



# BALTIMORE CITY'S DESIGNATED LANDMARK LIST

COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING



JULY 2012



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Mayor & City Council, and the owners of Baltimore City's Landmarks. You are the stewards of this City's incredible heritage.

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## CONNECTIONS WITH OUR PAST

The buildings and sites that a community preserves help to define the physical identity and character for which a community is known. Our preserved Landmarks reveal our common values, the past that has shaped us and who we are today. Baltimore City's landmark designation process was implemented by the early creation of a local historic preservation ordinance in 1964. Today, Baltimore is in good company with 1,200 other communities that formally preserve their locally-significant landmarks in a similar fashion. Since 1971, the buildings and sites which have been designated as Landmarks by City ordinance include treasured links to the past and the finest architecture that graces our streets. In 2009, the Landmarks program was expanded, with a public interior designation category. It is the responsibility of the Commission for Historical & Architectural Preservation (CHAP) to coordinate the designation process, which can protect these valuable assets. The designation of new Baltimore City Landmarks is an ongoing service of the City of Baltimore.

## LANDMARK DESIGNATION PROCESS

Landmarks are created through a process which typically begins with research conducted by CHAP and the property owner. Any interested party - preferably the property owner - may recommend an addition to the list. Under Article I, Section 40 of the Baltimore City Code (CHAP Ordinance), a legal process is established to formally create landmarks. The process includes recommendation of designation by CHAP and the Planning Commission and the formal passage of a designation ordinance by the City Council. This publication is organized in accordance with the chronology of designation ordinances. Due process is followed when designation is considered, including the convening of three public hearings, during which public testimony about designation is considered.

The Baltimore City Landmark List identifies individual historically significant structures that may or may not be within a local historic district, which in Baltimore is referred to as a CHAP District. In making recommendations for new designations, the Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation (CHAP) considers the following criteria. The quality of significance in Baltimore history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, public interiors, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Baltimore history; or
2. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in Baltimore's past; or
3. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in Baltimore prehistory or history.

The above criteria mirror the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, which were developed by the National Park Service to determine historic significance in American history and culture. CHAP's criteria determines historic significance in Baltimore history and culture.

# LANDMARK PROTECTION AND REVIEW PROCEDURES

After designation, landmarks receive the same protection provided to buildings located in designated Baltimore City (CHAP) historic districts. There are over 56,000 properties located in 24 Baltimore City historic districts. (Check out CHAP's website to learn if your property is listed in local historic district.) Review of all work that affects the exterior of a landmark would then occur as part of the Baltimore City permit process. Such work to be reviewed includes, but is not limited to, cleaning, painting, removal or alteration of architectural features, excavation, construction of any kind, and demolition. The Baltimore City Historic Preservation Procedures and Design Guidelines, available on the CHAP webpage, outline the standards to be followed. The board members and staff of CHAP conduct the required review in a timely manner, with due consideration of owner hardship where pertinent.

## BENEFITS OF DESIGNATION

### **Honor**

It is a great honor to be listed as a Baltimore City Landmark. These landmarks are among Baltimore's most significant buildings and properties. They are valuable assets to our City and greatly contribute to the City's architectural character, rich history, economic vitality, and quality of life.

### **Protection**

Many of Baltimore City's Landmarks are also listed on Federal or State registers, such as the National Register of Historic Places, as a contributing building to a historic district or individually. It is a great honor to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and listing offers financial incentives and some level of protection from government action. However, designation as a Baltimore City landmark offers the greatest level of protection for the building. In some cases, important historic Baltimore properties are only protected because they are landmarks. This emphasizes the importance of local designation.

### **Expert review of proposed exterior changes as part of the Baltimore City permit review process**

This review by CHAP staff member is completed as part of the Baltimore City permit review process and ensures that all changes are compatible with design guidelines. This helps property owners retain or even increase the value of their property, as well as retain historically or architecturally significant features. Incompatible changes can harm both the historical significance and economic value of a structure.

### **Tax Incentives**

Baltimore City offers a property tax incentive program that will save thousands of dollars for owners of landmark designated properties and properties located in Baltimore City and National Register Historic Districts. The program is a ten-year comprehensive tax credit program that helps the City in its mission to preserve Baltimore's historic neighborhoods by encouraging property owners in these districts to complete substantive rehabilitation projects. The credit is granted on the increased assessment directly resulting from qualifying improvements. The assessment subject to the tax credit is computed once and used for the entire life of the credit. The credit for projects with construction costs less than \$3.5 million is 100%, and for projects with construction costs more than \$3.5 million is 80% in the first five taxable years and declines by ten percentage points thereafter. This tax credit applies to interior and exterior renovations that meet CHAP's Guidelines. They are transferable to a new owner for the remaining life of the credit. A property owner must apply for the tax credits before beginning the rehabilitation project.

More information is available on CHAP's website or at our offices.

# EXTERIOR LANDMARK LIST

(arranged in chronological order of legislation)

## 1 CITY HALL

100 N. HOLLIDAY STREET  
1867-1875, GEORGE A. FREDERICK  
ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

This elaborate marble structure with its lofty cast-iron dome covers a full city block. It was begun on April 11, 1867 and dedicated on April 28, 1875. The dedication ceremonies were extensively covered in the Baltimore Sun and the account celebrated an extremely rare occurrence in the history of the spending of public money - Baltimore's City Hall was completed for a quarter of a million dollars less than the appropriation. "The structure is an ornament to the City and a monument to the honest administration of public affairs. The total cost of the imposing pile, including the ground and its magnificent furniture throughout has been \$2,271,135.65 out of an appropriation of \$2,500,000 leaving a surplus of \$228,864.36." Designed by George A. Frederick, Baltimore's City Hall is an excellent example of the public building style popular after the Civil War. Although smaller in size, it is comparable in quality and style to the old State Department building in Washington, D.C. and the Philadelphia City Hall. Built of white marble from Baltimore County, its cast-iron dome by Wendell Bollman was manufactured in this City by the same firm that did the Capitol dome in Washington. City Hall is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 2 OTTERBEIN CHURCH

112 W. CONWAY STREET  
1785-1786, JACOB SMALL, SR.  
ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

Designed by Jacob Small, Sr., this is Baltimore's only 18th-century Georgian style church building still in use today. It was built between 1785-1786 for a congregation of Germans who, under the leadership of Pastor Philip Wilhelm Otterbein, had separated from the Lutheran Church. In 1789, in this building, the Church of the United Brethren was organized and Pastor Otterbein was elected bishop. Now the church is part of the United Methodist denomination, following a merger in the 1960s. The building is architecturally unique. Its octagonal cupola is reminiscent of the work of the English architect, Christopher Wren. Much of the original glass remains in the arched windows. The nails throughout the building were handmade and the bells, cast in Germany and installed in 1789, are still in use. Pastor Otterbein's grave is in the churchyard, marked by a monument erected 100 years after his death. Otterbein Church is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



### 3 MCKIM FREE SCHOOL

1120 E. BALTIMORE STREET

1833, WILLIAM HOWARD & WILLIAM SMALL  
ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

The McKim School was an innovation in education when it was built in 1833. Long a dream of John McKim, a successful Quaker merchant, it became a reality through his bequest of \$600 annually for its support to be administered by the Society of Friends. The school flourished as a charitable institution until the spread and gradual improvement of public education at the turn of the century. It then became a free kindergarten, the first in the city, serving largely the immigrant children of the neighborhood. The building, designed by William Howard and William F. Small,

reflects the popular interest in Greece during the 1820s, and it served as a model for other school architecture in the City. It is the most archaeologically accurate building in Baltimore, being a copy of the Theseum and north wing of the Propylaea in Athens. The McKim Free School is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

### 4 FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

2-12 W. FRANKLIN STREET

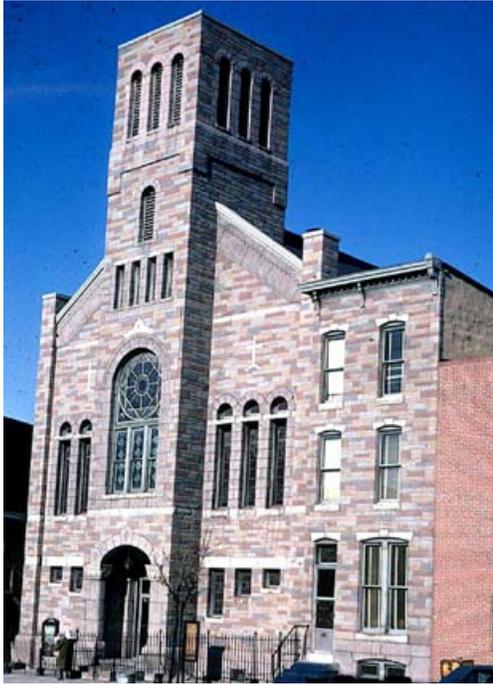
1817-1819, MAXIMILIEN GODEFROY  
ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

The First Unitarian Church is considered the masterpiece of Maximilien Godefroy, a French architect who emigrated to Baltimore in the early 1800s. It is nationally famous for the quality of its Classical Revival design. The restrained rectangular structure of stuccoed brick and stone is enhanced

by a well-proportioned portico crowned by a pediment on which is the figure of the Angel of Truth. This terra cotta sculpture is the work of

Antonio Capellano, likewise the sculptor of the Battle Monument. Towering above the central portion of the church is a dome, 55 feet in diameter. The dedication of the church was held in 1818 and at that time, Dr. William Ellery Channing delivered a sermon which is still considered the keystone of Unitarian principles. Among the church's famous members was Rembrandt Peale. Jared Sparks, one of the early ministers, later became President of Harvard University. There is a small museum of historical material within the building. The First Unitarian Church is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.





## 5 EBENEZER A.M.E. CHURCH

18, 20, 30 W. MONTGOMERY STREET  
 1865, B.F. BENNETT, BUILDER  
 ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

Ebenezer A.M.E. church is a Baltimore landmark chiefly because of its importance in African American history. This is the oldest standing church built by an African American congregation, most African American churches having been purchased from white congregations. It stands on the site of an earlier church building erected in 1848 by the same congregation, which had been formed possibly as early as 1816. Several outstanding clergymen served the church, including Bishop Daniel A. Payne, who was a founder of Wilberforce University, the oldest African American university in the country. The present church was erected in 1865. The architect is not known, and the exterior of the building has been altered. The interior, however, is notable for its massive ceiling beams of Georgia pine and its side balconies, supported by narrow columns. Ebenezer A.M.E. Church contributes to the Federal Hill National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore Baltimore South map on page x.

