

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Uptown Harrisburg Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Approx. Reily/ Calder/McClay/N. Second/N. Third Street N/A not for publication

city, town Harrisburg N/A vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Dauphin code 043 zip code 17102

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
789	20 buildings
0	0 sites
0	0 structures
0	0 objects
789	20 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Dr. Brent Glass

11-30-89

Signature of certifying official

Date

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling

Domestic/Multiple dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling

Domestic/Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Italianate

Romanesque

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick/wood

roof slate

other asphalt shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Old Uptown Harrisburg Historic District is a cohesive and architecturally and physically intact neighborhood of duplex and row housing, with some detached buildings. The buildings are of predominantly Queen Anne architectural styling, but also of Italianate, Romanesque, Second Empire, and Colonial Revival styles. The District is located near to and parallel with the Susquehanna River north of both the City's central business district and older inner city neighborhoods of the mid to late 19th Century. The District is contained within the original boundaries of the City of Harrisburg and was principally developed between 1895 and 1905, although contributing buildings can be found in the district as early as 1885 and as late as 1930. Consequently, Old Uptown Harrisburg period of significance is 1885-1930.

Old Uptown Harrisburg remains remarkably intact and is very similar to its original appearance. The principal construction material is brick with frame and stone trim and brownstone foundations. The building stock for the most part is in good condition. The building scale is three stories throughout, with several exceptions, with both zero setback facades and stepped-back facades where front porches meet the front sidewalks.

The area is located in the low lying flood plain and is bounded on the west by N. Front Street and the Susquehanna River, to the north by housing erected in the Art Moderne style after 1910, on the east by N. Third Street and earlier, principally frame housing, and on the south by the Hardscrabble and Midtown neighborhoods which represented earlier development and off-shoots of the original Borough of Harrisburg.

The district's street pattern is a grid with its principal streets, being N. Second, Penn, Green, Susquehanna and N. Third Streets, running north/south. Although Penn and Susquehanna are narrower than the district's east/west cross streets, they are considered as the principal streets because the north/south blocks are longer than the east/west blocks and consequently contain more housing units. The district's central north/south concourse is Green Street which contains buildings similar in character to that of Second Street but are a bit scaled down in terms of building size and degree of building setback given the narrower width of the street. On Penn and Susquehanna Streets many of the houses are vernacular Italianate row houses. The side streets of Reilly, Harris, Hamilton, and Kelker, as wider streets, were similar in character to Green Street, but usually in row house form without front porches. The narrowest streets in the district are the east/west alleys of Boyd, Clinton, Granite, Dauphin, Delaware and Geiger Streets. None of these alleys, with the exception of a portion of the 200 Block of Delaware Street, are fronted by housing.

N. Second Street is the premier street in the district. Just one block from prestigious

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Front Street on which the mansions of Harrisburg's elite were erected, N. Second Street was "second best" as was reflected by the design of the houses. Rather than being built in continuous rows, or in three or four unit groupings, they are principally duplexes and the most elaborate in Queen Anne styling to be found in Old Uptown; elaborate in terms of larger size of buildings, treatment of roof lines and gables, cornices, porch column capitals, third story window treatments, and number and treatment of bay tower roofs. Today these buildings are essentially preserved with some changes where office conversions dictated limited exterior alterations. The west side of Second Street has some detached housing as these were built toward the end of the district's period of significance as subdivisions of oversized Front Street properties.

Benjamin Engle, the first developer of Old Uptown, built nearly every building between Reily and Kelker Streets and Second and Third Streets. The vast majority of these buildings are Queen Anne in design all basically having the same floor plans. The market appeal was achieved through the varied and colorful treatments of the facades. Turrets, domical and tent roofed bays, fish scaled shingles, cross-gables, stone trim, leaded stained glass and fanciful front porches adorned with lattice-work and brackets all characterize Engle's homes. In several instances, these homes have been demolished due to building deterioration or fire, but a look at the city's 1901 atlas reveals that the neighborhood remains basically intact.

The balance of Old Uptown north of Kelker Street was developed in the first several years of the 20th Century. Gettys and Girvin, the principal builders in this area, continued Engle's Queen Anne theme, not just on Green Street but also on Penn and Susquehanna Streets, however in a more simplified fashion, typical of the close of the Queen Anne period. Rather than alternating and employing varied facades, here rows of four, eight and ten buildings were built simultaneously with duplicative facades resulting in a rhythmic effect achieved through continuity of row. The cross streets of Muench and Peffer for the most part did not share this feature in that pockets thereon were developed randomly both before and after Gettys and Girvin. As was displayed through Engle's homes, the Queen Anne homes north of Kelker Street also featured turrets, mansard roofs, leaded-stained glass, and embellished porch work.

N. Third Street, forming the district's eastern boundary, reflects somewhat earlier development than that prevailing in the district because, as an early northern artery and horse car line, earlier development pressures were brought to bear. Much of the original Italianate building stock which was developed at the time of Old Uptown remains on N. Third Street. Those blocks which have experienced substantially earlier or later development or are physically deteriorated, have been omitted.

In the center of Old Uptown stands the Simon Cameron School at Green and Muench streets. The building is the architectural centerpiece of Old Uptown for which it was initially built to serve. This was recognized by Charles Howard Lloyd's employment of the highly stylized Second Renaissance Revival, which at that time would have only been considered for larger public buildings rather than for the single family home. The building, as a center piece, remains as the largest and one of only a handful of buildings in Old Uptown

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which was not originally built for single family residential purposes. It was individually listed on the National Register in 1986.

