

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Yorktown Historic District

other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 1000-1100 blocks Cecil B. Moore Ave., 1600 block N. 10th St., 1000 block W. Oxford St., 1300-1500 blocks N. 11th St., 1100 block W. Stiles St., 1200 block of W. Flora St., and 1200-1500 blocks N. 13th St. not for publication

city or town Philadelphia vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Philadelphia code 101 zip code 19122

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official _____
Date
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____
Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- Private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public – Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
616	10	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
616	10	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
none

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival / Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Shingle

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Yorktown Historic District is a post-World War II urban renewal, planned, low-rise development of 624 row houses, of which only 10 have lost integrity and therefore do not contribute to the district. The district also includes two churches, both considered contributing resources. Yorktown is located in lower North Philadelphia and was built between 1959 and 1969. Yorktown is located immediately to the south of the Temple University campus, and is roughly bounded by Cecil B. Moore Street on the north, North 13th Street to the west, Flora and Stiles Streets to the south, and North 11th and 10th Streets to the east. It also includes a single block of Oxford Street - between 11th and 12th streets - and a single block of 13th Street - between West Jefferson and West Oxford Streets. Yorktown's layout is a hybrid of suburban planning principles of the period and the city's indigenous grid plan: the development consists of groups of between 4 and 11 rowhouses located on new, mid-block, cul-de-sac streets, which were introduced into the city plan by the project, and rows set back from the existing north-south streets behind curbed islands to reduce through traffic and encourage neighborhood enclaves. The development also created pedestrian access ways linking the cul-de-sac streets and the north-south streets. Yorktown's houses are either 2 ½ or 2 stories in height and are faced in either red or tan brick. All are fronted by a driveway, a planting area, and feature an enclosed back yard. The 2 ½ story houses feature a front-entrance and integral garage at the lowest level of the houses. The house groups are arranged in symmetrical or balanced compositions of mirrored pairs that vary the brick color and such details as roof shape and setbacks on the front or rear elevations. Yorktown's houses were designed in a modern, somewhat simplified Colonial Revival style, and feature such details as asphalt-shingled pent eaves on the front elevation and pent and Mansard roofs and louvered decorative shutters. The developer offered purchasers a series of standard options in the houses, which include a choice of smaller or larger windows (originally all metal frame sliding windows in three standard sizes) in various locations, and the choice of a side light or decorative panel adjacent to the front door in the 2 ½-story houses. Historic options also included awnings. Despite minor alterations to individual buildings, the character-defining features of the development, such the houses' pent roofs and eaves, overall row compositions, patterns of openings, landscape features, and streetscapes retain integrity, as, therefore, does the district as a whole. The district includes two churches, Bright Hope Baptist (1964) and Mount Zion United Methodist (also 1964), which were associated with and participated in the creation of Yorktown.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Yorktown neighborhood development, designed and built between 1959 and 1969, is located in a portion of the former City of Philadelphia's post-World War II Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area, named as the southwest portion of a larger redevelopment area originally proposed around the North Philadelphia campus of Temple University. Yorktown stands immediately to the south of the campus of Temple University today, and to the east of the commercial and institutional corridor of North Broad Street. The area to the east and south of Yorktown is dominated by subsidized housing redevelopment consisting of low-rise rowhouse and garden apartments that were built shortly

before Yorktown and were part of the same overall redevelopment initiative in Southwest Temple. Yorktown differs from this other residential redevelopment area in several important respects. First of these is provision for parking and automobiles. While there are off-street parking lots in this other area of redevelopment, there are no garages and no driveways, which is one of the character-defining features of the Yorktown design. Further, Yorktown's cul-de-sac street layout creates neighborhood enclaves that do not function as the shared walkways do in the other redevelopment areas. Finally, while the other redevelopment buildings have brick exteriors, as do Yorktown's, those around Yorktown are essentially unornamented, with flat roofs. In contrast, Yorktown's buildings feature such decorative details as original window boxes, window shutters, pent eaves, and Mansard roofs. This general area was extensively redeveloped in the mid- and late-20th century, and only the complex of St. Malichi's Roman Catholic Church, on the east side of N. 11th Street between W. Master and W. Jefferson streets, survives essentially unaltered from before the 1950s in Yorktown's immediate surroundings.

Yorktown Development Layout

Yorktown extends from the south side of the 1000 block of Cecil B. Moore Avenue on the north to the north side of W. Flora Street on the south, and is bounded by N. 10th Street on the east above W. Oxford Street, by N. 11th Street south of W. Oxford Street, and by N. 13th Street on the west, with the exception of the west side of the 1500 block of N. 13th Street, which was part of the development. Yorktown is distinguished from the institutional buildings of Temple University to the north, the commercial and institutional buildings on Broad Street, and other rowhouse redevelopment projects to the east by the uniformity of its style and construction materials, and by the cul-de-sac streets that were introduced into the city's street grid as part of the project to create "neighborhood" clusters of rowhouse groups separated from the through-traffic of the city's street grid. The rowhouse groups vary in number between 4 and 11 buildings. The cul-de-sac streets each feature a paved and/or planted, curbed central island in a rectangular plan with rounded corners (Photo 1 and 19). The rowhouse groups on the north-south numbered streets (N. 11th, N. 12th, and N. 13th Street) are set back from these streets by a curbed traffic island and a pull-off paved area, creating a cluster "neighborhood" effect similar to the cul-de-sac streets and different from the conventional, more direct relationship of the Philadelphia row house to the street (Photo 2 and 20). The cul-de-sac streets, which were all given historicist American names (mostly Colonial or Federal Revival era) as part of the project, run north-south with the exception of Custis Place, which runs east-west. Custis Place was the last block to be developed, and stands at the southeast corner of the development. At the north and south ends of the development, and in the portion of Yorktown bounded by Cecil B. Moore Avenue, W. Oxford and N. 10th and 11th streets, the cul-de-sac streets are one block in length: Newport Place runs south from Cecil B. Moore Avenue; Chesapeake Place runs north from W. Oxford Street; Queens and Saratoga places run south from W. Oxford Street; Valley Forge Place runs north from W. Flora Street, and Lafayette Place runs north from W. Thompson Street. In the blocks between, the other cul-de-sac streets span the east-west streets of the city grid: Patrick Henry Place spans W. Thompson Street; Betsy Ross and Kings places span W. Master Street; Dondill and Guilford places span W. Jefferson Street. Two scales of pedestrian accessways link the cul-de-sac clusters to each other and to the row groups on the numbered streets (Photos 3 and 4). The first consist of broad, plaza-like walkways roughly the width of a street running east-west to connect the cul-de-sacs within the developments blocks except in the two blocks bounded by W. Master, W. Flora, N. 12th and N. 13th streets in the southwest portion of the development. In these blocks, the plaza is located in the bed of Thompson Street, which is closed between Patrick Henry Place and N. 12th Street. The second category of pedestrian accessway consists of smaller walkways, also running east-west, that connect the interior of the development's blocks to the numbered streets at their edges.

All of the resources of Yorktown development are buildings, organized as a series of red or tan brick rowhouse blocks of similar configuration (Photos 4, 5). Each row is comprised of mirrored pairs, usually with unpaired houses at one or both ends of the row group depending on whether the number of houses in the row is even or odd. Pent eaves often unite pairs or groups on those houses that feature this detail, depending on the specific grade change from one end of the row to the other. Within some of the rows, there are minor setbacks (i. e., changes in plane) at the front and/or rear elevations that break up the unified surface of the elevations of the rowhouse blocks as a whole (Photos 4, 5). Most of the rows were designed as symmetrical or balanced compositions with respect to the rhythm of red and tan brick facades within the group (Photos 4, 5), the variation of window sizes and numbers from one house to the next, and the setbacks (Photo 5, 6).

Throughout the development, the lots and houses are generally consistent in footprint, although there are some slight variations in corner lots and within individual rows, where set-back houses are usually smaller in depth. Each property consists of a 2- or 2 1/2-story, Colonial Revival style brick rowhouse set back from the street with a driveway and small yard at the front of the property, and an enclosed rear yard (Photos 2, 4, 7, 8). The rear yards facing public streets were historically enclosed with a brick or stone wall approximately 4 feet in height along the sidewalk; the vast majority of these walls remain intact (Photo 7). Similar walls are located at the ends of rows of properties with facing rear yards, separating the yards from the public right-of-way. The majority of these walls are a single width of brick with

intermittent piers. The stone walls (Photo 8) – located at properties in the southern end of the Yorktown neighborhood – are more substantial and include a peaked top. Adjoining rear yards are separated by fences; most of which are chain link although there are some wood, vinyl, and metal fences.

Yorktown Development Residences

All of the Yorktown development buildings are brick rowhouses that correspond to 2 basic types, either 2- or 2 ½-stories in height (Photos 1, 4, 5, 9). The houses were built with a small range of original variations in roof detail and size and number of windows, the presence or absence of pent eaves at the second floor front level, the presence, absence, and location of smaller windows on the side elevation of the end-of-row houses, and the location of downspouts. In the rows with houses of 2 ½ stories, there are further variations in the configuration of the entry landings and steps, and the material of the front door side panel. Finally, there are also minor variations between properties from the time of construction consisting of the presence or absence of decorative louvered shutters and awnings.

The 2 1/2-story rowhouses each have a concrete walkway – adjacent to the driveway – that leads from the sidewalk, with an adjacent, rectangular plan, at-grade or raised planting bed (Photo 4). Historic evergreen shrubs survive on many properties (Photos 3, 4). On many properties, the grade change from the house to the street means that a step or small set of steps connects the walkway to the sidewalk (Photo 10). The front entrance to each house is at a raised concrete landing surrounded by a simple railing, most often approximately four feet above grade, although lower examples exist on properties depending on grade. Most of the properties have either a single (at the end of row, Photo 4) or shared (between mirrored pairs of houses, Photos 4, 10) landing with a flight of stairs with metal rails. A relatively small number of properties have a variation on this shared landing in which the flight of steps runs the full width of the landing (Photo 11). Historically, the front landing, stairs, and walks were exposed concrete, but many have been painted, covered in artificial turf or outdoor carpet, or faced in stone or tile. The driveways historically led to a garage door at the lower level of each house (Photos 4, 10), although a common alteration in Yorktown houses is the infilling of this opening with a variety of combinations of masonry, vinyl siding, glass block, windows, and smaller doors (Photo 4, at center). The raised beds were historically edged with either brick or concrete (Photos 10-12).

The front elevations of the 2 ½-story houses all feature a small pent roof on the front and rear, which continues onto the side elevation for the end houses (Photos 4, 5, 7, 8). Many 2 ½-story houses also feature a pent eave at the 2nd floor level (Photo 4).

On the front elevation, the fenestration on the 2 ½-story houses varies depending on 2 opening sizes and associated metal-frame window types. Historic window sash throughout the Yorktown development consisted of three types. The first, most common, is the larger 2-leaf slider (Photo 5, two buildings at right, main floor). The less common is the 3-section slider – the largest sash – which consists of a central, fixed light flanked by 2 smaller slider leaves (Photo 4, second building from right). Finally, either 2 or 1 smaller, 2-leaf slider sash was installed near the front and/or back ends of the side elevations of the end-of-row houses (Photo 5, building at right). Fenestration varies on the front of the 2 ½-story houses in Yorktown depending on whether there are 2 second floor front window openings for the 2-leaf sliders or 1 larger opening for the 3-leaf slider (see Photo 5). The single, first floor front window is either the smaller or larger sash (see Photos 5 and 12), and is located over the garage door opening and adjacent to the front door. The most common alterations in Yorktown are the replacement of window sash, although historic sash does survive in multiple locations.

The door openings on the 2 ½-story houses, paired at the landing, historically consisted of the off-center door flanked by a fixed side light or panel and surmounted by a rectangular transom light. The side lights were either clear or translucent glass historically (Photo 13). The most common historic side panel was louvered (Photo 14). Solid, unornamented panels and ones with applied, raised moldings (Photo 10) can also be found, as well as a few clapboard panels (Photo 15). Three corbelled brick brackets to support a window box are located below the first floor window at the second floor in most properties, although a small number of rows used metal hangers for the window box (see Inventory). Many properties retain their historic window boxes. Many properties also retain historic awnings, which can be found on any or all openings but are particularly common on the front door and landing (where they are supported by metal standards, which also support awnings over rear patios and some garage openings), and decorative louvered shutters on the second floor front and side windows on the end houses (Photo 10).

The rear elevation of the 2 ½-story houses is faced in brick at the upper floors, with banded concrete simulating a stone, rusticated base at the lower level, in many cases painted (see Photo 8). The banded concrete continues on the side elevation of the end-of-row houses. A double-width, sliding glass door historically led to a concrete patio at grade. All houses historically had 2 window openings at the first-floor level for the larger, 2-leaf slider windows, and either 2 more of these or the larger, 3-leaf slider at the second-floor level (Photos 7, 8).

The 2-story rowhouses (Photos 9, 16) each have a small front yard adjacent to the driveway. An area recessed on the first floor contains the front entrance and a single wide window opening which historically held 3-leaf sliders; the floor of this recessed area, a concrete pad, is raised slightly above grade on the building's concrete foundation and features a simple metal rail at its front edge. The most common change to the entry is the application of paint or artificial turf to the entrance concrete pad. The 2-story houses have 2, 2-leaf sliders on the second floor front elevation. As is the case for the 2 ½-story houses, the 2-story end-of-row houses feature either 1 or 2 smaller 2-leaf sliders on the front and/or back ends of their side elevations. Also as for the 2 ½-story houses, many houses feature louvered shutters on the second floor front and side windows, and historic awnings on multiple openings.

The historic variations in the 2-story houses consist of whether they feature asphalt-shingled eave/pent roofs running the full width of the building at the second floor level and at the roof line or an asphalt-shingled mansard roof comprising the second floor (Photo 9, 16, 17). The rear elevations feature either an asphalt-shingled pent roof at the cornice line or a full, shingled mansard as the second floor, and either 2 smaller windows or one larger window on the second floor. At the rear elevation, there is a double-width door opening leading to a concrete patio at grade, adjacent to a single window opening at the first floor.

With the exception of a few properties with added small garden sheds (uncounted), there are no secondary buildings on the Yorktown residential properties.

Churches

The two churches associated with the Yorktown development are located in the northern portion of the district. Bright Hope Baptist Church, built 1963-1964, is a modernist, red brick building consisting of two rectangular plan volumes arrayed on a north-south axis and joined by a hyphen. It was designed by the Philadelphia firm of Chappelle and Crothers. The distinctive mansard-roof main church volume is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of N. 12th Street and Cecil B. Moore Avenue, and stands to the north of the flat-roofed gymnasium/community center volume, and the main entrance is located in the hyphen. The church has several distinctive features, in addition to the shape created by the roof structure, such as a tall sculptural cross standard and lower-level offices or classrooms peaking out from under a cantilevered main floor. The church occupies the block bounded by N. 12th, Cecil B. Moore Avenue and N. Marvine and W. Oxford streets, with a parking lot to the south of the building.

The Mount Zion Methodist Church property is located at the southwest corner of N. 11th and Oxford streets. The rectangular plan, masonry, one-story church, originally built c.1853, and substantially rebuilt in a more modern style in 1964-1968, faces 11th Street and is at the south end of the lot. Original elements were retained in the new façade, including front entry trim and stained glass windows. A subtle polychrome, random ashlar sandstone veneer faces the street views of the building. A school addition of 1968, lower in height, is connected to the original church on the north (with corresponding stone veneer). There is a paved parking lot at the north side of the property. Both the paved parking lots for the Mt. Zion and Bright Hope churches are original to the mid-1960s construction of the church lots, intentional parts of the overall plan, and reinforce the consideration given to the role of the automobile in the development.

Integrity

Overall, the original building fabric of Yorktown is intact. Every rowhouse within the survey area appears to be original to the 1960s Denny development, and the overall structure and form of the vast majority of the development's buildings is generally unaltered. The appearances of the two churches are modern in style, and their design, materials, and scale are in keeping with the residential buildings. Their presence in the community was an intentional part of the plan. Only 10 homes of the 626 buildings in the Yorktown development have received changes or losses to character-defining features to the extent that they are considered non-contributing, although property owners have made a wide variety of minor alterations to the buildings. The most common of these consists of the replacement of the original window sash, in some cases within ten years of the completion of construction. A very small minority of the buildings have received rear additions and no buildings have been added to above the original roofline. A number of the garage doors have been replaced with a combination of smaller doors and windows in order to convert the garage space to another use. Despite these changes, the streetscapes, patterns of fenestration, landscape features and Yorktown development as a whole retain integrity. The setting and feeling of the neighborhood remains intact.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage-Black

Community Planning

Period of Significance

1959-1969

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

Denny Development Corporation (Developer)

Hassinger & Schwam (Architects)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance corresponds to the time of construction of Yorktown, when the district achieved its significance in Ethnic Heritage-Black and Community Planning.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Although some of the houses in Yorktown are less than 50 years of age, the conception and design of the development date to the beginning of the project, and thus its significance in the area of Community Planning corresponds to ideas that date to the beginning of construction. Yorktown's significance in Ethnic Heritage-Black also corresponds to the struggle for housing rights of the early portion of the project's construction, as does the participation of the African-American community in shaping the project.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Yorktown is significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning for its important place in the history of post-World War II urban planning and redevelopment in Philadelphia, when large areas of the city's built environment were shaped in the period from the late 1940s to the 1960s. Yorktown is associated with two, related, key events in the history of post-War redevelopment in the city. The first of these is the intersection of two different post-war planning principles. Specifically, the low-rise, automobile-centric, cul-de-sac layout concepts promoted by Edmund Bacon, influential Executive Director of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission from 1949 to 1970, for new suburban development of Philadelphia's Far Northeast area, were used for the first time at Yorktown in an urban redevelopment context, supplanting the urban redevelopment housing high-rise norm for the period. The second, related event is Yorktown's role as the first redevelopment project to be placed in the hands of a private developer as a for-profit, for-sale project. Norman Denny, the developer in question, was engaged in constructing housing in the city's Far Northeast using the Planning Commission's ideas and brought them into central Philadelphia. Yorktown is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage-Black for its association with the struggle for African-American housing rights in the post-World War II period. As an "open" redevelopment specifically aimed at middle-class buyers rather than poorer renters, Yorktown provided a standard of living to African-Americans that was associated with post-war suburban tract houses. Access to suburban housing during the period was extremely limited by a variety of racist barriers. Thus, although Yorktown did not provide unfettered access to housing and must be understood as "separate but unequal" in that it did not provide African-American Philadelphians the post-war ideal of home ownership in the suburbs, it did enable these citizens to participate in the American dream of owning a new residence in a new development to current standards at a time when the barriers to owning such properties were extremely high. Further, contemporary accounts make it clear that the African-American community, particularly through the leadership of Reverend William H. Gray, Jr., of Bright Hope Baptist Church, had an unprecedented role in shaping Yorktown as a community.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Yorktown's significance can be understood within closely related contexts: post-World War II suburban-style development and urban redevelopment in Philadelphia, and the battle for equal housing rights for African-Americans in the North.

Philadelphia Post-War Renewal and Construction and Significance in the Area of Community Planning

The Philadelphia residential neighborhood now known as Yorktown owes its existence to post-World War II redevelopment. As in many American cities, the city's goal (as those of other municipalities) was to "rejuvenate" what were perceived as "blighted" areas. Philadelphia's redevelopment conducted an extensive campaign of redevelopment in the period following the federal Housing Act of 1949, which provided funds for slum clearance and the construction of public housing. In Pennsylvania, the Urban Redevelopment Law of 1945 preceded this key federal legislation, and enabled the creation of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority, and, more importantly, gave it and other local redevelopment commissions the authority to float their own bond issues.¹ Further, the Philadelphia City Planning Commission had existed in name since 1919, but only functioned with professional staff beginning in 1942. With the passage of the 1945 state law, the Planning Commission assumed the important responsibility of certifying areas of the city as blighted and therefore eligible for redevelopment.² Thus, when the 1949 federal law was enacted, the city had recently put in place two key authorities to bring about new development and to change the city's existing fabric on a grand scale. The 1949 Housing Act provided funds that affected both urban and rural housing, with provisions for urban renewal, and increases in mortgage insurance to the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The largest physical results of the former were high-rise, public housing, while the latter made a significant contribution to the creation of post-war suburbs. The city had prepared the way for an extensive campaign of urban renewal under the 1945 law by certifying nine redevelopment areas in 1948, including Southwest Temple, the University of

¹ "The Philadelphia Cure: Clearing Slums with Penicillin, not Surgery," *Architectural Forum* (April 1952): 115.

² Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority (RDA), "How Urban Renewal Works In Philadelphia," 1967, p. 3.

Pennsylvania area, and the “Triangle” south of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway (see figures 2, 3).³ Although it lies to the south and east of Temple University in north Philadelphia, the Southwest Temple redevelopment area where Yorktown was to be constructed corresponds to the respective part of the larger Temple redevelopment area that was among those certified in 1948.⁴

Equally important, although less recognized, was the role that the Planning Commission played in the development of tracts of land in the northwest and northeast portions of the city that remained relatively open as agricultural fields in the period immediately following World War II. Although these areas lay within the boundaries of the city, the way in which they were developed was in the manner of suburban tract houses that changed the American landscape in the post-war era, and which were created with the aid of FHA financing made possible by the 1949 Act (as well as Veterans Administration loans). Thus, the city’s post-war development of open land and urban renewal were closely linked, both through the activities of the Planning Commission and through the effects of the crucial 1949 federal legislation.

A dominant force in urban change and development in post-War Philadelphia on both these planning and renewal fronts was Edmund Bacon (1910-2005), one of the nation’s most influential urbanists. Bacon’s engagement in planning, public housing, and redevelopment dated to the very beginning of his career, when, after studying architecture at Cornell University his continuing studies brought him to Cranbrook Academy outside of Detroit. While in the Detroit area, Bacon came in contact with the influential housing reformer Catherine Bauer, and became enmeshed in efforts to develop affordable housing in Flint, Michigan, which led to his being “effectively run out” of the city in 1939 after a falling out with the city council and business leaders over the issue.⁵ Bacon then returned to his native Philadelphia, finding work as the director of the Philadelphia Housing Association, a private advocacy organization. Bacon joined the staff of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission after creating his influential Better Philadelphia Exhibition with architect and housing reformer Oskar Stonorov in 1947, and in 1949 became the commission’s executive director.

Under Bacon’s forceful directorship of the commission, Philadelphia undertook campaigns of construction and redevelopment that defined much the cityscape of the second half of the twentieth century. Penn Center and Market East remade the core of the downtown under his direction, and Society Hill was redeveloped in a way that wove new construction into existing historic fabric. Bacon also had a significant role in the form and location of the city’s major expressways created after World War II – the Delaware (I-95), the Schuylkill (I-76), the Roosevelt Boulevard (U.S. Route 1), and Vine Street (I-676) – and the completion of the Commuter Rail Tunnel that linked the former Pennsylvania Railroad lines with the former Reading lines through Center City. Bacon’s national notoriety in city planning earned him a place on the cover of *Time* magazine in 1964.

The Planning Commission’s 1949 *Annual Report*, the first to be published under Bacon’s directorship, emphasizes both the redevelopment and new construction fronts of the post-war campaign to (re)build Philadelphia’s neighborhoods. The history of Yorktown and its creation demonstrates the intersection of these two important planning initiatives.

The 1949 *Report* articulates the vision for Southwest Temple in language that conveys the sense of optimism underpinning urban renewal efforts of the period: “through redevelopment, Southwest Temple, one of the older sections of Philadelphia, can become once again a desirable residential area.”⁶ The Planning Commission’s “Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Plan,” issued in September 1950, accurately noted that the area of the city was “already fully occupied before World War II,” and went on to assert that it became “dilapidated” and “intensively overcrowded during the war and in the years immediately thereafter” and that this was more than sufficient cause for its redevelopment.⁷ The plan also recorded that in this portion of Philadelphia “every block . . . presents a mixed land use pattern,” presenting the typical urban ensemble of industrial plants and educational and religious institutions with housing.⁸

³ These were: Aramingo, Mill Creek, Old City, Passyunk Square, Southeast Central, Temple, Triangle, University, and Poplar. Philadelphia City Planning Commission (hereafter PCPC), *Annual Report* (1957), p. 19.

⁴ PCPC, “Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Plan, September 1950” (1950), p. ii, available at http://sceti.library.upenn.edu/pages/index.cfm?so_id=4331&pageposition=1&level=3, accessed 15 April 2011.

⁵ For a biography of Bacon, see <http://www.edbacon.org/bacon/edmundbacon.htm>, accessed 16 January 2012.

⁶ PCPC, *Annual Report* (1949), p. 32.

⁷ PCPC, “Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Plan,” p. vi.

⁸ PCPC, “Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Plan,” p. 3.

Both historic maps and photographs indicate that this portion of the city was first built out in the third quarter of the nineteenth century as North Philadelphia was developed for the city's growing industrial workforce. At the time of the 1854 consolidation of the city and its outlying county, the Yorktown vicinity was part of the Penn District, which stretched from North 6th Street on the east to the Schuylkill River on the west between Poplar Street and Susquehanna Avenue. This district became the city's 20th Ward after the consolidation. In 1871, the 29th Ward was created by subdividing the 20th Ward west of Broad Street, leaving a much smaller, presumably densely inhabited 20th Ward between 6th and Broad Street, and indicating that the Yorktown area had essentially been built out by this point. Historic real estate atlases and photographs from the city's archives indicate that the Yorktown area was built out in the typical pattern of residential development for North Philadelphia: that is, with principally 3-story, brick rowhouses and corner stores, interspersed with a relatively small number of institutional buildings (churches and schools) and a handful of small manufacturing facilities (see figures 4, 5). Perusal of the 1880 U. S. Census shows that the 20th Ward was inhabited by a significant number of European immigrants at that date, particularly Germans, both first and second generation. Many of these worked in textile manufacturing-related occupations, which was a manifestation of the city's dominant industrial sector of the period.

The 1950 preliminary plan for redevelopment of Southwest Temple made clear that "restoration" was to be conducted on Modernist planning principles that are often associated with urban redevelopment public housing projects of the period: the reorganization of the dense, complex urban fabric into a "rational" system of high-rise units organized in super blocks, and the relocation of commercial development to the edges of the area along Girard Avenue, Cecil B. Moore Avenue, and Broad Street (figure 6). The plan proposed both rehabilitation of existing housing stock and "reconstruction," reducing the number of inhabitants from over 17,000 to fewer than 13,000, with a net maximum density of 160 per acre and a "rational use of building space" in new construction.⁹ The ultimate locations for local churches were not specifically planned for, but were to be "judged individually" as redevelopment proceeded and those houses of worship "occupying a structure originally built for residence" were expected to "prefer to find more suitable quarters."¹⁰ Finally, the plan proposed closing a number of "minor streets and alleys" "to reduce the volume of through traffic within the Area and "create a number of large blocks for building."¹¹

Some of the character of the Planning Commission's preliminary scheme, and responsibility for its concept can be deduced from a drawing by Louis I. Kahn (working with noted modernist landscape architect and author Christopher Tunnard as consultants to the Planning Commission) illustrated in the anonymously authored article "The Philadelphia Cure: Clearing Slums with Penicillin, Not Surgery," published in the professional journal *Architectural Forum* in April, 1952. Kahn's prominently illustrated vision (figure 7) might easily be taken for a preliminary concept for high- and mid-rise public housing along the lines of the architect's Mill Creek project Housing in West Philadelphia, which he was working on at the time (and which was ultimately built in two phases in 1951-56 and 1956-63). The article makes clear, however, that Kahn's drawing represents instead organizing principles, and that areas in and adjacent to Southwest Temple were to be developed in a variety of strategies from work by a group of architects. In fact, Southwest Temple was to be redeveloped through private initiatives, which were "private enterprise housing with state subsidy," "private rehabilitation and new construction," and new houses and apartments for sale, rather than city-owned public housing (figure 8). Nearby, the existing pre-war Richard Allen Homes were to be augmented by more public housing, and, near this, several blocks were to be rehabilitated by existing residents in a project spearheaded by a Quaker group, with Oskar Stonorov in charge. The *Architectural Forum* article termed this range of approaches in aggregate as "clearing slums with penicillin, not surgery," in which important components were to be public meetings and the preservation of "local institutions" *in situ*.¹²

This composite approach (ultimately no existing building fabric would be saved in Southwest Temple) ran counter to the published 1950 plan, as well as the perceived convention of post-World War II urban residential (particularly public housing) redevelopment. In what was described in one contemporary newspaper account as a "major reversal of policy," the city's Redevelopment Authority (RDA) announced just after the *Architectural Forum* article appeared in print (May, 1952), that it would abandon its planned "95 three-story apartment buildings," and instead for "desirable and attractive row houses . . . that will be within the income of middle-income families in Philadelphia."¹³

⁹ PCPC, "Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Plan," pp. 5, 7.

¹⁰ PCPC, "Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Plan," p. 5.

¹¹ PCPC, "Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Plan," p. 13.

¹² "The Philadelphia Cure": 112-119.

¹³ "Authority Drops Apartment Plan," *Philadelphia Bulletin*, 17 May 1952.

Apparently, the main force behind this decision to shift direction was Philadelphia housing reformer Dorothy Schoell Montgomery, the managing director of the Philadelphia Housing Association (a private organization), and an ally of the city's progressive, Democratic mayor Joseph Clark.¹⁴ Montgomery was appointed as the chair of a committee to consult "private operational builders for advice in revising the program."¹⁵ In 1953, the move away from the Modernist vision continued. The RDA made the decision to engage "home builders" for reconstruction in approximately one-third of the northeasternmost block of the Southwest Temple area. This outreach marked the first time the RDA had sought to work with such redevelopers, whose primary activity in the period was likely to be the construction of new suburban tract houses. The shift for this can be attributed to activities on the Planning Commission's other development "front" of the post-war period – construction on open land in northeast Philadelphia. In addition to presenting the city's vision for redevelopment of areas such as Southwest Temple, the Planning Commission's 1949 *Report* makes a pitch for "Planning Open Land," asserting that "through effective use of existing public controls, including street layout, zoning, and acquisition of land for public purposes, in accordance with over-all plan, desirable communities will be created as builders develop the area."¹⁶ In addition to showing the (unbuilt) plan by Saarinen, Swanson and Saarinen for the Andorra development of the Houston Estate in the northwest portion of the city, the *Report* illustrates both site and highway planning concepts for the northeast part of the city, showing the realignment of the street layout to eliminate "acute angle blocks" and "five-point intersections" in the existing city plan in a 350-acre area north of Holme Circle adjacent to Pennypack Creek Park (figures 9 and 10).¹⁷ The resulting plan for the "new neighborhood" is one whose organizational roots go back to such developments as Olmsted and Vaux's Riverside of 1868 but also connect to Stein and Wright's more recent 1929 Radburn plan, and includes curvilinear-plan, loop streets off through-avenues, a large park space with a new school, and a strip mall shopping center.

By 1953, the Planning Commission staff, under the direction of Edmund Bacon, had developed the "basic framework for highways, expressways and mass transit facilities" for the Northeast. The following year, the staff had completed a preliminary plan for this portion of Philadelphia that designated "three major divisions." These were: "a western portion containing the communities of Bustleton and Somerton, which is generally residential," "a central portion extending from the proposed Northeast Avenue approximately to Academy Road, which is mostly institutional and industrial," and "an eastern portion containing Torresdale, and a number of large undeveloped tracts."¹⁸

Presumably because of links to activities in the northeast, the RDA developed a scheme in Southwest Temple to be put out to bid in association with the Home Builders' Association of Philadelphia and Suburbs. A number of the features of this scheme resonate with the ultimate form of the Yorktown development: the 1953 jointly developed plan called for 63 "two-story row homes in the latest sub-division design," with "full basements and off-street parking." Another aspect of contemporary suburban development's influence on this urban redevelopment was its planned use of "cul-de-sac streets, which dead-end and permit turn-around exit only."¹⁹

These ideas were fully articulated in the Planning Commission's scheme for the northeast's "eastern portion containing Torresdale, and a number of large undeveloped tracts" in 1957, which was published along with principles developed for "new housing" that year (figures 11, 12). Both of these have direct bearing on the form of Yorktown, despite the geographic distance between Yorktown and Torresdale and the generally perceived distinction between redevelopment and new construction. The principles, and accompanying illustrations (figure 12) provided a new vision for Philadelphia communities that mixed rowhouses with suburban planning principles of cul-de-sac streets and front driveways that had been pioneered by Stein and Wright at Radburn in 1929. The principles were:

- 1) Residential areas should be planned on a neighborhood basis
- 2) Major highways should pass around residential neighborhoods
- 3) Primary street patterns should connect the centers of neighborhoods.

¹⁴ See G. Terry Madonna and John Morrison McLarnon III, "Reform in Philadelphia: Joseph S. Clark, Richardson Dilworth and the Women Who Made Reform Possible, 1947–1949," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 127, no. 1 (January 2003): 57-88.

¹⁵ "Authority Drops Apartment Plan."

¹⁶ PCPC, *Annual Report* (1949), p. 34.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 36-37.

¹⁸ PCPC, *Annual Report* (1954), p. 28. Gregory Heller records that Irving Wasserman (1926-2007) was the staff member responsible for the plan for the Northeast. Interview with Irving Wasserman and Edmund Bacon, in Gregory Heller, "The Power of an Idea: Edmund Bacon's Planning Method, Inspiring Consensus and Living in the Future," Undergraduate honors thesis (Wesleyan University, 2004), p. 164.

¹⁹ "Cleared Land in Temple Area Offered to Private Builders," *Philadelphia Bulletin* 4 December 1953.

- 4) Secondary streets should provide access to residential streets of loop or cul-de-sac type designed to filter out traffic destined for the area.
- 5) Independent of vehicular routes, a system of pedestrian greenways, generally located in natural stream valleys, should be provided to connect homes, schools and recreation areas.
- 6) Schools should be accessible by walkways. Church sites should be provided in each neighborhood.
- 7) Local and neighborhood shopping centers should be strategically located.²⁰

The specific link between Yorktown and Torresdale is the developer Norman Denny. An interview with Bacon, an article by Peter Binzen, and visual and deed evidence indicate that the vast majority of the area illustrated in the 1957 Torresdale plan was developed by Denny (figure 13), in a manner that was directly connected to the ideas of the Planning Commission and to the form of Yorktown, where virtually identical house types were built.²¹ Specifically, Planning Commission staff designer Irving Wasserman discussed with the developer several key features of both Denny's Northeast developments and Yorktown that were a result of the redesigned street grid of loop and cul-de-sac streets according to the 1957 principles: driveways, garages, and kitchens in the fronts of the buildings instead of the rear, where more private and living spaces were located. Wasserman specifically connected these changes from conventional plans to the lack of the "gridiron" street pattern which was present in most of Philadelphia, but which was eliminated from the planning for the Northeast.²²

Developer Norman D. Denny is known to have been active in Philadelphia real estate and construction by 1955, although he may have been working in the city as early as 1952.²³ Before venturing out on his own, Denny served as a vice president of developers Levitt & Sons, although it is not known which of the company's projects (including the famous Bucks County Levittown) he may have participated in.²⁴ Near the end of the Yorktown project, when it ran into some trouble, hints of an insider deal for Yorktown were floated by the press when it was reported that Denny was the son-in-law of "City Representative" Fredric R. Mann, and thus may have had an "in" with the city.

Denny is not known to have been directly engaged in Southwest Temple until 1958, however. Before Denny's documented involvement, both planning and redevelopment construction moved forward in Southwest Temple. Beginning in 1954, the city proceeded by seizing property by condemnation, clearing, and then redeveloping significant portions of the Southwest Temple area to the east of Yorktown; multiple units of two-story, low-rise, state-subsidized rental housing were constructed between Thompson and Cecil B. Moore Avenue, North 11th Street, and the rail line that formed the eastern boundary of Southwest Temple.²⁵ In 1956, the Redevelopment Authority issued a notice of land for sale for development adjacent and to the west of these tracts. In an invitation for proposals for portions of the block bounded by Master Street on the south, Jefferson Street on the north, and 11th and 12th streets, the RDA sought developers for a state-subsidized apartment building to be located on Jefferson Street near 12th Street, a shopping center proposed for the southwest corner of 11th and Jefferson streets, and the rehabilitation of 34, three-story row houses on 11th and 12th streets.²⁶

²⁰ PCPC, *Annual Report* (1957), p. 24.

²¹ See Heller, "The Power of an Idea," pp. 164-165; Peter Binzen, "A Place to Live: the Jewish Builders of Northeast Philadelphia," in *Philadelphia Jewish Life, 1940-1985*, Murray Friedman, ed. (Ardmore: Seth Press, 1986), p. 189. Denny's extensive involvement in the northeast was conducted under a variety of corporate entities. See, for example, the 1958 deed conveying 4113 Farmdale Road from Denny, as president of the Farmdale Building Company, to Barbara and Nicholas Reiter (Philadelphia Deed Book CAB 1958 vol. 722, p. 232, 1/16/1958).

²² Heller, "The Power of an Idea," 164-165.

²³ The Denny Building Corporation signed a security agreement regarding a property on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway in May, 1955. See Philadelphia Deed Book CAB 30, p. 388. Denny's *New York Times* obituary reported that he relocated to Philadelphia in 1952.

²⁴ "Norman D. Denny, 69, a Banker and Builder," *New York Times* 19 September 1990.

²⁵ "State Planning Board Department of Commerce Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Housing and Redevelopment Program, Official Proposal Inviting Bids for Subsidized Housing, State-Subsidized Housing Project No. 36, Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Project 'A' Unit No. 1-a," *Philadelphia Bulletin* 13 December 1953; "Authority Plans 229 Home Units, Asks City to Condemn 3 N. Phila. Blocks," *Philadelphia Bulletin* 5 August 1954. Deeds conveying land to the developer indicate that the land redeveloped for Yorktown was acquired by the city by condemnation in Philadelphia County Common Pleas Court. See Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia to Denny Development Corporation, 14 September 1959, Philadelphia Deed Book CAB 1163, p. 566 ff.

²⁶ RDA, "Land for Sale, Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Project A," 1956.

The land advertised for sale was not redeveloped according to this scheme, and the plan for this portion of Southwest Temple had changed by May, 1957, when the Redevelopment Authority presented a proposal for the redevelopment and relocation of residents for "Project 'A', Unit #10" to Philadelphia City Council. It is not known for certain why this change occurred, but it is likely that the connections between developer Norman Denny and the Planning Commission, and the growing interest in providing for-sale housing to minorities in the city were the cause (see below). Unit 10 corresponded to the part of Project A that had not already been redeveloped for subsidized rental housing or left as industrial sites, and consisted of the land from Thompson Street to Cecil B. Moore Avenue between 11th and 12th streets, and the contiguous block bounded by 10th and 11th streets, Cecil B. Moore Avenue, and Oxford Street (roughly half of what would ultimately be Yorktown). The RDA's proposal to acquire Unit 10's approximately 23 acres of land called for residential as well as "semi-public and commercial uses."²⁷ As part of the proposal, and to achieve the smaller density called for in the 1950 plan, "all dwellings" were to "have off-street parking provided at a ratio of not less than one parking space for each dwelling unit." The proposal also stipulated that "no rear alleys" were to "be permitted," and in residential areas, only "single family dwelling structures limited to 35 feet in height," with "maximum building coverage" of "50 per cent of the lot area." Further, each lot was to have a minimum of 1440 square feet and 16-foot width, a front yard of at least 8 feet in depth with a rear yard minimum of 9 feet.²⁸

The RDA's proposal to City Council was ultimately approved in February, 1958, and a year later it resulted in a City Ordinance. While the proposal was in council, Denny was already working with the Planning Commission on the project, since the plan for the first Yorktown block to be developed (bounded by W. Thompson, W. Master, N. 11th, and N. 12th streets) was published in the commission's *Annual Report* (figure 14). In May, 1959, the Redevelopment Authority signed an agreement with the Denny Development Corporation (DDC) for Project A, Unit No. 10 of the Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area.²⁹ The agreement included plans for the draft scheme for the project drawn by Philadelphia architects Hassinger and Schwam, closely relating to the plan published the previous year. A scheme for the overall layout of units in the blocks that were to be developed under the agreement that corresponded to the program approved by City Council (as required by Pennsylvania's 1945 Redevelopment Law) was included, as was a more developed plan for the block bordered by 11th, 12th, Master, and Jefferson streets.³⁰

In September, 1959, the RDA deeded the block bounded by 11th, 12th, Master, and Thompson streets to the DDC. The start of the project was marked by ground-breaking ceremonies attended by Philadelphia mayor Richardson Dilworth, who wielded a ceremonial shovel to turn the "first spade of earth." Newspaper coverage of the event records several important facts relating to the project. The first of these was the fact that the Denny development was distinct from the previous construction of subsidized rental housing - it was to have its own identity and name: Yorktown. Second, the plan to convey the three other blocks of Unit 10 were to be deeded to the developer as work (and sales) progressed. Finally, and significantly, part of Yorktown's land was "being made available" to two congregations in the area where Yorktown was to rise - Bright Hope Baptist and Mount Zion Methodist - indicating the participation of these African-American congregations' leadership in the development of the Yorktown project from its beginning (see below regarding the role that Bright Hope's pastor William H. Gray, Jr. played in the development).³¹ By contrast, other, smaller churches located in the land condemned by the city for Yorktown were presumably not party to the negotiation, since no other congregations were included in this offer of land in the area.³²

Construction proceeded at a steady pace: by February 1960, new gas service lines were being introduced into the development, and the 70 houses in this first block were sufficiently complete for grand opening festivities in May, 1961.³³ The new houses were offered for sale at around \$12,000 (in the same price range Denny in which sold his new houses in the Northeast) with Federal Housing Administration-insured financing, and were advertised in

²⁷ Michael von Moschzisker cover letter, RDA, "Redevelopment Proposal: Southwest Temple Area Project 'A', Unit #10," May 1957.