## 6 THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM OF BALTIMORE (PEALE MUSEUM)

225 N. HOLLIDAY STREET  
 1814-1830, ROBERT CARY LONG, SR.  
 ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

Erected by the artist Rembrandt Peale as his "Baltimore Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts" in 1814, the Peale Museum, as it is popularly known, is the oldest museum building in the United States and the second structure in modern history to be specifically designed and built as a museum for the public. The first was the Old Ashmolean Museum erected in 1682 at Oxford University. Robert Cary Long, Sr. was the architect for Peale's Gallery. Founded as an "elegant Rendezvous for taste, curiosity and leisure," it was an institution devoted to science as well as art. Peale's demonstration of gas illumination led to the founding of the Gas Light Company of Baltimore in 1817. When Peale sold the building to the City in 1830, it became Baltimore's first City Hall. In 1876, the #1 Negro Grammar School opened there. The school was later expanded to include a high school curriculum and teacher-training courses. Restored and opened to the public in 1931 as "the Museum of the Life and History of Baltimore," it once displayed a large collection of prints, paintings, photographs, etc. concerning Baltimore history as well as important paintings by members of the Peale Family. The Peale Museum was operated as part of the privately incorporated City Life Museum which merged with the Maryland Historical Society. As of the date of this printing, contents of the Museum have been transferred to the Maryland Historical Society and the Museum is closed. The Peale Museum is a National Historic Landmark and is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 7 CARROLL MANSION COMPLEX

800 E. LOMBARD STREET

1811, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

Restored and opened to the public in 1967, the Carroll Mansion is Baltimore's finest remaining town house of the early 19th century. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, bought the house from Christopher Deshon in 1822 in the name of his daughter, Mary, and her husband, Richard Caton. Mr. Caton, a merchant-banker, used it as both a dwelling and an office. The "counting-house" on the ground floor still has the original safe with steel door paneled to match the wooden moulding of the room. The elder patriarch, the most famous and wealthy Marylander of his time, made his winter home here during the last decade of his life. Many distinguished visitors paid their respects to him here, as recorded in published travel accounts. Carroll died in this building in 1832. The house was deeded in trust to his daughter Mary Caton and her daughter, Emily. Until 1914, when the building was purchased by the City of Baltimore on the occasion of the Star Spangled Banner Centennial, the Carroll Mansion was used for various businesses. As City property, it housed Baltimore's first Vocational School and later Baltimore's first recreation center. The Carroll Mansion was operated as part of the privately incorporated City Life Museums which merged with the Maryland Historical Society. Since 2002, it has been home to Carroll Museums, an educational and preservation non-profit. The Carroll Mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97. *See page 60 for the expanded boundaries of the Carroll Mansion Complex.*



## 8 LOVELY LANE METHODIST CHURCH (FIRST METHODIST)

2200 ST. PAUL STREET

1882-1887, STANFORD WHITE

ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

This building is one of the most significant and forcefully designed landmarks in Baltimore. The work of the world-famous architect, Stanford White, Lovely Lane Church was built of Port Deposit granite in the Romanesque style. The massive bell-tower is reminiscent of the 12th century Santa Maria in Pomposa Church, near Ravenna, Italy. Dr. John F. Goucher, founder and president of Goucher College, was the pastor at the time the church was erected. Although this building is the fifth home of its congregation, it is revered as the "Mother Church of American Methodism" because of Christmas Eve, 1784, in the original Lovely Lane Meeting house, the Methodists gathered to organize their scattered churches into a single national body. A museum of Methodism is maintained by the Methodist Historical Society in the present building. Lovely Lane Methodist Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.





## 9 LLOYD STREET SYNAGOGUE

11 LLOYD STREET

1845, ROBERT CARY LONG, JR.

ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

Designed in the Greek Revival style by Robert Cary Long, Jr. and dedicated in 1845, this is the first synagogue erected in Maryland and the third oldest in the country, preceded only by the Touro Synagogue (1763) in Newport, Rhode Island and Beth Elohim (1841) in Charleston, South Carolina. As the population shifted, the congregation dwindled and the building was put to other uses. It had a Lithuanian Roman Catholic congregation from 1889 to 1905. When it was about to be demolished in 1960, the

Jewish Historical Society purchased it and restored the synagogue as a museum. Many of the historical features of the building remain, including the wooden pews, women’s balcony, the cast iron fence and the blue and white cuspidors. Ritual baths as well as ovens for baking Passover bread survive in the basement. Lloyd Street Synagogue is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

## 10 BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH

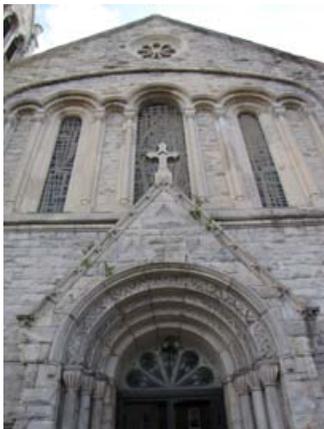
1300 DRUID HILL AVENUE

1868, HUTTON & MURDOCH

ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

The congregation of Bethel A.M.E. Church has been a significant African American institution in Baltimore from the 19th century to the present. The Bethel A.M.E. Church has every characteristic of a landmark: architectural quality, prominence and historical interest. It is a fine example of 19th-century Norman Gothic architecture, designed by Nathaniel Henry Hutton and John Murdoch, who had also designed several other well-known Baltimore churches.

This building, with its tall spire, is faced with white Maryland marble, hammered to give it a rusticated look. It is located on a prominent site and serves as a focal point on the horizon along Lanvale Street when viewed from the east. Bethel A.M.E. Church contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.





## 11 EUTAW PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH (CITY TEMPLE OF BALTIMORE BAPTIST)

327 DOLPHIN STREET

1869, THOMAS U. WALTER

ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

This church is the only building in Baltimore designed by Thomas U. Walter, the architect of the dome and wings of the United States Capitol and first president of the American Institute of Architects. It is a notable example of the neo-gothic style of architecture and has been included in the Historic American Buildings Survey and mentioned in a number of architectural books. The church building, at the southern end of Eutaw Place, forms a fitting closure to the long vista of the park and its elegant structure. The congregation was established by a group of 133 members of the Seventh Baptist Church in order to serve the then growing suburban neighborhood. This active group ran a Chinese Sunday School and trained missionaries to China. During its first twenty-five years, the church members were influential in founding four new churches throughout the City. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.

## 12 EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL

249 AISQUITH STREET

1860, R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS

ORDINANCE 71-974 01/11/71

The Eastern Female High School was one of the first high schools in the country to be built for the purpose of giving a comprehensive education to girls. Having been established in 1844 at another location, the new building was located at the corner of Aisquith and Orleans Streets. It was completed in 1870 and opened with an enrollment of 350 pupils. The total cost of the erection of the new school was \$97,805.70. The architect was R. Snowden Andrews, a prominent Baltimore architect of the Victorian era. Architecturally, the building is of the Italianate or Italian Villa style. It is built of red brick with stone and white wood trim. One outstanding feature is the elaborate bracketing of the three towers at the roofline. The main section, which is recessed between two of the towers, has a wooden porch extending across the front. The building is a fine example of the style of architecture favored at the time of the Civil War. Eastern Female High School is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.



### 13 BELVEDERE HOTEL

1 E. CHASE STREET

1903, PARKER & THOMAS

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Belvedere Hotel, opened in 1903, took its name from the nearby site where John Eager Howard's home once stood. The majestic hotel with its mansard roof was designed in the French Renaissance style by Douglas H. Thomas, Jr. and J. Harleston Parker, and was for many years a prestigious social center of Baltimore. The Belvedere was visited by many notables, and was the headquarters for the Democratic National Convention that nominated Woodrow Wilson in 1912. The Belvedere Hotel is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.



### 14 BATTLE MONUMENT

CALVERT STREET, NORTH OF FAYETTE STREET

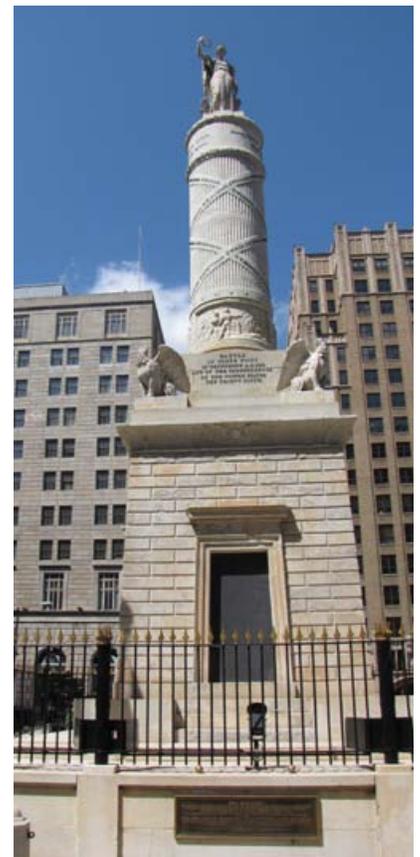
1815-25, MAXIMILIEN GODEFROY

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Battle Monument is the first significant war memorial built in the United States. It commemorates those who gave their lives defending the



City against the British attack in 1814. In addition, it stands on the site of the first Baltimore Courthouse where the Declaration of Independence was publicly read to the citizens. It has been adopted as the official emblem and seal of the City of Baltimore. Architecturally, the monument is interesting because of the unusual use of Egyptian and Classical design. The Monument, including the classical female figure, "Lady Baltimore", was restored by CHAP in 1997. The Battle Monument is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



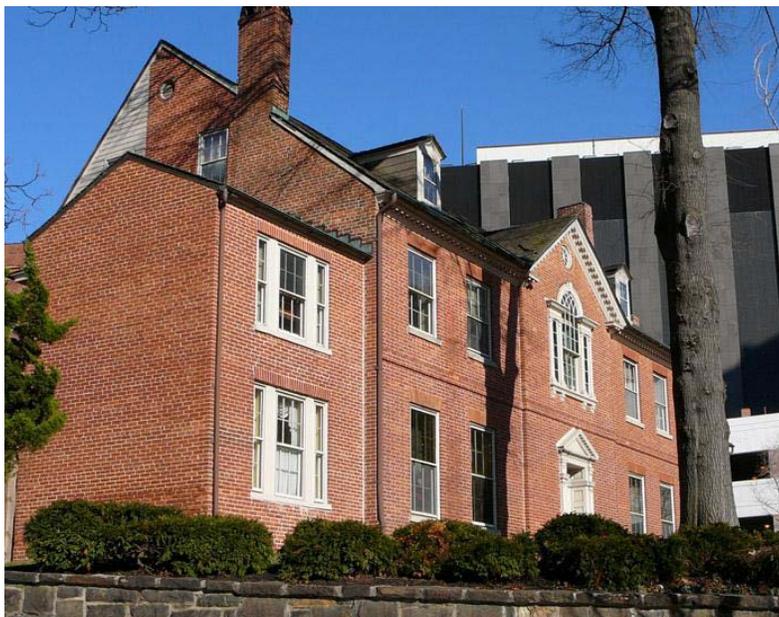
## 15 ST. PAUL'S P.E. CHURCH

233 N. CHARLES STREET

1854-56, RICHARD UPJOHN

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

St. Paul's Episcopal Church stands on the only property which has remained continuously under the same ownership since the original survey of Baltimore Town. In 1729, the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish erected a small brick church on Lot 19, the highest point in the new town, thus providing the first public place of worship and establishing the Mother church of all Episcopal congregations in the city. The present basilica-style structure is the fourth church building on the site. It was designed in 1854 by Upjohn and combines 12th-century Italian elements on the exterior with Romanesque elements on the interior. Many prominent citizens have been members of this church. St. Paul's P.E. Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 16 ST. PAUL'S P.E. CHURCH RECTORY

24 W. SARATOGA STREET

1789-91, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Rectory of Old St. Paul's Church is one of the oldest houses in the City whose date can be authenticated. Logic, proportion, and elegant understatement characterize its design and render it an outstanding example of the Georgian Period. The home was built for Dr. William West, a native of Virginia and former neighbor of George Washington. Dr. West died before the building was complete and the Reverend J. G. J. Bend became the first in the line of locally influential clergy who occupied it. In 1808, the House of Bishops met

in the Rectory. Francis Scott Key was a frequent visitor as were de la Mare, Robert Frost, Amy Lowell, John Erskine, Carl Sandburg, Edna St. Vincent Millay and Vachel Lindsay. St. Paul's P.E. Church Rectory is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

## 17 CYLBURN HOUSE

4515 GREENSPRING AVENUE  
1863-1888, GEORGE A. FREDERICK  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Cylburn, designed by George A. Frederick for Jesse Tyson, was built during the years 1863-1888 of gneiss from the Bare Hills, Baltimore County. In 1942, the City purchased the mansion and surrounding property for use as a park. The fine interior of the house has been carefully preserved. Cylburn is now the headquarters of the Cylburn Wildflower Preserve and Garden Center, of the Division of Horticulture of the Bureau of Parks, and of the Maryland Ornithological Society. A nature museum, the Fessenden Herbarium, and a mounted bird collection are displayed. Nature study trails have been developed, an arboretum has been constructed and the formal gardens are being restored. Cylburn House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.