Another anchor building in the district is the Harris Street United Methodist Church. This Romanesque Revival brownstone edifice, having some Gothic features, was erected in 1910 falling a bit later than the prevailing building stock in the area but well within the district's period of significance, and was designed by Abner Richter of Lebanon and built by local contractor, Diller Sollenberger. It is the only church building in Old Uptown:

Old Uptown's southern extension to Calder Street, between Front and Second Streets, is considered appropriate as it is a particularly cohesive block with no gaps, voids or alterations. The 100 Block of Calder Street contains mansard roofed townhouses of the late 1880's; a bit earlier than the majority of Old Uptown residences but never-the-less significant. An original farm house still stands on Front Street in Old Uptown. Though while significant unto itself, it is considered to be non-contributing due to its early period of the mid 19th Century.

However, the balance of the development on Reily Street, Second Street and Front Street in this block is of the 1890's and coincides with the period of other areas of Old Uptown's southern sector. Several of the homes on Front Street, which are built right up to the street, are Queen Anne, while those on Second Street feature Romanesque treatments. Reily Street residences are Italianate with highly embellished Eastlake porches. Development to the east of Second Street and south of Reily Street is of a much earlier period and consequently not included within the district.

Non-contributing resources are at a minimum. Although a number of buildings on N. Second Street have been converted to office use, given their location on what is one of the City's main thoroughfares, exterior alterations to only two buildings are adverse enough to render the buildings non-contributing. Most of the alterations included enclosing frame front porches for additional interior space for professional offices. Although these changes have been made, the upper stories, roof treatments and basic building envelopes are intact to the extent that the basic historic fabric of the buildings are not lost and thus are contributing. Non-contributing resources include several buildings whose facades have been "colonialized", or buildings which have lost upper stories through fires or other damage. Also, several vacant lots do exist, such as in the 200 Block of Kelker Street and the 1900 Block of Green Street, where buildings have been demolished. Some building deterioration has taken place in homes which face several of the district's narrow back alleys, in the 1900 Block of Green Street, and on certain blocks of N. Third Street particularly north of Muench Street.

Other areas of Old Uptown, though not structurally deteriorated, have not been well maintained due to disinvestment in the area which started to occur in the 1960's. Many buildings have lacked proper maintenance, and although occupied, may worsen in condition. In other instances, inappropriate siding materials such as aluminum siding and scribed stucco have been applied to portions of the exteriors of buildings, usually to the most vulnerable areas of deterioration such as cornice and dormer areas, however typically not

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in a manner where a building's overall architectural character has been destroyed.

Conversely, a great deal of rehabilitation has occurred in Old Uptown. Spinning-off from the Old Midtown Harrisburg National Register Historic District to the south, private rehabilitation activity began to occur in the late 1970's in the 1600 and 1700 Blocks of Penn Street and consequently spread to Green and Susquehanna Streets and to the cross-streets south of Kelker Street. This activity resulted in neighborhood group cohesion and the dubbing of this area as "Engletown," mistakenly confused with the more accurate "Engleton." More recently, rehabilitation has spread north of Kelker Street onto Green Street, Susquehanna Street and Penn Street in the several block area around the Cameron School Building, which through its rehabilitation, has helped to stimulate such activity. Also, new sidewalks and street trees were added to many areas of Old Uptown in the early 1980's as much of the area was included in an Urban Renewal Area which was created after the 1972 Agnes Flood. This Urban Renewal area, however, did not result in the demolition of buildings, with the exception of the 2000 Block of Penn Street for neighborhood parking, as the flood did not heavily impact the Old Uptown area.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1885-1930

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Engle, Benjamin Gettys, Malcom H. Girvin, Cvid R. Gorgas, William

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Old Uptown Harrisburg Historic District is important in the area of architecture as a cohesive, late 19th/early 20th Century residential district in the City of Harrisburg. The district was developed rapidly to serve a greatly expanding population in Harrisburg, particularly of merchants, professionals and service related business people. A consistent and well executed Queen Anne thread unifies the district, though other styles are represented, particularly Italianate with some Colonial and Georgian Revivals, Romanesque and Second Empire examples. Turrets, bays, porch trim, roof lines and shapes, and cornices collectively worked as a marketing theme to attract the original home buyers to a newness and freshness of design which could be found no where else in the City. These blocks of homes most fortunately have been preserved with a minimal amount of alterations and demolition.

Old Uptown Harrisburg was developed at the turn of the 20th Century at a time when Harrisburg was transformed from a town to an urban center. When incorporated as a City in 1860, the northern municipal limit was substantially expanded from Herr Street to Maclay Street, however development was limited to Reily Street with only farmland to the north. In 1860, Harrisburg's population was only 13,405. However, the city's population almost doubled to 23,104 by 1870 given larger annexed areas though its incorporation, a rise in new industries and no doubt growth resulting from its role as a strategic transportation center during the Civil War.

Between 1870 and 1890, land east of N. Third Street to Seventh Street and running north to Maclay Street was in the process of being developed for residential use. This area was closer to manufacturing and the railroad industries which were concentrated between 7th and Cameron Streets. In that this housing was principally built for the blue collar worker, much of it was frame and of a smaller size and scale than that of Old Uptown which was principally geared to upper income families.

Much of the land west of N. Third Street and above Reily Street was owned by the Reily's for whom Reily Street was named, an old, and wealthy Harrisburg family. The Reily mansion was situated on the northwest corner of N. Second and Reily Streets and was demolished in the late 1950's for an office building. Most of the northern section of the district was owned by Maurice Eby who was a grocer and Mayor of Harrisburg in the 1890's. Eby's home was located at the opposite end of the district on the southwest corner of Third and

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Maclay Streets and like the Reily homestead was razed several decades ago.

