common than has been thought. One such building in Charles Town is extremely old. Webb house at 303 E. North Street dates from 1829. Owned and built by a free African-American, this building became the destination of many stage coaches, and later, trains. Its history includes tenure as a school house and shoe store. Some properties owned by freemen in the pre-war era no longer stand, but the record of them survives. Pati Peace Delaney and Archilles Dixon were two other landed blacks of Charles Town prior to Emancipation. Located outside the district is the site of the first school for black children in 1865, the humble log cabins of free mulattoes Achilles and Ellen Dixon. One of the cabins was used by a New England school teacher immediately after the Civil War, until the school on Martin Luther King Boulevard, a Charles Town Historic Landmark, was constructed in 1868. Closely associated with African American education and broad historic themes that emerged during Reconstruction (1865-1877) this structure is a substantial monument to the determination of Charles Town's black population to provide education to the town's African Americans.

Existence of properties whose ownership can be traced to blacks in the antebellum years is an important component to the fuller history of the African American experience. Most of this history resides within the oral tradition of the black community and the early land records. Charles Town's housing patterns are historically significant in this regard, identifying the community as an important resource for research into antebellum social class structure in the upper south. Significantly, the 1840 and 1850 manuscript censuses of population for this district

⁹Upton, *Architectural Roots*, 45.

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of town indicate that some streets were racially well integrated. Within the historic district, West Liberty, West Washington, and North streets were integrated long ago, and remain so. This evidence suggests that within the black community the relationship between property and liberty was well understood as a means to somewhat equalize social status.

Soon after the Civil War, three structures became significant to the town's black community. The Galilean Fishermen's Hall, The Star Lodge, and the above mentioned brick school on Martin Luther King Boulevard are monuments to the community's historic efforts for education, benevolence, and social justice in the post Civil War Era. All three sites are already the focus of local preservation activities. They contribute greatly to the historic importance of the Old Charles Town Historic District.

Structures That Have Dependencies

Antebellum structures that were probably originally settler residences, but have become dependencies, exist on North Street, West Washington Street, Seminary Street, West Street, and Liberty Avenue. Varying in style from log cabins to brick two story structures, they are unmistakably the dependencies of larger homes. Their proximity to a larger structure suggests that the original settler prospered and built a new, larger home, relegating the first as housing for slaves or for some other purpose of storage or expansion. These structures are mostly located on streets that were outside the original boundaries of Charles Town. One striking example of this arrangement is the property of James Russ, located on North Street. Russ owns a very old log cabin there, and lives in a two-story log "double house" adjacent to the cabin. According to him, the double house is younger than the cabin, but he does not know how many years separate them.¹⁰ His property dates from the mid eighteenth century, and was remodeled in the 1930s.

Historical Integrity

Loss of historical integrity is less frequent in Charles Town's architecture than in many

¹⁰Interview, James Russ, October 16, 1999, Charles Town, West Virginia.

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other historic towns in West Virginia. Modern exterior cladding and enclosed front porches characterize many older two-story houses. In the case of log houses, replacement siding is an extension of the original construction design and reflects changes in taste and budget rather than any real loss of integrity. Because of their great age and that their architectural bones are still clearly evident, most of them should be considered as contributing structures despite these alterations. These changes and alterations are largely reversible. Traditional socio-economic difficulties that have long been hallmarks of working class, ethnic, and agricultural areas must be considered when assessing the historical integrity of these structures.

Other Historical Potentials

Places and objects other than buildings that are of historical interest within the district include portions of a stone wall on West Liberty Street that once surrounded the original Mt. Parvo Institute, an educational facility; Holl's Pump on West Washington Street; numerous outhouses, and a circa 1755 well or privy site on Water Street. The wall on Liberty Street contains valuable clues about construction techniques in the antebellum time period, and serves as a monument to the talent and accomplishments of highly skilled workers of the time. The structure includes a wrought iron gate, hinges, chains and a lock of historical interest. The detail and intricacy of the stone work suggest that it was built by slaves, as wage masons would have been prohibitively expensive for such a large project. By the intricacy of the metal work we can see that blacksmithing had also evolved into a highly skilled craft in this town. Dry stone walls, also a product of slave labor, constructed prior to 1834 are another regional characteristic of the landscape.¹¹ They lie just outside the district enhancing the view shed from West Washington Street, and further reinforce the complexity of the cultural context of the Shenandoah Valley.

Holl's pump, installed in 1840, (or 1807, the sources vary) was a famous watering spot for livestock and travelers. It was built by the Dutch proprietor of Holl's Inn located across the street, along the side of the thoroughfare that roughly parallels present West Washington Street.

¹¹“Dry Wall Stone Fences,” *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*, XXXVI(December 1970): 49-52.

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The inn no longer stands, but the pump has been designated a Charles Town Landmark for its association with the Civil War and regional travel ways during the antebellum era.

Public sewerage was not constructed in Charles Town until 1913.¹² Thus, privies were a common element in the community. Abandoned outhouses and wells have long been recognized for their archaeological potentials. Charles Town contains several of these resources in the older sections of town. Their presence is noted on the individual historic resource inventory forms.

Non-contributing Buildings

Non-contributing residential buildings within this district are usually sensitive new construction in an older neighborhood, although there is a sizeable residential area of circa 1970 homes and 1980s town house apartments on Higgs Boulevard. A very few non-contributing buildings are present in every neighborhood. Commercial construction on North Street, George Street, and Washington Street, dating from the 1980s is another example of non-contributing status.

Community in Context

This district of Charles Town is historically significant for its architectural themes (Criterion C) and its association with broad themes in American history (Criterion A). The town is commonly recognized for its historic treason trials and the beginnings of America's rural free postal delivery. However, there is also a rich lode of American social history in the community's continuing response to the issues and challenges that were laid before the nation at gunpoint during the Civil War, and which remain unresolved in many ways. New research initiatives are investigating the material culture and mining the oral traditions of ethnic history in the lower Shenandoah Valley. Both of these repositories are rich in historical information but they have been long overlooked by historians. Spanning nearly three centuries, the history of the valley encompasses a multitude of events and themes that are central to the history of the entire

¹²A.M.S. Morgan, III *Charles Town 1912-1924: A Boy's Eye View of Charles Town and Its People*, Charles Town, W.Va.: November 15, 1987, passim.

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American nation.

As a geologic phenomenon, the Shenandoah Valley is a major influence in the nation's unfolding history. Cradling the Shenandoah River as it courses from southwest to northeast, the Valley presented an early barrier to westward expansion. At its southwestern end, near Roanoke, Virginia, the Valley is narrow, and steeply elevated. At the mouth of the Valley, it is wide, and is less than 500 feet above sea level. Although the Blue Ridge Mountains are tall and imposing on the eastern edge, they are not broad. By the 1730s, they had been conquered, and Valley settlement was well under way. The Alleghenies, to the west, were another matter – they rolled on and on as far as the eye could see. Not until the French and Indian War did settlement reach much beyond their towering presence, and that was led by George Washington and his brothers. from their estates in Virginia's Northern Neck, along the Potomac River. Westward advances in early America were launched from places within the Valley, where the citizenry and leadership were still familiar with the rigors of frontier existence. The lower Shenandoah Valley encompasses West Virginia's three Eastern Panhandle counties – Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson. This place was settled quite early, and was the starting point for explorations in western Virginia. Life to the east of the falls of the navigable rivers, along Virginia's coastal plain, was hopelessly gentrified, and unsuited for the dangers of western exploration, so it was the Virginians of the Valley and the Piedmont who executed the plans for expansion of Virginia that were articulated by all of the Royal Governors. Governor Dinwiddie dispatched Washington to the wilderness to evict the French from the forks of the Ohio River.

Historian John E. Stealey, III, has categorized the history of these Shenandoah Valley counties into three "eras." He has labeled the first era, from settlement to the arrival of railroads, as the "Golden Age" of Jefferson County. The region is located on a main commercial axis extending from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Stealey explains that the great Valley long has served as a thoroughfare to the south and west to Kentucky.¹³ Ample lands and good water made

¹³John Edmund Stealey, III, "The Stages of Development of West Virginia's Shenandoah Valley Counties: A Preliminary Sketch," *The Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical*

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the lower valley an attractive site for the development of towns, though all of them have remained small. In the earlier years of this "Golden Age," many immigrants settled there. This area was originally part of Orange County, Virginia, later Frederick County, and by 1772, Berkeley County. Charles Town, Harpers Ferry, and Shepherdstown all were part of Berkeley until Jefferson County, with an area of about 212 square miles, was formed in 1801. Because the town founder dedicated four lots for public use, and because it was a cross road, Charles Town was chosen as the county seat, though Shepherdstown later served in that capacity briefly after the American Civil War.