²⁸ RDA, "Redevelopment Proposal: Southwest Temple Area Project 'A', Unit #10," pp. 11-12.

²⁹ The developer of the subsidized housing in Project A, S. A. Berger of the Southwest Temple Corporation, accused the RDA of reneging on their agreement to give the for-sale portion given to Denny, see "Redevelopers Accused of Reneging on Contract," *Philadelphia Bulletin*, 29 January 1959.

³⁰ The agreement is recorded in Philadelphia Deed Book CAB 1065, p. 55 ff. Denny paid a fee of \$10,000 for the project.

³¹ "Ceremonies Mark Start of York Town," *Philadelphia Bulletin* 26 September 1959.

³² Sanborn maps of 1951 indicate that at least three other congregations were located on the condemned land.

³³ Re. the gas service, see DDC to United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia Deed Book CAB 1289, p. 199, 15 January 1960; "Homes in North Philadelphia to Open at Renewal Site" *Philadelphia Bulletin* 6 May 1961.

newspapers. The project received regular press coverage.³⁴ After 1964, many of these loans were given by Lincoln National Bank, which Denny founded in 1964 (and which was the first national bank chartered in Philadelphia after the Great Depression), and it seems likely that Denny was involved in securing FHA loans for Yorktown even before the establishment of Lincoln, since this was the way that suburban developers, particularly Levitt & Sons, operated.³⁵ In addition to the suburban character of the development as previously noted in period documents, Denny's Yorktown was also accompanied by a set of governing covenants like those in planned suburban communities. Among the restrictions set in place by the DDC was the provision that lawns "shall be mowed and weeds removed at least once a week between May 1 and November 1 of each year."³⁶

The construction materials in this new suburban-style development were promoted as modern and "maintenance-free." Similarly, the developer noted that "the garden level design has full-length sliding doors leading from the ground-level recreation area to a rear patio and garden," and that a "stone wall, 5 feet high and 18 inches thick provides privacy and keeps young children from wandering into adjacent streets or plazas." The interior features included, at ground level, "a powder room and a utility room separated from the garage by a sliding bamboo curtain door"; on the first floor, a "living room, dining room and a kitchen with a disposer, eye-level oven and a counter-top range"; on the second floor, "bedrooms and a ceramic tile bath that may be any one of six color combinations" and "room-width closets in each bedroom." By September, 1961, the properties in this first Yorktown block had all been sold.³⁷

"Yorktown II" – the block immediately to the north of the first block developed – was begun with a ribbon-cutting ceremony attended by numerous officials (including the FHA District Director and City Council members) at the end of 1961. The RDA deeded this block to the DDC in two sales in September 1961 and March 1962.³⁸ Contemporary press accounts noted the introduction of "two new two-level models" in this section. Specific differences between these were not elaborated, although "English-style roofs" (perhaps the pent eaves and roofs) on some houses and both three- and four-bedroom plans were noted.³⁹ Model homes for this second section were available to prospective buyers on Kings Place, a new street created with the development, and Master Street.

Aerial photographs show that by March, 1963 (figure 15), all of the area that was the subject of the initial agreement between the RDA and DDC was either in construction or had been fully developed. Further, with the exception of a few scattered buildings in Southwest Temple, including those fronting on Broad Street and some on Girard Avenue, the entire redevelopment area had been cleared by the city to make way for new construction. The exceptions to this clearing were the two churches for whom provision was being made as part of the Yorktown project: Bright Hope Baptist and Mount Zion Methodist. The following August, the RDA and DDC signed an agreement for the redevelopment of the blocks to the west of this first part: the area bounded by Flora Street on the south, Oxford Street on the north, and 12th and 13th streets on the east and west, respectively.⁴⁰ In addition, the 1/2-block to the south of the area of the initial agreement (which would become Custis Place), was included in the contract. Part of the land that was the subject of this second agreement was occupied by Bright Hope Baptist, which was located at the southwest corner of N. 12th and W. Oxford streets, with its main elevation facing 12th Street. Ground was broken for this congregation's new building on land on the northeast side of this intersection in 1963, with the reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. as a speaker. The congregation's new church, designed by the Philadelphia architectural firm of Chappelle and Crothers, was complete in 1964, and its former building demolished to make way for more Yorktown rowhouses.⁴¹ Mount Zion United Methodist Church continued to occupy the building that had originally been built as

³⁴ The prices for Denny's houses in the northeast are evidenced by the records of the Office of Property Assessment for the City of Philadelphia, available at opa.phila.gov and selected deed records for sales. Both the northeast and Yorktown houses were originally sold for about \$12,000.

³⁵ "Norman D. Denny," *New York Times*, 1990.

³⁶ The covenants, many of which were required by the DDC's agreement with the RDA, were recorded in Philadelphia Deed Book CAB 1495, p. 25ff, 2 November 1960.

³⁷ "69 Homes Already Sold in Redevelopment Area," *Philadelphia Bulletin* 16 September 1961.

³⁸ Philadelphia Deed Books CAB 1709, p. 570ff, 5 September 1961, CAB 1854, p. 543ff, 19 March 1962.

³⁹ "Yorktown Expanding, 2 New Styles Shown," *Philadelphia Inquirer* 10 December 1961.

⁴⁰ "Aerial of Cleared Land for Yorktown," 27 March 1963, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Photographs, Temple University Libraries, Urban Archives, <http://digital.library.temple.edu/u?/p15037coll3,5898>, accessed 15 April 2011.

⁴¹ The Chappelle and Crothers commission is documented by City Permit records and by its publication in the Philadelphia AIA yearbook of 1966 (p. 97). Dr. King's participation in the groundbreaking is noted on the church's website, <http://www.brighthopebaptist.org/page.php?id=30>, accessed 8/17/2012.

the Tabernacle Methodist Church c.1853, but extensively remodeled in 1964 and made a significant addition on the north for a school and community center between 1964 and 1968.⁴²

As with the blocks that were the subject of the first agreement between the RDA and the DDC, construction proceeded from south to north beginning with the majority of the two southern blocks (Flora to Master, 12th to 13th streets), which were deeded to the DDC concurrently with the second agreement. In 1964, as development progressed, Mayor James Tate officiated at the dedication of a commemorative plaque on April 23rd marking the opening of the “second subdivision of the project” (i.e., the area that was the subject of the second agreement of 1963) and honoring the project “as a cooperative venture between private business, represented by the Denny Development Corp., and the city’s Redevelopment Authority and the Federal Housing Administration.”⁴³ In its coverage of the project in 1964, the press noted that the DDC was offering a series of models all with similarly “patriotic” names like that of the development (and the new streets in it such as “Betsy Ross Place”) overall: the Lexington, the Concord, the Lafayette, and the Adams were joined by, as a reporter noted, for “any tories [sic] in the market,” the Cornwallis.⁴⁴ By the beginning of June, 300 new Yorktown houses had been occupied, and later in the summer, through-wall installed air conditioners were being offered as an option for several models (including the Appomattox, mixing Revolutionary with Civil War allusions).⁴⁵ By the end of the year, an eighth block was about to be opened, and 480 houses had been sold.⁴⁶

By the end of January, 1965, the total of occupied units reached 400, and it was predicted that, when fully occupied, the total number of residents would reach some 1,200.⁴⁷ In August, the final section to be developed, the 26 houses on Custis Place, were permitted by the city. Construction ran into some trouble with the city’s department of Licensing and Inspections early the following year, however, when an inspection shut down work following the discovery of “hollow blocks” (presumably CMU) in party fire walls.⁴⁸ Despite this setback, the project continued in 1967, and the last Yorktown houses were built in 1969.⁴⁹

Yorktown has significance for its association with two of the most important planning ideas of the post-World War II period: inner-city redevelopment and the planned suburban subdivision. Norman Denny’s experience as a suburban homebuilder with the Levitts provided the requisite expertise for new, large-scale projects in the Northeast, and his work with the Planning Commission to develop a new, neighborhood hybrid that accommodated these new suburban planning principles within the “gridiron” resulted in the form of Yorktown.

The Struggle for Housing Rights in the North and Significance in the Area of Ethnic History-Black

Before the end of the nineteenth century, the numbers of African-American citizens in Philadelphia never exceeded slightly more than 10% of the city’s total population.⁵⁰ Between 1890 and 1910, Philadelphia’s African-American population doubled, however, rising from 3.8 percent to 5.5 percent of the total of city residents and reaching a total of nearly 85,000. Between 1920 and 1930, and thanks to the First Great Migration, African-Americans’ share of

⁴² The church was originally built by the firm of Sloan and Stewart, and additions were made by architect A. Hensel Fink in 1964-1968. See building record for Tabernacle Methodist Church, http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/pj_display.cfm?RecordId=68CD9C86-1422-7865-6B680EBA7303AE41, accessed 27 August 2012.

⁴³ “Tate to Officiate at Yorktown Homes,” *Philadelphia Bulletin*, 23 April 1964.

⁴⁴ James Smart, “Sample Homes within Sight of City Hall,” *Philadelphia Bulletin*, 1 June 1964.

⁴⁵ “New Sections Opened at Yorktown Homes,” *Philadelphia Bulletin* 3 June 1964; “Air Coolers Offered with Yorktown Homes,” *Philadelphia Bulletin* 20 June 1964.

⁴⁶ “Yorktown Development to Open 8th Section,” *Philadelphia Bulletin*, 14 November 1964.

⁴⁷ “Eighth Section of Homes is Selling at Yorktown,” *Philadelphia Bulletin*, 30 January 1965.

⁴⁸ Joseph H. Trachtman and Richard J. O’Keefe, “Violations Halt 100 Homes in York Town Project,” *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 17 February 1966.

⁴⁹ “Mortgages Secured for Yorktown,” *Philadelphia Bulletin* 19 February 1967; Judson Brown, “Yorktown, City’s Newest Community, Takes Root in N. Phila.,” *Sunday Bulletin*, Section 1, p. 3, 14 December 1969.

⁵⁰ Numbers from the originally incorporated city, Northern Liberties, and Southwark combined before the consolidation of the city and its outlying county in 1854. Calculations either found in or based on Campbell Gibson and Kay Jung, “Historical Census Statistics On Population Totals By Race,” 1790 to 1990, and By Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 1990, For Large Cities And Other Urban Places In The United States” (Population Division Working Paper No. 76, U.S. Census Bureau, 2005), p. 94, available at

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/twps0076.pdf>, accessed January 14, 2012.

Philadelphia's demographic numbers rose at a rate not seen since the turn of the nineteenth century.⁵¹ In 1920, the city's African-American population stood at just under 135,000, or 7.4% of the total. Ten years later, the total was nearly 220,000, comprising 11.3% of the city's residents.⁵²

A specialized map published in 1934 by J. M. Brewer (figure 16) as a service to the real estate industry in Philadelphia documents the concentration of the three "undesirable" demographic groups – Italian immigrants, Jews, and African-Americans – providing a basis for the insidious redlining practices of the period.⁵³ Brewer's map shows the distribution of concentrations of African-Americans' residence in the city during the Great Depression, as well as regions of the city that were heavily industrialized at that date. Brewer identified several areas as having a "complete or substantially complete concentration" of African-Americans within the city. In addition to the historic concentration of black Philadelphians in the 7th Ward – that is, the band below Lombard Street west of 6th Street famously studied in the late nineteenth century by W. E. B. Dubois in his *Philadelphia Negro* – Brewer recorded the extension of that band to the south and west on the western side of Broad Street. Brewer also mapped African-American neighborhoods to the north and west of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane in West Philadelphia (where the Mill Creek housing project would later be located), and two large clusters of African-Americans in North Philadelphia: one on the west side of Broad Street primarily north of Girard Avenue, and one east of Broad roughly bounded by Fairmount Avenue on the south, Susquehanna Avenue on the north, and 8th Street on the east. The historic distribution pattern of African-American church congregations in the city indicates that this particular zone of African-American residence had developed as such during the latter portion of the First Great Migration. The intense crowding noted in the 1950 Southwest Temple plan was due to the numbers of African-Americans arriving in the North searching for wartime work during the Second Great Migration.⁵⁴ At the center of this Brewer second zone is what would later be identified as the Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area, including Yorktown.

Between the period of World War I and the end of World War II after the area became predominantly an African-American neighborhood, residential density increased. The "overcrowding" of the neighborhood noted in the 1950 Southwest Temple plan is evidenced by comparison of Sanborn Insurance Map surveys from 1917 and 1951, which show a significant increase in the area of apartments in rowhouses, indicating much greater residential density. The plan also recorded that this portion of Philadelphia was more than 90% "non-white" in its population, and that it was primarily residential in character, although "every block . . . presents a mixed land use pattern," presenting the typical urban ensemble of industrial plants and educational and religious institutions with housing.⁵⁵ Although the neighborhood fabric was already predominantly residential, the Southwest Temple plan after 1950 sought to "restore the residential character of the Area through the provision of a variety of housing types."

After the shift in 1953 toward a more suburban style of housing in Southwest Temple by the RDA, a 1954 "Housing Market Survey Report," was authored by the Planning and Development Division of the RDA for Southwest Temple "Project 'A' (corresponding to most of the portion of Southwest Temple east of 12th Street; the exceptions were mostly industrial land along the rail line on the east). While the 1950 Southwest Temple Plan was not explicit about the ethnic and racial demographics of the area, this second publication makes these aspects clearer. The 1954 report described this area as "typically blighted" and "characterized by overcrowding, dilapidated row houses occupied almost exclusively by Negroes."⁵⁶ The stated purposes of the report were to "determine the extent of the market with the Southwest Temple 'A' area for the type of new housing proposed, in terms of ability to pay, space needs, and preferences of the families now living there."⁵⁷ Fully one-third of the families interviewed for the study voiced the

⁵¹ Ibid. Between 1790 and 1800, the percentage of black Philadelphians rose from 4.9 to 9.5.

⁵² <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/twps0076.pdf>, p. 94

⁵³ J. M. Brewer *Survey of Philadelphia*, Philadelphia, PA, 1934, Collection the Free Library of Philadelphia, available at <http://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/JMB1934.Phila.002.SouthSection>.

⁵⁴ See Matthew Hopper, "From Refuge to Strength: the Rise of the African American Church in Philadelphia, 1787-1949" in "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, African American Churches of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania," 2011, Emily T. Cooperman, on file at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, PA.

⁵⁵ PCPC, "Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Plan," p. 3.

⁵⁶ This demographic profile of this area of the city had existed since at least the Great Depression, as is documented by J. M. Brewer's 1934 map of the city, which classified the ethnic and economic level of the populations of its different regions for the real estate market. The Southwest Temple area's residents were identified as being occupied by the lowest economic classes of his system and predominantly "colored." The map is available at <http://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/JMB1934.Phila.002.SouthSection>, accessed 17 April 2011.

⁵⁷ Redevelopment Authority of Philadelphia (RDA), "Southwest Temple Project 'A' Housing Market Survey Report," May 1954, pp. 1-2.

desire to “move from the area under any circumstances.”⁵⁸ The study did find, however, that as many as 60% of the current residents could be seen as “potential” home owners (as opposed to residents of either subsidized rental properties or public housing).⁵⁹

The recent work of a number of historians have made it clear that even if the residents of Southwest Temple wished to leave, their options for locations in which to buy a new house were extremely constrained. Thomas J. Sugrue has vividly painted the circumstances of African-American residential segregation and lack of residential choice from the time when the Yorktown area first became a dense African-American neighborhood through the period of the redevelopment of Southwest Temple. Sugrue notes that “until the early twentieth century, most northern blacks lived near whites in racially mixed neighborhoods, usually lived among other working-class and poor urbanites, many of whom were recent immigrants,” but that early twentieth-century “housing segregation northern-style was built on a sturdy foundation of racial restrictions encoded in private regulations and public policy.” Segregation was achieved by “three exclusionary devices, each of which had been perfected in the two decades preceding World War II, [that] gave postwar American metropolitan areas their racially segregated character.” The first of these was “private but legally enforceable restrictive covenants – attached to nearly every housing development built between 1920 and 1948 – [that] forbade the use or sale of a property to anyone other than whites.” The second was “federal housing policies, enacted during the Depression, [that] mandated racial homogeneity in new developments and created a separate, unequal housing market, underwritten with federal dollars, for blacks and whites.”⁶⁰ Crucially in connection with this, the FHA from its founding in 1937 “adopted the practice of red-lining” and real estate and banking followed in lockstep behind the policy.⁶¹ Thus “real estate agents staunchly defended the ‘freedom of association’ and the right of home owners and developers to rent or sell to whom they pleased, steering blacks into racially mixed or all-black neighborhoods.”⁶²

This corralling of African-Americans into dense urban circumstances as in Southwest Temple was generally further abetted, rather than remedied, by the Housing Act of 1949, which provided not only extensive funds for redevelopment and public housing, but also pumped money into the Federal Housing Administration toward the goal of “a decent home in a suitable living environment for every American family.” In the period after the war, “home ownership became an emblem of American citizenship.” As Sugrue asserts, unfortunately this home-ownership vision excluded African-Americans to a remarkable extent: “federally backed loans and mortgages [including those from the Veterans Administration as well as the FHA] were . . . seldom available to residents of racially mixed or ‘transitional’ neighborhoods.” In the immediate post-war period in the Philadelphia region “between 1945 and 1953, only 347 of 120,000 new homes were open to blacks.”⁶³ As Sugrue has further noted, even when laws and regulations forbade discrimination, as was the case for the state’s Urban Redevelopment Law of 1945, there was more often than not a gap between theoretical equal protection and actual enforcement practice.⁶⁴

Arnold Hirsch provides further insight into the circumstances in which African-Americans found themselves in connection to post-war housing:

it would have been possible, theoretically, to have developed a middle class black housing market far more extensively after World War II, even if it entailed the development of scattered, highly segregated enclaves situated on still vacant land. A growing black middle class could have entered the private market, become home and property owners, and provided a more variegated residential pattern

But they did not, and the cumulative effect of federal housing policies—ranging from urban renewal, slum clearance, and public housing to FHA/VA mortgage insurance (and a host of related programs that impacted housing)—was to produce a federally sponsored social centrifuge that not only

⁵⁸ RDA, “Southwest Temple Project ‘A’ Housing Market Survey Report,” p. 5.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Thomas J. Sugrue, *Sweet Land of Liberty: The Forgotten Struggle for Civil Rights in the North* (New York: Random House, 2008), Kindle edition, chapter 7.

⁶¹ Charles Fuller and Art Friedman, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Greenbelt Knoll, Philadelphia, 2010, on file at PHMC-BHP, p. 8.