Although the homes of these two land owners are gone, what remains between their home sites is Harrisburg's largest and most cohesively developed Queen Anne styled neighborhood; the original "uptown" and fashionable northern tier area which, by 1910, was developed to the City's original 1860 boundary at Maclay Street. The homes of the Reily's and Eby's, although significant unto themselves through examination of old photos, did not play a role in the development of Old Uptown for these people merely sold the surrounding land to developers and were not developers themselves.

In June of 1891, electrified trolley cars were introduced in the city, which replaced the horse car lines on such principal arteries leading from the City as Derry, State, Sixth, Third and Second Streets. Such improvement in speed and frequency in scheduling of urban transportation opened up new areas for development which formerly would have been located too far from the downtown to have been marketable. Also, between 1870 and 1890, Harrisburg's population again substantially jumped from 23,104 to 39,385, a true indication that if continued, a huge housing demand would be imminent. Beginning in 1893, Benjamin Engle, a local lumber dealer and real estate salesman, went into partnership with Clinton Hershey, a surveyor and civil engineer, under the name Engle and Hershey. The firm acquired lots between Second and Third Streets and Reily and Kelker Streets and built speculative housing. In 1897, the firm's shop was located on the northwest corner of Second and Harris Street, logically within the neighborhood of the areas of development. A house constructed later within the district's period of significance now occupies the site. By 1900, the firm's operation moved to the southwest corner of Susquehanna and Granite Streets, also within the neighborhood, which likewise was later built upon with a row of houses when Engleton was completed.

While it was not unusual prior to that time for local developers to build townhouse rows for sale, as opposed to house by house construction by the owners, it was totally unprecedented for a developer to build houses on twelve city blocks within an eight year period. Such rapid development, to meet an exploding population within the City, resulted in a remarkable consistency in setback, scale, design, material and quality of workmanship in that, 1) the buildings were erected by the same developer and, 2) they were built close enough in time to each other so that they were not affected by later changes in lower density development (e.g. deeper back and side yards).

The blocks developed by Engle, who apparently was the principal of the business, resulted in the area being called "Engleton" by its early inhabitants no doubt because the area had a characteristic look which was unique as compared to what was built in the city up to that time. Engle continued in this area up to approximately 1901, after which he dissolved the partnership with Hershey and moved to Hummelstown to pursue construction in Derry Township (at the time of his death in 1911, he had moved back to Harrisburg and was building homes on Allison Hill).

Engle's construction surge inspired others to grab what land was remaining south of Maclay Street which essentially involved tracts north of Kelker Street. The Harrisburg Telegraph

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(one of the City's principal daily newspapers of the time) reported in July of 1905, "... to Benjamin Engle belongs the credit of starting the erection of modern residences in unbuilt sections of Harrisburg. Only a few years ago he built the first homes above Reilly Street between Front and Third Streets and started the boom which has since continued, leaving only a few lots as yet vacant below Maclay Street."

With the growth of Engleton and the anticipation of rapid development to Maclay Street, the Simon Cameron Elementary School (individually listed on the National Register) at Green and Muench Streets, was completed in 1897 to fulfill the need of a new educational facility for the increase in school aged population. So great was this need that the school was almost doubled in size only a few years later in 1900 when the eastern addition was completed. Both sections were designed by noted Harrisburg architect Charles Howard Lloyd and both were identical to each other in the Second Renaissance Revival style.

Those who followed Engle were William L. Gorgas, developer of homes on Muench and N. Second Streets and member of the City's Public Works Board as well as one of the organizers of the Harrisburg Trust Company, and the firm of Gettys and Girvin, a partnership of Malcom H. Gettys and Ovid R. Girvin. Gettys and Girvin would become the other principal developers in Old Uptown, in addition to Engle, in the blocks north of Muench Street. Up to 1903, Girvin had been a grocer in the 200 Block of Hamilton Street, however in that year teamed up with Gettys, who was already a small contractor, to build most of the houses in the 1900 and 2000 Blocks of Green Street, and the respective side streets in that area.

By 1905, the Gettys and Girvin firm either completed or was nearing completion on approximately one hundred and forty homes in this neighborhood. Like Engle, a developer simultaneously built rows upon rows of housing for sale on a speculative basis. The Harrisburg Telegraph reported in July of 1905 that the "... firm has been very fortunate in selling nearly all their houses before completed due, no doubt, to the handsome finish and superior workmanship and materials ... under the personal supervision of both members of the firm."

The upper half of Old Uptown Harrisburg was developed at the turn of the 20th Century, a time of a new and progressive community spirit which launched the Harrisburg League of Municipal Improvements and consequently the City Beautiful Movement in 1901. The new century brought new focus to the citizenship as a whole in cleaning up the town's environment while properly implementing plans to improve its park and street systems and public works infrastructure to accept a growing community.

This movement, plus another phenomenal jump in population (from 39,385 in 1890 to 50,167 in 1900) no doubt gave developers the comfort of building for a new age. With the knowledge that the City was properly planning for its future, massive, urbanized and speculative development occurred for the first time ever catering principally to the growing force of white collar, rather than the blue collar, worker. By 1910, toward the end of the majority of Old Uptown's development, the city racked up an impressive population of 64,186 (10,000 more people at that time than it has today) which when added to the growth of the 1890's totaled more than 12,000 new residents per decade.