At the time of initial settlement of this place, western Virginia's population was estimated to be ten thousand whites and about four hundred blacks, according to historian William Doherty. White settlement at this time had reached as far as present Hampshire, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Randolph, Greenbrier, and Monroe Counties.¹⁴ Oral tradition among black residents of Charles Town contends that when Governor Alexander Spotswood's explorers crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1710, they encountered small settlements of free blacks and Indians who had established farms, mills, and wells. This tradition holds that many of the blacks were emancipated mulatto children of eastern planters, escaped slaves, and those who were given freedom in return for a promise to move westward.¹⁵ After 1801, Virginia lawmakers codified a version of this practice, providing for "transportation and sale" as a means to deal with rebelling, dishonest, or criminal behavior on the part of slaves. "Transportation and sale" was frequently a vehicle of escape for slaves who developed skills to earn the transportation and to evade the sale. The law later held that any emancipated slave must be able to support himself. This was partly an attempt to check the heartless practice of emancipating dependent, aged, ill, or disabled slaves

Society, VXLIII(December 1977), 13.

¹⁴William T. Doherty, *Berkeley County USA: A Bicentennial History of a Virginia and West Virginia County, 1772-1972*, (Parsons: McClain Printing Co., 1972), 15.

¹⁵James Taylor, interview, Charles Town, January 10, 2000.

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who were no longer able to work, and partly an attempt to limit public responsibility for their welfare.

Although Virginia met the increasing resistance of enslaved African Americans with newer and ever more repressive laws, African Americans of this region in practical fact often were able to thwart or circumvent these regulations, as evidenced by housing patterns, oral history, and local experience. These resources contribute clues about this aspect of the region's past. Additionally, broad themes of African Virginian history can be viewed in the mirror of Virginia's legal responses to slave behavior and white apprehensions.¹⁶ There is a robust ethnic history in the lower Shenandoah Valley. The growing village that became Charles Town was characterized by complex black-white interracial dynamics that played on a daily basis. The heart of this history lay along the streets and in the homes, black and white, of the Old Charles Town Historic District.

As with every place, Charles Town's fate is linked to its location. The community was about a day's ride from Winchester, county seat of Frederick County. It is the largest of the five incorporated places in Jefferson County, arising from a village formed at the intersection of the two major roads through the region.¹⁷ Evitt's Run drains into the Shenandoah River approximately ten miles below the town at the site of Bloomery, an old iron works that was producing pig iron as early as the 1740s. Surviving architecture along Evitt's Run suggests that settlement crept slowly toward the upstream location of Charles Town where the elevation is 570 feet. This geography was important. Ten miles to the east, Harpers Ferry is only 247 feet above sea level. Martinsburg, thirteen miles to the west, is also lower in elevation than Charles Town, at 457 feet. Perched along the Potomac River, Shepherdstown is 405 feet above sea level. Thus, Charles Town occupied the central high ground in what was then Berkeley County. In early

¹⁶Philip J. Schwartz, *Slave Laws in Virginia*, (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1996), 97 and passim.

¹⁷Doherty, *Berkeley County, USA*, 15-16.

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days, this would have been an advantage to settlers, who always sought these places as an added security against Indians. Charles Town's geology is remarkable for its vast limestone outcropping and for the large cave that underlays the town. Soils are suitable for orchards and small grains. The terrain favors livestock as well. Though there are a few manufacturing sites in Jefferson County, none are located in Charles Town.

A blacksmith shop, a mill, and a few residents, including Charles Washington, lived in this area before 1750. William and John Vestall purchased land at the mouth of Evitt's Run on the Shenandoah River in 1750. This place, Bloomery, was the location where Thomas Mayberry in 1747 built the iron works for Vestall, John Fraden, Richard Stephenson, and Daniel Burnett. Lord Fairfax sold land in the vicinity to Charles's older half-brother, Lawrence, in 1747.¹⁸ Lawrence also purchased lands from Samuel Walker, Robert Worthington, Andrew Pitts, and Joist Hite, accumulating a holding of some 1,400 acres by the end of the year. This was the foundation of the Washington estate in the Shenandoah Valley.¹⁹ Settlement gradually focused on the present site of Charles Town. Charles Washington's first abode in the vicinity was a log cabin. Because the small village was a convenient day's ride from Winchester, to the southwest, the settlement along Evitt's Run grew quickly. Because King George shortly outlawed iron making in America, Bloomery was destined for decline.

Early settlement inadvertently gained a boost from Washington's extended family and the French and Indian War. In 1755, Britain and France were coming to blows over control of the Ohio River Valley. Assigned to capture Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, British General Edward Braddock marched a portion of his force through the area that became Charles Town. One military rendezvous was probably somewhat to the west of present Charles Town on land

¹⁸Charles H. Ambler, *George Washington and the West*, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1936), 32.

¹⁹Norris, *A History of the Lower Shenandoah*, 81.

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subsequently owned by Bushrod Washington.²⁰ Since the Washington family was busy acquiring land throughout Berkeley County at the time, George Washington may have suggested the site for an encampment. He was an officer in the Virginia militia, and knew the terrain intimately. The land that the Washington family did not own, they were familiar with. Many soldiers, British and colonial, would pass through this place on their way to fight in the Monongahela theater of the French and Indian War far to the west.

Military maneuvers are less precise in practice than in plan, so it is not possible to know the exact location of Braddock's stop, nor the amount of land it encompassed, nor the permanence of any retrenchment there. However, according to Washington's General Orders, it may have occurred on October 20-21, 1755, about fifteen miles northeast of Winchester. As an officer in the Virginia militia, Washington directed his forces to halt on those dates after a one-day march north from his Winchester headquarters.²¹ His orders further stipulated that on October 20, those officers who were away on recruiting assignments were to "repair to their place of rendezvous, without failure, with what Recruits they can Raise."²² Washington told Governor Dinwiddie in a further dispatch that he would begin his march to Fort Cumberland, allowing the recruits one day's rest to "refresh themselves."²³ Thus, it is reasonable to suggest that the locale of this rendezvous may well have been the fields near the present site of Charles Town.

²⁰William Couper, *History of the Shenandoah Valley*, (New York: Lewis Hart Publishing Co., 1952), 1100.

²¹George Washington, "General Orders, October 13, 1755," in idem *Writings*, ed., John Rohdehamel, (New York: Library of America, 1997), 61.

²²Washington, "General Orders," *Writings*, 61.

²³Washington to Robert Dinwiddie, October 14, 1755, *Writings*, 68.

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In addition to their privies, the soldiers and militiamen dug wells throughout the bivouac area, which subsequently did provide an improved water supply for the few residents then present and later served as a lure for newcomers.²⁴ One such well or privy exists on Water Street, within the Old Charles Town Historic District. Artifacts have been retrieved by the owner, including old metal buckles, large wrought iron nails and hasps. Thus, Charles Town has a robust claim to a pre-Revolutionary War history. By 1770, there was “considerable of a village” there.²⁵

Horses, land, and politics dominated the best Virginia minds in this era, prompting travel that was related to such interests. Charles Town, a cross roads with a racing tradition, therefore was often frequented by Virginia's notables. Horse racing drew visitors to the many inns and taverns in the community, and the soils of the region were attractive to grain farmers. No longer extant, the Cherry Tavern on present North Street, within the district, catered to the horse racing crowds in the 1770s, and to prominent Virginia statesmen, including, it is sometimes said, George Washington, James Madison, James Monroe, and Thomas Jefferson.

The attractive land business drew many purchasers to the Valley. In Williamsburg, Ralph Wormley, Esq., purchased thirteen thousand acres of what is now Jefferson County for five hundred guineas. Despite reassurances from Washington that the purchase was a wise investment, Wormley had second thoughts. He shortly sold the land to developers from the firm of Castleman and McCormick who profited handsomely from their investment.²⁶ By 1775, there were fifty thousand residents in the valley, many of whom purchased “Wormley land” for their homesteads.

²⁴ Norris, *History of the Lower Shenandoah*, 354.

²⁵ Norris, *A History of the Shenandoah Valley*, 355.

²⁶ Samuel Kerchival, *A History of the Valley of Virginia*, 4th ed. (Strasburg, Va.: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1925), 52; Norris, *A History of the Shenandoah Valley*, 484.