⁶² Sugrue, *Sweet Land of Liberty*, chapter 7.

⁶³ Sugrue, *Sweet Land of Liberty*, chapter 7.

⁶⁴ Sugrue, *Sweet Land of Liberty*, chapter 5.

separated black from white but increasingly linked the latter to placement on the economically dynamic fringe as opposed to the crumbling core⁶⁵

Those few members of the post-war, rising African-American middle class who managed to combat the forces of this centrifuge did not arrive in an untroubled, suburban utopia. The case of the integration of Levittown in Bucks County by the Myers family in 1957 provides an illustration of the difficulties encountered by those few who made it into the predominantly white suburbs. As Daisy D. Myers recalled, the family “moved to Levittown because the house had everything we wanted—it was a rancher with a third bedroom for our baby girl, a garage for [her husband] Bill, and a yard for the children to play in.”⁶⁶ The arrival of the Myers family in the Bucks County community in 1957, however, sparked a riot by Levittown’s (white) residents, and family members were repeatedly threatened. They struggled to obtain basic services of the era such as milk delivery. A number of other Levittowners and service providers did risk the reprisals of angry members of the community and supported the Myerses.⁶⁷

The specific situation with respect to new, post-War communities in Philadelphia and New York was the subject of a report prepared by University of Pennsylvania planning professor Chester Rapkin for the city’s Redevelopment Authority in 1957. Rapkin found, not surprisingly, that perceived integration was a matter of the proportion of “Negro Occupants” to whites, regardless of the true percentage of African-American residents in a community. Rapkin asserts that “a development in which 90 percent of the population is white and 10 percent Negro is usually considered to have achieved a degree of mixture, while a situation characterized by the reversal of this ratio is virtually certain to be termed ‘all Negro’.”⁶⁸ Not accounting for this as learned, racist behavior if, nonetheless, accurately depicting the prevailing perception of the period, Rapkin credits this phenomenon to the fact that “nonwhites by virtue of their color are socially visible to whites, and tend to create an impression of numbers far beyond their actual incidence.” He records that “in transitional areas” (presumably white) “casual” observers estimated the percentage of African-American residents to be “two to three times as high as the statistics derived by field study and other methods.”⁶⁹ Rapkin’s study, commissioned in advance of the RDA’s initiative in the Eastwick section of the city, found a broad range of narratives related to integration in these communities, and was unable to come to “firm and rigorous conclusions.” Rapkin did, however, have several observations with respect to his subject. First, he noted that new “open” developments, when located in the middle of a “Negro” area (as was the case with Yorktown), did not attract white residents. He also noted that in order to attract white buyers, “special merchandising efforts should be addressed to the white community and that open occupancy projects should be located in areas that are basically attractive to residents of both races.” Rapkin concluded, however, by noting that “the more important lesson” derived from his case studies was that “an eminently desirable development, one that is attractive, well planned and properly priced will in considerable measure overcome the reservations that some white consumers may feel toward living in an open occupancy development.”⁷⁰

The struggle for equal housing rights for African-Americans predates the post-war period, and Rapkin’s study was, in fact, an indirect result of one of the outcomes of this struggle. The 1945 Pennsylvania redevelopment law mandated that resultant public housing projects be open to all regardless of race, creed, or ethnic origin. In practice this meant that public housing projects in areas like Southwest Temple that had been African-American remained African-American demographically even if they were “open” in theory. Thus, public and subsidized housing near Yorktown, even the Richard Allen Homes south of Cecil B. Moore Avenue begun before the war, remained predominantly African-American.

This post-war period of struggle was not without its achievements, as is evidenced by the support that the Myers family received from some of their Levittown neighbors as well as progressives outside the development. In Philadelphia, the

⁶⁵ Arnold R. Hirsch, “Less than *Plessy*: The Inner City, Suburbs, and State-Sanctioned Residential Segregation in the Age of Brown,” in Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue, eds., *The New Suburban History* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006), pp. 35-36. On the struggle by middle-class African-Americans to find housing in the new suburbs, see Andrew Wiese, “The House I Live In,” in Kruse and Sugrue, *The New Suburban History*, pp. 99-119.

⁶⁶ Daisy D. Myers, “Reflections on Levittown,” in Dianne Harris, ed. *Second Suburb: Levittown, Pennsylvania* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2010), p. 41.

⁶⁷ Myers, “Reflections,” pp. 48-51.

⁶⁸ Chester Rapkin, “Market Experience and Occupancy Patterns in Interracial Housing Developments: Case Studies of Privately Financed Projects in Philadelphia and New York City,” Prepared for the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority, July 1957, p. 3.

⁶⁹ Rapkin, “Market Experience,” p. 3.

⁷⁰ Rapkin, “Market Experience,” pp. 10, 11.

creation of the intentionally integrated Greenbelt Knoll, constructed in 1955-1956 in the northeast portion of the city, marked a high point, and indeed the activities of the city's Commission on Human Relations should not be underestimated.⁷¹ The 1954 RDA market study that established a market for homebuyers in Southwest Temple may seem inadequate in retrospect, but it was a step toward consultation with the community to try to address its needs, even if it did not solve the matter of access to the American suburban house dream for residents in north Philadelphia.

The period of the redevelopment of Southwest Temple and the creation of Yorktown within it saw steps that would eventually lead to greater housing rights for Philadelphia's African-Americans. The RDA's 1957 proposal for a portion of the Yorktown project area documents the growing involvement of civil rights organizations in the process of redevelopment. Under the rubric of "Housing for Minorities" the proposal states that "among others, the Commission on Human Relations, the Fellowship Commission, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Civil Liberties Union have been active locally in increasing housing for minorities. The University of Pennsylvania is currently undertaking for the Redevelopment Authority, a housing market analysis with particular emphasis on the minority market [Rapkin's study]."⁷² Further, under "Housing Surveys," the proposal noted that "the Authority has contracted with the Institute for Urban Studies, University of Pennsylvania [an entity of the Graduate School of Fine Arts under which Rapkin's study was produced] for a housing market analysis with particular emphasis on the minority market. The availability of housing in the entire Philadelphia Area will be determined." From the perspective of the early twenty-first century, these efforts often appear insufficient if not ineffective, but it is work such as this that ultimately led to greater housing rights and access for African-Americans and minorities in general in the United States.

More importantly, the direct engagement of the African-American community in the Yorktown endeavor is documented by an article published in the *Evening Bulletin* early in 1963 as well as the recollections of key informants. Mary Ellen Gale reported how Yorktown's purchasers were shaping their growing community in a piece entitled "Residents Pitch in to Keep Blight Out of Revitalized Yorktown Section of City." Gale related that attorney Charles W. Bowser, a resident of Kings Place, founded the Yorktown Community Organization in 1962 to "preserve and improve the growing residential neighborhood." Bowser stated that "the change in Yorktown has to be more than just physical, it must be psychological," and revealed that the Community Organization had published a handbook that would "list rules designed to keep Yorktown a residential area with one family to a home." Gale also reported that a "beautification committee" had been formed to take care "of planting flowers and shrubs on the center squares between the row homes and on either side of the street." Crucially, the article records the key role that the Bright Hope Baptist Church congregation, under the leadership of pastor William Gray, Jr. had taken in the development of the area. The church had been "appointed by the Philadelphia Redevelopment to guide the area's growth." Reverend Gray proclaimed that this was "the first time and place in the United States that Negroes have been named as developers for urban renewal," and further stated that "we think we can make a significant contribution to the city here."⁷³ Specifically, Reverend Gray worked with Norman Denny to come up with a plan that would allow Southwest Temple area residents to become the middle-class homeowners identified in Rapkin's survey and not be displaced, thereby avoiding the frequent outcome of so-called "urban removal" projects. According to Rev. William H. Gray III (noted U.S. Congressman and the pastor's son), Denny, who was a strong believer in equal housing rights, arranged for both very low down payments and for 30-year mortgages for the Yorktown buyers, enabling many who would be unable to finance a new home anywhere else (due to the segregationist practices already noted) to become purchasers there.⁷⁴ Philadelphia mortgage records flesh out the congressman's recollections. For example, the original purchasers of 1425 N. 12th Street bought their house in 1962 for a total price of \$10,900.00, of which \$10,550.00 was mortgaged. These homebuyers thus made a down payment of \$350, less than 3% of the purchase price.⁷⁵ As of 2012, nearly 21% of current Yorktown homeowners continue to reside in the houses they bought new in the early 1960s, testifying to the stabilizing, successful effect of this scheme.⁷⁶

Documents relating to the history of the creation of Yorktown thus provide a picture of the association of this district with the complex and sometimes seemingly contradictory circumstances that related to the struggle for equal housing rights for African-Americans between the end of World War II and the passage of the Civil Rights Act. On the one hand, Yorktown provided housing that was the "state of the art" in terms of suburban-style, post-war housing in

⁷¹ See Fuller and Friedman, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Greenbelt Knoll.

⁷² RDA, "Redevelopment Proposal: Southwest Temple Area Project 'A', Unit #10," May 1957, p. 5.

⁷³ Mary Ellen Gale, "Residents Pitch in to Keep Blight Out of Revitalized Section of City," *Evening Bulletin* 3 January 1963, p. 13.

⁷⁴ E. Cooperman Interview with William H. Gray III, 10 May 2012.

⁷⁵ Philadelphia Deed Book CAB 1538, p. 38 ff.

⁷⁶ Statistic derived from research by the author in Philadelphia's Board of Revision of Taxes records.

Philadelphia, and was identical in scale, materials, relation to street, provision for parking and private yard, and price range to those in construction at the same time in northeast Philadelphia. In other words, Norman Denny built the same houses in the northeast as those he constructed in Yorktown and sold them, with FHA financing he helped his buyers secure, for the same prices. Further, as the testimony of Reverend William Gray III and contemporary newspaper accounts indicate, the local African-American community was very much engaged in the creation of Yorktown in a way that, if perhaps not completely unprecedented, was highly unusual at the time.

On the other hand, Yorktown's African-American residents did not purchase houses in the suburbs, because of the attendant difficulties in the period. Those who lived in Yorktown rather than Norman Denny's contemporary northeast Philadelphia developments may have lived in houses that were virtually identical, but the circumstances of those houses were, of course, not the same even if they were located on cul-de-sacs that created community enclaves.

After the project was completed, the Philadelphia press captured some of the successes and ambivalences brought about by the Yorktown development. In an article published in December, 1969, with the turbulent political events and riots of immediately preceding years still fresh in the minds of the American public, it was reported in the *Philadelphia Bulletin* that, on the one hand, Yorktown offered such positives as "well-sculpted shrubbery" decorating "patches of front lawn" and brightly painted "doors, shutters and awnings," as well as avowedly middle class residents, a low crime rate, and the opportunity for the city's African Americans to participate in the dream of owning a new home in a safe neighborhood. However, at least a part of the human toll of the upheaval of redevelopment was also noted, as well as tension and resentment between the Yorktown community and the residents (also predominantly African American) in the subsidized rent area of the former Southwest Temple Project A area east of Yorktown. One community leader from this other area reported that "many people were crowded into [his] section. . . . [This area] suffers many of its problems today largely because Yorktown was built up," because, by reducing density, residents were displaced, and Yorktown was beyond the means of many Southwest Temple residents. The article also documents the perception that Yorktown residents were snobs who were not fulfilling their responsibility to help lift up all of their African American neighbors in the area.⁷⁷ Despite these tensions, Yorktown has continued to thrive as a stable, cohesive neighborhood with active community organizations and affiliations for decades, only recently encountering the effects of changing demographics and pressures from the expansion of Temple University on its north, thus representing the achievements and the complexities of the battle for equal housing rights at the time of its creation.⁷⁸ Yorktown is thus significant for its important association with African-Americans' struggle to achieve the post-war American dream of new home ownership to the same standards as their white counterparts.

⁷⁷ Brown, "Yorktown, City's Newest Community."

⁷⁸ See video available from the Yorktown Community Center, posted to <http://yorktowncommunity.org/YorktownisaPreciousPlace.htm>, accessed 15 April 2011.

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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
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: **Temple University Urban Archives**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 36 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- A 39.9778672842531 / -75.1573401074019
- B 39.977940641434 / -75.1570583155203
- C 39.971274755 / -75.1584388725699
- D 39.9706224981317 / -75.1524085210614

Datum Source:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Beginning at a point at the southwestern edge of the sidewalk at the northeast corner of the intersection of W. Flora Street and N. 13th Street, proceeding northerly in a line along the eastern edge of N. 13th Street approximately 1,595' to the southwestern edge of the sidewalk at the northeast corner of the intersection of N. 13th Street and W. Jefferson Street. Continuing westerly along the north edge of W. Jefferson Street approximately 190' to a point parallel with the rear property line of 1502 N. 13th Street. Continuing northerly approximately 450' along the rear property lines of 1502-1544 N. 13th Street to the southern edge of W. Oxford Street. Continuing easterly along the southern edge of W. Oxford Street to the northwest edge of the sidewalk at the southeast corner of the intersection of N. 13th Street and W. Oxford Street. Continuing northerly along the eastern edge of N. 13th Street approximately 132' to a point parallel with the rear property lines of 1201-1235 W. Oxford Street. Continuing easterly along the rear property lines of 1201-1235 W. Oxford Street approximately 400' to the western edge of N. 12th Street. Continuing southerly along the western edge of N. 12th Street approximately 95' to a point at the southwestern edge of the sidewalk at the northwest corner of N. 12th Street and W. Oxford Street. Continuing southerly across the bed of N. 12th Street to the northwestern edge of the sidewalk at the northeast corner of the intersection of N. 12th and W. Oxford Street. Continuing northerly along the southeastern edge of N. 12th Street to the northeastern edge of the sidewalk at the southeast corner of the intersection of N. 12th Street and Cecil B. Moore Avenue. Continuing easterly approximately 860' along the northeastern edge of the sidewalk and parking area on the southwest side of Cecil B. Moore Avenue to the northwest edge of N. 10th Street. Continuing southerly along the northwest edge of N. 10th Street approximately 450' to the northwest corner of the intersection of N. 10th Street and W. Oxford Street. Continuing westerly along the southwest side of the sidewalk on the northeast side of W. Oxford Street and across the bed of N. 11th Street approximately 450' to the northwest side of N. 11th Street. Continuing southerly along the northwestern edge of N. 11th Street approximately 1470' to the southeastern edge of the sidewalk of the northwest corner of the intersection of N. 11th Street and W. Thompson Street. Continuing westerly on the north side of W. Thompson Street approximately 130' to a point parallel with the west side of Jessup Street. Continuing southerly across W. Thompson Street and along the western edge of Jessup Street approximately 310' to the northern edge of W. Stiles Street. Continuing westerly along the northern edge of W. Stiles Street approximately 320' to the western edge of N. 12th Street. Continuing southerly along the western edge of N. 12th Street approximately 130' to the northern edge of W. Flora Street. Continuing approximately 400' westerly along the northern edge of W. Flora Street to the point of beginning on the eastern side of N. 13th Street.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

This boundary surrounds the development created by Norman Denny between 1959 and 1969 known as "Yorktown." No associated residential or other resources have been excluded. Two church properties that were closely associated with the project and part of the planned community are included within the boundary as contributing resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Emily T. Cooperman, Ph.D., Principal
 organization ARCH Preservation Consulting date June 26, 2012
 street & number 217 E. Evergreen Ave. telephone (267) 702-0778
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 e-mail etcooperman@comcast.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

General information:

Yorktown Historic District

Photographer: John M. Evans, Preservation Design Partnership; Emily T. Cooperman; and April Frantz, as noted

Date: as noted below

Original digital files available at the office of ARCH Preservation Consulting, 217 E. Evergreen Ave., Philadelphia, PA

Photographs printed on Kodak Premium Photo Paper with HP Vivera Inks

#	Date	Photographer	Description of view
1	6/21/2011	J. Evans	1200 Block of Patrick Henry Place, west side, looking southwest
2	6/21/2012	E. Cooperman	1300 block N. 12 th Street, west side, looking northwest, showing pull-off area
3	6/21/2012	E. Cooperman	Plaza connection Dondill Place to Betsy Ross Place, looking east from the end of Dondill Place
4	6/21/2012	E. Cooperman	1323-1333 N. 13 th Street, looking northeast, with walkway connecting through to Patrick Henry Place at right
5	6/21/2011	J. Evans	1120-1132 W. Oxford Street, looking southeast from N. 12 th Street
6	6/21/2012	E. Cooperman	Custis Place, looking east from N. 12 th Street
7	6/21/2012	E. Cooperman	1400-1420 Kings Place, looking southeast at rear elevations from N. 12 th Street
8	4/4/2011	J. Evans	Rear of 1323 Lafayette Place, looking from walking leading from N. 11 th Street to Lafayette Place, showing historic stone wall
9	6/21/2012	E. Cooperman	1428 Dondill Place, looking west
10	6/21/2012	E. Cooperman	1513-1521 Dondill Place, looking east
11	4/4/2011	J. Evans	1402 Kings Place, looking west
12	4/4/2011	J. Evans	1322 Betsy Ross Place, looking east
13	4/4/2011	J. Evans	1434 Guilford Place, looking west
14	6/21/2012	E. Cooperman	1425-1431 Dondill Place, looking southeast
15	4/4/2011	J. Evans	1246 N. 12 th Street, looking west
16	6/21/2012	E. Cooperman	1410-1412 N. 11 th Street, looking west, with the rear of 1101 ff. W. Master at left
17	4/4/2011	J. Evans	1428 Dondill Place, rear, looking east
18	8/16/2012	Frantz	Mt. Zion United Methodist Church, 1530 N. 11 th St., looking northwest
19	8/16/2012	Frantz	Newport Place cul-de-sac, looking northeast
20	8/16/2012	Frantz	1600 block of N. 11 th St., off-street parking access, looking southeast
21	8/16/2012	Frantz	Bright Hope Baptist Church, 12 th & Cecil B. Moore Streets, looking north from south parking lot

Yorktown Historic District
Name of Property

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
County and State

Property Owner:

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. fo the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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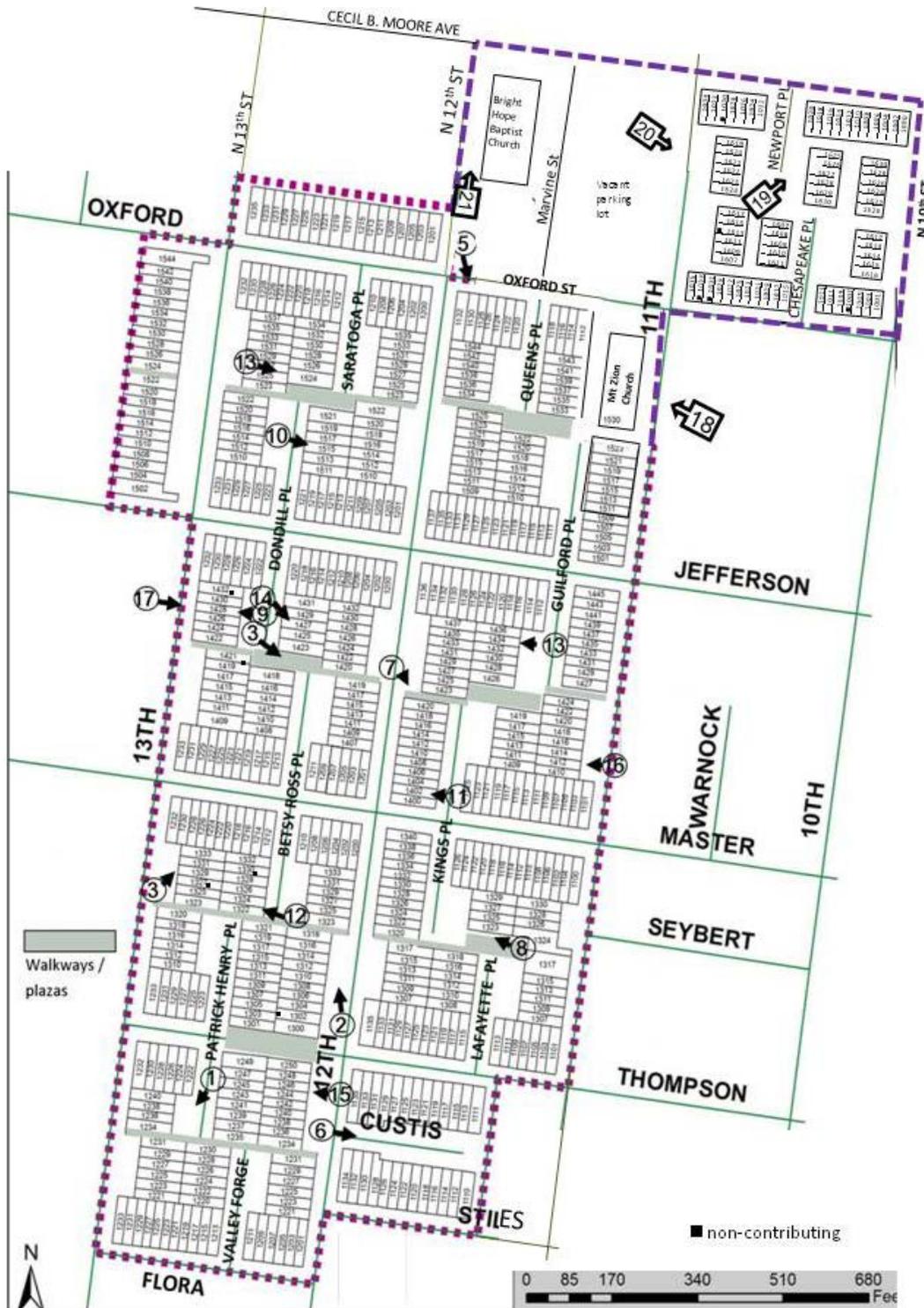


Figure 1: Photo sketch plan and district site plan. See enclosed larger version for detail.