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Old Uptown, west of Third Street, came at the right time as land closer to the Susquehanna River and to prestigious Front Street demanded larger and higher quality housing and consequently attracted people of higher means who needed not to live nearby to their work and could afford the transportation costs of commuting to the more white collar oriented central business district. The 1903 City Directory indicates that many of the people living in Old Uptown were professionals and merchants. Civic engineers, contractors, real estate brokers, bank executives, doctors, and insurance salesmen made their homes in Old Uptown. Merchants had businesses both in the central business and in what was evolving as the uptown business district along N. Third Street around the Broad Street Market. Merchants included grocers, clothiers, and dealers of hardware, gas fixtures, wall paper and paint.

A number of famous Harrisburgers, whose names became even more prominent later in the 20th Century, lived in Old Uptown during its period of significance and prior to moving to even more prestigious addresses in neighborhoods which had yet to be developed. Several of these include Mary Sachs, 1510 Green Street, whose downtown women's department store in the 1930's and 1940's was nationally known; Charles Adler, 1923 N. Second Street, who was the first of three generations of Adlers in the real estate business and founder of Charles Adler and Sons; Claude R. Robbins, 2016 Green Street, who was in the wholesale jewelry business and Mayor of Harrisburg in the early 1950's; and William M. Hargest, 113 Reily Street, who was President Judge of Dauphin County Court.

With respect to architecture, Queen Anne, being a popular style in Harrisburg, not to say the nation after its introduction to this county by the British at the Centennial Celebration of 1876 in Philadelphia, can be found in certain other Harrisburg neighborhoods. Examples on Allison Hill include areas along the State Street corridor, certain blocks bounded by 13th, 18th Streets, State Street and Market Streets (with the best examples along 17th and 18th Streets in this area), as well as certain areas in the National Register listed Mount Pleasant Historic District between Hummel and 17th Streets and Berryhill and Derry Streets. Specifically in this District, the best examples are found on Sylvan Terrace and along Berryhill Street and on two block stretches of perpendicular streets thereto to the north such as 14th, 15th and 16th Streets. Other examples can be found farther uptown along the N. Sixth Street corridor between Maclay and Schuykill Streets with off-shoots on the related side streets of Seneca, Emerald, Woodbine, Wharton Alley and Forrest Streets, and thence running in a southwesterly direction across Reel, Fifth and Fourth Streets to N. Third Street.

However, these areas, based purely upon architectural considerations, are not considered to be comparable to the architectural significance of Old Uptown because; 1) they are randomly dispersed, 2) are now situated in areas suffering from a greater degree of urban blight resulting in more wide spread building deterioration, loss of fabric and increased intrusions through demolition and inappropriate alterations, and 3) are scattered among buildings of a much greater range than Old Uptown of building materials, periods, styles and uses. Examples of this last point can be found between Fifth and Sixth Streets north of Maclay Street where new townhouse construction has been introduced in formerly cleared

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blocks and in the Mount Pleasant Historic District where there are a wider variety of uses and consequently buildings designed for such, e.g. churches, industrial buildings, and commercial buildings intermingled with the residential. Also in Mount Pleasant there is a greater proportion of Italianate styled buildings and earlier two and one half story, frame structures mixed with the Queen Anne structures.

To further elaborate, in the areas north of Maclay Street, there is an intermingling of the Queen Anne with later periods of Colonial Revival which becomes more pronounced the farther north one travels. This reflects a lack of a comprehensive development period at the end of the 19th Century no doubt due to its far distance from the downtown and riskier speculative market. Accordingly, builders were more cautious by developing on a block by block basis while other blocks lay fallow for homes which were built later. Also, certain areas were in filled in the 1970's with new residential construction thus partially disrupting the original fabric of the neighborhood.

With respect to areas on Allison Hill, there is also an intermingling of other architectural styles with the Queen Anne; in this case with earlier two and one half story frame homes of the factory workers and certain other revival styles. While this intermingling, which is common on Allison Hill especially given the angled and haphazardly planned street system, does not render the area insignificant, the building fabric does differ from that of Old Uptown as it is not as homogeneous.

After 1930, by which time all contributing buildings in Old Uptown had been erected, the area remained predominantly single family in use until the close of World War II. With the return home of soldiers, new families and the commencement of the baby boom era, many of the homes, which were becoming large by mid 20th Century standards, were converted to apartments and rooming houses. This was particularly true on N. Second Street where the largest of the district's houses existed. Third Street began to decline in the 1950's as a desirable residential street given its proximity to the older, shabbier neighborhoods to the east which were beginning to fall on hard times, no doubt due to their older and less substantial building stock. Also during this period, N. Second Street buildings, if not apartments, were being converted to professional offices as a shift of these uses was occurring from the downtown due to congestion and difficulty in parking.

The side streets remained residential with some apartment conversions, however disinvestment in the City and mass exodus of its population in the 1950's, 60's and 70's, resulted in many of these homes being occupied by fixed-income elderly and the poor, neither of whom had sufficient funds to either move or maintain the properties. Consequently, a demand for lower income housing arose resulting in the speculation of absentee landlords to operate properties at low rents without reinvesting through proper maintenance. Accordingly, many of the properties in Old Uptown, have become shabby, but not severely deteriorated and have more recently become the focus of historic preservation efforts through property rehabilitation both for single and multi-family use.