## 18 DAVIDGE HALL

522 W. LOMBARD STREET  
1812, ROBERT CARY LONG, SR.  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The first building on the University of Maryland's Baltimore Campus, Davidge Hall is the oldest structure in the nation in continuous use for medical education. It is named for Dr. John Beale Davidge, anatomist and surgeon, who received a charter to establish the College of Medicine of Maryland in 1807. The Pantheon-style building is unique in its superposition of two circular amphitheaters under the wooden dome, Anatomical Hall and Chemical Hall. Since the dissection of human bodies was offensive to the public, dissecting rooms were tucked between the sloping seats of the amphitheaters and the outer rectangular walls, and concealed spiral staircases were erected for the delivery of bodies. The building presently houses classrooms, offices and the University's medical museum. Davidge Hall is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.





## 19 MT. CLARE STATION & ROUNDHOUSE

901 W. PRATT STREET  
1830-1891, E. FRANCIS BALDWIN  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

This is a complex of three buildings: the Mt. Clare Station, the Roundhouse, and the Annex. Mt. Clare Station (1830), was the first passenger and freight station in the country. Excursion trips in horse cars over the 13 miles of track to Ellicott's Mills were a popular pastime until the nation's first regularly scheduled passenger service was established here in May, 1830. Samuel F.B. Morse's first telegraph message was transmitted through Mt. Clare to Baltimore on May 24, 1844. The Roundhouse



(1884) and the Annex (1891) were both designed by E. Francis Baldwin. The Roundhouse, with its unusual 22-sided circular construction, still contains the original tracks and wooden turntable. Here Peter Cooper constructed his famous steam locomotive, the Tom Thumb. A replica is on display as well as other rail equipment, making up the largest historic rail exhibit in the world. The Annex, originally the employee's library, houses smaller exhibits. The entire complex is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

## 20 EVERGREEN HOUSE

4545 N. CHARLES STREET  
C. 1850, NIERNSEE & NEILSON  
(ATTRIBUTED);  
1885, CHARLES L. CARSON;  
1922-1941, LAURENCE HALL FOWLER  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Built by the Broadbent family, this imposing mansion, dominated by a large four column Corinthian portico, is an unusually fine example of the "country house" version of the mid-19th-century Classical Revival style. The house was purchased in 1878 by T. Harrison Garrett and remained in the family until 1942. The original structure with its alterations and extensions presents a splendid example of the living style which appealed to captains of American finance and industry from the period following the Civil War to the Great Depression. A Renaissance archway and large wing were added in 1885 by architect Charles L. Carson. The theatre was constructed and decorated by Leon Bakst in 1921; and Laurence Hall Fowler was responsible for several additions and alterations between 1922 and 1941, including redesigned the rear of the mansion for a library. The house is presently the home of Johns Hopkins University's rare book collection and, together with the park and gardens, is maintained by the Evergreen Foundation. Evergreen House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 21 OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING

111 N. CALVERT STREET  
1932, JAMES A. WETMORE  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Baltimore has a long history of postal service, beginning with William T. Synder, Jr.'s first Maryland postal route of 1683. This Post Office Building is the tenth in the City. Congress passed the necessary three million dollar appropriation in May, 1928 and it was signed by President Coolidge. The building contract was awarded to the N. P. Severine Company of Chicago and construction took place between 1930 and 1932. The completed structure is made of Indiana limestone and encompasses an entire block, including six floors, basement, two sub-basements and over three hundred rooms. Since the recent completion of a newer Post Office, much of the space has been taken over by the City of Baltimore to serve as "Courthouse East." The Old Post Office Building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



**22 HOMEWOOD HOUSE**  
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY  
3400 N. CHARLES STREET  
(ADDRESS NOT EXACT)  
1801-03, ROBERT AND WILLIAM  
EDWARDS  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Homewood was built by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, for his son, Charles Carroll, Jr. Donated to the Hopkins University in 1902 along with the surrounding land, this dwelling, restored in 1989 as a

museum, is a strikingly well-balanced brick Georgian house. It is designed according to the familiar Maryland plans of a central portion, flanked by two wings; however, this building is unusual in that it has only a partial second story. The central section is noted for its graceful fanlights and the unusually fine interior carvings of black walnut. The plaster decorative motifs, done in the Adams style, are also outstanding. Homewood House is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.

## 23 CERTAIN STRUCTURES IN DRUID HILL PARK

### HILL PARK

#### DRUID HILL PARK

1801; 1864; 1888 GEORGE A. FREDERICK, JOHN H.B LATROBE AND OTHERS

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Druid Hill Park, dedicated on October 19, 1860, ranks with Central Park in New York and Fairmount Park in Philadelphia as one of the oldest major public parks in the country. The landscaping and park structures were designed as an ensemble. Most of the original buildings are still intact. Among the more important are the 15 buildings included in this designation, including the arched gateway at Madison Avenue and Druid Hill Lake Drive, designed by John H. B. Latrobe; the Boat House; three stations on the park railway; the Chinese Station, Council Grove Station, and Orem's Way Station, all designed by George A. Frederick and erected in 1864; the Conservatory, or Palm House, of 1888; the Octagonal Shelter for the Park Commissioner's horses; the Chess and Checkers Pavilion; and the Mansion House which was originally built in 1801 by Col. Nicholas Rogers and remodeled for park use. The remaining structures include five unnamed pavilions, the Latrobe Pavilion, and the Maryland House. Druid Hill Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.



## 24 BALTIMORE ARTSTOWER (BROMO SELTZER TOWER)

21 S. EUTAW STREET

1911, JOSEPH EVANS SPERRY

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Emerson-Bromo Seltzer Tower is unique because it was inspired by the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, Italy. Its height of fifteen stories made it the tallest building in Baltimore until the 1930s. It was built for the founder of the Emerson Drug Company,



Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, who also built the Emerson Hotel, the Emersonian Apartments and the Brookland Farm Dairy. The tower was topped with a large replica of the Bromo Seltzer bottle which was illuminated at night and became a notable landmark for ships entering the Baltimore harbor. This bottle was removed in the 1930s, but the clock, the largest four-dial gravity clock in the world, remains. The Tower now houses artist studios. The Baltimore Arts Tower is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 25 MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST BUILDING

202 E. REDWOOD STREET

1885, WYATT & SPERRY

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75



The Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company was founded in 1884, and their building was designed by J. B. Noel Wyatt and Joseph Evans Sperry. Opened in 1885, the interior was remodeled after damage in the Fire of 1904, and was recently been rehabilitated for use as nightclub. The exterior design, sculptural detail in stone, is outstanding for the period, and remains in almost original condition. The Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 26 STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE

844 E. PRATT STREET  
1793, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Built in 1793, the Flag House has national significance because of its association with the creation, representation, interpretation, and symbolism of our original flag. Here, Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill, niece of Col. Benjamin Flower, Commissary for George Washington, sewed the fifteen star, fifteen stripe flag which flew over Ft. McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore in 1814. Mrs. Pickersgill's house was recognized by an act of Congress in June 1954 and accorded the privilege of flying the American flag twenty-four hours a day, thus making Baltimore the only city

to have two of the five national sites so honored. The Flag House is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

## 27 PEABODY INSTITUTE

1-21 E. MOUNT VERNON PLACE  
1857-1878, EDMUND G. LIND  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Peabody Institute was founded by George Peabody, an international financier and philanthropist. The library opened in 1878 as Baltimore's first free public library. Plans for the original Peabody Institute complex were made by the Baltimore architect Edmund G. Lind. The marble exterior is classically designed; the interior of the library is one of the City's most interesting specimens of 19th-century architecture. The main reading room rises to skylights sixty-one feet above the floor, and six tiers of ornate cast iron balconies complete the aura of grandeur. The Concert Hall, designed also by Lind in 1860, has a three-story spiral cast-iron staircase. The structure is part of the Mount Vernon Place National Historic Landmark District. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.



## 28 OLD TOWN FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE

1201 E. FAYETTE STREET  
1781, GEORGE MATTHEWS  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Old Town Friends' Meeting House is one of Baltimore's few remaining 18th-century structures. Indeed, it is the oldest religious building in the City. In 1781, the Patapsco Friends Meeting, formerly located on Harford Road two miles north of the Inner Harbor, moved to the Old Town site. In October 1792 it had attained the status of a Monthly Meeting. From as early as 1660, members of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, exerted a strong influence socially, politically, and economically in Maryland. Such men as Johns Hopkins, Moses Sheppard, John McKim, Phillip E. Thomas, the Ellicotts and the Tysons attended this meeting. The Old Town Friends' Meeting House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.



## 29 MOTHER SETON HOUSE

600 N. PACA STREET  
C. 1800, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Mother Seton House was the home of Elizabeth Ann Seton (1774-1821), the only American-born woman beatified by the Roman Catholic Church. She founded the religious order of the Daughters of Charity while living in this house. The two-and-a-half story red brick house on the grounds of St. Mary's Seminary is typical of other small homes built in the early 1800s for the predominately French community nearby. After Mother Seton's departure from Baltimore, the building was used by the Sisters as a work house. In the 1960s, it was restored to its original appearance and is now operated as a museum. The Mother Seton House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

### 30 THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND MOUNT VERNON PLACE

CHARLES STREET AT MOUNT VERNON PLACE  
1815-1829, ROBERT MILLS  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Mount Vernon Place is considered to be one of this country's finest formal city squares, reminiscent of the Place Vendome in Paris. Constructed on land donated by Col. John Eager Howard, the Washington Monument and its parks have become a vital center of City life. The monument was the first formal tribute erected to George Washington. The design of the simple classic column was chosen in a competition and the cost defrayed



by a public lottery. Enrico Causici created the statue at the summit - Washington resigning his Army commission. The four squares radiating from the monument were given to the City by the heirs of Howard and are embellished by fountains and fine statuary.

The entire square is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.