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After the American Revolutionary War, the area's shops, inns, and ordinaries catered to travelers heading southwest to the prisoner of war camp at Winchester and north to the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Charles Washington acquired eighty acres near this village and by 1786, he laid it out into a town, adjacent to portions of the place that has become the Old Charles Town Historic District. He divided his town into one hundred sixty lots of one-half acre each, and specified a minimum of a sixteen-foot square dwelling with a masonry chimney as a requirement to settle. The streets were named after members of his family. He dedicated four lots to public use. The locale was popular, already boasting of two or three good taverns, and a number of shops and stores. It was a center for "sporting gentlemen" who enjoyed horse racing.²⁷ The Charles Town Jockey Club grew out of this early tradition.

This place, along with many others, became the focus of a great political compromise in 1789, when Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton proposed to site the new federal capital along the Potomac River in Virginia in exchange for the state's acceptance of his national financial proposals. Virginia's reluctance to go along with Hamilton's strong Federalist ideas posed a great obstacle to his success. Thus, appeasing the Old Dominion was important. As part of the lands along the Potomac that were owned by the Madisons, Washingtons, and Jeffersons, Charles Town was advanced, but never seriously considered, as a possible site for the new city.²⁸ George Washington ultimately chose a location closer to his own Mt. Vernon.

The settlers who came to Charles Town were of mixed ancestry. According to historian Otis Rice, the white population of what is now Jefferson County was about evenly divided in

²⁷Norris, *A History of the Shenandoah Valley*, 356.; Millard K. Bushong, *A History of Jefferson County, West Virginia*, (Charles Town: Jefferson Publishing Co., 1941), 17.

²⁸For a discussion of this political compromise, see Forrest McDonald, *Alexander Hamilton: A Biography*, (New York: W.W. Norton, 1979), 175, 183, 200.

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thirds between Scotch-Irish, German, and English settlers.²⁹ The town's population was small, though diverse. "About one hundred houses" were noted by visiting French noble Louis Phillipe, Duke of Orleans, on his visit to Samuel Washington's Harewood in 1796. Louis was waiting out the aftermath of the French Revolution by taking a grand world tour of two years duration. The "good-start" in agriculture that he noted in Charles Town was one of his very few kind observations of the American frontiers. He was probably referring to some of the houses now contained in this historic district, although it is impossible to be more precise. The duke reportedly used tales of his experiences in Appalachia to entertain the French court when he was restored to the throne.³⁰

Long ignored in the written record, Charles Town at the time was also being populated by African Americans, often unwillingly. They lost no time in establishing some limits on the unbalanced equation of black, white, slave, and free human dynamics. From the start, their efforts focused on acquiring freedom, acquiring property, and acquiring education. Religion, stealth, and relentless negotiation became the major tools in their struggle to lessen the burdens of slavery and racism.

Since a brisk land trade characterized the early years of Charles Town's settlement, an improved communication system became essential. A post office opened in January 30, 1799, with Mather Frame as postmaster. Frame also operated a mill on the site of the present water plant on Evitt's Run.³¹ Descendants of the Hite family, original settlers in Berkeley County, were beginning to disperse their holdings in this era, moving westward themselves, and relinquishing

²⁹Otis Rice, *West Virginia, A History* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1985), 15.

³⁰Dennis O'Brien, "A King of France in Appalachia," *West Virginia History*, 41:3, 245.

³¹T.T. Perry, Jr., "Postmasters and Post Offices in Charles Town, W. Va.," *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*, XVIII(December 1952):23-30, 23.

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to others the ownership of much of their land. Ferdinando Fairfax, who became the county's largest slaveholder, purchased from George Hite a tract of land within the historic district, on Liberty Street, also near Evitt's Run. He paid one thousand pounds for the site. By 1812, Fairfax was advertising his "private entertainments and stableage" there.³² A few surviving structures on West Liberty Street date from this era.

Despite the revenues that came from travelers through the town, the primary economic endeavors focused on service to agriculture. The soils supported hemp, flax, grains, and cereals that were processed, packaged, sold and shipped from Charles Town. German settlers grew tobacco for fodder. Wheat ultimately became the leading crop and was traded in the markets of Baltimore. Livestock raised in the valley was marketed to the eastern seaboard cities.³³ The attractiveness of the soils and the availability of land continually lured settlers to the region. Much of the region's prosperity was a direct result of the manpower of the growing black population, both free and slave, which provided the labor to fire the engines of growth.

Ethnic Complexity

The cultural heritages of the settlers are evident today in the architecture they left in their wake. Sturdy log cabins and grand barns on stone foundations acknowledge German immigration. The livestock improvements these settlers made boosted the quality of the agricultural production within the valley.³⁴ Other settlers moved northwest into the Valley from Tidewater Virginia, where the soils had grown old and the supply of land was dwindling in the face of the increasing appetites of the great planters. These settlers were often of English background, and brought the Anglican faith to the Valley. Scotch-Irish settlers came also,

³²Linnie Schley, "The Hite Family in Jefferson County," *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*, XXXI(December 1965): 28-53, 43.

³³Stealey, "The Stages of Development," 14.

³⁴Stealey, "The Stages of Development, 14-15.

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leaving their imprint upon the region in their willingness to push back the frontier in search of land, unencumbered by ancient British regulations, and shedding blood if necessary.³⁵ In addition, the Scotch-Irish established Presbyterianism in the Valley.

Unfree labor was the dominant aspect of the agricultural economy. Planters who were establishing themselves in the territory that would become Jefferson County found much advantage in using bound workers to advance the agricultural production in the Valley. Not all of the unfree laborers were black; the Shenandoah Valley area provided a lucrative market for indentured white servants who were supplied from the ships arriving in Baltimore and Annapolis. From 1730-1775, three vast "Soul Driver" circuits overlapped in the Virginia back country peddling such workers as butchers, teachers, cobblers, and blacksmiths.³⁶ They were an unreliable, surly bunch, and often ran away from their obligations, which most of them had undertaken in return for passage to America. Most indentured servants were sold for between six pounds and thirty pounds each, making them less expensive, if more troublesome, than African slaves. The circuit that served the lower Shenandoah Valley also served Mt. Vernon, where George Washington purchased a "parcel" of these indentured whites and sent them deep into the Appalachian mountain ranges to settle his lands on the Ohio River.³⁷

Large farms established in the southern tradition encouraged a growing dependence upon African slave labor when demand for workers increased and the supply of indentured workers declined. The influence of this economic system, and indeed the cultural contribution of

³⁵Barbara Rasmussen, *Absentee Landowning and Exploitation in West Virginia, 1760-1920*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1994), 32-34.

³⁶Bernard Bailyn, *Voyagers to the West: A Passage in the Peopling of America on the Eve of the American Revolution*, (New York: Vintage, 1986), 347.

³⁷Robert D. Mitchell, *Commercialism and Frontier: Perspectives on the Early Shenandoah Valley* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1977), 52-53, 125.

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African-Americans within Jefferson County has influenced the county's history in many ways.³⁸ Local historian and educator James L. Taylor has conducted intensive research into the characteristics of the African American population there. He discovered that by the eve of the Civil War, there were at least five distinct categories of resident blacks. This history reveals an intricate social class system that crossed racial boundaries. Because this is the locale where the first blows against American slavery were delivered in 1859, Taylor's discoveries are significant. As long ago as 1903, W.E.B. DuBois noted the area presented a "most interesting and neglected field of historical and economical exploration."³⁹

Taylor's categories illustrate the multiplicity of roles and the complexity of racial and social institutions in this lower Shenandoah Valley place. He found that the community included free blacks who were never enslaved. Secondly, Taylor notes the presence of many free blacks who were former slaves. In addition, there were blacks who were slaves, slaves who lived as freemen, and freemen who lived as slaves. Slaves who lived as freemen could work, earn a wage, save their money, and purchase their freedom. Freemen who lived as slaves often attached themselves to whites, such as Heyward Shepherd, a railroad baggage handler who died in John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry. Shepherd depended upon Fontaine Beckham, the mayor of Harpers Ferry.⁴⁰ The reasons for Shepherd's reliance upon Beckham remain obscure, and interpretations of his behavior have been controversial.⁴¹ Census records show that this pattern

³⁸Stealey, "The Stages of Development," 15.

³⁹W.E.B. Dubois, *Black Reconstruction 1860-1880*, (New York: Athenaeum, 1992)

⁴⁰James L. Taylor, interview, May 27, 1999, in Evelyn M.E. Taylor, "In Harms Way: African Americans in Jefferson County, Virginia, 1859, in Jean Libby, ed, *John Brown Mysteries*, (Missoula, Montana: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Inc., 1999), 44.

⁴¹Mary Johnson, "An Ever Present Bone of Contention: The Heyward Shepherd Memorial," *West Virginia History*, 56(1998).