Despite the area's exposure to common urban problems, Old Uptown's architectural integrity is clear; uniform in scale and continuity of row and situated on the urban grid extended from the downtown. The district grew in an area of value which generated confidence in the original developers to undertake mass, speculative development.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

City of Harrisburg, City Hall

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 63.11

UTM References

A	1,8	33,85,7,0	4,46,01,6,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,8	33,91,6,0	4,45,92,1,0

B	1,8	33,87,6,0	4,46,02,2,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,8	33,89,7,0	4,45,91,4,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeb Stuart, Vice President date August 31, 1989
organization Real Estate Resources, Inc. telephone (717) 233-3997
street & number 1839 Green Street, Suite 101 city or town Harrisburg state PA zip code 17102

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- Thomas R. Deans Associates, Harrisburg Historic Sites Survey (Harrisburg, 1981)
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- The Harrisburg Telegraph (Harrisburg, Pa.), July 1, 1905
- The Harrisburg Telegraph (Harrisburg, Pa.), June 15, 1911
- Marian Ingelwood, Then and Now in Harrisburg (Harrisburg, 1925)
- Interview with Frederick L. Morgenthaler, resident of neighborhood

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1907-c.1920, June 10, 1989)

Interview with James K. Bowman, resident of neighborhood 1907-c.1920, July 15, 1989)

Luther R. Kelker, History of Dauphin County (New York: The Lewis Publishing Co, 1907), vol. III, pp. 93-95

George H. Morgan, Annals of Harrisburg (Harrisburg: L. Frances Morgan Black, revision, 1906)

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

BEGINNING at a point representing the northwest corner of Green and Reily Streets; thence in a westerly direction along the northern line of Reily Street, approximately 450 feet, to a point representing the northwest corner of N. Second and Reily Streets; thence in a southerly direction across Reily Street and along the western line of N. Second Street, approximately 400 feet, to a point representing the northwest intersection of N. Second and Calder Streets; thence in a westerly direction along the north line of Calder Street, approximately 82 feet, to a point representing the intersection of said line and the extended eastern property line of 121 Calder Street; thence in a southerly direction along said extended eastern property line, across Calder Street, and along the existing eastern property line of said property, approximately 150 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the southern property line of 121 Calder Street; thence in a westerly direction along the southern property lines of 121, 119, 117, 115, 113, 111, 109, 107 and 105 Calder Street, approximately 125 feet, to the point of intersection of the southern property line of 105 Calder Street and the western line of said property; thence in a northerly direction along the western property line of 105 Calder Street and along said line extended across Calder Street, approximately 150 feet, to a point of intersection of said extended line and the north line of Calder Street; thence in a westerly direction along the north line of Calder Street, approximately 100 feet, to a point representing the northeast corner of N. Front and Calder Streets; thence in a northerly direction along the east line of N. Front Street, approximately 345 feet, to a point representing the southeast intersection of N. Front and Reily Streets; thence in an easterly direction along the south line of Reily Street, approximately 125 feet, to the point of intersection of said southern line and the extended western property line of 1500 N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction along said extended western line, across Reily Street, and along the actual western property line of said property as well as along the western property line of 1514 N. Second Street, approximately 310 feet, to the point of intersection of said western property line and the northern property line of 1514 N. Second Street; thence in an easterly direction along said northern line, approximately 100 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the extended western property line of 1516 N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction along said extended line, across a pedestrian alley, and along the actual northern western line of 1516 N. Second Street and along the western property lines of 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528 and 1530 N. Second Street, the last both existing and extended, approximately 275 feet, to the point of intersection of said western extended line and the north line of Harris Street; thence in a westerly direction along the north line of Harris Street, approximately 55 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the western property line of 1600 N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction along said western line and the western property line of 1604 N. Second Street, approximately 150 feet, to the point of intersection of said

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line and the northern property line of 1604 N. Second Street; thence in an easterly direction along said northern line, approximately 25 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the western property line of 1612 N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction along said line, approximately 50 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the southern line of Clinton Street; thence in an easterly direction along the southern line of Clinton Street, approximately 25 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the extended western property line of 1616 N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction, across Clinton Street, along said line both extended and existing and along the western property lines of 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624 and 1632 N. Second Street, the last both existing and extended across Hamilton Street, approximately 280 feet, to the point of intersection of the extended western property line of 1632 N. Second Street and the northern line of Hamilton Street; thence in a westerly direction along the northern line of Hamilton Street, approximately 10 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the western property line of 1700-02 N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction along said property line and the western property lines of 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1714 and 1718 N. Second Street, approximately 315 feet, to the point of intersection of the western line of 1718 N. Second Street and the northern line of said property; thence in an easterly direction along said northern line, approximately 20 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the western property line of 1722 N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction along said western line and the western property lines of 1726 and 1728 N. Second Street, the latter line both existing and extended across Kelker Street, approximately 200 feet, to the point of intersection of said extended line and the northern line of Kelker Street; thence in a westerly direction along the northern line of Kelker Street, approximately 75 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern line and the western property line of 1800 N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction along said line, approximately 225 feet, to the point of intersection of said western line and the northern property line of 1800 N. Second Street; thence in an easterly direction along said line, approximately 75 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern line and the extended western property line of 1822 N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction along said extended line, across a pedestrian walkway, and existing and along the western property lines of 1824 and 1826 N. Second Street, approximately 125 feet, to the point of intersection of the western property line of 1826 N. Second Street and the northern line of said property; thence in an easterly direction along the northern line of said property, approximately 100 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern line and the western line of N. Second Street; thence in a northerly direction along said western line, approximately 150 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern line and the former southern line of former property 1838 N. Second Street (now consolidated with 1829 N. Front Street); thence in a westerly direction along said former southern property line, approximately 100 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the former western line of former 1838 N. Second Street;