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Significance Statement figures

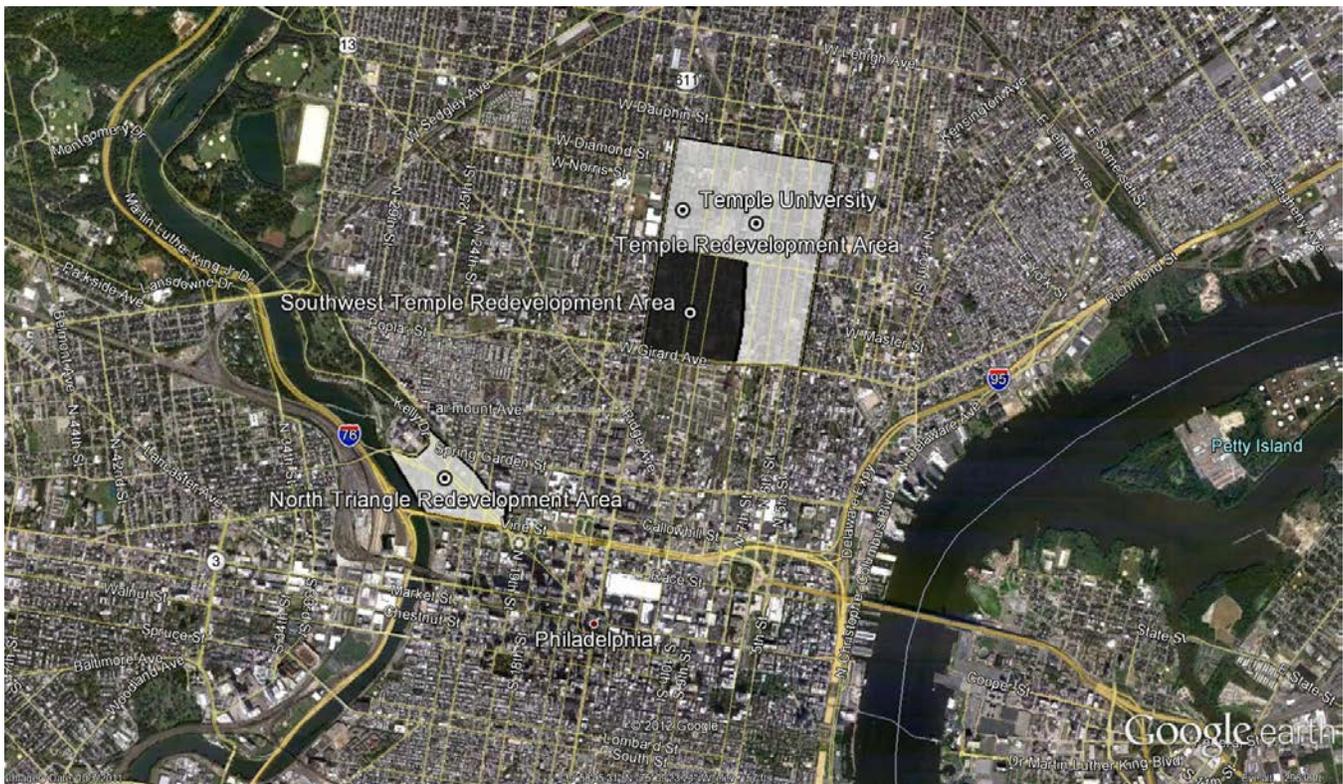


Figure 2: Portion of aerial view of Philadelphia, showing Temple University and Temple Redevelopment Area (white rectangle), Southwest Temple (black polygon), and North Triangle Redevelopment Areas (white polygon left of center). Source: Google Earth

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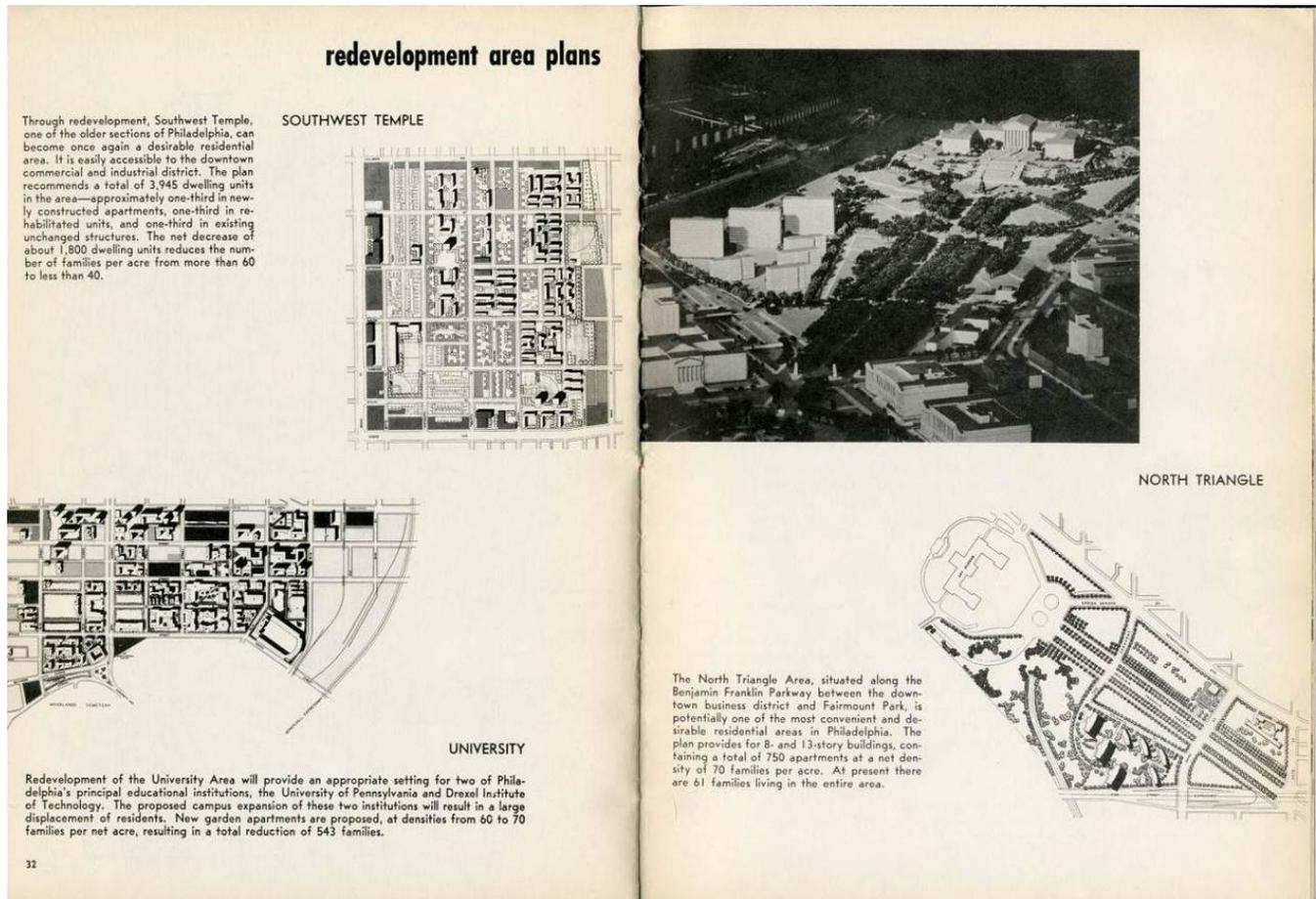


Figure 3: Redevelopment Area Plans, 1949 Philadelphia Planning Commission *Annual Report*, showing two representative urban redevelopment types as embodied in the North Triangle and Southwest Temple areas.

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Figure 4: Oxford Street between Tenth and Eleventh streets before Yorktown redevelopment, n.d. This image shows the typical pattern of 3-story rowhouse development of the Yorktown area prior to redevelopment in the 1950s-early 1960s. Source: Temple University Urban Archives.

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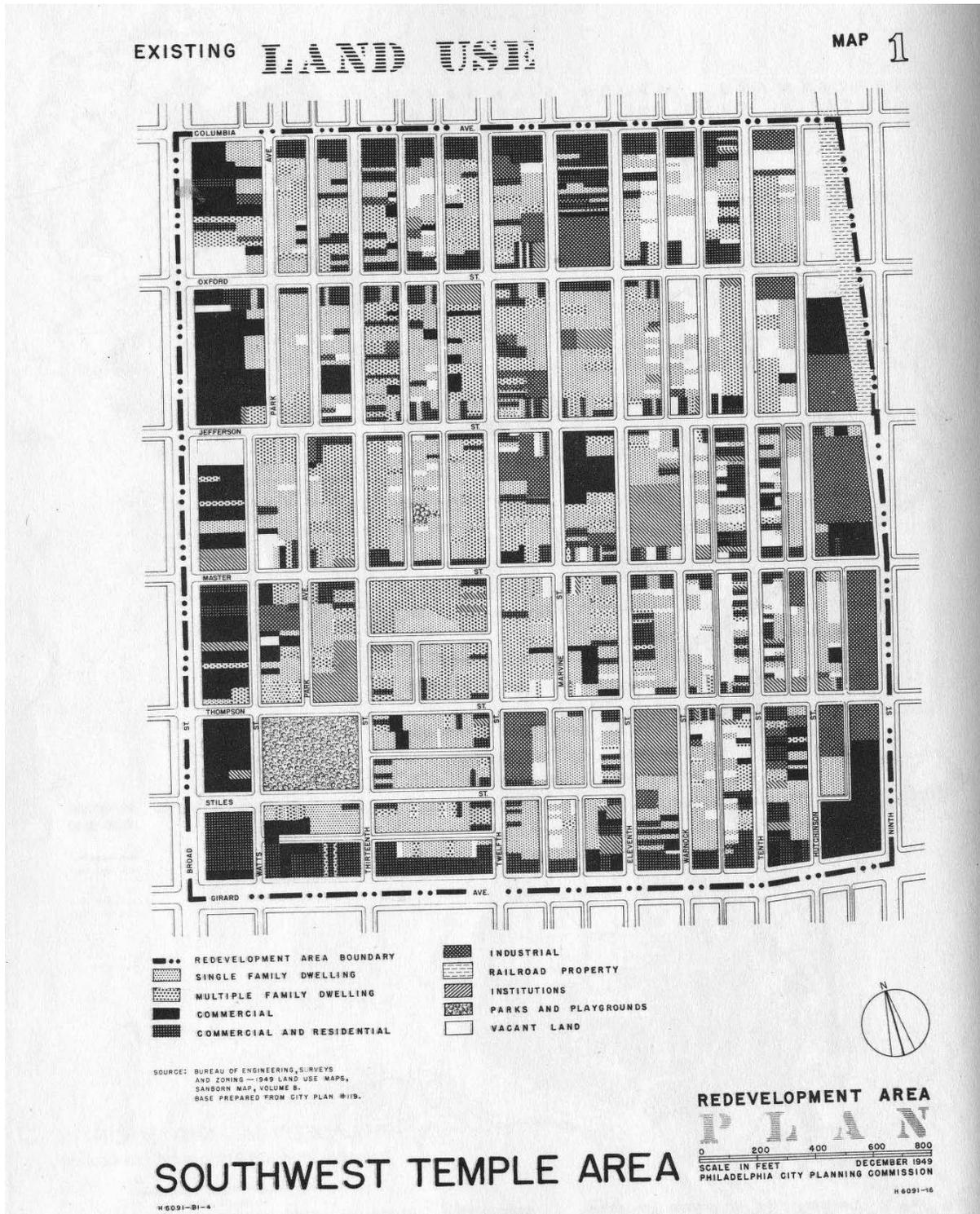


Figure 5: Southwest Temple, Existing land uses, from Philadelphia Planning Commission 1950 Southwest Temple Plan.

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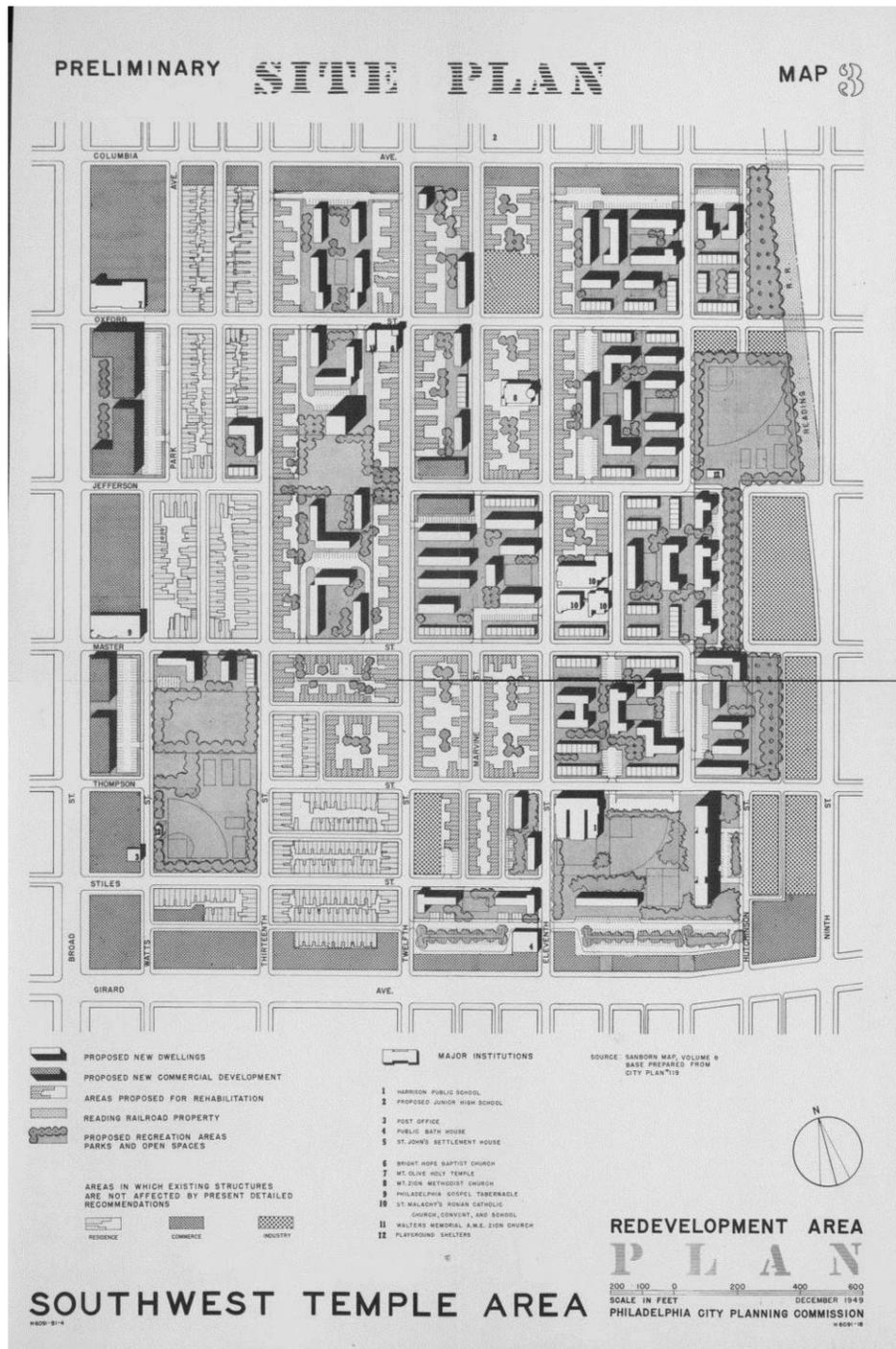


Figure 6: Preliminary Site Plan, Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area, 1950, showing initial “superblock” scheme for redevelopment. Source: “Southwest Temple Redevelopment Area Plan,” Philadelphia Planning Commission.

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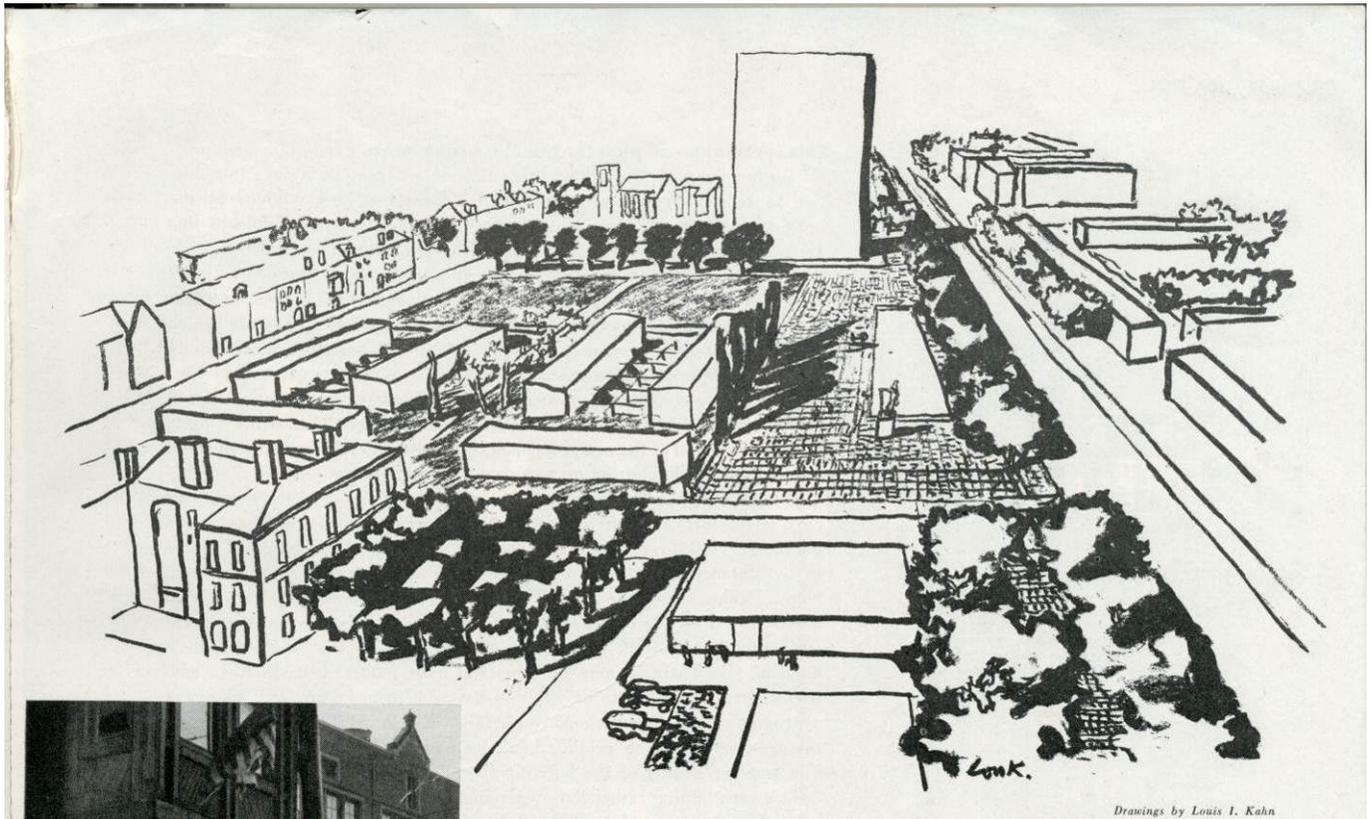


Figure 7: Preliminary plan design for Southwest Temple by Louis I. Kahn, ca. 1948-1950. Source: "The Philadelphia Cure: Clearing Slums with Penicillin, not Surgery," *Architectural Forum* (April 1952).