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held true for the Old Charles Town District residential patterns, as well.

Religion and Resistance

From these diverse circumstances, African Americans in Old Charles Town and throughout Jefferson County managed to connect themselves and to maintain a community through the vehicle of religion. Church historian Evelyn M.E. Taylor has written that the church congregations that were forming on the eve of the Civil War made up the core of the postwar independent churches.⁴² Assisted by their congregations, blacks held to their own religious heritage that was not anchored in local white slave holders' religions.⁴³ This religion, often Pentecostal, helped "shape an unyielding fixation on freedom, if not for themselves, then for their progeny," she wrote.⁴⁴ The churches became the rock upon which the black community built and defined the post 1865 African American culture of Jefferson County. "Generally, church founders were former slaves or the sons and daughters of slaves," according to Taylor.⁴⁵ She also found an African-American Episcopal congregation that was organized by 1859 in Jefferson County. St. Andrews Episcopal Church was a slave group. Presiding white Episcopalian rectors of the congregation preserved rare slave baptismal and marriage records dating back to the 1840s. These records also indicate that as the congregation evolved, the denominational affiliation changed.⁴⁶

Within this historic district, four African-American congregations continue their mission

⁴²Taylor, "In Harm's Way," 45.

⁴³Taylor, "In Harm's Way," 51.

⁴⁴Taylor, "In Harm's Way," 51.

⁴⁵Idem, *Historical Digest: Jefferson County West Virginia's African American congregations, 1859-1994*, (Washington, D.C.: Middle Atlantic Regional Press, 1994), xvi.

⁴⁶Taylor, *Historical Digest*, xvi.

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to provide a social and cultural anchor for their communities. St. Philip's Episcopal Church, on South Lawrence Street, was established in 1867. It was started by the rector of the white Episcopal congregation in Charles Town, Rev. William H. Meade, who carried on efforts that were begun by his predecessor, the Rev. Charles Ambler. Meade conducted a Sunday School for blacks every Sunday morning in the gallery of the white Zion Episcopal church. This group was the founding core of St. Philip's. Aside from its function as a religious institution, St. Philip's soon took over a leadership role in providing education for African American students in Jefferson County. At first, industrial arts were taught. By 1900, the curriculum included reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, religion, geography, printing, and physical exercise. All children in the community were welcome. Tuition ranged from twenty-five cents to forty-five cents per week.⁴⁷ The school survived until the Great Depression. Vicars of the church were African American between 1898 and 1965, but since that time they have been Caucasian. The facility serves the community by providing meeting spaces to many community groups, as well as religious services. The historic building housing the congregation was damaged in a fire in 1910, and remodeled then.

The 1860s saw the rise of the first black Baptist congregation in Charles Town. Established in 1868, the congregation that became Wainwright Baptist Church was associated with the Free Will Baptist denomination. The president of Storer College in Harper's Ferry, Nathan C. Brackett, donated land for construction of the church, which was named for its first minister. The church was established for freed slaves' use, and evolved into an additional civic and social anchor for Charles Town's African Americans.⁴⁸ The present church on Avis Street is a new building, but the congregation is one of the oldest in the town.

Zion Baptist Church soon followed, as former slaves who were worshipping with a white congregation chose to organize a congregation that would afford greater religious freedom. The

⁴⁷Taylor, *Historical Digest*, 86.

⁴⁸Taylor, *Historical Digest*, 103.

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First Baptist Church of Charles Town sent some of its black members to the Richmond Theological Seminary where they were trained for the Baptist ministry. The first facility for the church was financed by a local white supporter, William Hill, who “ministered to the new congregation with generosity and sympathy toward the project and became a great friend to them.”⁴⁹ The church, built next to the “Negro schoolhouse,” was named Second Baptist Church, and was the object of a long fund-raising and construction program. Fire, caused by an overheated stove, destroyed the building on New Year's Eve, 1919. Rebuilt in the 1920s, the congregation adopted the present name, Zion Baptist Church. It is located at the intersection of Martin Luther King Boulevard and West Washington Street.

The only African-American Pentecostal Church in Charles Town is the House of Prayer Church of God, which was established in 1936. For its first years, the congregation, bound by their agreement about a theology and the worship experience, traveled to various locations for services, including homes of members, and briefly, at the Fisherman's Hall Lodge, before locating a site at the intersection of Congress and Water Streets. A previously chosen site was denied the congregation when white neighbors were unwilling to accept a black church in their midst. Therefore, the church members over several years refurbished an old residence at the intersection. One member, Franklin Taylor, provided handmade pews and a handmade podium.⁵⁰

Most church congregations are not racially well integrated in Charles Town. Evelyn Taylor reports, however, that all churches of predominantly one race usually have a very small minority of the other race participating in services. The distinction appears to be one of theological rather than social preference. Most church doors in Charles Town are open to all who would come. Religious institutions have helped the community evolve into a cohesive southern town where many social relationships reflect a distinct and confident interracial civility.

⁴⁹Taylor, *Historical Digest*, 109.

⁵⁰Taylor, *Historical Digest*, 18.

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For Charles Town blacks, political activism became anchored in these churches. Despite the harsh realities of an economic system that relied on slavery before the Civil War, Jefferson County's free African Americans formed a power base in the church from which they worked in circumspect, astute ways to mitigate the difficulties of bondage and racial bias. The core of these efforts unfolded within the Old Charles Town District. Historically, the Northern Neck of Virginia was populated with "lenient slave holders" who set a moderate value on the time of slaves and allowed them to hire out at the best terms they could negotiate. "Permissiveness" on the part of some slave owners was noted as early as 1818, when the free black population "began to be a problem to Jefferson County."⁵¹ For a while after the American Revolution, more slaves purchased their freedom than at any other time, though it has not been possible to know the precise number.⁵²

If religion was the first tool of black resistance and social advancement, then property ownership was the second and education was the third. All of these means were used by Jefferson County's African Americans during slavery and after to effect a political presence and to influence local affairs. Evidence of these successful efforts survive within this historic district. The first recorded instance of a "person of color" owning property in Charles Town occurred in 1797. Samuel and Dorothea Washington conveyed a parcel of land on present East North Street to Ezekiel Dean, who subsequently conveyed it to Isaac and Charlotte Gray, also noted as "persons of color." While the Grays owned the land, James Webb, another African American, in 1829 constructed the small brick and stone home that still stands on the site. It was a prime location; North Street was originally the stage coach route. When the railroad arrived, the depot was also on North Street. Property owners there enjoyed easy access to an array of travelers and customers.

⁵¹Millard K. Bushong, *Historic Jefferson County*, (Boyce, Va.: Carr Publishing Co., 1972), 124.

⁵²Ira Berlin, *Slaves without Masters: The Free Negro in the Antebellum South*, (New York: The New Press, 1974), 35.

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Historic white prosperity in the region and the prestige of the Washington family may have indirectly influenced the modestly improving fortunes of blacks in Jefferson County. A strong sense of community arose among African Americans, fueled in part by their living arrangements. The slave owning patterns of the county suggested that most lived on large plantations or farms, with many other blacks around them. Census records reveal also that the free black residents were concentrated in the streets of Old Charles Town.

Prior to the formation of Jefferson County from Berkeley County in 1801, the tax list for the region that became Jefferson County reveals a densely populated area that was very prosperous -- far more settled and more prosperous than the western portion of Berkeley County. There were 1,451 taxable slaves in Jefferson. Thirty-two merchants and nineteen taverns gave the region of Jefferson County one tavern per seventy-one families and one store per forty-two families.⁵³ Another indication of prosperity in the era was the number of carriages other than farm wagons. Jefferson district rolls list fifteen carriages.⁵⁴

Land and slave ownership were concentrated in relatively few hands. Most slaves, therefore, were in fairly close contact and could interact comfortably, aided by the permissive outlook of many whites, as noted above. Seventy-six percent of households in Jefferson district owned no slaves at all. Some three hundred twenty nine families owned taxable slaves, indicating a total ownership of approximately twice that amount, since women and children were not taxed. One percent of the whites owned one third of the region's slaves in holdings of eleven or more. Ferdinando Fairfax owned the most slaves in Jefferson district, paying taxes on sixty-two persons. He probably owned more than one hundred counting women and children. Prospect Hill's proprietor Corbin Washington owned the next largest holding. He paid taxes on thirty-eight slaves. Another three percent of whites owned one third of the slaves in holdings of

⁵³John A. Washington, "Jefferson County Personal Property Tax List of 1800," *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*, Vol. XXXIII(December 1967): 67-73, 67.

⁵⁴Washington, "Personal Property Tax List," 68.