### 31 WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

509-513 W. FAYETTE STREET  
1787-1852, GODEFROY; DIXON, BALBIRNIE, & DIXON  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Originally called the Western Burying Ground, the land for this cemetery and church was purchased by the Presbyterians in 1787 from Col. John Eager Howard. It contains the graves of many of this City's earliest and most distinguished citizens. Among these are the first mayor, James Calhoun, and General Samuel Smith, defender of the City during the War of 1812. Of national importance is the tomb of Edgar Allan Poe, which was erected by the school children of Baltimore. In 1820, Maximilien Godefroy designed the gates in the Egyptian style. Designed by Dixon, Balbirnie & Dixon, the Church was built in 1852 to fulfill the requirements of a City ordinance which required every cemetery to contain a building. For

lack of space, it was erected on piers over some of the graves. Both the church and cemetery are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 32 BASILICA OF THE ASSUMPTION

401 CATHEDRAL STREET  
1806-1863, BENJAMIN H. LATROBE  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Basilica of the Assumption, consecrated in 1821, is the first Roman Catholic Cathedral built in the United States. It was designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe in the classical style, and it is constructed of porphyritic granite. In 1789, an Episcopal See had been established in Baltimore and Reverend John Carroll elected the first bishop. Bishop Carroll ordered the building of the Cathedral and was consecrated Archbishop there in 1808. He is one of seven prelates (including James Cardinal Gibbons) buried in the crypt beneath the archiepiscopal throne. Ten Provincial and three Plenary Councils have been held in the Basilica, and thirty bishops have been consecrated there. Because of its unique role in the history of the Church, the Cathedral was elevated to the dignity of a minor Basilica by Pope XI in 1937. The Basilica of the Assumption is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 33 H.L. MENCKEN HOUSE

1524 HOLLINS STREET  
C. 1883, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

This structure is significant chiefly because of the association with the writer, Henry Mencken. His family moved into the house in 1883 when it was new, and the author spent most of his adult life here where he did most of his writing. Architecturally, it is significant on two counts. First, the structure is a relatively unaltered example of the typical brick front, marble trim, three-story row house of the late 19th century for which Baltimore is famous. Secondly, it is part of an unbroken row facing Union Square, one of the few 19th-century residential squares still retaining its original character. The H.L. Mencken House is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

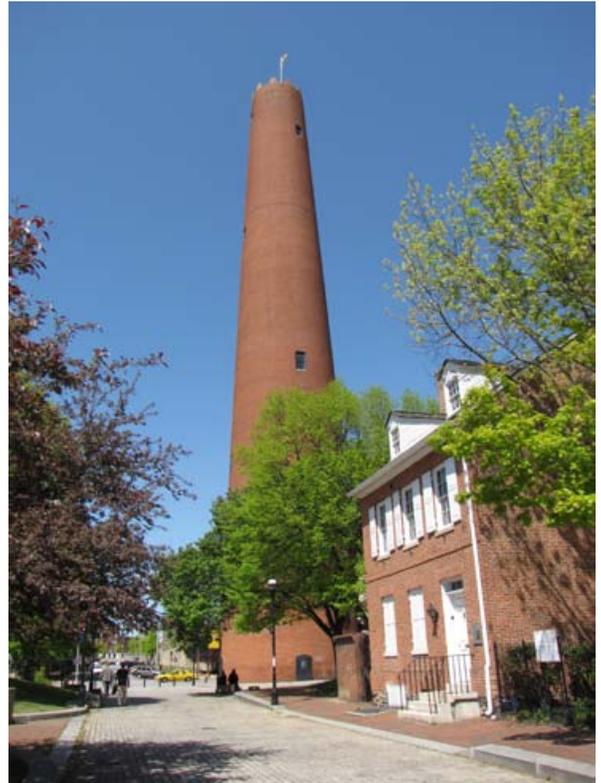
### 34 SHOTTOWER

801 E. FAYETTE STREET

1828, JACOB WOLFE

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Known originally as the Phoenix Shot Tower, this building was erected in 1828 and its cornerstone laid by Charles Carroll of Carrollton. It is the last of four such towers in Baltimore and one of the few remaining in the country. Shot was made by dropping molten lead from a platform at the top through a sieve-like device and into a vat of cold water. The tower remained in use until 1892. After it was abandoned, a group of citizens raised \$25,000 and presented it to the City. The Shot Tower is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



### 35 ENGINE HOUSE NO. 6

416 N. GAY STREET

1853, REASIN & WETHERALD

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Independent Fire Company house pre-dates the Baltimore City Fire Department, itself. It was the third building erected by this volunteer fire-fighters group to house its equipment, and, in 1858, when the City established a paid Fire Department, the building was purchased for \$8,000. It is the only engine house remaining from that era, unchanged, and now houses a fire museum. It is reminiscent of the days when volunteer fire companies reached the peak of their rivalries and helped to give Baltimore its notorious name, "Mobtown". Architecturally, the building is of the Italian Gothic style. Its 103 foot campanile, with its clock and series of pointed arches, has long been a familiar landmark to Baltimoreans. It was designed by William H. Reasin and Samuel B. Wetherald. Engine House No. 6 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



### **36 ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHURCH**

120 N. FRONT STREET  
1841, REV. J.B. GILDEA  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

St. Vincent de Paul Church is chiefly noteworthy as a visual landmark on the downtown skyline. Its unusual white Georgian tower punctuates the vista down Lexington Street from Charles and furnishes an interesting contrast with the modern office buildings now rising around it. It is also unique because the first priest-in-charge, Fr. Jean-Baptiste Gildea, was its designer. Architectural research indicates that a local carpenter-draftsman, perhaps John Hall, may have been the builder. The church was completed in 1814, becoming the

fifth Catholic congregation in the city. In 1879, it was consecrated by Cardinal Gibbons. For many years, the parish was known for its Printers' Mass, celebrated after midnight for the convenience of employees of the City's newspapers. St. Vincent de Paul Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

### **37 OLD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL**

7-9 W. MULBERRY STREET  
1833-35, 1892, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Old Cathedral School is a red brick building with an unusual bow front. The original structure on the western side of the lot was built around 1833 by Eaton R. Partridge, a Baltimore businessman. John B. Morris purchased the house in 1840 and it remained in the Morris family possession until 1892 when the Roman Catholic Archdiocese purchased it for a school, adding classrooms, an auditorium, a chapel and living quarters for the sisters. The new portion had a Romanesque portico, in contrast to the earlier Greek Revival porch; otherwise, the addition carefully matched material, scale and fenestration of the old house. The Old Cathedral School contributes to the Cathedral Hill National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.





### **38 EDGAR ALLAN POE HOUSE**

203 AMITY STREET

C. 1825, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The house at 203 Amity Street is noteworthy for its association with Baltimore's most internationally famous author and poet, Edgar Allan Poe. Although Poe lived here with his cousins, the Clemms, only three years, 1832-1835, the entire course of his career was altered as he turned his attention from writing poetry to prose. The house is a simple, brick working-class dwelling, originally one half of a double house. It was built around 1825. When Baltimore's Housing Authority began its first slum clearance project, in 1938, the Poe House was spared and has since been restored and is maintained by CHAP. The Poe House is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

### **39 THOMAS-JENCKS- GLADDING HOUSE**

1 W. MOUNT VERNON PLACE

1849-51, NIERNSEE & NEILSON

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

This is one of the finest mid-19th-century townhouses in the country. It was built for Dr. John Hanson Thomas, the great-grandson of John Hanson, President of the Continental Congress, and was the height of elegance and convenience. Such renowned guests as the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) and General Kossuth visited it. In 1892, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Jencks purchased the home and remodeled it extensively under the direction of Charles A. Platt. The graceful circular staircase was widened and the oval Tiffany skylight installed in the coffered dome. The bow window in the dining room was added and the entire house was decorated in the Italian Renaissance style. Following the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Jencks, the house was used as headquarters for various civic organizations and fell into a state of neglect and disrepair. Mr. Harry Leo Gladding purchased the building in 1963 and painstakingly restored it to its former elegance. It was later purchased by Willard Hackerman and donated to the Walters Art Gallery, which restored it to house its Asian Art Collection. The house is part of the National Historic Landmark area of Mt. Vernon Place. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.



## 40 CLIFTON MANSION

CLIFTON PARK

2701 ST. LO DRIVE

(ADDRESS NOT EXACT)

1801-1803, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN;

1851, NIERNSEE & NEILSON

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

Clifton was built about 1801-1803 as a country home by Henry Thompson, a prominent Baltimore merchant. It dominated a large working farm and had stone walls over a foot thick, many fireplaces with marble mantels, and decorative plaster work ceilings. Johns Hopkins purchased the mansion in 1840 and remodeled it in 1851 in the Italianate style, adding formal rooms and an imposing stairway and tower from which one may still find a magnificent view of the city and its harbor. In 1895 Clifton was sold to the City as a public park. Clifton Mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing structure of Clifton Park. For location, see the Northeast Baltimore map on page 93.



## 41 ROLAND PARK SHOPPING CENTER

4800 ROLAND AVENUE

1896, WYATT & NOLTING

ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The Roland Park Shopping Center is considered to be the first shopping center built in the United States. It is an integral component of Roland Park, one of the earliest planned, garden suburbs developed in this country. Under the supervision of Edward H. Bouton, Roland Park was planned by two landscape architects, George E. Kessler, and later Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. They planned the community to take advantage of the hilly topography. Because of the distance from Roland Park to downtown, it became evident that a shopping area would be a necessity to the community. The shopping center was designed by J.B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting in the Tudor, half-

timber style, one of the fashionable architectural forms of the late 19th century. This picturesque building with its decorative gables and dormers, tall chimneys and diamond-paned casement windows, is subject to the same restrictive covenants that regulate all the buildings in Roland Park. Roland Park Shopping Center contributes to the Roland Park National Register Historic District. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.

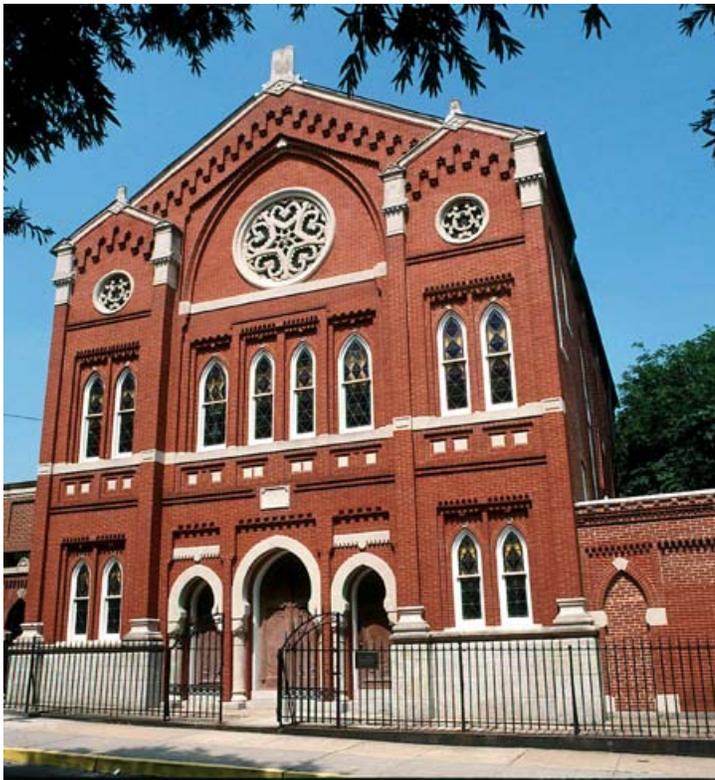


## 42 ST. MARY'S SEMINARY CHAPEL

600 N. PACA STREET  
1806, MAXIMILIEN GODEFROY  
ORDINANCE 75-1001 10/14/75

The St. Mary's Seminary Chapel was the first ecclesiastical structure of a neo-Gothic design to be erected in the country. Designed in 1806 by Maximilien Godefroy, it was built of brick with trim of Acquia Creek sandstone. In the interior much of Godefroy's work remains, particularly the arcades with pointed arches and the columns with intricately designed plaster acanthus leaves. These leaves and other interior details show the classical influence in Godefroy's design.