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thence in a northerly direction along said former western line existing and extended across Muench Street, and continuing along the western property lines of 1900, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1916, 1918 (thence across Delaware Street) 1924, 1926, 1930, 1934 and 1936 N. Second Street, approximately 525 feet, to the point of intersection of the western line of 1936 N. Second Street and the southern line of Peffer Street; thence in an easterly direction along said southern line and across N. Second Street, approximately 160 feet, to a point representing the southeast corner of N. Second and Peffer Streets; thence in a northerly direction along the eastern line of N. Second Street, approximately 600 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the northern property line of 2047 N. Second Street; thence in an easterly direction along said northern property line, approximately 175 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern line and the eastern property line of 2047 N. Second Street; thence in a southerly direction along said eastern line, approximately 50 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the extended northern property line of 2055 Penn Street; thence across Penn Street along said northern line, extended and existing, approximately 110 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern line and the eastern line of said property; thence in a southerly direction along said eastern line, approximately 10 feet, to the point of intersection of said eastern line of 2055 Penn Street and the extended northern property line of 2046 Green Street; thence along said northern line, across a pedestrian walkway, extended and existing and thence across Green Street, a distance of approximately 145 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern line, extended, existing and extended, and the eastern line of Green Street; thence in a northerly direction along the eastern line of Green Street, approximately 100 feet, to a point representing the southeast corner of Green and Maclay Streets; thence in an easterly direction along the southern line of Maclay Street, approximately 160 feet, to a point representing the southwest corner of Maclay and Susquehanna Streets; thence in a southerly direction along the western line of Susquehanna Street, approximately 375 feet, to a point representing the southwest corner of Susquehanna and Geiger Streets; then in an easterly direction across Susquehanna Street and along the southern line of Geiger Street, approximately 200 feet, to a point representing the southwest corner of N. Third and Geiger Streets; thence in a southerly direction along the western line of N. Third Street, approximately 1,225 feet, to a point representing the northwest corner of N. Third and Kelker Streets; thence in a westerly direction along the northern side of Kelker Street, approximately 75 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern line and the extended northern property line of 245 Kelker Street; thence in a southerly direction across Kelker Street and along the northern line, extended and existing, of 245 Kelker Street, approximately 75 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the southern property line of 245 Kelker Street; thence in a westerly direction along said line, approximately 12 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the eastern property line of 1739 Susquehanna Street; thence in a southerly direction along said eastern line and along the eastern property

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lines of 1737 and 1735 Susquehanna Street, approximately 40 feet, to the point of intersection of the eastern line of 1735 Susquehanna Street and the southern line of said property; thence in a westerly direction along said southern line, approximately 75 feet, to the point of intersection said line and the western property line of 1732 N. Third Street; thence in a southerly direction along said western line, approximately 18 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the southern property line of 1732 N. Third Street; thence in an easterly direction along said southern line, approximately 75 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and then eastern property line of 1729 Susquehanna Street; thence in a southerly direction along said eastern line and along the eastern property lines of 1727, 1725, 1723, 1721, 1719 and 1717 Susquehanna Street, approximately 125 feet (with minor adjustments in back yard depths), to the point of intersection of the eastern property line of 1717 Susquehanna Street and the northern line of Granite Street; thence in a westerly direction along the northern line of Granite Street, approximately 100 feet, to a point representing the northwest intersection of Granite and Susquehanna Streets; thence in a southerly direction, across Granite Street, along the western line of Susquehanna Street, and across Hamilton Street, approximately 310 feet, to a point representing the southwest corner of Susquehanna and Hamilton Streets; thence in an easterly direction, across Susquehanna Street, and along the southern line of Hamilton Street, approximately 200 feet, to a point representing the southwest corner of N. Third and Hamilton Streets; thence in a southerly direction along the western line of N. Third Street, approximately 190 feet, to the point of intersection of said western line and the extended northern property line of 1625 N. Third Street; thence in an easterly direction across N. Third Street and along the extended and existing northern property line of said property, approximately 175 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern property line and the eastern line of the property at 1625 N. Third Street; thence in a southerly direction along said eastern property line and along the eastern property lines of 1623 1/2, 1623 and 1621 N. Third Street, approximately 70 feet, to the point of intersection of the eastern property line of 1621 N. Third Street, and the southern line of said property; thence in a westerly direction along said southern property line, approximately 25 feet, to the point of intersection of said southern line and the extended eastern property line of 1619 N. Third Street; thence in a southerly direction across Clinton Street, and along the extended and existing eastern property line of 1619 N. Third Street and along the eastern property lines of 1617 1/2, 1617 and 1615 N. Third Street, approximately 85 feet, to the point of intersection of the eastern property line of 1615 N. Third Street and the northern property line of 1613 N. Third Street; thence in an easterly direction along said northern property line, approximately 50 feet, to the point of intersection of said line and the eastern line of said property; thence in a southerly direction along the eastern property line of 1613 N. Third Street, approximately 18 feet, to the point of intersection of said eastern line and the southern line of said property; thence in a westerly direction along the

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southern property line of 1613 N. Third Street and across N. Third Street, approximately 200 feet, to the point of intersection of said southern property line extended and the western line of N. Third Street; thence in a southerly direction along the western line of N. Third Street, approximately 125 feet, to a point representing the northwest corner of N. Third and Harris Streets; thence in a westerly direction along the northern line of Harris Street and across Susquehanna Street, approximately 200 feet, to a point representing the northwest corner of Harris and Susquehanna Streets; thence in a southerly direction across Harris Street and along the western line of Susquehanna Street, approximately 250 feet, to a point representing the northwest corner of Susquehanna and Boyd Streets; thence in a westerly direction along the northern line of Boyd Street, approximately 175 feet, to the point of intersection of said northern line and the extended eastern property line of 1511 Green Street; thence in a southerly direction across Boyd Street and along the extended and existing eastern property line of 1511 Green Street and along the eastern property lines of 1509 and 1507 Green Street, approximately 85 feet, to the point of intersection of the eastern property line of 1507 Green Street and the southern line of said property; thence in a westerly direction along said southern property line, existing and extended, and across Green Street, approximately 120 feet, to the point of intersection of said extended southern property line and the west side of Green Street; thence in a southerly direction along the western line of Green Street, approximately 160 feet, to a point, the place of BEGINNING