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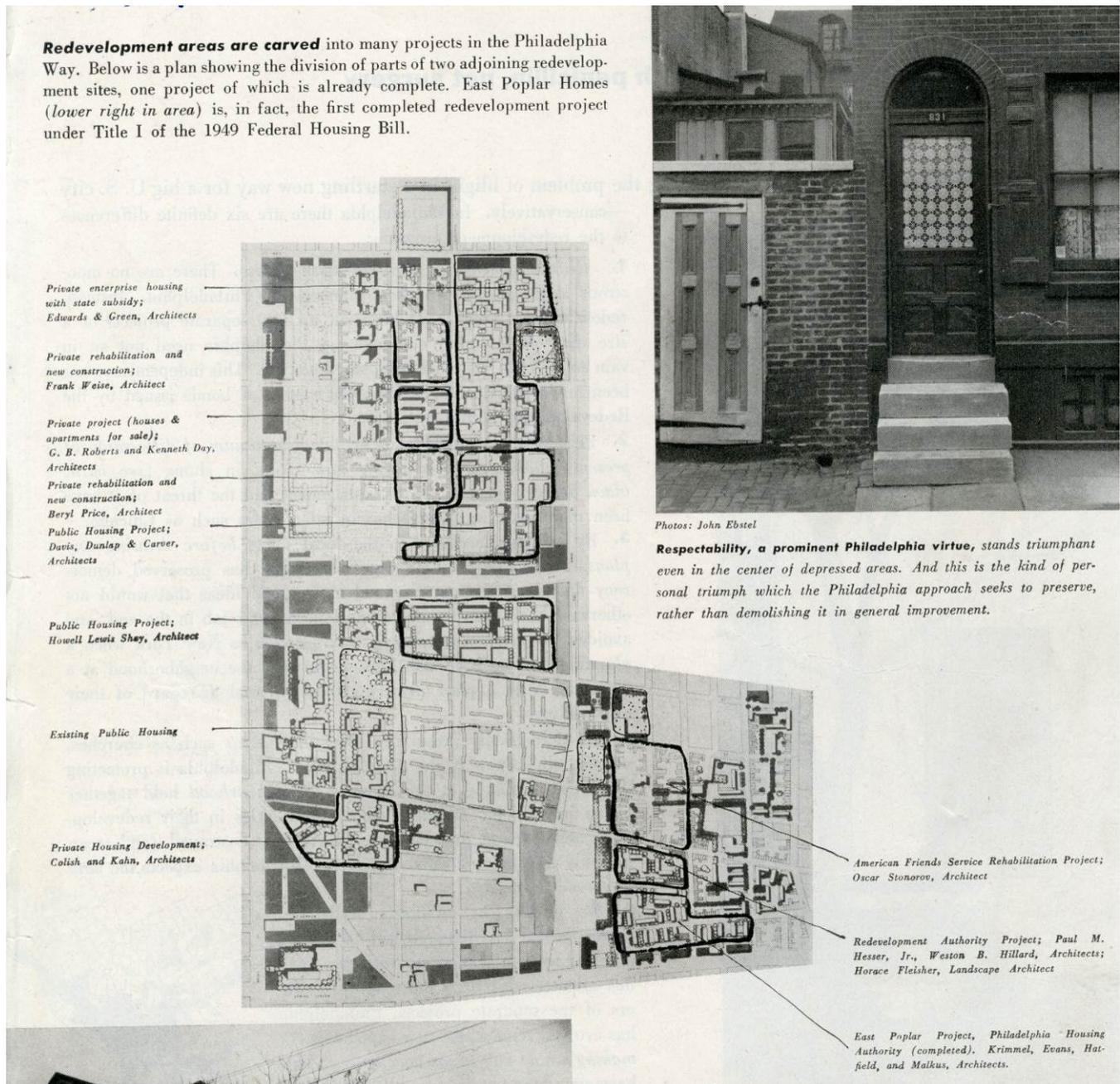


Figure 8: Preliminary redevelopment scheme for Southwest Temple and adjacent areas, from “The Philadelphia Cure: Clearing Slums with Penicillin, not Surgery,” *Architectural Forum* (April 1952), showing the variety of approaches advocated by the Planning Commission at this date for redevelopment in Southwest Temple and nearby.

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Figure 9: Houston Estate Site Plan (unbuilt), Saarinen, Swanson and Saarinen. Source: 1949 Philadelphia Planning Commission *Annual Report*

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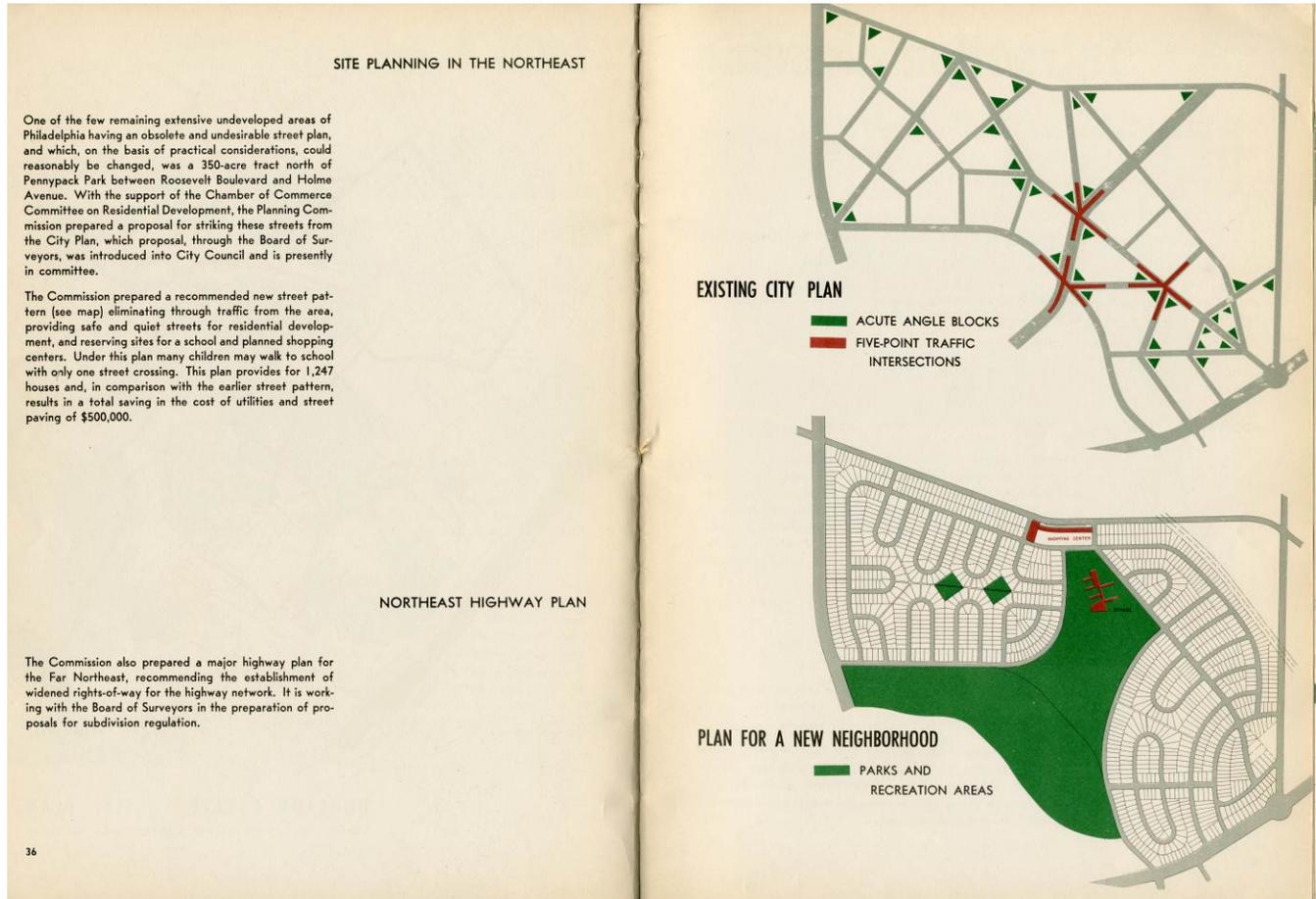


Figure 10: Plan for a portion of northeast Philadelphia, from 1949 Philadelphia Planning Commission *Annual Report*, showing the proposed elimination of “acute angle blocks,” the introduction of new circulation system with cul-de-sac streets separated from through-avenues, new parks and community facilities.

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Figure 11: Plan for Philadelphia’s Far Northeast, from 1957 Planning Commission Annual Report

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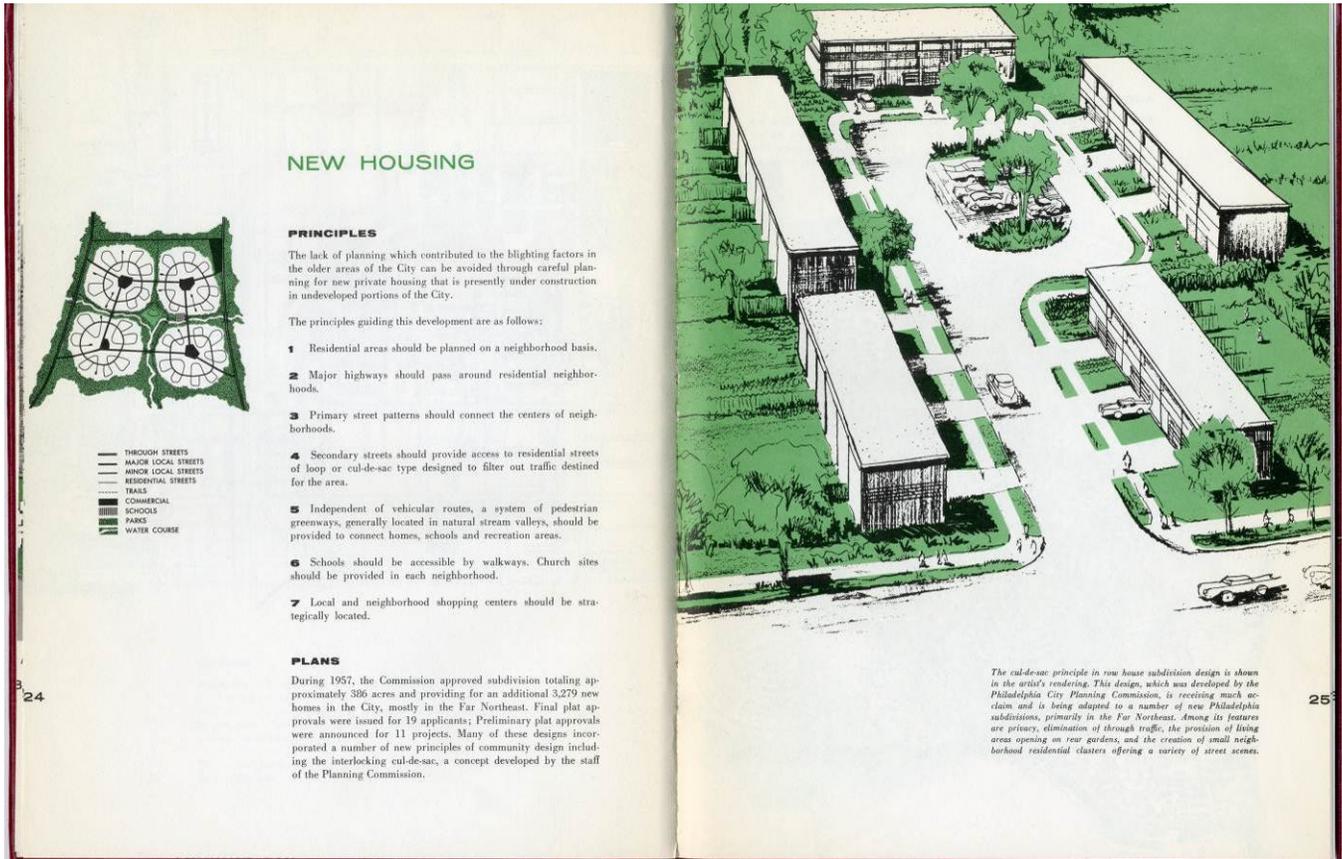


Figure 12: Principles for New Housing Development, Philadelphia Planning Commission Annual Report, 1957

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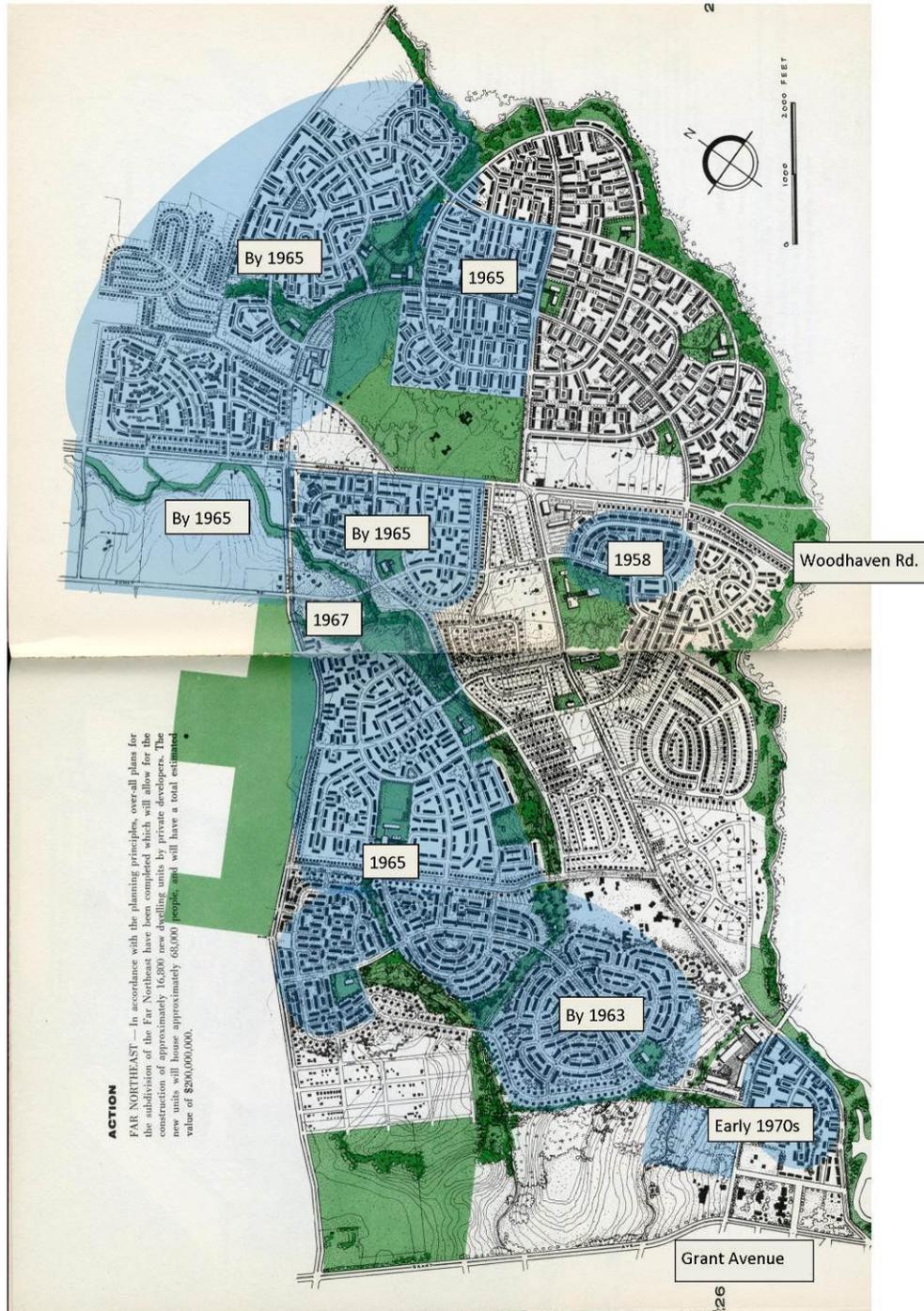


Figure 13: Developments in Far Northeast Philadelphia by Norman Denny, shown on plan from 1957 Planning Commission Annual Report

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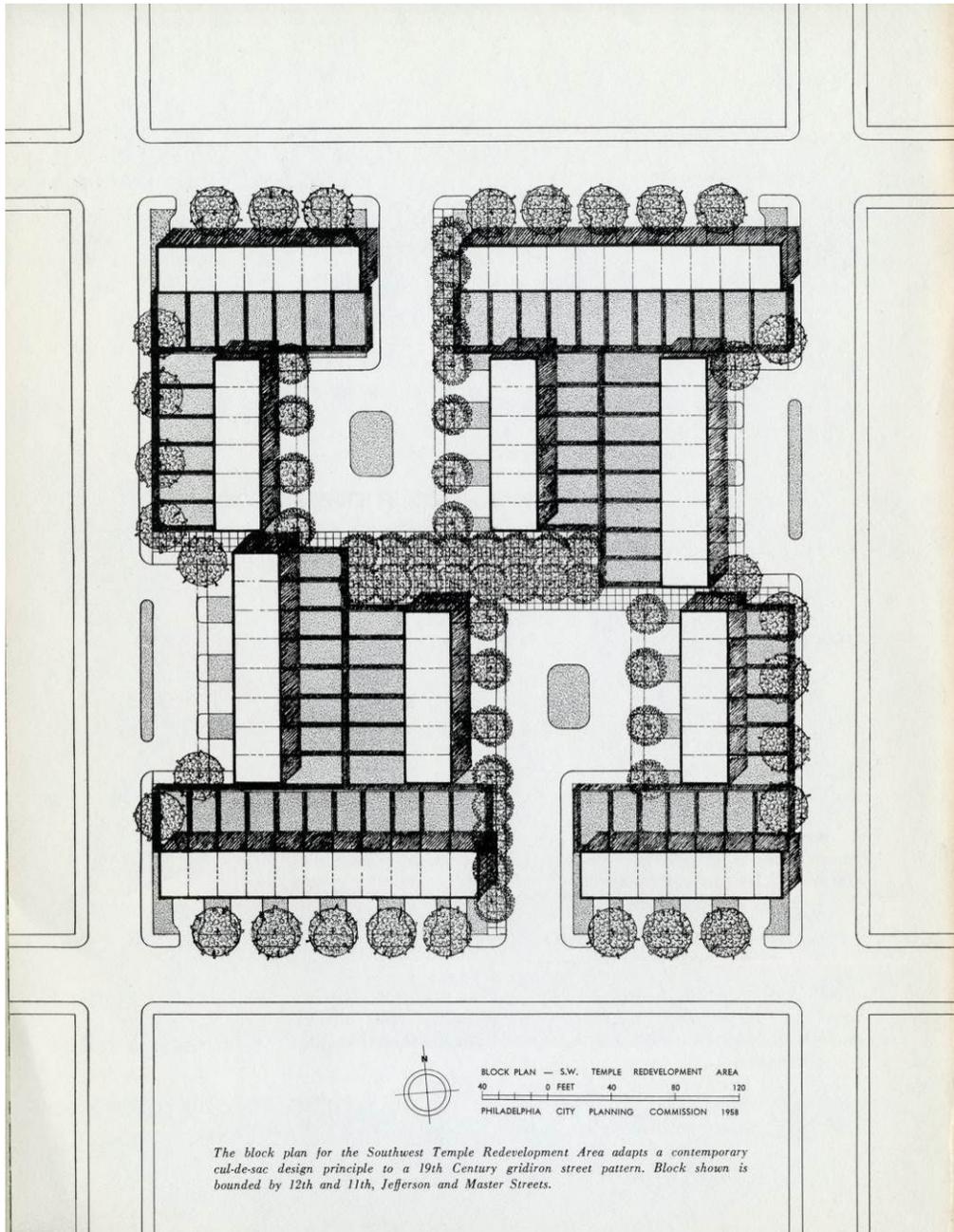


Figure 14: Block plan for a portion of Southwest Temple, from the Philadelphia Planning Commission's 1958 Annual Report. The plan shows the block bounded by N. 11th and 12th, Jefferson and Master streets, essentially as built in Yorktown.