The Chapel was built while the Seminary was under the leadership of French priests from St. Sulpice, who had been selected in 1791 by Reverend John Carroll to form the first seminary for the training of priests in the United States. St. Mary's Seminary Chapel is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 43 B'NAI ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

27-35 LLOYD STREET  
1876, HENRY BERGE  
ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

The synagogue was built for the Chizuk Amuno Congregation (Defenders of Faith), founded in 1871, by members who seceded from the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation because of their desire to retain traditional Jewish worship. The congregation occupied the structure until 1895 when it was sold to the B'nai Israel Congregation, (Sons of Israel), organized in 1873. It became known as the "Russische Shule", Russian Synagogue, to distinguish it from the earlier German congregation that had moved uptown. The building is a subdued, Victorian Gothic structure, synthesizing Romanesque and Moorish details. Located adjacent to the Lloyd Street Synagogue - the first in Maryland and the third in the United States - B'nai Israel Synagogue is still used for daily prayer, study, and assembly, the traditional functions of a synagogue. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.



#### **44 FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**

525 N. CAROLINE STREET  
 C. 1880, WILSON & WILSON  
 ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

The First Baptist Church was the first church established in Maryland for Black Baptists. In 1834, William Crane, a leather merchant from Richmond, Virginia, came to Baltimore. He had long been interested in missionary work among African Americans, and encouraged his friend from Virginia, Moses Clayton, to work in Baltimore. Clayton, a freedman, founded a Sunday School soon after his arrival. In 1836 he was ordained a pastor and founded the First Colored People’s Baptist Church in a

schoolhouse on the corner of Young and Thomsen Streets near Belair Market. The Church became a member of the Maryland Baptist Union Association in 1841. The Reverend Lewis Hicks, a pastor from 1865 to 1869, succeeded in increasing the membership to one hundred and replacing the old schoolhouse with a new church at the same location. The present structure, equally inspired by Classical and Federal architecture, was built on a lot at the corner of Caroline and McElderry Streets that was acquired in 1875. The architects J. Appleton Wilson and William T. Wilson also designed the Divine Mission Apostolic Church, the McKim House, part of Belvedere Terrace, and many other houses throughout the Mt. Vernon area. The church was extensively renovated in 1928. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

#### **45 SHARON BAPTIST CHURCH**

1373 N. STRICKER STREET  
 1870-1871, JOHN W. HOGG  
 ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

Sharon Baptist Church began in 1882 as a Sunday School Mission of the Macedonia Baptist Church. It was known as the Whatcoat Mission, so named because it met in an abandoned horse stable on Whatcoat Street. In 1900 the growing congregation became the Sharon Baptist Church. After a series of moves, the present structure, built in 1870 and acquired from the Whatcoat Methodist Episcopal Church, was bought in 1914. Since 1885, under the successive leadership of three outstanding pastors, Sharon has been instrumental in the advancement of blacks in Baltimore. During the pastorate of William M. Alexander (1885-1919) the precedent was set. The first school for African American children on Baltimore’s West Side was founded by Sharon. It is now School #112 at Calhoun and Laurens Streets, the William M. Alexander School. Reverend Alexander started and was the first editor of what is now the “Afro-American” newspaper. The building is a fine example of the local adaptation of Gothic Revival building forms, executed in brick, from the mid-19th century. Sharon Baptist Church contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.





## 46 TAYLOR'S CHAPEL & BURIAL GROUND

6001 HILLEN ROAD

1853, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

There has been a place of worship on the site of Taylor's Chapel since Joseph Taylor built a Quaker meeting house there in 1770. The Taylor family, who owned a large plantation called Mt. Pleasant, converted to Methodism in the late 18th century. The present chapel was constructed in 1853, and became the center of Methodism for the surrounding countryside. The small Greek Revival building, sitting on a slight hill above Herring Run on the Mt. Pleasant Golf Course, is of simple frame construction and covered with stucco. The simple fresco work on the interior may have been done by Constantino Brumidi, an Italian immigrant who painted the frescoes in the Capital



dome. Brumidi was a guest of the Taylor's at the time of the chapel's construction. In 1925 the City of Baltimore purchased the chapel and burial ground, but the site has remained under the direction of a Board of Trustees from St. John's Methodist Church of Hamilton. The Loch Raven Community Organization undertook the preservation of Taylor's Chapel as their Bicentennial project. Taylor's Chapel is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Northeast Baltimore map on page 93.

## 47 ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH & PARISH HOUSE

140-146 N. GAY STREET

1807-08, ROHRBACK & MACHENHEIMER

1912, THEODORE WELLS PIETSCH

ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

The Zion Lutheran Church, built 1807-08, is the second oldest house of worship in the City. The original occupants of the building were the Lutheran Germans of Baltimore, organized in 1755. In 1758, this young group purchased the grounds on which all of Zion's buildings stand today. The architects, George Rohrback and Johann Machenheimer were two members of the congregation and also worked on St. Mary's Seminary with Maximilien Godefroy. The design of the facade drew much criticism due to the mixed use of the Romanesque and Gothic architectural details. Originally the church was crowned with a small tower and had one front and side entrance each with round arches in the Romanesque style. The windows on the front of the building were in the Gothic, pointed-arch style. After a fire in 1840, which left only the walls intact, the windows on each side of the front entrance were converted into doors. The contrasting styles were maintained in the reconstruction. The church contains a progression of Art Nouveau and Victorian stained glass windows which was considered to be among the finest in Baltimore. Other outstanding artwork includes exquisite Tiffany studio lights in the domes and sidelights of the adjoining parish house, and tiles from Henry Mercer's Moravian Tile Works. The parish house and tower, added to the church in 1912, were designed by Theodore Wells Pietsch, the architect of Baltimore's Saints Phillip and James Church in Charles Village. The later additions are considered to be premiere examples of Arts and Crafts design. Zion Lutheran Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 48 FURNESS HOUSE

19-21 SOUTH STREET

1917-1918, EDWARD H. GLIDDEN

ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

This Colonial Revival office structure is designed in the Adam style to house the Baltimore headquarters of Furness, Withy and Company, Ltd., London-based steamship agents for the Holland-American line. From this South Street office, the firm directed their trade between their Baltimore facilities at Pier 6, Locust Point and Dutch, German and South American ports. Arriving in Baltimore in 1909, the Furness organization moved into the building in 1918, which was designed by E.H. Glidden, the architect of the Washington Apartments on Mount Vernon Place. Furness House, with its consciously English design, is the product of the same brand of early-20th-century nationalism which inspired the design of the North German Lloyd Line's Hansa House, and the Canton Company's Canton House. In 1922, the building was acquired by Scarlett, Ramsey, and Company, steamship agents, who preserved its original architectural character. The Furness House contributes to the Business and Government National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 49 GOUCHER HOUSE

2313 ST. PAUL STREET

1892, STANFORD WHITE

ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

In 1890, Dr. John F. Goucher, president of the Women's College of Baltimore (now Goucher College) and pastor of the First Methodist Church (Lovely Lane), commissioned a townhouse from Stanford White to complement the adjacent St. Paul Street Church designed by the architect. White was a partner in the firm of McKim, Mead & White, the major arbiters of taste in late 19th-century America. Completed in 1892, the Renaissance style structure features a Pompeian brick exterior with severe detailing. Dr. Goucher occupied the house until 1922, when it was deeded to the neighboring college. A rear wing was then added to house a dormitory and administration facilities. Used from 1950-1952 as an alumnae house after Goucher College had moved to the suburbs, the Goucher House presently accommodates private offices. Goucher House contributes to the Old Goucher College National Register Historic District. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 50 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS HOUSE

40 S. GAY STREET

1903-1907, HORNBLOWER & MARSHALL

ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

The United States Customs House is considered one of the nation's finest examples of Beaux-Arts architecture. Its monumental and Classical design symbolized the commercial glory of America and the Port of Baltimore. Baltimore's original customs office was chartered in 1786, three years before the creation of the United States Customs. The present building replaced the quarters of the United States Customs that had existed from 1820-1900 on the same site in the Merchant's Exchange, a building designed by Maximilien Godefroy and Benjamin H. Latrobe in 1816. In 1865 President Abraham Lincoln's bier lay in state under the dome of the Merchant's Exchange. This building was designed by Joseph C. Hornblower and John Rush Marshall, architects from Washington, D.C. The Call Room, where sea captains from around the world cleared their cargoes with customs officials, is decorated with murals by Francis Davis Millet. They depict a fleet of ships entering Baltimore's harbor and an accurate visual history of the evolution of navigation. Considered to be among Millet's finest, and a major significance in the history of American mural painting, the murals have recently been restored to their original splendor. The Customs House, which was converted into Federal offices in 1953, was designated as a "United States Customs Historical Landmark" on January 18, 1972. The United States Customs House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 51 PENNSYLVANIA STATION

1525 N. CHARLES STREET

1911, KENNETH W. MURCHISON

ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

Designed in the Beaux-Arts Classicism style, the station symbolizes the culmination of the first period of railroad development in this country. It occupies a visually prominent position on a natural embankment at the approximate geographic center of the city. The site is that of two earlier stations. When the present station was constructed, Baltimore ranked seventh busiest rails center in the country, as it does today. In 1929 the name of the present facility was changed from Union to Pennsylvania

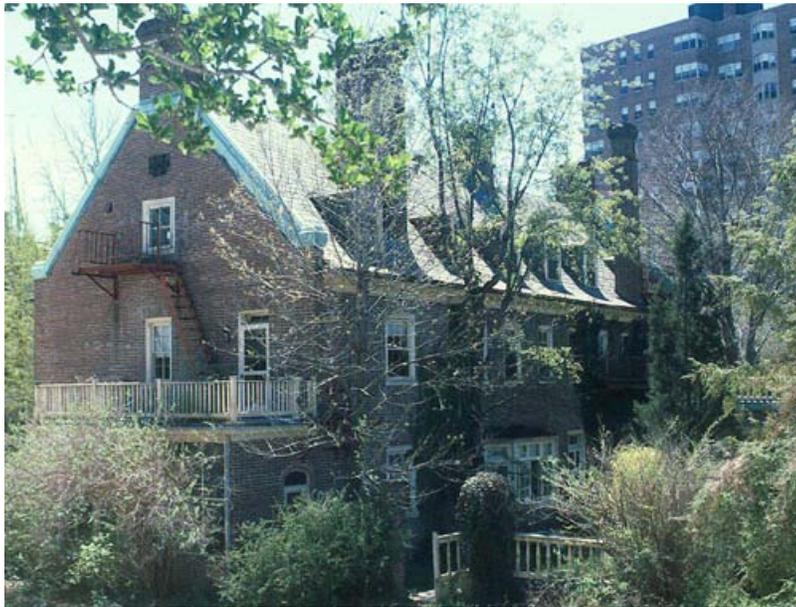
Station. Baltimore's Pennsylvania Station is one of the few buildings to have the complete installation of Rookwood Ceramic tiles intact. Rookwood was the foremost Art Pottery manufacturer in the United States at the turn of the century. The terra-cotta clock, glass and copper marquee, and interior stained glass domes have been refurbished as part of Amtrak's commitment to improve station facilities and services. Pennsylvania Station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.

## 52 ASCOT HOUSE (RAZED 1981)

104 W. 39TH STREET

1912, LAURENCE HALL FOWLER

ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77



The Ascot House, originally the Shiff House, was the first residence designed by Laurence Hall Fowler, one of Baltimore's outstanding and most prolific architects of the early 20th century. Fowler was a master of synthesizing diverse architectural styles. His designs range from the stark purity of Classical architecture, as in the War Memorial, to the electric asymmetrical massing of the Ascot House. The house further depicts Fowler's knowledge of contemporary English domestic architecture, embellished here, with Georgian and Jacobethan details. After a prolonged court battle, the Ascot House was demolished in 1981 for a parking lot. For the former location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.