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Boundaries of the Old Uptown Harrisburg Historic District clearly establish the area as a unified architectural entity. The southern boundary of the District is Reily Street, with an extension to the south including the block between Calder and Reily Streets and between Front and Second Streets. Reily Street is an appropriate boundary because it long represented the northern terminus of the city's housing development in the 19th Century, and the buildings north of the street and within the proposed historic district are of a later period.

The district's western boundary is N. Second Street, including both sides of the street. Front Street is not included in the District because 1) it contains a number of newer building's which would be considered intrusions in the district, and 2) its development is of a different character than the rest of the district given the number of detached buildings rather than semi-detached or attached row homes and because of the sizable front yards and open space which characterize the street north of Reily Street. Although N. Front Street developed essentially within the same time frames as Old Uptown, its orientation was to the Susquehanna River and Riverfront Park, rather than to a more urban setting, consequently resulting in its assuming a dramatically different character.

The district's eastern boundary is N. Third Street, however the 1700 Block on the west side of the street and all of the east side, with the exception of several contributing buildings in the 1600 Block, are not included either because, 1) they were constructed earlier than the district's period of significance, 2) possess no architectural merit, or 3) have physically deteriorated to the point that any residual architectural integrity is questionable. This N. Third Street boundary was selected because 1) it is a major traffic corridor and forms an appropriate boundary, and 2) the development farther to the east is of an earlier period, is not of the same character as the district's development, and 3 is more impacted through deteriorated building conditions and demolition.

The proposed northern boundary of the district is Maclay Street. This boundary was selected because Maclay Street was the northern city line at the time the district was developed and, like Reily Street, represented the northern terminus of the city's development until the early part of the 20th Century.

While the District is principally bordered by the aforementioned streets, a clean rectangle is not created as there are boundary adjustments at various corners of the District. These are addressed as follows:

- Northwest Corner: The Governor's Residence, running between Front and Second Street, is excluded as it was erected in 1968. Also, a gas station at the south east corner of N. Second and Maclay Streets and a laundromat on the south side of Maclay Street have been excluded.
- Northeast Corner: An auto parts center, at the southwest corner of Maclay and N. Third Streets, and a 1920's apartment building (much larger than any in the

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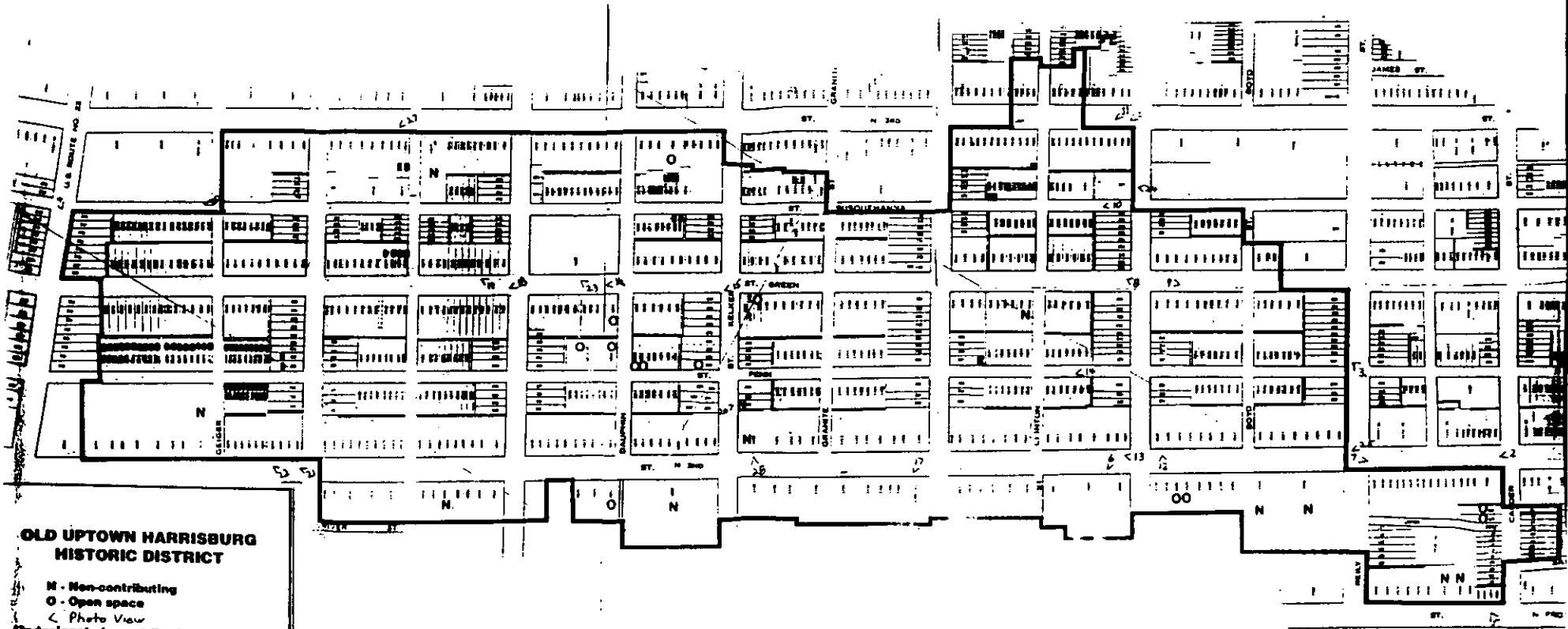
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District) next door have been excluded.