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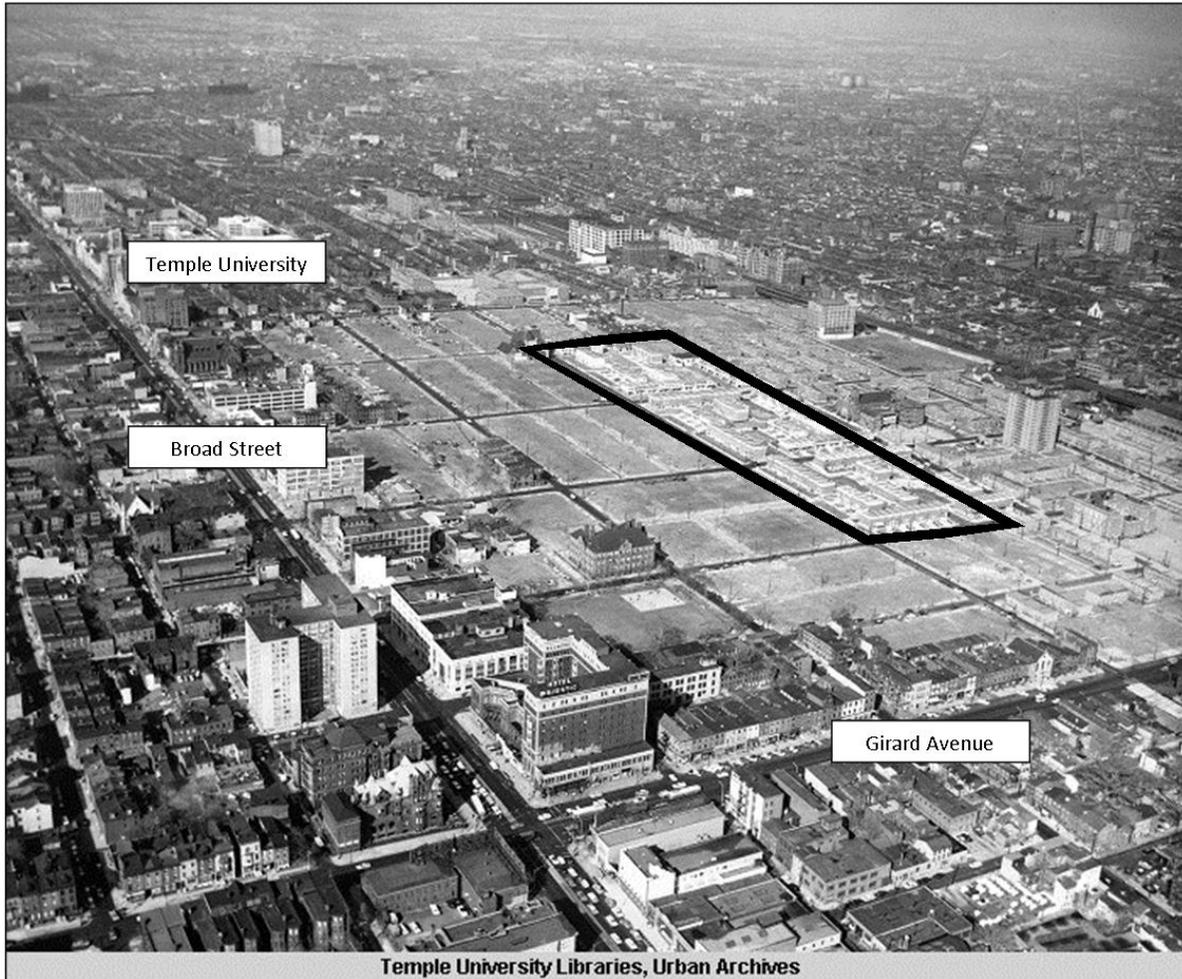


Figure 15: Aerial photograph of Southwest Temple Redevelopment, March 27, 1963. The portion of Yorktown built by this date is shown in the black rectangle. Base photo source: Temple University Urban Archives.

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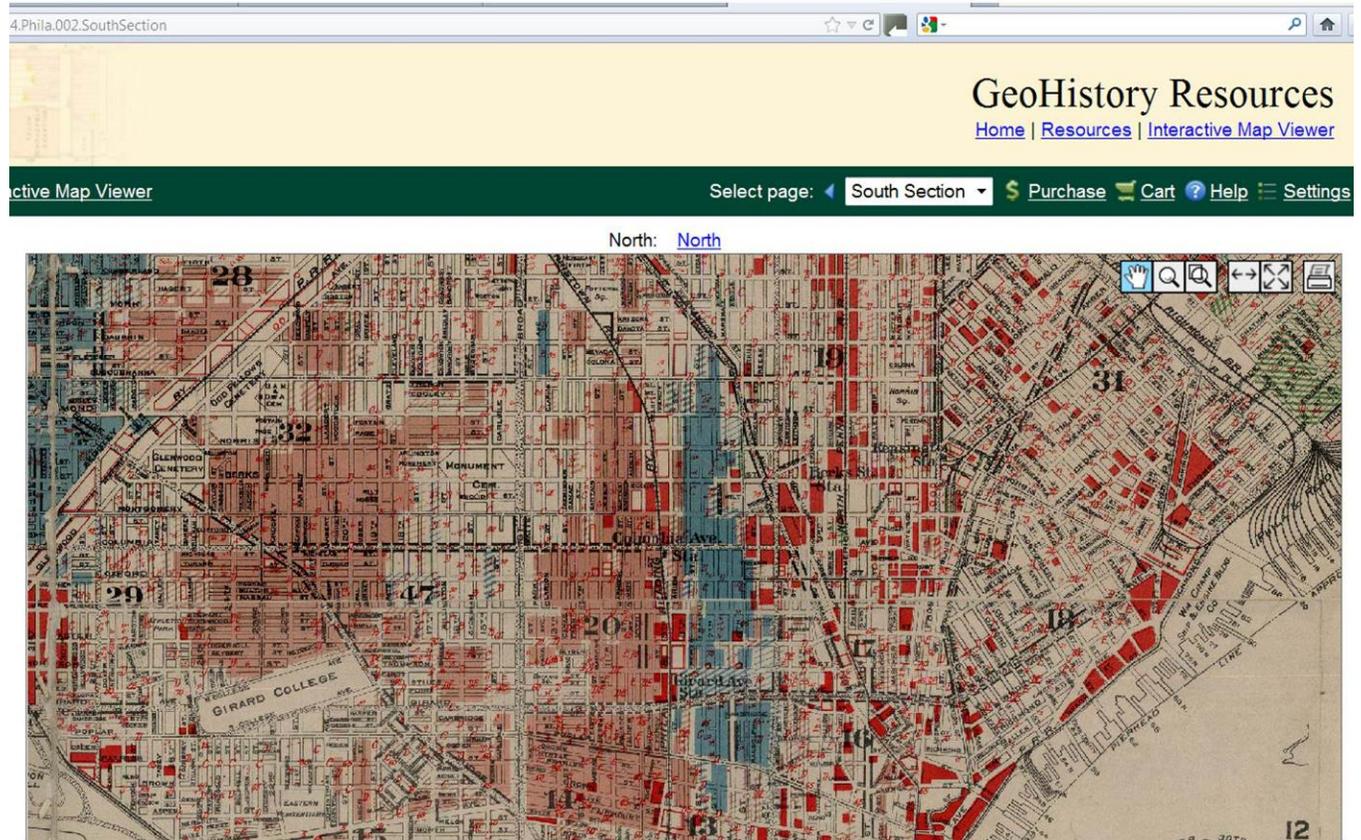


Figure 16: Screen capture, 1934 J. M. Brewer Map of Philadelphia, showing the areas of North Philadelphia that were areas of African-American residence (shown in light brown). Courtesy philageohistory.org.

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Figure 17: Rev. William H. Gray and a Yorktown family, in a photo dated December 11, 1969. Photo courtesy of Temple University Urban Archives.

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
KEY Number	156538							
156538.0001	YORKTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT		Multiple	District	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0002		1324 N 11TH ST	141139700	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0003		1326 N 11TH ST	141139800	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0004		1328 N 11TH ST	141139900	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0005		1330 N 11TH ST	141140000	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0006		1410 N 11TH ST	202207100	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0007		1412 N 11TH ST	202207200	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0008		1414 N 11TH ST	202207300	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0009		1416 N 11TH ST	202207400	Building	Vinyl	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.001		1418 N 11TH ST	202207500	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0011		1420 N 11TH ST	202207600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0012		1422 N 11TH ST	202207700	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0013		1424 N 11TH ST	202207800	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0014		1234 N 12TH ST	141167500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0015		1236 N 12TH ST	141167600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0016		1238 N 12TH ST	141167700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0017		1240 N 12TH ST	141167800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0018		1242 N 12TH ST	141167900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0019		1244 N 12TH ST	141168000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.002		1246 N 12TH ST	141168100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0021		1248 N 12TH ST	141168200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0022		1250 N 12TH ST	141168300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0023		1300 N 12TH ST	141168400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0024		1302 N 12TH ST	141168500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Stucco rear addition								loss of pent eave and roof Does Not Contribute
156538.0025		1304 N 12TH ST	141168600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0026		1306 N 12TH ST	141168700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0027		1307 N 12TH ST	141154000	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0028		1308 N 12TH ST	141168800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0029		1309 N 12TH ST	141154100	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.003		1310 N 12TH ST	141168900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0031		1311 N 12TH ST	141154200	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0032		1312 N 12TH ST	141169000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0033		1313 N 12TH ST	141154300	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0034		1314 N 12TH ST	141169100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0035		1315 N 12TH ST	141154400	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0036		1316 N 12TH ST	141169200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0037		1317 N 12TH ST	141154500	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0038		1318 N 12TH ST	141169300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0039		1420 N 12TH ST	202263700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.004		1422 N 12TH ST	202263800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Aluminum rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0041		1423 N 12TH ST	202249400	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Aluminum rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0042		1424 N 12TH ST	202263900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Stucco rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0043		1425 N 12TH ST	202249500	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Aluminum rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0044		1426 N 12TH ST	202264000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0045		1427 N 12TH ST	202249600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0046		1428 N 12TH ST	202264100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0047		1429 N 12TH ST	202249700	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0048		1430 N 12TH ST	202264200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0049		1431 N 12TH ST	202249800	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.005		1432 N 12TH ST	202264300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0051		1433 N 12TH ST	202249900	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0052		1435 N 12TH ST	202250000	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0053		1437 N 12TH ST	202250100	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0054		1509 N 12TH ST	202250400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0055		1510 N 12TH ST	202264600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0056		1511 N 12TH ST	202250500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0057		1512 N 12TH ST	202264700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0058		1513 N 12TH ST	202250600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0059		1514 N 12TH ST	202264800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.006		1515 N 12TH ST	202250700	Building	Aluminum	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0061		1516 N 12TH ST	202264900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0062		1517 N 12TH ST	202250800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0063		1518 N 12TH ST	202265000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0064		1519 N 12TH ST	202250900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0065		1520 N 12TH ST	202265100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0066		1521 N 12TH ST	202251000	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0067		1522 N 12TH ST	202265200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0068		1523 N 12TH ST	202251100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0069		1525 N 12TH ST	202251200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.007		1221 N 13TH ST	141196600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0071		1223 N 13TH ST	141196700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0072		1225 N 13TH ST	141196800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0073		1227 N 13TH ST	141196900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0074		1229 N 13TH ST	141197000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0075		1231 N 13TH ST	141197100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0076		1323 N 13TH ST	141197800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0077		1325 N 13TH ST	141197900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0078		1327 N 13TH ST	141198000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair	Fire Damage							Does Not Contribute
156538.0079		1329 N 13TH ST	141198100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.008		1331 N 13TH ST	141198200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0081		1333 N 13TH ST	141198300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0082		1409 N 13TH ST	202286500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0083		1411 N 13TH ST	202286600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0084		1413 N 13TH ST	202286700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0085		1415 N 13TH ST	202286800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0086		1417 N 13TH ST	202286900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0087		1419 N 13TH ST	202287000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0088		1421 N 13TH ST	202287100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair	extensive rear additions							Does Not Contribute
156538.0089		1502 N 13TH ST	202292900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.009		1504 N 13TH ST	202293000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0091		1506 N 13TH ST	202293100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0092		1508 N 13TH ST	202293200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0093		1510 N 13TH ST	202293300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0094		1512 N 13TH ST	202293400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0095		1514 N 13TH ST	202293500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0096		1516 N 13TH ST	202293600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0097		1518 N 13TH ST	202293700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0098		1520 N 13TH ST	202293800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0099		1522 N 13TH ST	202293900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.01		1523 N 13TH ST	202287800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0101		1524 N 13TH ST	202294000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0102		1525 N 13TH ST	202287900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0103		1526 N 13TH ST	202294100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0104		1527 N 13TH ST	202288000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0105		1528 N 13TH ST	202294200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0106		1529 N 13TH ST	202288100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0107		1530 N 13TH ST	202294300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0108		1531 N 13TH ST	202288200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0109		1532 N 13TH ST	202294400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.011		1533 N 13TH ST	202288300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0111		1534 N 13TH ST	202294500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0112		1535 N 13TH ST	202288400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0113		1536 N 13TH ST	202294600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0114		1537 N 13TH ST	202288500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0115		1538 N 13TH ST	202294700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0116		1540 N 13TH ST	202294800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0117		1542 N 13TH ST	202294900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0118		1544 N 13TH ST	202295000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0119		1322 BETSY ROSS PL	141173100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.012		1323 BETSY ROSS PL	141172000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0121		1324 BETSY ROSS PL	141173200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0122		1325 BETSY ROSS PL	141172100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0123		1326 BETSY ROSS PL	141173300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0124		1327 BETSY ROSS PL	141172200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair, Stucco rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0125		1328 BETSY ROSS PL	141173400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0126		1329 BETSY ROSS PL	141172300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0127		1330 BETSY ROSS PL	141173500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair	Exterior recladding						Does Not Contribute