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four to eleven each, and the last third of the slaves were owned by fourteen percent of the population in holdings of one to four each.⁵⁵ Some whites may have owned untaxed slaves as an income shelter or short term investment.⁵⁶

Twelve free heads of black households were reported in the two district tax lists, but only one, John Jackson, reported a surname. In this era, blacks considered that their surnames were personal property and frequently shielded from the white community. Generally names differed from whites' expectations -- the surname of the most recent, or present, owner. Blacks reached far into their past to claim a surname.⁵⁷ Thus it is not surprising that James Webb, or Ezekiel Dean, or the Grays for instance, were not listed in this report. The records of 1800, while reliable, are fallible. Of these twelve black families, only one reportedly lived in the region that became Jefferson County. The number of free blacks increased fairly rapidly as emancipation became relatively more common in Jefferson County in this era. On December 9, 1801, U.S. Representative Robin Rutherford appeared before the county justices to register the emancipation of his three slaves Menta, Joseph and Adams.⁵⁸ One of the justices was slave-owning Ferdinando Fairfax, but he acquiesced to Rutherford's wishes nonetheless. It was the first emancipation recorded in the new county, though many blacks there were already free. More manumissions followed, as a liberal tendency toward emancipation or self purchase evolved in the county.

⁵⁵Washington, "Personal Property Tax List," 72.

⁵⁶John C. Inscoe, *Mountain Masters: Slavery and Sectional Crisis in North Carolina*, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1996), 83.

⁵⁷Herbert G. Gutman, *The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1925*, (New York: Pantheon, 1976), 230.

⁵⁸James L. Taylor, *Africans-in-America of the Lower Shenandoah Valley 1700-1900*, Charles Town: James L. Taylor, August 1999), 3.

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Within ten years, more and more free blacks owned real estate in Charles Town. Pati Peace and her mother Graci, who were free, purchased a home on the corner of Lawrence and Liberty streets. The site of this home is within the historic district, but the building no longer stands. Pati married the slave carpenter Samuel Delaney of Martinsburg, and they began to save money to purchase his freedom. Pati and Samuel were literate and educated all of their children.⁵⁹ They were the parents of five, the youngest of whom was Martin Robinson Delaney, a physician, writer, abolitionist, and soldier. As literate free blacks, Pati and the children moved to Pennsylvania where they were safer, and where black literacy was not a crime. Samuel ultimately purchased his own freedom, and joined them there in 1822.

Between 1830 and the Civil War, free blacks in Charles Town lived in somewhat integrated neighborhoods, particularly North Street and Liberty Avenue.⁶⁰ By 1850, there were more than one hundred free black adults in Charles Town proper. With increasing frequency, they owned property, conducted their businesses, and kept vigilant watch over the conditions of their unfree confreres. Literacy increased surreptitiously.

Consistent with all of Virginia, about ten percent of Jefferson County's African Americans were free. The Washington family's behavior probably also influenced the local trend toward "leniency" in the matter of relations between the races. Their sale of land to Dean, and President Washington's decision to emancipate and educate his slaves after Martha's death were important precedents for all of Virginia. His will most sternly exhorted his heirs and executors not to thwart his clear intention on the matter.⁶¹ Washington had first hand experience with slave determination and devotion to liberty. Daniel Payne, one of his slaves, "left him" in 1779, and

⁵⁹Taylor, *Africans-in-America*, 3-5.

⁶⁰Censuses of Population, manuscript, 1850 and 1860, Jefferson County, Virginia.

⁶¹George Washington, "Last Will and Testament," *Writings*, 1023.

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joined the British Navy in 1783.⁶² Payne's actions illustrate his preference for a dangerous freedom in a brutal navy rather than serve, unfree, the founder of a nation.

There is evidence that free blacks in Old Charles Town demanded and received certain levels of respect from the white community. For example, Archilles "Chillis" Dixon (or Achilles, according to the Census of 1850) was a property owner and blacksmith on West Liberty Street. This profession was a respected one, appealing to both black and white practitioners in Charles Town. Dixon's wife and two oldest children were slaves of Margaret Kearsley. He purchased their freedom on Aug. 16, 1839, for the sum of one hundred dollars.⁶³ Dixon and his wife, Ellen, both mulattoes, were literate, and were instrumental in advancing education among the free and unfree black population. Who would doubt that their seven children were also literate? Who further would doubt that this skill was carefully hidden from the white community, and never recorded in the census documents?

"Aunt Ellen could read and write, but no one knew it, for she could dissemble, perfectly, and deceive anyone. In those days, it was a crime to teach a colored person to read or write, punishable with fines, imprisonment, and disgrace," wrote a northern teacher who came south after the Civil War, to teach school in the Shenandoah Valley.⁶⁴

Law and common practice often differed in Charles Town. Until 1797, it had been illegal to emancipate a slave, yet this also was done. It was illegal to educate a slave, and this was done, as well. On the eve of the Civil War, Charles Town planter LeManuel Dandridge taught his

⁶²Gutman, *The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom*, 230.

⁶³Taylor, *Africans-in-America*, 44.

⁶⁴Anne S. D. Bates, "Aunt Ellen's Stories and Other Incidents," *The Missionary Helper* XXXVI(December 1913), 81.

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slave Benjamin Fox to read and write in preparing the servant to become a butler.⁶⁵ After 1797, emancipated slaves were expected to leave the state within the year, but few did. Like African American communities everywhere, Charles Town blacks found ways to resist these laws. About one fourth of Charles Town's black population was free at least twenty years before the Civil War. The pressure for freedom was constant and unrelenting. Slaves purchased their freedom and/or the freedom of their family members, often at great personal sacrifice.⁶⁶ They accepted "partial" freedom, and second-class social status, while they pushed for fuller liberation. The 1840 census shows that there were 199 families in Charles Town, comprising a population of 1,121 free persons. Of that number, 116 were adult blacks, fifty-three males and sixty-three females. Most of them lived on the streets within the Old Charles Town Historic District. There were 386 slaves in Charles Town, some of whom were family members of free blacks. They variously lived in their own homes, or they resided with others, black and white.⁶⁷ Some free blacks listed occupations of laborer, blacksmith, shoemaker, and farmer. Others listed no occupations, but were probably engaged in some form of agriculture. Outside of Charles Town, free blacks farmed, engaged in smithing, carpentry and other skilled trades. Thwarting Virginia law, they remained in the region, found education, intermarried, and formed the core of politically informed blacks who pressed demands for full equality that came after the Civil

⁶⁵Gerald D. Swick, "A former slave returned to become an Eastern Panhandle landowner," in *The Clarksburg Exponent Telegram*, Feb. 13, 2000, E1.

⁶⁶Some of the best sources on the condition of free blacks prior to the Civil War are Ira Berlin, *Slaves Without Masters: The Free Negro in the Antebellum South*; idem. *Many Thousands Gone: The First Two Centuries of Slavery in North America*, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1998); Benjamin Quarles, *The Negro in the Making of America*, (New York: Collier, 1969), and James Mellon, ed., *Bullwhip Days: The Slaves Remember* (New York: Avon, 1988).

⁶⁷U.S. Census of Population, Jefferson County, 1840.

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War.⁶⁸ Their skills in acquiring property, literacy, and political organization equipped them for leadership after the war.

The bonds of servitude, though stressful, did not render blacks helpless. Charles Town slaves Benjamin Fox and his brothers, despite their owner's leniency, ran away to join the Union Army in the early days of the Civil War. Rejected as soldiers because of their race, they worked as servants for soldiers instead. After the war, one of the brothers, John, returned to the Valley and asked his former master for a job. He was hired to fell trees. Before long, John asked Dandridge to sell him land, one acre at a time, at five dollars each. The surprised planter agreed. It was a far-reaching concession that affected the futures of many African Americans in West Virginia. Fox ultimately owned 311 acres of land in the Valley, including the site of the present West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station in Kearneysville. He educated his children. One son, Dewey, became a prominent educator and civil rights activist in Monongalia and Marion counties in north central West Virginia.⁶⁹

The arrival of improved transportation modes brought the first of many adjustments to the lower Shenandoah Valley. Farmers profited temporarily from the improved outlets for commerce that came with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which had reached Harper's Ferry by 1833. The construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, however, triggered a transportation revolution in the Valley counties, even as it ultimately weakened the political power of prosperous valley planters. The railroads were coming west for coal and timber, not grains. The Winchester and Potomac Railroad connecting Harpers Ferry and Winchester stopped in Charles Town after 1836, making the tiny community a transportation hub. The railroads engendered many changes in this plantation society. Before long, these changes included political upheaval. Unforeseen at the time, the railroad would provide the rationale to wrest Jefferson County away from Virginia in the early days of a terrible war that lay just beyond the horizon. According to

⁶⁸Taylor, "In Harm's Way," 51.