- Southeast Corner: The Evangelical Publishing House Building (now Pa. Department of Environmental Resources Laboratories) and related parking lot have been excluded. This complex consumes the block bounded by Reily, N. Third, Harris, and Susquehanna Streets. The building is large, more recent in period and not of the character of the District.

- Southwest Corner: Although not a contributing building, the three story, 1960's office building located on the northwest corner of N. Second and Reily Streets has been included so that the significant Calder/Reily/N. Front/N. Second Street extension may be physically tied to the District north of Reily Street.

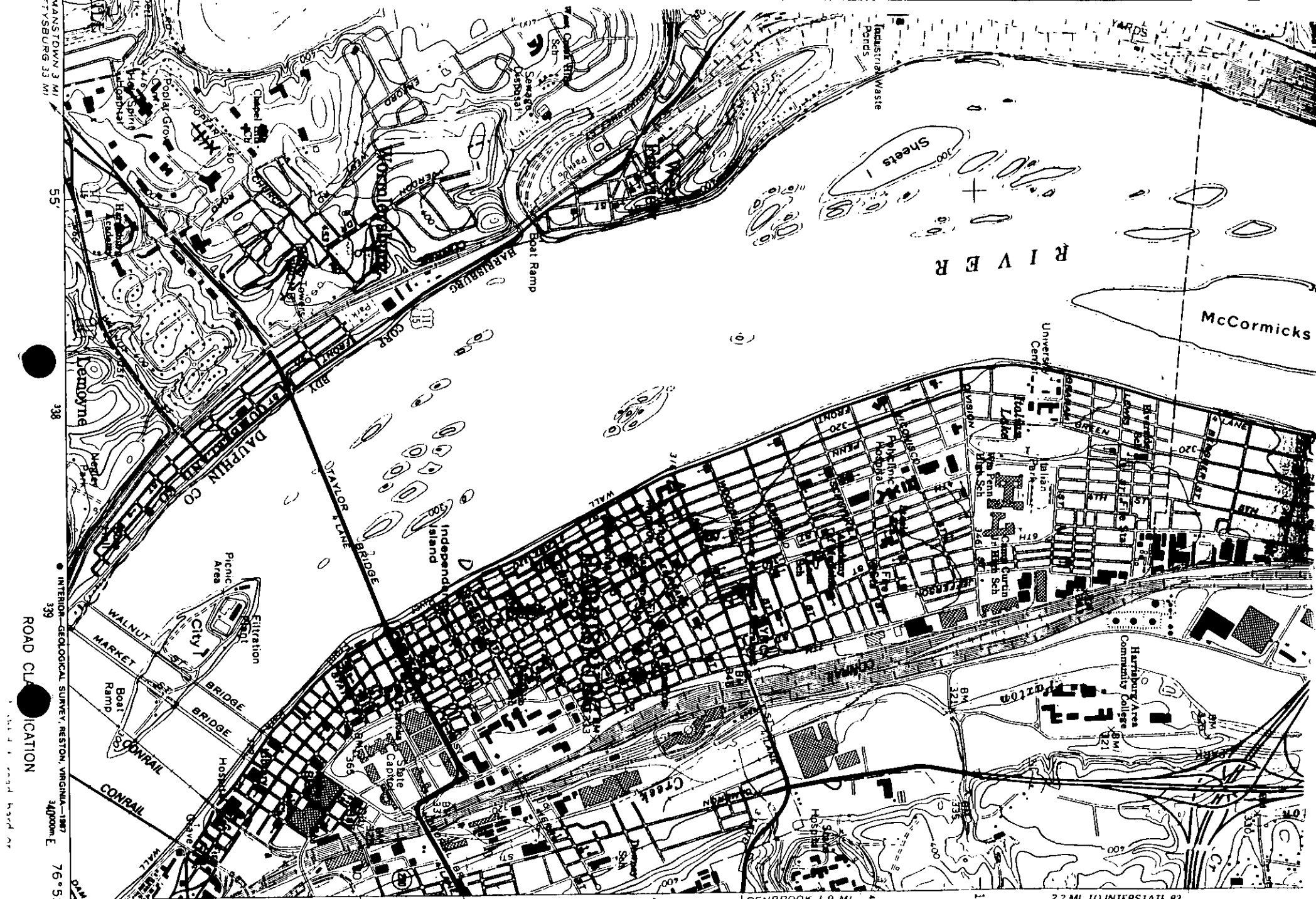


**OLD UPTOWN HARRISBURG
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

- N - Non-contributing
- O - Open space
- < - Photo View
- Shaded - contributing buildings



1" = 100'



MANSTOWN 3 MI
 TYSBURG 33 MI
 55°
 338
 39
 ROAD CL
 LOCATION
 INTERIM- GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1987
 340900m E
 40°15'

0.3 MI TO INT 83
 4458000m N
 PENBROOK 1.9 MI
 29 MI TO INTERSTATE 78
 4460
 PENBROOK 1.9 MI
 4461
 17300
 2.2 MI TO INTERSTATE 83
 WILKES BARR 99 MI

Upstream Harrisburg
 (17300, 4460, 4461)
 A
 38570 N416000
 38760 N416000
 38400 N4457010