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0128		1331 BETSY ROSS PL	141172400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0129		1332 BETSY ROSS PL	141173600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.013		1333 BETSY ROSS PL	141172500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0131		1407 BETSY ROSS PL	202268600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0132		1408 BETSY ROSS PL	202271000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0133		1409 BETSY ROSS PL	202268700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0134		1410 BETSY ROSS PL	202271100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0135		1411 BETSY ROSS PL	202268800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0136		1412 BETSY ROSS PL	202271200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0137		1413 BETSY ROSS PL	202268900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0138		1414 BETSY ROSS PL	202271300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0139		1415 BETSY ROSS PL	202269000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.014		1416 BETSY ROSS PL	202271400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0141		1417 BETSY ROSS PL	202269100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0142		1418 BETSY ROSS PL	202271500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0143		1419 BETSY ROSS PL	202269200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0144		1110 CUSTIS PL	141445400	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0145		1111 CUSTIS PL	141446800	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0146		1112 CUSTIS PL	141445500	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Wood rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0147		1113 CUSTIS PL	141446900	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0148		1114 CUSTIS PL	141445600	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0149		1115 CUSTIS PL	141447000	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair, Wood rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.015		1116 CUSTIS PL	141445700	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0151		1117 CUSTIS PL	141447100	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0152		1118 CUSTIS PL	141445800	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair, Wood rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0153		1119 CUSTIS PL	141447200	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0154		1120 CUSTIS PL	141445900	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair, Wood rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0155		1121 CUSTIS PL	141447300	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0156		1122 CUSTIS PL	141446000	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair, Wood rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0157		1123 CUSTIS PL	141447400	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair, Vinyl rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0158		1124 CUSTIS PL	141446100	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0159		1125 CUSTIS PL	141447500	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair, Vinyl rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.016		1126 CUSTIS PL	141446200	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0161		1127 CUSTIS PL	141447600	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0162		1128 CUSTIS PL	141446300	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0163		1129 CUSTIS PL	141447700	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0164		1130 CUSTIS PL	141446400	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0165		1131 CUSTIS PL	141447800	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0166		1132 CUSTIS PL	141446500	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Wood rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0167		1133 CUSTIS PL	141447900	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0168		1134 CUSTIS PL	141446600	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0169		1135 CUSTIS PL	141448000	Building	Brick	1965	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.017		1422 DONDILL PL	202275400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Vinyl rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0171		1423 DONDILL PL	202273400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Wood rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0172		1424 DONDILL PL	202275500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0173		1425 DONDILL PL	202273500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Wood rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0174		1426 DONDILL PL	202275600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Wood rear addition								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0175		1427 DONDILL PL	202273600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair, Wood rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0176		1428 DONDILL PL	202275700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0177		1429 DONDILL PL	202273700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0178		1430 DONDILL PL	202275800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0179		1431 DONDILL PL	202273800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair, Wood rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.018		1432 DONDILL PL	202275900	Building	Concrete	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Poor, Permastone facing							Does Not Contribute
156538.0181		1510 DONDILL PL	202276200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0182		1511 DONDILL PL	202274100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0183		1512 DONDILL PL	202276300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0184		1513 DONDILL PL	202274200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0185		1514 DONDILL PL	202276400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0186		1515 DONDILL PL	202274300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0187		1516 DONDILL PL	202276500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0188		1517 DONDILL PL	202274400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0189		1518 DONDILL PL	202276600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.019		1519 DONDILL PL	202274500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0191		1520 DONDILL PL	202276700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0192		1521 DONDILL PL	202274600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0193		1522 DONDILL PL	202276800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0194		1201 W FLORA ST	141440000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0195		1203 W FLORA ST	141440100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0196		1205 W FLORA ST	141440200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0197		1207 W FLORA ST	141440300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0198		1209 W FLORA ST	141440400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0199		1211 W FLORA ST	141440500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.02		1213 W FLORA ST	141440600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0201		1215 W FLORA ST	141440700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0202		1217 W FLORA ST	141440800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0203		1219 W FLORA ST	141440900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0204		1221 W FLORA ST	141441000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0205		1223 W FLORA ST	141441100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0206		1225 W FLORA ST	141441200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0207		1227 W FLORA ST	141441300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0208		1229 W FLORA ST	141441400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0209		1231 W FLORA ST	141441500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.021		1233 W FLORA ST	141441600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0211		1426 GUILFORD PL	202220900	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0212		1427 GUILFORD PL	202218200	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0213		1428 GUILFORD PL	202221000	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0214		1429 GUILFORD PL	202218300	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0215		1430 GUILFORD PL	202221100	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0216		1431 GUILFORD PL	202218400	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Poor								Contributes to Resource
156538.0217		1432 GUILFORD PL	202221200	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0218		1433 GUILFORD PL	202218500	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0219		1434 GUILFORD PL	202221300	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.022		1435 GUILFORD PL	202218600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0221		1436 GUILFORD PL	202221400	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0222		1437 GUILFORD PL	202218700	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0223		1439 GUILFORD PL	202218800	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0224		1441 GUILFORD PL	202218900	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0225		1443 GUILFORD PL	202219000	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0226		1445 GUILFORD PL	202219100	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0227		1501 GUILFORD PL	202219200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0228		1503 GUILFORD PL	202219300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0229		1505 GUILFORD PL	202219400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.023		1507 GUILFORD PL	202219500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0231		1509 GUILFORD PL	202219600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0232		1510 GUILFORD PL	202221700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0233		1511 GUILFORD PL	202219700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0234		1512 GUILFORD PL	202221800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Good								Contributes to Resource
156538.0235		1513 GUILFORD PL	202219800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0236		1514 GUILFORD PL	202221900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Good								Contributes to Resource
156538.0237		1515 GUILFORD PL	202219900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0238		1516 GUILFORD PL	202222000	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0239		1517 GUILFORD PL	202220000	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.024		1518 GUILFORD PL	202222100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Good								Contributes to Resource
156538.0241		1519 GUILFORD PL	202220100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Black brick								Contributes to Resource
156538.0242		1520 GUILFORD PL	202222200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Poor								Contributes to Resource
156538.0243		1521 GUILFORD PL	202220200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0244		1522 GUILFORD PL	202222300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Good								Contributes to Resource
156538.0245		1523 GUILFORD PL	202220300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0246		1111 JEFFERSON ST	201016100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0247		1112 JEFFERSON ST	201009400	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0248		1113 JEFFERSON ST	201016200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0249		1114 JEFFERSON ST	201009500	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.025		1115 JEFFERSON ST	201016300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0251		1116 JEFFERSON ST	201009600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0252		1117 JEFFERSON ST	201016400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0253		1118 JEFFERSON ST	201009700	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0254		1119 JEFFERSON ST	201016500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0255		1120 JEFFERSON ST	201009800	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0256		1121 JEFFERSON ST	201016600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0257		1122 JEFFERSON ST	201009900	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0258		1123 JEFFERSON ST	201016700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0259		1124 JEFFERSON ST	201010000	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.026		1125 JEFFERSON ST	201016800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0261		1126 JEFFERSON ST	201010100	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0262		1127 JEFFERSON ST	201016900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0263		1128 JEFFERSON ST	201010200	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0264		1129 JEFFERSON ST	201017000	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0265		1130 JEFFERSON ST	201010300	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0266		1131 JEFFERSON ST	201017100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0267		1132 JEFFERSON ST	201010400	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0268		1133 JEFFERSON ST	201017200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0269		1134 JEFFERSON ST	201010500	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.027		1135 JEFFERSON ST	201017300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0271		1136 JEFFERSON ST	201010600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0272		1137 JEFFERSON ST	201017400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0273		1200 JEFFERSON ST	201010700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0274		1201 JEFFERSON ST	201017500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0275		1202 JEFFERSON ST	201010800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0276		1203 JEFFERSON ST	201017600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0277		1204 JEFFERSON ST	201010900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0278		1205 JEFFERSON ST	201017700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0279		1206 JEFFERSON ST	201011000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.028		1207 JEFFERSON ST	201017800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair, Brick rear addition							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0281		1208 JEFFERSON ST	201011100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0282		1209 JEFFERSON ST	201017900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0283		1210 JEFFERSON ST	201011200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0284		1211 JEFFERSON ST	201018000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0285		1212 JEFFERSON ST	201011300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0286		1213 JEFFERSON ST	201018100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0287		1214 JEFFERSON ST	201011400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0288		1215 JEFFERSON ST	201018200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0289		1216 JEFFERSON ST	201011500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.029		1217 JEFFERSON ST	201018300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Poor								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0291		1218 JEFFERSON ST	201011600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Fair, Stucco rear addition						Contributes to Resource
156538.0292		1219 JEFFERSON ST	201018400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Fair						Contributes to Resource
156538.0293		1220 JEFFERSON ST	201011700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Fair						Contributes to Resource
156538.0294		1221 JEFFERSON ST	201018500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Poor						Contributes to Resource
156538.0295		1222 JEFFERSON ST	201011800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Fair						Contributes to Resource
156538.0296		1223 JEFFERSON ST	201018600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Fair						Contributes to Resource
156538.0297		1224 JEFFERSON ST	201011900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Fair						Contributes to Resource
156538.0298		1225 JEFFERSON ST	201018700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Fair						Contributes to Resource
156538.0299		1226 JEFFERSON ST	201012000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Fair						Contributes to Resource
156538.03		1227 JEFFERSON ST	201018800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
		Fair						Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0301		1228 JEFFERSON ST	201012100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0302		1229 JEFFERSON ST	201018900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0303		1230 JEFFERSON ST	201012200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0304		1231 JEFFERSON ST	201019000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0305		1232 JEFFERSON ST	201012300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0306		1233 JEFFERSON ST	201019100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0307		1320 KINGS PL	141145100	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0308		1322 KINGS PL	141145200	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0309		1323 KINGS PL	141144300	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.031		1324 KINGS PL	141145300	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0311		1325 KINGS PL	141144400	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0312		1326 KINGS PL	141145400	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0313		1327 KINGS PL	141144500	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0314		1328 KINGS PL	141145500	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0315		1329 KINGS PL	141144600	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0316		1330 KINGS PL	141145600	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0317		1332 KINGS PL	141145700	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0318		1334 KINGS PL	141145800	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0319		1336 KINGS PL	141145900	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.032		1338 KINGS PL	141146000	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0321		1340 KINGS PL	141146100	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0322		1400 KINGS PL	202223600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Poor								Contributes to Resource
156538.0323		1402 KINGS PL	202223700	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0324		1404 KINGS PL	202223800	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Wood rear addition								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0325		1406 KINGS PL	202223900	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0326		1408 KINGS PL	202224000	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0327		1409 KINGS PL	202222600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0328		1410 KINGS PL	202224100	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Aluminum rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0329		1411 KINGS PL	202222700	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.033		1412 KINGS PL	202224200	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0331		1413 KINGS PL	202222800	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0332		1414 KINGS PL	202224300	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0333		1415 KINGS PL	202222900	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0334		1416 KINGS PL	202224400	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0335		1417 KINGS PL	202223000	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0336		1418 KINGS PL	202224500	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0337		1419 KINGS PL	202223100	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0338		1420 KINGS PL	202224600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0339		1307 LAFAYETTE PL	141140400	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.034		1308 LAFAYETTE PL	141141300	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0341		1309 LAFAYETTE PL	141140500	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0342		1310 LAFAYETTE PL	141141400	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0343		1311 LAFAYETTE PL	141140600	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair, Wood rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0344		1312 LAFAYETTE PL	141141500	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0345		1313 LAFAYETTE PL	141140700	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair, Brick/Wood rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0346		1314 LAFAYETTE PL	141141600	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0347		1315 LAFAYETTE PL	141140800	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0348		1316 LAFAYETTE PL	141141700	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0349		1317 LAFAYETTE PL	141140900	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair, Brick rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.035		1318 LAFAYETTE PL	141141800	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0351		1100 MASTER ST	141461600	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0352		1101 MASTER ST	201002400	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0353		1102 MASTER ST	141461700	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0354		1103 MASTER ST	201002500	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair, Vinyl rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0355		1104 MASTER ST	141461800	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0356		1105 MASTER ST	201002600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0357		1106 MASTER ST	141461900	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0358		1107 MASTER ST	201002700	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0359		1108 MASTER ST	141462000	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Poor							Contributes to Resource
156538.036		1109 MASTER ST	201002800	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0361		1110 MASTER ST	141462100	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0362		1111 MASTER ST	201002900	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Aluminum rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0363		1112 MASTER ST	141462200	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0364		1113 MASTER ST	201003000	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0365		1114 MASTER ST	141462300	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0366		1115 MASTER ST	201003100	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Stucco rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0367		1116 MASTER ST	141462400	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0368		1117 MASTER ST	201003200	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0369		1118 MASTER ST	141462500	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.037		1119 MASTER ST	201003300	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0371		1120 MASTER ST	141462600	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Aluminum rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0372		1121 MASTER ST	201003400	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0373		1122 MASTER ST	141462700	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0374		1123 MASTER ST	201003500	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0375		1124 MASTER ST	141462800	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0376		1125 MASTER ST	201003600	Building	Brick	1961	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0377		1126 MASTER ST	141462900	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0378		1200 MASTER ST	141463100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0379		1201 MASTER ST	201003800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Aluminum rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.038		1202 MASTER ST	141463200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0381		1203 MASTER ST	201003900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0382		1204 MASTER ST	141463300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0383		1205 MASTER ST	201004000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0384		1206 MASTER ST	141463400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0385		1207 MASTER ST	201004100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0386		1208 MASTER ST	141463500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0387		1209 MASTER ST	201004200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0388		1210 MASTER ST	141463600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0389		1211 MASTER ST	201004300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.039		1212 MASTER ST	141463700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0391		1213 MASTER ST	201004400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0392		1214 MASTER ST	141463800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0393		1215 MASTER ST	201004500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0394		1216 MASTER ST	141463900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0395		1217 MASTER ST	201004600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0396		1218 MASTER ST	141464000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0397		1219 MASTER ST	201004700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0398		1220 MASTER ST	141464100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0399		1221 MASTER ST	201004800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.04		1222 MASTER ST	141464200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0401		1223 MASTER ST	201004900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0402		1224 MASTER ST	141464300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0403		1225 MASTER ST	201005000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0404		1226 MASTER ST	141464400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0405		1227 MASTER ST	201005100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0406		1228 MASTER ST	141464500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0407		1229 MASTER ST	201005200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0408		1230 MASTER ST	141464600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Brick rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0409		1231 MASTER ST	201005300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.041		1232 MASTER ST	141464700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0411		1233 MASTER ST	201005400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0412		1112 W OXFORD ST	201022600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0413		1114 W OXFORD ST	201022700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0414		1116 W OXFORD ST	201022800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0415		1118 W OXFORD ST	201022900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0416		1120 W OXFORD ST	201023000	Building	Stone	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Poor								Contributes to Resource
156538.0417		1122 W OXFORD ST	201023100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0418		1124 W OXFORD ST	201023200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0419		1126 W OXFORD ST	201023300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.042		1128 W OXFORD ST	201023400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0421		1130 W OXFORD ST	201023500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0422		1132 W OXFORD ST	201023600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0423		1200 W OXFORD ST	201023700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0424		1201 W OXFORD ST	201032510	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0425		1202 W OXFORD ST	201023800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0426		1203 W OXFORD ST	201032515	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0427		1204 W OXFORD ST	201023900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0428		1205 W OXFORD ST	201032520	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0429		1206 W OXFORD ST	201024000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.043		1207 W OXFORD ST	201032525	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0431		1208 W OXFORD ST	201024100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0432		1209 W OXFORD ST	201032530	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0433		1210 W OXFORD ST	201024200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0434		1211 W OXFORD ST	201032535	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0435		1212 W OXFORD ST	201024300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0436		1213 W OXFORD ST	201032540	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0437		1214 W OXFORD ST	201024400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0438		1215 W OXFORD ST	201032546	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0439		1216 W OXFORD ST	201024500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:								
	Fair, Vinyl rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.044		1217 W OXFORD ST	201032551	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0441		1218 W OXFORD ST	201024600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0442		1219 W OXFORD ST	201032556	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0443		1220 W OXFORD ST	201024700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0444		1221 W OXFORD ST	201032561	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0445		1222 W OXFORD ST	201024800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0446		1223 W OXFORD ST	201032565	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0447		1224 W OXFORD ST	201024900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0448		1225 W OXFORD ST	201032570	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0449		1226 W OXFORD ST	201025000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.045		1227 W OXFORD ST	201032575	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0451		1228 W OXFORD ST	201025100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0452		1229 W OXFORD ST	201032580	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0453		1230 W OXFORD ST	201025200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0454		1231 W OXFORD ST	201032585	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0455		1232 W OXFORD ST	201025300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0456		1233 W OXFORD ST	201032590	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0457		1235 W OXFORD ST	201032596	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0458		1234 PATRICK HENRY PL	141176900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0459		1235 PATRICK HENRY PL	141174200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.046		1236 PATRICK HENRY PL	141177000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0461		1237 PATRICK HENRY PL	141174300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0462		1238 PATRICK HENRY PL	141177100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0463		1239 PATRICK HENRY PL	141174400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0464		1240 PATRICK HENRY PL	141177200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0465		1241 PATRICK HENRY PL	141174500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0466		1243 PATRICK HENRY PL	141174600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0467		1245 PATRICK HENRY PL	141174700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0468		1247 PATRICK HENRY PL	141174800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0469		1249 PATRICK HENRY PL	141174900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.047		1301 PATRICK HENRY PL	141175100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0471		1303 PATRICK HENRY PL	141175200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0472		1305 PATRICK HENRY PL	141175300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0473		1307 PATRICK HENRY PL	141175400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0474		1309 PATRICK HENRY PL	141175500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0475		1310 PATRICK HENRY PL	141177500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0476		1311 PATRICK HENRY PL	141175600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0477		1312 PATRICK HENRY PL	141177600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0478		1313 PATRICK HENRY PL	141175700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0479		1314 PATRICK HENRY PL	141177700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.048		1315 PATRICK HENRY PL	141175800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0481		1316 PATRICK HENRY PL	141177800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair, Aluminum rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0482		1317 PATRICK HENRY PL	141175900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0483		1318 PATRICK HENRY PL	141177900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0484		1319 PATRICK HENRY PL	141176000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Brick rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0485		1320 PATRICK HENRY PL	141178000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Brick rear addition								Contributes to Resource
156538.0486		1321 PATRICK HENRY PL	141176100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0487		1533 QUEENS PL	202225400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0488		1534 QUEENS PL	202226500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Good								Contributes to Resource
156538.0489		1535 QUEENS PL	202225500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.049		1536 QUEENS PL	202226600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Good								Contributes to Resource
156538.0491		1537 QUEENS PL	202225600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0492		1538 QUEENS PL	202226700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Good								Contributes to Resource
156538.0493		1539 QUEENS PL	202225700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0494		1540 QUEENS PL	202226800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0495		1541 QUEENS PL	202225800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0496		1542 QUEENS PL	202226900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Good								Contributes to Resource
156538.0497		1543 QUEENS PL	202225900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0498		1544 QUEENS PL	202227000	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Good								Contributes to Resource
156538.0499		1523 SARATOGA PL	202270000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.05		1524 SARATOGA PL	202272300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0501		1525 SARATOGA PL	202270100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0502		1526 SARATOGA PL	202272400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0503		1527 SARATOGA PL	202270200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0504		1528 SARATOGA PL	202272500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Poor, Abandoned								Contributes to Resource
156538.0505		1529 SARATOGA PL	202270300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair, Lower wall								Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0506		1530 SARATOGA PL	202272600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0507		1531 SARATOGA PL	202270400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0508		1532 SARATOGA PL	202272700	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0509		1533 SARATOGA PL	202270500	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.051		1534 SARATOGA PL	202272800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0511		1535 SARATOGA PL	202270600	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0512		1101 W THOMPSON ST	141453800	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0513		1103 W THOMPSON ST	141453900	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0514		1105 W THOMPSON ST	141454000	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0515		1107 W THOMPSON ST	141454100	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0516		1109 W THOMPSON ST	141454200	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0517		1111 W THOMPSON ST	141454300	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0518		1113 W THOMPSON ST	141454400	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0519		1115 W THOMPSON ST	141454500	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.052		1117 W THOMPSON ST	141454600	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0521		1119 W THOMPSON ST	141454700	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0522		1121 W THOMPSON ST	141454800	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0523		1123 W THOMPSON ST	141454900	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0524		1125 W THOMPSON ST	141455000	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0525		1127 W THOMPSON ST	141455100	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0526		1129 W THOMPSON ST	141455200	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0527		1131 W THOMPSON ST	141455300	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0528		1133 W THOMPSON ST	141455400	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0529		1135 W THOMPSON ST	141455500	Building	Brick	1959	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.053		1222 W THOMPSON ST	141450900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0531		1223 W THOMPSON ST	141455800	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0532		1224 W THOMPSON ST	141451000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0533		1225 W THOMPSON ST	141455900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0534		1226 W THOMPSON ST	141451100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0535		1227 W THOMPSON ST	141456000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION
COMMENTS:								CONTRIBUTION
156538.0536		1228 W THOMPSON ST	141451200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0537		1229 W THOMPSON ST	141456100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0538		1230 W THOMPSON ST	141451300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair, Aluminum rear addition							Contributes to Resource
156538.0539		1231 W THOMPSON ST	141456200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.054		1232 W THOMPSON ST	141451400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0541		1233 W THOMPSON ST	141456300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0542		1220 VALLEY FORGE PL	141170900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0543		1221 VALLEY FORGE PL	141169900	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0544		1222 VALLEY FORGE PL	141171000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource
156538.0545		1223 VALLEY FORGE PL	141170000	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic
	Fair							Contributes to Resource

INVID	NAME	ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYP	MATERIAL	YEAR	STYLE	HISTORIC FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION
156538.0546		1224 VALLEY FORGE PL	141171100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	COMMENTS:								Contributes to Resource
156538.0547		1225 VALLEY FORGE PL	141170100	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0548		1226 VALLEY FORGE PL	141171200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0549		1227 VALLEY FORGE PL	141170200	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.055		1228 VALLEY FORGE PL	141171300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0551		1229 VALLEY FORGE PL	141170300	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0552		1230 VALLEY FORGE PL	141171400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource
156538.0553		1231 VALLEY FORGE PL	141170400	Building	Brick	1964	Colonial Revival	Domestic	
	Fair								Contributes to Resource

ADDRESS	TAXPARCEL	RESOURCE TYPE	MATERIAL	DATE	STYLE	FUNCTION	CONTRIBUTION	COMMENTS:
1000 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201037100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1002 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201037200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1004 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201037300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1006 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201037400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1008 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201037500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1010 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201037600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1012 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201037700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1014 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201037800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1016 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201037900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1018 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201038000	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1020 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201038100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1022 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201038200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1024 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201038300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1026 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201038400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1028 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201038500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1030 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201038600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Does Not Contribute	Fair Vinyl siding likely covering brick
1032 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201038700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1034 CECIL B MOORE AVE	201038800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1619 NEWPORT PLACE	202199300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1620 NEWPORT PLACE	202200400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1621 NEWPORT PLACE	202199400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair

1622 NEWPORT PLACE	202200500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1623 NEWPORT PLACE	202199500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1624 NEWPORT PLACE	202200600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1625 NEWPORT PLACE	202199600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1626 NEWPORT PLACE	202200700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1627 NEWPORT PLACE	202199700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1628 NEWPORT PLACE	202200800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1629 NEWPORT PLACE	202199800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1630 NEWPORT PLACE	202200900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1607 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202191500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1608 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202192500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1609 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202191600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1610 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202192600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1611 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202191700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1612 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202192700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1613 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202191800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1614 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202192800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1615 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202191900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair (Includes wooden deck)
1616 CHESAPEAKE PLACE	202192900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1620 N 10TH ST	202186900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1622 N 10TH ST	202187000	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1624 N 10TH ST	202187100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	

1626 N 10TH ST	202187200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1628 N 10TH ST	202187300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1630 N 10TH ST	202187400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1607 N 11TH ST	202202200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1609 N 11TH ST	202202300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1611 N 11TH ST	202202400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1613 N 11TH ST	202202500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Does Not Contribute	Fair Formstone façade likely covering brick
1615 N 11TH ST	202202600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1617 N 11TH ST	202202700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1001 W OXFORD ST	201030500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1003 W OXFORD ST	201030600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1005 W OXFORD ST	201030700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1007 W OXFORD ST	201030800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Does Not Contribute	Poor, vinyl covering 2nd story of façade, door falling off hinges, Fair
1009 W OXFORD ST	201030900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1011 W OXFORD ST	201031000	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1013 W OXFORD ST	201031100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1015 W OXFORD ST	201031200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1017 W OXFORD ST	201031300	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1019 W OXFORD ST	201031400	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1021 W OXFORD ST	201031500	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1023 W OXFORD ST	201031600	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1025 W OXFORD ST	201031700	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair

1027 W OXFORD ST	201031800	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1029 W OXFORD ST	201031900	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1031 W OXFORD ST	201032000	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Does Not Contribute	Fair, Façade covered in vinyl
1033 W OXFORD ST	201032100	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Does Not Contribute	Fair, Façade covered in vinyl
1035 W OXFORD ST	201032200	Building	Brick	1963	Colonial Revival	Domestic	Contributes to Resource	Fair
1601 N 12TH ST	777422000	Building	Brick	1962	Modern	Religious	Contributes to Resource	Good; Bright Hope Baptist Church
1530 N 11TH ST	777417000	Building	Stone	1853, 1964	Modern	Religious	Contributes to Resource	Fair; Mt. Zion Methodist Church