⁶⁹*The Clarksburg Exponent Telegram*, Feb. 13, 2000.

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Stealey, the decade of the 1840s saw an end to Jefferson County's "golden age" of growth and development. The community held deeply entrenched southern social and political traditions, but not all of them were destined to last. Despite the steadfast devotion to a patriarchal society and to the belief that all things Virginian were superior to all things not, change was in the wind.⁷⁰ Some things Virginian were coming to an end.

The War Years and Reconstruction

The railroad and the mountains of Virginia lured the abolitionist John Brown to Jefferson County. Armed with a vengeance that was well financed by Northern industrialists, he set out to destroy the South's system of unfree labor. Intending "to purge this guilty land with blood," Brown led a raid upon the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry in October of 1859. Coupled with the revelations that Northerners had financed him, news of the attack brought the long-stressed nation to the brink of a catastrophe. U.S. Marines led by Robert E. Lee easily quashed the ill-fated revolt and Jefferson County prosecutors lost no time in securing an indictment for treason. Convicted of the crime and sentenced to death, Brown was hanged on December 2. The execution took place near the intersection of Samuel and Liberty streets, within sight of his jail cell and two log cabins that Achilles and Ellen Dixon owned. Brown's prosecutor, wealthy planter Andrew Hunter, lived but a few blocks away from the Dixons, but it was another world entirely.

Fifteen hundred soldiers surrounded Brown's gallows. Though the public was most strongly cautioned to stay away from the hanging, some blacks had been witnesses to his capture and arrest, including a bewildered and frightened nine-year-old slave child, Jared M. Arter who would learn to read and write and teach of the moment.⁷¹ In the minds of many Americans, Brown was a martyr. To others, he was a treasonous and maniacal menace. Either way, in death

⁷⁰Stealey, "The Stages of Development," 15.

⁷¹Jared M. Arter, *Echoes from a Pioneer Life*, (Atlanta: A.B. Caldwell Publishing Co., 1922), 1-3.

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the abolitionist had become far more powerful than he was in life.

Further affronting the South, the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency so soon after Brown's raid was more than the region could bear. A reluctant Virginia repealed its ratification of the U.S. Constitution and joined the Confederacy. The parting was not peaceful. Confederate secession was resisted by Union fire power and four years of horrible civil war was unleashed upon the nation. The war Brown helped to provoke did realize his vision of ending slavery, although the cost in lives and resources has never been equaled in the nation's past.

For Charles Town the war brought economic disaster and partition from Virginia. Located only a few miles from the Antietam Battlefield, all of Jefferson County suffered during the war. At least a dozen military actions took place in Charles Town, alone. Federal forces, led by General Nathaniel Banks occupied Charles Town on February 24, 1862. Although the town remained officially in federal hands for most of the rest of the war, there was a certain porosity to the lines which allowed at least two significant Confederate incursions. Additional stress came from one Union outrage. In July 1864, Major Harry Gilmor slipped his rebel raiders through federal lines south of town to take up a position along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Their mission to derail a Wheeling-bound train was a success. Colonel John Moseby likewise was able to get though Union lines in October of that year to conduct his famous Greenbacker Raid that netted more than \$170,000 for the Confederate effort.⁷² Hunter Hill, the home of John Brown's prosecutor, was burned to the ground by his cousin David, a Union officer. In addition to these well-remembered military actions, the mere presence of an enemy army was stressful and demanding of the town's resources and resilience.

By April of 1865, the Southern cause was lost, and the Confederacy was a shambles. Despite the fact that sixteen percent of Jefferson's white sons served in the Confederate Army, West Virginia state making would manipulate the boundaries to incorporate Jefferson County

⁷²Festus P. Summers, *The Baltimore and Ohio in the Civil War*, (Gettysburg, Pa.: Stan Clark Military Books, 1992), 142-145.

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into its new, industrializing, identity.⁷³ The strategic importance of the railroad greatly influenced the decision to include Jefferson County into the loyal state. Rather than take an oath as Virginians loyal to the Union, resentful Jefferson County citizens grimly accepted inclusion in the new state of West Virginia.⁷⁴ Vain were the hopes that the county could return to the Old Dominion; the military kept West Virginia intact. The necessity of keeping the railroad in the Union had served to thwart the will of most white Jefferson County residents, whose loyalties were staunchly Southern.

The Civil War left the Eastern Panhandle counties in great disarray. Emancipation, military action, and crushed political institutions destroyed the county's agriculture. Freed and escaping slaves fled to Union military lines like the tail of a great blue comet. In response, the federal Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands sent representatives to the valley to deal with an ever more serious refugee problem.⁷⁵ In so doing, the Freedman's Bureau and missionaries from the Freewill Baptist Church of New Hampshire fostered a strong tradition of African American education in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia.⁷⁶ The first seeds of this tradition were sown within the boundaries of Old Charles Town. At first, Jefferson County whites were uncooperative with such efforts, resentful that the franchise had been removed from all but forty-three of their voters, yet extended to all of their former chattels.⁷⁷ Nearly all of the white males were ex-Confederates or sympathizers. "The spirit that hung [sic] John Brown still lives,"

⁷³Stealey, "The Stages of Development," 15-16.

⁷⁴Interview, Betsy Wells, January 2000.

⁷⁵John E. Stealey III, "Freedman's Bureau Reports," *West Virginia History* 39:2-3(April 1978), 100.

⁷⁶See Barbara Rasmussen, "Sixty-four Edited Letters of the Founders of Storer College," M.A. thesis, West Virginia University, 1986.

⁷⁷Stealey, "Freedman's Bureau Reports," 100-103.

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Freewill Baptist teacher Anne Dudley wrote upon her arrival in Charles Town, in 1865.⁷⁸

Her superintendent, The Rev. Nathan Brackett, was similarly dismayed. He found Charles Town to be possessed of the most ardent opposition to his efforts to educate freedmen. He said the town was “fast approaching the civilization of the fifteenth century, when Louis XI introduced diplomacy into the councils of Europe.”⁷⁹ At one local boarding house, a British visitor remarked upon the menu for breakfast: “salt fish, fried potatoes, and treason.” Dinner, by contrast featured “fried potatoes, treason, and salt fish. At supper, the fare is slightly varied, and we have treason, salt-fish, fried potatoes, and a little more treason.”⁸⁰ Though we do not know precisely where this incisive observer was residing, the hotel at the corner of North and Mildred Streets, within this district, was one of the few hostelries still standing after the war.

By this time, Ellen and 'Chillus Dixon were standing tall against the hostile white community's sentiment. They lent their efforts to support a school for freed black children that was being established by the Free Will Baptist Church. Living long in the memories of Charles Town residents, both black and white, is the imperious, humorless, and determined school teacher Annie Dudley, who arrived with a military escort to begin her school in a small cabin provided by the Dixons. Dudley would earn a lasting reputation as the mother of African American education in Charles Town.

As she recalled years later, “The people [of Charles Town] had said they would not allow such a school, but Gen. Van Patten, Chaplain Chace, Rev. N. C. Brackett and a company of

⁷⁸Anne Dudley, Amistad Record Collection, Dillard University AMA ms., H2-60.

⁷⁹Stealey, “Freedman's Bureau Reports,” 110

⁸⁰ Stealey, “Freedman's Bureau Reports,” 110.

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soldiers led the way, and I had the honor of marching into town with the Brothers in Blue.”⁸¹ Dudley's fervor for her mission was not matched by very much sympathy for the resentful, and suffering white Charles Town residents who watched in horror as the soldiers “rode about town as much as to say 'you meddle with that school, and we will take a church for it.' The soldiers remained to protect us,” Dudley recalled.⁸² The world of Charles Town whites, seventy-six percent of whom never had owned slaves, was turned upside down.

The Dixons “lived in one [of their cabins] and the other was near by, with one room and chamber, and a lean-to for blacksmith's shop. This cabin, with stone fireplace, was my school room,” Dudley wrote. “They put in rough board benches, and close board window shutters to hinder the chance to shoot us at night, for we had night school and strongly barred the doors. “This was the only place I could have, and I stayed there day and night with, in school hours, a crowd of old and young. One man came six miles to night school,” she explained.⁸³ White Charles Town shunned Dudley and the other teachers utterly. Immune to their scorn, Dudley continued her work of teaching blacks to read and write.