## 53 BABE RUTH HOUSE

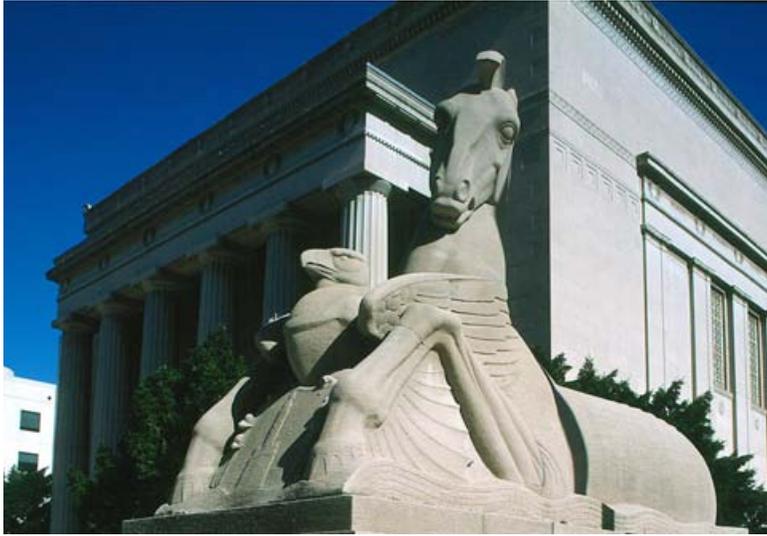
216 EMORY STREET

C.1875, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77



The renovation of the Babe Ruth Birthplace and Shrine and Museum was one of the most broad-based preservation efforts undertaken in Baltimore. Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin initiated the project in 1967, and in 1969 the City had bought the house and the three decaying, neighboring properties. Between 1968 and 1974, the Mayor's Committee for the Preservation of Babe Ruth's Birthplace, and the Babe Ruth Birthplace Foundation, Incorporated, labored on the renovation. The house was officially opened to the public on July 29, 1974. Ruth was born at 216 Emory Street, the home of his maternal grandparents in 1895. The complex of four buildings contains period furnishings and an extensive collection of Babe Ruth memorabilia. The Babe Ruth House contributes to the Ridgely's Delight National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 54 WAR MEMORIAL

101 N. GAY STREET

1925, LAURENCE HALL FOWLER

ORDINANCE 77-331 06/10/77

In 1920 the City of Baltimore donated a block of land for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the citizens of Maryland who dedicated their lives and services to America during World War I. The site was included in Baltimore's 1910 Olmstead plan to centralize the City's more significant buildings into a downtown Civic Center Plaza on the land between Saint Paul Street and the Jones Falls. The austere, Neoclassical design of the building is complemented by two sculptures of "Sea

horses" which flank the portico-entrance. They are symbolic representations of "the might of America crossing the sea to come to the aid of the Allies". Covering the west end of the interior balcony wall is a classical style mural by Baltimore-artist, R. McGill Mackall, depicting, "A Sacrifice to patriotism". The high-ceiling interior is softened and embellished through the use of dark-red marble in the vestibule, Belgian block and marble in the main room and Italian Travertine marble floors throughout the building. The War Memorial building contributes to the Business and Government National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

## 55 ALEXANDER BROWN AND SONS

135 E. BALTIMORE STREET

1901, PARKER & THOMAS

1905-1907, BEECHER, FRIZ & GREGG

ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

The present banking house was one of the few buildings to survive the Baltimore Fire of 1904. The firm is named for its founder, an Irish linen merchant who immigrated to America at the turn-of-the-19th century. Realizing the increasing demand for commercial underwriting, he began the investment house in 1800. It was the oldest banking house in the country and one that grew from local origins to have international influence. In the late



1990s, it merged with Deutsche Bank. Brick, stone and copper were used for exterior construction. The building's style is a synthesis of two revival styles, the Georgian and Renaissance. A central stained-glass dome and marble columns dominate the interior. Bronze and copper tiles embellish the floor. The structure was the first in the country to be heated with electricity. As the first to be designed by the local firm of Parker & Thomas, the building forecast other distinguished designs by the firm including the Belvedere Hotel, the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and the Hansa Haus. The Alexander Brown and Sons building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

## 56 BALTIMORE CITY COURTHOUSE

100 N. CALVERT STREET  
1899, WYATT & NOLTING  
ORDINANCE 829 11/17/82

Constructed on the site of the City's second courthouse, the present building is typical of the Beaux-Arts Classicism then in vogue. The Woodstock granite and Beaver Dam marble walls withstood the fire of 1904. The monolithic columns, lion sculptures, balustrades and ornate bronze doors create an image of grandeur, appropriate for the purpose of the building. The courthouse and old post office echo one another's scale and form a well-proportioned setting for the Battle



Monument, by Maximilien Godefroy. J.B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting rank among the most influential and prolific of Baltimore architects. Their works include the Roland Park Shopping Center, Patterson Park High School and the Garrett and Keyser buildings. Baltimore City Courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 57 CARROLL HUNTING LODGE

5914 GREENSPRING AVENUE  
C. 1790, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

This stone house, commonly known as the "Carroll Hunting Lodge", is one of the oldest in Mount Washington/Cheswolde area, dating from about 1790. It stands on what was once a vast tract owned by Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Carroll was one of the four Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the General Assembly, a United States Senator, and a very wealthy land owner. From 1803 to 1809, the property was owned by Bernard Sourzac, one of several French immigrants from Haiti who settled in Mount Washington in the early 1800s. Years later, in

the mid-19th century, the property formed part of a light industrial complex of snuff and tobacco mills along the Western Run. The great flood of 1868 caused much damage to the mill property, and this imposing structure is the one surviving building. It is an excellent example of Maryland 18th-century vernacular architecture in its symmetry and simplicity; the roughness and heaviness of its construction suggests how remote this area was, at that time, from Baltimore. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.

## 58 CONTINENTAL BUILDING

201 E. BALTIMORE STREET  
1901, DANIEL H. BURNHAM  
ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

The Continental Building is the only building in Baltimore that was designed by Daniel H. Burnham, a noted Chicago architect of Commercial Style buildings and early skyscrapers. Burnham designed many important office buildings in Chicago and elsewhere, including the Flat Iron Building in New York and Union Station in Washington, D.C. He was an important figure in the Columbia Exposition of 1893 and was responsible for the civic improvement plan for Chicago in 1909, a landmark in the development of modern city planning. The Continental Building was the tallest building in Baltimore when it was constructed in 1901 for the Continental Trust. It features Commercial Style architecture with some classical Renaissance Revival details. It was also one of the few buildings to survive the Baltimore Fire of 1904. The interior was incinerated, but no major structural damage was done to the exterior walls, and the building was quickly rehabilitated after the fire. The major alteration to the building since 1904 was the removal of most of the cornice and decorative frieze. Also, the building housed the private detective agency in which noted author Dashiell Hammett worked. The Continental Building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 59 CRIMEA HOUSE, CHAPEL AND STABLES LEAKIN PARK

1901 EAGLE DRIVE (ADDRESS NOT EXACT)  
1857, NIERNSEE & NEILSON  
ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

Crimea, in the Windsor Mill Road area of Leakin Park, was the summer estate of the Winans family. The estate was built by Thomas de Kay Winans, whose family was commissioned by Czar Nicholas I to construct the Moscow-St. Petersburg rail system. Crimea's namesake is a Russian peninsula. Thomas Winans was the son of Ross Winans, a locally prominent rail magnate and State legislator. The family constructed

and navigated the derisively named "Cigar Boat", a forerunner of the modern submarine. The Crimea mansion was constructed of local stone and embellished with a cupola and large eave pendants. Porches line the side and rear of the house. The mansion is now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Recreation and Parks, and is the headquarters for Outward Bound's Baltimore program. A stable and chapel are among the original structures remaining in the park. The redwood stained chapel is the only ecclesiastical structure on the grounds of Crimea and one of the few examples of Carpenter Gothic architecture in the city. It was restored in 1988-1989 and can be rented for weddings. Like the mansion, it was built of stone and embellished with over-sized eave pendants. For location, see the West Baltimore map on page 94.





## 60 ETTING CEMETERY

1500 BLOCK OF W. NORTH AVENUE

C. 1799

ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

The Etting Cemetery is the oldest existing Hebrew burial ground in Baltimore. It is the private cemetery of the Etting family, the first prominent Jewish family in colonial Maryland. Approximately twenty-five graves are on the site. The earliest dates from 1799, and the latest is dated 1881. Solomon Etting moved to Baltimore from York, Pennsylvania and gained prominence in shipping and other commercial ventures. He was instrumental in abolishing restrictions prohibiting Jews from holding public office in Maryland, and was one of the first Jewish members of the City Council. He was a founder of the B & O Railroad and a director of the Union Bank. Members of the Gratz and Cohen families married into the Etting family and are buried here also. Zalman Rehine who is said to be the first rabbi to immigrate to America is also buried here. Due to intermarriage, the Etting family disappeared from the Baltimore Jewish community. Today the property is maintained by the Baltimore Free Hebrew Burial Society. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



## 61 GALLAGHER MANSION

431 NOTRE DAME LANE

C. 1855, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

The Gallagher Mansion was built in c. 1855 for Dr. Benjamin W. Woods, who served with Zachary Taylor in the Second Seminole War. The original building was Italianate in design, but was altered with the addition of a mansard roof and porch. In 1873, Patrick Gallagher purchased the house. It remained in his family for almost 100 years. One of the few intact 19th-century country houses remaining in Baltimore, the Gallagher Mansion recalls a time when Govanstown was a thriving suburban village surrounded by country estates. Today, the mansion house is an important landmark of the neighborhood's identity and in 1995 it was developed into housing for senior citizens. Gallagher Mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



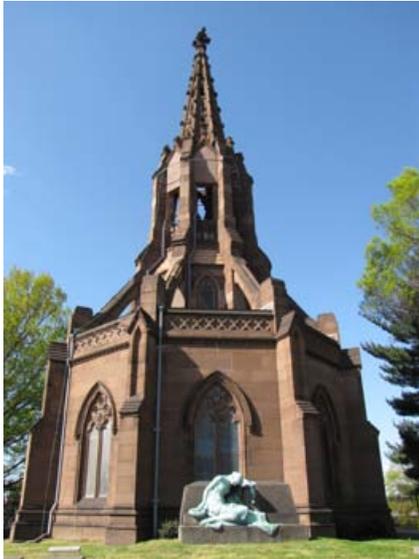


## 62 GREENMOUNT CEMETERY CHAPEL AND GATES

1501 GREENMOUNT AVENUE  
1851-1856, NIERNSEE & NIELSON  
ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

The Chapel is one of the most dramatic examples of Gothic Revival architecture in Baltimore. The octagonal structure, built of Connecticut brownstone, has a 102 foot spire that is visible from miles around the Cemetery. The flying buttresses, stained glass windows, and ornately sculptured surface, create a romantic addition to Green Mount Cemetery, the first cemetery in Baltimore. The

cemetery was dedicated in 1839. The architects, John Rudolph Niernsee and J. Crawford Neilson also designed Camden Station, Calvert Station (demolished 1950), the Thomas-Jencks-Gladding House, Crimea House, and alterations to Clifton Mansion. Greenmount Cemetery is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.



## 63 JAMES LAWRENCE KERNAN HOSPITAL

2200 N. FOREST PARK AVENUE  
1860-1867, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

By the early 19th century the land now held by the hospital was owned by John Wethered, whose family owned Ashland Mills on the Gwynns Falls and the town of Wetheredsville, now Dickeyville. The mansion is thought to have been built by Thomas Canby, a Baltimore spice merchant, who owned the sixty acre estate from 1860-1867 and named it "Radnor Park". Around 1930, the main building's Victorian character was altered with the removal of its cupola and mansard roof, and the addition of a classical portico and one-story wing. In 1910 the estate was bought and conveyed to the Hospital for Crippled Children by the philanthropist James Kernan, who also willed the institution most of his fortune made from operating burlesque and legitimate theatres. Kernan's gesture stemmed from an appeal made to him by the hospital directress for the loan of a piano from one of his theatres for the patients' recreation. The James Lawrence Kernan Hospital is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.



## 64 LEADENHALL BAPTIST CHURCH

1021 LEADENHALL STREET

1872, JOSEPH B. THOMAS

ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

Leadenhall Baptist Church was organized in 1872 by African American Baptists of the Sharp-Leadenhall area, with the help of the Maryland Baptist Union Association. It is the second oldest church building in Baltimore continuously occupied by the same African American congregation, and ministered to the needs of one of the earliest settlements of free African Americans in the City. The neighboring areas of Sharp-Leadenhall and Otterbein are rich in African American history, but many of the buildings which housed the people and institutions intimately associated with the advancement

of African Americans since the Civil War have been demolished. Leadenhall Baptist Church is one of the rare survivors. The church was designed and built by Joseph B. Thomas and Son, who owned and operated a planning mill on Leadenhall Street near Montgomery. Thomas, a Baptist, manufactured “moldings, pews, pulpits, altar rails, Gothic windows, etc.” from the 1860s through the end of the 19th century. The Thomas family commissions included the City Council chambers of Baltimore City Hall (George A. Frederick, 1867-1875), and the interiors of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church (now Metropolitan United Methodist, Frank E. Davis, 1874) and First English Lutheran Church (now New Shiloh Baptist, Frank E. Davis, 1874). Leadenhall Baptist Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the South Baltimore map on page 99.



## 65 MOUNT CLARE MANSION

CARROLL PARK

1500 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

(ADDRESS NOT EXACT)

C.1754, CHARLES CARROLL

(ATTRIBUTED);

1908, WYATT & NOLTING

ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

This Georgian Mansion is considered to be the oldest building in the City. It was the summer home of Charles Carroll,

Barrister, who wrote Maryland’s Declaration of Rights and the State constitution. His distant cousin was Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The house, designed in a five-part Palladian plan, sits on a wooded rise and is surrounded by gardens. Though unoccupied by about 1840, the property was held by the Barrister’s family until 1840, when the City succeeded as owners. In 1910, the City constructed modern versions of the former gable-roofed wings, which had apparently been destroyed by 1860 for unknown reasons. The new wings were designed by J.B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting in 1908. Since 1917 the mansion has been under the custody of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. Mount Clare Mansion is a National Historic Landmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

## 66 MOUNT ROYAL STATION AND SHED

1400 CATHEDRAL STREET  
1896, BALDWIN & PENNINGTON  
ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

The Baltimore and Ohio Mt. Royal Station and shed were built in 1896 and operated as a passenger station until 1961 when the railroad ceased passenger service into the station. The station and contiguous shed were constructed soon after the Howard Street Tunnel and are situated at the tunnel's northern portal. The three structures were built to allow the B & O to compete for the growing passenger service in the northeast corridor. The Italian Renaissance style building which is dominated by a 150-foot clock-tower, has become a prominent visual landmark at the juncture of two neighborhoods. In 1966 the Maryland Institute College of Art bought the property and employed Cochran, Stephenson and Donkervoet, to design the celebrated adaptation. It has received national recognition as a brilliant solution to recycling a railroad station. Other buildings designed by E. Francis Baldwin and Josias Pennington include the B & O Mt. Clare Shops (demolished 1976), the B & O Railroad Building, the Maryland Club, and Old City College. The Mount Royal Station is a National Historic Lanmark. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.



## 67 NEW PSALMIST BAPTIST CHURCH & PARSONAGE

100 W. FRANKLIN STREET  
1847, ROBERT CARY LONG, JR.  
1857, R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS  
ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

The New Psalmist Baptist Church and Parsonage was originally the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1844 by members from the First Presbyterian Church who felt that a new congregation was warranted because of the rapidly growing City. Designed by Robert Cary Long, Jr. in the Tudor-Gothic style, it was one of the first major buildings in Baltimore to break from the Neoclassical mode. The church is one of a small group of American churches with a double tower and a center gable. The tracery in the stained glass windows is entirely cast in iron that was locally produced. Ten years after the Church was constructed, a parsonage, designed by R. Snowden Andrews, was constructed on the lot directly north of the Church, facing Cathedral Street. The gabled, Victorian-Gothic structure was designed to complement the Church. The church is now the Bread of Life Cathedral, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 68 PATTERSON PARK OBSERVATORY

PATTERSON PARK

27 S. PATTERSON PARK AVENUE

(ADDRESS NOT EXACT)

1891, CHARLES H. LATROBE

ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

The four story, sixty-foot-high observatory in Patterson Park was described by its designer, Charles H. Latrobe, as “a most substantial and ornamental building, commanding a very fine view, especially over the harbor”. Latrobe was the General Superintendent and Engineer under the Old Park Commission. Carefully restored in 1965, the Board of Estimates, prompted by Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, appropriated more than twice the amount for refurbishing than it had originally cost. Granite steps form the base of the octagonal iron structure, which has a central spiral stair enclosed by glass and wood. The three encircling balconies are cantilevered on iron and the wood is painted yellow and orange in accordance with the original color scheme. Multi-light, colored glass windows and transoms complete the festive structure. An East Baltimore landmark, it is commonly known as the “Pagoda.” For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

## 69 SAINT FRANCES ACADEMY

501 E. CHASE STREET

1870, GEORGE A. FREDERICK

ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

The Oblate Sisters of Providence were organized in 1829 in Baltimore. The order was formed by a group of San Domingo refugees at 510 George Street. They were the first African American order of Roman Catholic nuns in the United States, and they founded the first school for African American children in Maryland. In 1870, property was purchased at 501 E. Chase Street for a new convent. George Frederick, the architect of City Hall, designed the four story building which is styled in a restrained version of Second Empire. The cornerstone was laid by Archbishop Spalding on November 27, 1870. The Oblate Sisters have a full and rich history in education for Baltimore’s black community. Today the St. Frances Academy restoration is a keystone in the revitalization of the Johnston Square community. Saint Frances Academy contributes to the Old East Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.





## 70 SAINT LEO'S CHURCH

225 S. EXETER STREET

1880-81, E. FRANCIS BALDWIN

ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

Saint Leo's Church is the first church in Baltimore (and probably in Maryland) founded and built specifically for Italian immigrants. Thus it is associated with the massive immigration movement of Southern and Eastern Europeans to America in the late 19th century. Saint Leo's has been the center of religious, cultural and social life for the people of Little Italy since its founding in 1880. For over one hundred years it has symbolized the strength and vitality of the surrounding ethnic community. The building was constructed in 1880-81 and was designed

by E. Francis Baldwin. Baldwin was a principal in the firm of Baldwin and Pennington, an important local firm that designed many Baltimore buildings including the Maryland Club, Fidelity Building and Mount Royal Station. Saint Leo's is a High Victorian Eclectic blend of Italianate and Romanesque elements. The building features an arcaded entrance porch, stained glass windows and a large tower which dominates the skyline of Little Italy. St. Leo's Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

## 71 SAINT PETER CLAVER CHURCH

1542 N. FREMONT AVENUE

1905, GEORGE L. LOVATT

ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

Saint Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church, with the largest African American Catholic congregation in the city, has a long-standing tradition of Civil Rights activism. Baltimore was the first mission ground for the Society of St. Joseph, which sent four priests from England in 1871. The Josephite order was founded in Baltimore in 1873 and in 1888 bought the present St. Peter Claver property from the Whatcoat Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1893 the order has been dedicated specifically to the aid and administration of African Americans.

St. Peter Claver was a 17th-century Spaniard known as the "Apostle of the Slaves" in South America. In 1902 the present red brick Italianate church was added to the distinguished complex of buildings. St. Peter Claver Hall, damaged by fire in 1967, was the impressive Queen Anne styled building of Fuller Memorial Baptist Church, built in 1884 and designed by Architect William H. Marriott. In the 1960s, while the parish of Father Philip Berrigan, St. Peter Claver Church began an intensive program of community organization. Saint Peter Claver Church contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



## 72 SHARP STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

508 DOLPHIN STREET  
1898, ALPHONSUS BIELER  
ORDINANCE 82-829 11/17/82

Named in honor of its original location, Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church descends from the first African American congregation in Baltimore. In 1797, African Americans gathered at 112-116 Sharp Street, where the Maryland Society for the Abolition of Slavery had opened Baltimore's first day school for African Americans. The Society later abandoned this project and sold the lot and building in 1802 to the African American congregation, which then built a church on the property. The church played an important role in the local abolitionist movement and from 1867-1872, the Centenary Biblical Institute (now Morgan State University) held classes there. Following the migration of its congregation to northwest Baltimore, the church erected the present, stone Gothic building designed by Alphonsus Bieler in 1898. In 1921, Arthur M. Segoin, an African American architect, designed the adjacent Community House, the first of its kind in Baltimore. Sharp Street United Methodist Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



## 73 FORT MCHENRY

1401 CONSTELLATION PLAZA  
C. 1798, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

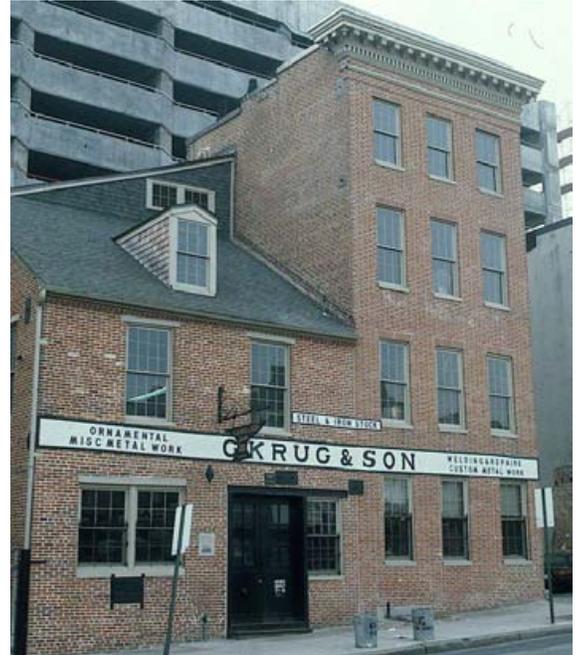
Fort McHenry occupies a pre-eminent position among the historic shrines and monuments of our country by reason of its special meaning in American history. It was a glimpse of the American flag waving defiantly over the ramparts of Fort McHenry that inspired Francis Scott Key to compose our national anthem. Here, where the flag flies day and night, the Stars and Stripes attain a special significance for Americans. Here on these historic ramparts the visitor can sense and appreciate that surge of inspiration, born amid the welter of bursting bombs and blazing rockets, which compelled Francis Scott Key to create a classic expression of American ideals and patriotism. Here is symbolized the triumph of American arms and valor over British invaders during the decisive Battle of Baltimore, during the War of 1812. Fort McHenry is a National Monument and Historic Shrine. For location, see the South Baltimore map on page 99.