Ellen Dixon was a remarkable woman who contributed greatly to the success of Dudley's school. “She treated me like I was an angel from heaven, and left nothing undone she could possibly do for my comfort,” the teacher said. The Dixon's cabins were “within a stone's throw” of the old jail, by then in ruins, where John Brown had been confined.⁸⁴ Although the Dixon cabins no longer stand, it is interesting that they were not destroyed by the war. This suggests

⁸¹Anne S. D. Bates, “Aunt Ellen's Stories and Other Incidents,” in *The Missionary Helper*, XXXVI (March 1913), 80.

⁸²Bates, “Aunt Ellen's Stories,” 80.

⁸³Bates, “Aunt Ellen's Stories,” 80.

⁸⁴Bates, “Aunt Ellen's Stories,” 81.

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that other structures in this historic district may predate the Civil War. Union occupation early in the war may also have lessened the destruction of dwellings. Ellen Dixon said, “when the rebels were coming, [the blacks] prayed to God to stop them, and when they tried to cross the Potomac, it ran red with blood and they did not get over it.”⁸⁵ One of the great horrors of the lower Shenandoah Valley during this time is that the Potomac River ran red with blood more than once. Harpers Ferry alone changed hands eleven times.

These accounts of early attempts to educate freedmen in the wake of the war loom large in the local historical memory of Charles Town's African Americans, and they add much significance to the history of the Old Charles Town district. There, local residents remember fondly this dour New England Baptist woman and the efforts she made on the freedmen's behalf. Although the small primary schools established by the New England Free Will Baptists were short-lived, other efforts were not. Storer College in Harper's Ferry grew out of one such effort, and lasted for eighty-eight years. Dudley's crude school in Charles Town was soon replaced with a new brick structure and she eventually moved to Harpers Ferry and Storer College where for ten years she continued her efforts to educate freedmen.⁸⁶ Graduates from Storer returned to Charles Town and other communities in the Shenandoah Valley to carry on the work of educating the freed people. Ennis Wilson, attorney and publisher J.R. Clifford, Littleton Page, and Jared Arter were among them. The brick schoolhouse, which survives and is within the present historic district, was built by Charles Town at the behest of the U.S. Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Dudley's recollections included this provocative observation: “With few exceptions, no respectable white person would speak to Northern teachers or allow them in their homes or hotels. When some of us ventured into a white church, a note was left, asking us not to come again. Some teachers were ostracized and shunned and often in danger for their lives. In most

⁸⁵Bates, “Aunt Ellen's Stories,” 81.

⁸⁶Rasmussen, “Sixty-Four Edited Letters of the Founders of Storer College,” 15.

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cases, at first, only the roughest shelter could be secured for schools or teachers, and some went under guard of soldiers to their work.”⁸⁷ Dudley's intemperate militancy drew immediate fire from the local press. *The Spirit of Jefferson* branded her a “reckless calumniator,” for spreading accounts of blacks being harnessed in irons to plow fields before the war. The paper urged that she, a Baptist, be immersed again. “Would it not be well to give Miss Dudley (we have no idea she's married) another dip and hold her under the water a little longer this time?”⁸⁸

Rev. Brackett was more appreciative than some of his teachers of the difficulties the postwar realities brought to the white community in Jefferson County. He empathized with the defeated whites, and ignored the rancor and resentment. Before long, the local press softened its scorn, noting that Storer College was flourishing. Also earning the praise of Joseph Barry, a writer of the times, Nathan Brackett did much to ease racial tensions throughout the valley, while Annie Dudley and her colleagues kept up their teaching, despite the hardships.⁸⁹ In general, American history has not been kind to the northern teachers who came south after the Civil War. Most of them were ill-suited to the climate, the culture, and the challenges, and most of them went home within a year or two. Yet, the Freewill Baptist efforts in the valley, especially in Old Charles Town and Harpers Ferry, endured. Dudley and Brackett and their colleagues have found a permanent place of respect in the history of Jefferson County. She returned to New England and married when she was forty years old. Nathan Brackett died in Harpers Ferry in 1910, never having left his school.

⁸⁷Bates, “Aunt Ellen's Stories,” 81.

⁸⁸*The Spirit of Jefferson*, April 29, 1873, p2c2.

⁸⁹ Josephus, [Joseph Barry] *The Annals of Harpers Ferry, from the Establishment of the National Army in 1794 to the Present Time, 1869, with Anecdotes of Harpers Ferrians*, (Hagerstown, Md.: Decherd and Co. Printers, 1869), 57; *The Virginia Free Press*, June 10, 1876, p2c4.

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From the rough and hostile postwar racial divide, the residents of Charles Town slowly forged an accommodation with each other based first upon acceptance, then upon mutual respect. On the campus of Storer College and in the surrounding towns and communities, the goal of the educators was to achieve “sensible interracial living,” according to Brackett. That the goal has yet to be fully realized does not diminish the historical significance of this place and the great historical responsibility it bears. Efforts to address the “color line,” identified by DuBois as the great challenge of the twentieth century, have steadily continued in Old Charles Town and the other communities in Jefferson County upon whose soil that “line” was first drawn by the hand of John Brown.

In addition to forging new race relations after the Civil War, Charles Town experienced serious economic challenges. There was much damage and suffering after the war. Some of the commentaries on Charles Town indicated that it fared somewhat better after the war than its neighbors. All of Jefferson County was plagued with a “filth, disorder, and wretchedness,” that did not favor color. Sanitation was “dreadful.”⁹⁰ Although it had been staunchly loyal to the Confederacy, Charles Town ultimately accepted the outcome of the war with grace. The Freedman's Bureau noted a little “foot dragging” about education. The town's mild reluctance was pale beside the obstinacy of Harpers Ferry and Bolivar leaders, who simply “defied the law” and flatly refused to educate black children.⁹¹ With some prodding from the Freedman's Bureau, as noted above, Charles Town purchased a lot from Thomas Davis for one hundred dollars and completed construction of a school for free black children by the summer of 1868, and the town provided black children a primary education after that time. This facility, on Martin Luther King Boulevard is a Charles Town Landmark.⁹² The school was in use until a new school was built in

⁹⁰Stealey, “Freedmans Bureau Reports,” 106.

⁹¹Stealey, “Freedmans Bureau Reports,” 116.

⁹²See *The Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society* XLIV (December 1978):59-60.

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1894 on Eagle Avenue.

Postwar adjustments

West Virginia statehood remained galling to Charles Town residents, who saw their destiny with the mother state, and the “resulting bitterness became an enduring legacy.”⁹³ Forcing an agrarian region into an industrial state had a negative political and economic influence on Jefferson County. In addition to war ravaged crop land and railroad disruptions, economic stagnation set in, caused largely by the railroad rate abuses that soon resulted from the coal boom farther west.⁹⁴ For the next one hundred years, the era of agricultural decline and transportation would work against Jefferson County and Charles Town. The second era would be far from golden.

Postwar politicians attempted to address these woes, as agrarian-minded leaders worked to bring the Granger movement and tariff reform into being. William L. Wilson of Charles Town and E. Willis Wilson of Harpers Ferry tried in vain to advance the interests of West Virginia's farmers, but they failed. As governor, Willis Wilson articulated the agrarian agenda to a coal-infatuated state legislature. As a low-tariff proponent, Congressman William L. Wilson lost his 1894 bid for reform and his seat in the House of Representatives. Their efforts, though heroic, succeeded only in slowing the speed of the coal juggernaut. Industrial hegemony had been in place by 1867. Nothing could stop the ascendancy of coal, and Jefferson County's gentlemen farmers certainly were no exception. Since their farms contained no recoverable coal deposits, the needs of agricultural regions in the state were ignored by its political leaders. Even the local appearance of their presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan in 1900 could not rally West Virginia Democrats away from their love affair with King Coal and William McKinley.

As postmaster general, however, William L. Wilson helped to ease the plight of the rural

⁹³Stealey, “The Stages of Development,” 16.

⁹⁴Stealey, “The Stages of Development,” 16-17.

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residents in 1896 by implementing rural free postal service in the eastern panhandle. The experiment of delivering mail from Charles Town to the village of Uvilla was successful, and the U.S. Postal Service implemented the program nationwide soon thereafter.

Accepting the railroad into the realities of their rural existence, farmers realized that the rails and the war had not made the soils unfit for all agriculture – just grains. Thus, the era of orchards arose – ironically at last aided by the railroad which could transport production rapidly to markets farther away. Later, livestock production would flourish as well. Limestone quarries, textile works and the orchards relied on the supply of cheap labor that was no longer tied to area farms. By 1885, there was a fertilizer plant in Old Charles Town, just north of the railroad tracks. In 1897, the Reed, Young, and Manning Grain Elevator was opened. The abandoned facility still stands. To the south was the passenger station, a coal yard, and “sheds.”⁹⁵ The Charles Town Mining and Manufacturing and Improvement Co. addition appeared on local insurance maps, and encompassed much of the present Old Charles Town district. Elsewhere, the town now included the Powhatan Brass and Iron Works, Vulcan Road Machinery, Williams Phillips and Sons Warehouse and Lumberyard, and J.S. Pancake's Bark Mill at the junction of the Norfolk and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. Much excitement accompanied the creation of the private Powhatan School for Girls just outside of town.⁹⁶ Ultimately within the corporate limits of Ranson, Powhatan was bankrupt by 1915. It was reorganized as St. Hilda's Hall School and continued its mission until 1930.⁹⁷

By 1907, Charles Town boasted an Electric Light Power House, the Goetz Saddlery, C.M. Hough's wagon shop, the Jefferson Milling Co., T.P. Lippert's feed mill, Phillips Lumber

⁹⁵Sanborn Insurance Map, 1885.

⁹⁶C.H. Ambler, *The History of Education in West Virginia*, (Huntington: Standard Printing & Publishing Co., 1951), 293; Sanborn Map, 1907.

⁹⁷Ambler, *The History of Education in West Virginia*, 293.

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Yard, and Weller's Machine Shop. Many of the businesses were located in this historic district, but have been replaced by newer commercial enterprises. There was a coal and wood yard by the railroad at Samuel and North Street.⁹⁸ Manufacturing continued to support agriculture with the establishment of Jefferson Cooperage and Barrel works in 1907. The Vulcan Road Machine shop was abandoned by this time, though Hyman Veiner's junk business was founded that year. The Robinson Brickworks was established in 1907, as well. Oral tradition tells of Hessey's Brickyard near present North Street.⁹⁹ The town of Ranson was incorporated in 1910, immediately to the north of Charles Town's boundary, a result of differing civic opinions about industry within city limits. Despite these initiatives, little economic growth came to Charles Town. Until 1940, the second phase of its history was a time of little change and less growth.

Challenges in the wake of another war

If Charles Town's second phase was marked by the dark cloud of slow growth and stagnation, then the third age surely began with the silver lining of gentle transition that lay within those folds. Understanding its many changes over time gave Charles Town the necessary sophistication to meet the challenges of another postwar era. Legalized parimutuel betting in the 1930s assured the survival of the long tradition of horse racing in Charles Town. The tracks bring a steady flow of race fans from all corners of the earth.

The end of World War II triggered new federal activity in the lower Shenandoah Valley. Although there were plans to build dams, reservoirs, and an ammunition depot, Jefferson County citizens turned these projects aside, only to discover a new role as a bedroom community for metropolitan Washington, D.C. Ever an agent for change, the railroad allows a daily commute to the nation's capital. These newcomers often have more disposable income than original citizens of the area, and that has changed the economic complexion of the community. Federal establishments and retirees have affected the county in other important ways. Outside of town, the Veterans Administration Hospital brings health care workers and visitors to the region.

⁹⁸Sanborn Map 1902.

⁹⁹James Taylor, January 2000.

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Pressures from aggressive housing development have brought local political problems and threats to much of the county's historic legacy, including the Old Charles Town Historic District.

Until recently, these changes have come slowly to Charles Town and have not seriously jolted long-standing rural ways. Socially, Charles Town has used its bucolic second age to address its past on its own terms, and to weave in its third age a new community cloth, all the more luxurious for its many threads of culture, ethnicity, grace, and time.

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Name of Property
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County and State

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County and State

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Section 9 Page 7

Old Charles Town Historic District
Name of Property
Jefferson County, West Virginia
County and State

III. Maps

S. Howell Brown, 1830, 1852, 1888
Sanborn Insurance Co. 1885-1934

IV. Interviews

George Rutherford. October 1999
James E. Taylor. January 2000
Alvin Tolbert. December 1999
Betsy Wells. November, December 1999
Casey Pratt. November 1999
James Russ. October 1999.
Nellie Lawson. October 1999
Madeline McIver. October 1999
Evelyn Taylor, November, 1999

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Old Charles Town Historic District
Name of Property
Jefferson County, West Virginia
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the corner of the corporate boundary between Charles Town and Ranson, in the northwest corner of the lot at 522 Eagle Avenue, thence southwest, crossing Martin Luther King Boulevard, to the rear lot lines of properties within the corporate limits on the north side of W. Washington Street, and thence to the southwest corner of an empty lot at the corner of Mt. Parvo Avenue, thence along the rear lot lines of properties on West Congress Street, thence in a southerly direction on Water Street to its intersection with Avis Street, thence to its intersection with U.S. Route 340, and thence to its intersection with Academy street, then south to the end of Wierick's Row, thence from the intersection of Wierick's Row and Mordington Avenue, easterly along an unnamed alley to South Lawrence Street, then southeast to the intersection of Anne Street and South Charles Street, thence west along Academy street to its intersection with South Lawrence Street; thence north one block to its intersection with Avis Street, then southwest to the end of Avis Street, thence northeast on Water Street to its intersection with West Washington Street, thence northeast one and one-half blocks on West Street, then northeast along the rear lot lines of properties located on West North Street, East North Street to its intersection with Hessey Place and the rear lot lines of three properties on East Liberty Street and Hunter Hill on East Washington Street; the boundaries then turn in a northeasterly direction along the rear lot lines of the race track property, across the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to an empty lot at the corner of the corporate line dividing the towns of Ranson and Charles Town; thence southwesterly along the corporate limits, to the point of beginning, incorporating portions of the intersecting streets of Reymann Street, an alley, North Preston Street, another alley, North Mildred Street, North Samuel Street, North George Street, North Charles Street, North Church Street, South Lawrence Street, Avis Street, Anne Street, South Charles Street, North West Street, Water Street, Higgs Boulevard, Eagle Avenue, Maple Avenue, Morgan Street, Davenport Street, and Johnson Street; and incorporating Park Street, Center Street, Mt. Parvo Street, West North Street, Valley Place, First Street, and Bell Place, comprising approximately one hundred twenty five acres.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 2

Old Charles Town Historic District
Name of Property
Jefferson County, West Virginia
County and State

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries encompass the body of extremely old, working class, and ethnic housing areas that are adjacent to the Downtown Charles Town Historic District . This new district reaches from the town's corporate limits to the boundaries of the downtown historic district on the north and the west. Fingers extend for the length of West Washington Street and Wierick's Row to include the old I-houses on each street. Hunter Hill, located on the extreme eastern edge of the district was included in the district for its historic significance.

United States Department of the Interior
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Section 10 Page 3

Old Charles Town Historic District
name of property
Jefferson County, West Virginia
county and State

UTM Coordinates		Charles Town Quad Map
Zone	Easting	Northing
A. 18	254060	4352830
B. 18	253200	4352500
C. 18	253420	4351980
D. 18	252900	4351790
E. 18	252700	4352250
F. 18	252200	4352070
G. 18	252060	4352470
H. 18	253900	4353180

(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Old Charles Town Historic District
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WV
County/State

Section number Photo Page 1

Name of Property: Old Charles Town Historic District
Address Multiple Streets
Town Charles Town, WV
County Jefferson County

Photographer: Barbara Rasmussen

Date: Fall 1999

Negatives: WV SHPO, Charleston, WV

Photo 1	Site 429	Star Lodge, S. Lawrence Street, looking N
Photo 2	Site 369	509 Congress Street
Photo 3	Site 453	427, 429, 431 S. Lawrence Street, looking S
Photo 4	Site 27	334 E. First Street, looking N
Photo 5	Site 142	210 W, North Street, looking N
Photo 6	Site 93	216-221 Mildred Street
Photo 7	Site 402	Fisherman's Hall, West Street, looking E
Photo 8	Sites 73-76	Hyman Veiner Complex, N. George Street, looking S
Photo 9	Site 63	People's Feed & Supply, 300 Block N. Samuel Street, looking SE
Photo 10	Site 422	313 W. Academy Street, looking S
Photo 11	Site 449	210 W. Anne Street, looking N
Photo 12	Streetscape	North and Mildred Streets, looking NW
Photo 13	Site 259	819 Martin Luther King Blvd, looking S
Photo 14	Site 259	819 Martin Luther King Blvd, Rear Elevation, looking N
Photo 15	Streetscape	Martin Luther King Blvd, looking W
Photo 16	Streetscape	North Street, looking W
Photo 17	Site 94	Webb House, 303 E. North Street, looking S

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Section 10 Page 3

Old Charles Town Historic District
name of property
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