## 74 G. KRUG & SONS

415-417 W. SARATOGA STREET  
C. 1810, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

“There is hardly a building in Baltimore that doesn’t contain something we made, even if it is only a nail.” So boasted Theodore Krug, heir to the oldest continuously working iron shop in the country. For nearly 200 years artisans here have hammered out practical and ornamental ironwork that still graces such local landmarks as Otterbein Methodist Church, the Basilica of the Assumption, Washington Monument, Zion Church, Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Baltimore Zoo. The modest beginnings of the shop date back to 1810, when farmers traveling to and from the market stopped to have their horses shod and their wagons repaired by blacksmith Andrew Merker, who, in turn, sold to Gustav A. Krug, a young Bavarian immigrant and ancestor of all the subsequent Krug family owners. This distinguished firm’s long record of fine blacksmithing includes the restoration work for Colonial Williamsburg and for the Vieux Carre (French Quarter) in New Orleans. The G. Krug and Sons building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 75 HUTZLER'S PALACE BUILDING

210-218 N. HOWARD STREET  
1888, BALDWIN & PENNINGTON  
ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

The Hutzler’s Palace Building is an exceptional example of Romanesque eclectic design, and no finer example of this late-19th-century style exists in Baltimore. Completed in 1888 to the designs of E. Francis Baldwin and Josias Pennington, one of the city’s most important architectural firms of the period, the south bay was added in 1924 as a compatible expansion of the retail sales space, and the ground floor was redesigned to the Art Moderne detailing as part of the 1931 expansion of the Hutzler’s complex. The ground floor visually and physically unites the Palace Building and the adjacent Hutzler’s Tower Building. In 1858 Abram Hutzler, too young to do business in his own name, used his father’s name and credit to open a small retail shop on Howard Street, which he called M. Hutzler and Son. His father Moses, a German immigrant, was never connected with the management of the store, but brothers Charles and David joined and formed the partnership of Hutzler Brothers. The store was located at the corner of Clay and N. Howard Streets on part of the site of this structure. Hutzler’s rapidly grew in importance to the commercial community of Baltimore, and in 1874 took over an existing three story structure two doors south of the Clay Street store, opening a “One Price Store” when bargaining was the rule. The 1888 Palace Building replaces both of these earlier buildings. Hutzler’s Palace Building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.





## 76 MOUNT WASHINGTON OCTAGON (U.S.F. & G.) BUILDING

5803-6003 SMITH AVENUE

1855, DIXON, BALBIRNIE & DIXON

ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

The Octagon mode was a building form that was popular in the mid-19th century, inspired by the writings on Orson Squire Fowler, a phrenologist and prolific author of books on health and marital happiness. Although Fowler advocated the octagon shape primarily for domestic structures, it was often adapted to other uses. The Mt. Washington Octagon, one of Baltimore's last remaining examples of the style, was built under the direction of the Reverend Elias Heiner of the German Reformed Church and was used until 1861 as the Mt. Washington Female Academy. After the Civil War the

college failed and the building was bought by the Sisters of Mercy, who opened Mount St. Agnes College. The college was expanded over the years to include 129 acres and several more buildings. In 1971, Mount St. Agnes merged with Loyola College and moved from the Mt. Washington site. U.S.F. & G. purchased the property in the early 2000s and upgraded the campus, including restoration of the Octagon. The property is now a conference center for Johns Hopkins University. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.

## 77 MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY

2614 ANNAPOLIS ROAD

1872

ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

Mount Auburn Cemetery is the oldest African American cemetery in Baltimore City. The 130-year-old cemetery was originally known as the "City of the Dead for Colored People." Former slaves who had found freedom through the Underground Railroad were among those buried there by Baltimore's Black families. For years it was the only burial ground for Baltimore African Americans. Founded in 1872 by Rev. James Pack and the Memorial United Methodist Church (Sharp Street Church), Mount Auburn was a protest to the segregation in white Methodist churches at the time. In addition to the runaway slaves, the cemetery contains William Ashbie Hawkins, one of the first African American bishops in the African Methodist Church; Joseph Ganns, the first Black lightweight boxing champion of the world and civil rights activists, lawyers, doctors, teachers, and the loved ones of thousands of African American families. Mount Auburn Cemetery is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the South Baltimore map on page 99.





**78 BOOKERT. WASHINGTON  
JR. HIGH SCHOOL**

1300 MCCULLOH AVENUE  
1895, ALFRED MASON  
ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

This school building is one of the finest Romanesque Revival style structures in Baltimore City. It is built of red brick and features elaborate ornamentation of carved Seneca stone. The corner tower is an unusual feature for a Baltimore City schoolhouse. The building was originally designed by Alfred Mason for Western High School and was completed in 1896. It has been extensively added to and remodeled since that time, but significant exterior architectural features have been retained. The building has been re-named

Booker T. Washington Junior High-Middle School. Many important African American civic leaders attended school here. The building was recently renovated and still functions as a Baltimore City public school serving the needs of Baltimore's youth. Booker T. Washington Jr. High School contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

**79 WALTERS BATH HOUSE  
& ENGINE HOUSE #10**

906 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD  
1901-1902, GEORGE ARCHER  
ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

Walters Bath No. 2 was built for the City of Baltimore during 1901-1902 by Henry Walters (1848-1931). Mr. Walters, a Baltimore art collector and philanthropist, contributed four bath houses to the city even though he was living in New York City after 1894. Located at Washington Boulevard (then known as Columbia Avenue) and Callender Alley, this second bath house was built to serve congested neighborhoods in southwest Baltimore in the Parkin Street area. It is the only surviving bath house in Baltimore. Bathing establishments in Baltimore began as far back as 1800, when William Finn was keeper of the baths on the west side of Jones Falls. As a private enterprise, the service they provided was considered to be a luxury. Even though the bathtub began to be installed in homes during the second half of the 19th century, only 10% of the dwellings of Baltimore's densely populated sections had them by the 1890s. Thus, the Walters Baths were the first such structures designed in Baltimore, not for recreation, but to provide an opportunity for cleanliness to all persons by offering them a shower, spray or tub bath, not swimming tank. The design of Walters Bath No. 2 was is a very simplified form of Renaissance Revival popularized at the turn of the century by architects such as McKim, Mead and White. In the Bath Commissioner's report, the design is called 'Free Colonial.' The Bath is a small brick building of 40'x70' 6" laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers and Maryland limestone trimming. It was designed by George Archer, a local architect. The Walters Bath House & Engine House # 10 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95. *See page 60 for the expanded boundaries of the Walter Bath House & Engine House #10.*



## 80 WARDEN'S HOUSE

400 E. MADISON STREET

1855-1859, DIXON & DIXON

ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

The Warden's House is the only surviving exterior portion of the Tudor Gothic-inspired City Jail that stood in the 400 block of E. Madison Street until 1958. The Jail was the most ambitious municipal building project of antebellum Baltimore. The location of the City Jail has been at this site since 1799. The Warden's House remains as one of Baltimore's most picturesque, non-ecclesiastical Gothic structures. It was designed by brothers Thomas and James Dixon. Thomas Dixon

was the architect of numerous structures in Mt. Washington, as well as for the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal and the Lafayette Square Presbyterian (now St. John's A.M.E.) Churches. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 81 ROBERT LONG HOUSE

810 AND 812 S. ANN STREET

1765, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

Robert Long didn't settle in Fells Point by accident, but by design. As a merchant, it was natural for him to select this bustling seaport. The Point was acquired by a Quaker shipbuilder, William Fell, in 1731, and within a few years this colonial settlement had become a center of Revolutionary War commerce. Long himself may have helped to impress flour and provisions for the starving American Army. But the war brought some misfortune to Robert Long, who was forced to sell his warehouse by provincial court order; he later bought it back at a tidy profit. The 28-foot square, 2 ½ story house was laid out in a Quaker floor plan. Thickly glazed gray-green brick headers laid checkerboard-fashion in a Flemish bond pattern marked the facade as the only surviving example of this type of brickwork in Baltimore City. In fact,

the Robert Long House is the oldest existing urban residence in Baltimore City. Preservation Society volunteers painstakingly removed two centuries worth of paint, wallpaper, and ceiling layers from each room, gradually revealing the original design. Foundation paint layers were chemically analyzed to determine the original color of each room. Much of the wide board paneling remained, as did the original staircase. Behind the walls are hand-split laths, packed with sturdy plaster made of burned oyster shells, using clumps of cow hair as a binder. The original Robert Long House had 2 ½ stories, but by raising the roof, this had been increased to three as the house changed owners. It has since been restored to its original configuration. The Robert Long House contributes to the Fells Point National Register Historic District. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

## 82 GREENWAY COTTAGES

818, 822, 826 W. 40TH STREET  
1874, CHARLES E. CASSELL  
ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

The Greenway Cottages are the finest local examples of High Victorian Gothic cottage architecture, a style popularized by John Ruskin, an English architectural critic and theoretician. The cottage style, fashionable in Baltimore from about 1865 to the late 1880s, is most characteristically polychromatic with textural variations in stone and brick. The solid detailing is integral rather than applied, and the gable woodwork is used as framing rather than ornament. The windows are often rectangular. Complex rooflines, interrupted by gable and dormers and crowned by high, brick chimneys, contribute to the heavy over-all appearance of the style. The Greenway Cottages contribute to the Roland Park National Register Historic District. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 83 1124 RIVERSIDE AVENUE

1124 RIVERSIDE AVENUE  
C.1800, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

This small pair of brick houses represents the earliest and simplest form of traditional Baltimore brick rowhouses. The two residences at 1124 & 1126 Riverside Avenue are the only extant one and one-half story high brick houses of their era in Baltimore City. The houses feature little ornamentation representing early vernacular design. A single door opening and window were originally located on the first floor of each house surmounted by a gable roof with central gable dormer windows. From these simple beginnings the Baltimore rowhouse evolved into larger and more elaborate structures throughout Baltimore. The two dwellings have been converted into a single house. The building contributes to the Federal Hill South National Register Historic District. For location, see the South Baltimore map on page 99.



## 84 PROVIDENT BANK BUILDING

240 N. HOWARD STREET

1903, JOSEPH EVANS SPERRY AND YORK & SAWYER  
ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

The Provident Bank Building (originally Provident Savings Bank) is probably the finest example of the Second Renaissance Revival style in Baltimore. Designed to resemble Italian Renaissance palaces, this massive structure bears a remarkable similarity to Dahlgren Hall at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, designed by Ernest Flagg in 1899 and completed in 1903, the year construction began on the bank building. Provident Savings Bank was chartered in 1886 to encourage “thrift and providence” among wage earners whose small deposits had not been sought after by the existing banks. Six branch offices was established at 407 E. Baltimore Street in April, 1887. In July 1888, the central office was moved to the corner of Howard and Franklin Streets,

into a new building built especially for Provident. As the bank grew larger, it was recognized that the central office would soon be too small and a search was undertaken for a suitable corner lot in the downtown area. The search ended in 1901 with the purchase of the old Saratoga (Gibbons) Hotel lot on the southwest corner of Howard and Saratoga Streets. The present structure, begun in 1903 and completed in 1904, was designed by Joseph Evans Sperry, one of Baltimore’s most important and prolific architects, who has planned successful branch buildings for Provident, and by York & Sawyer of New York, architects of a number of major bank buildings, including the Riggs Bank of Washington. The central office was located in this building until recently, when Provident purchased the Old Federal Reserve Bank Building. In 1949 and 1953 the interior of this building was altered to provide additional space. The Provident Bank of Maryland is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

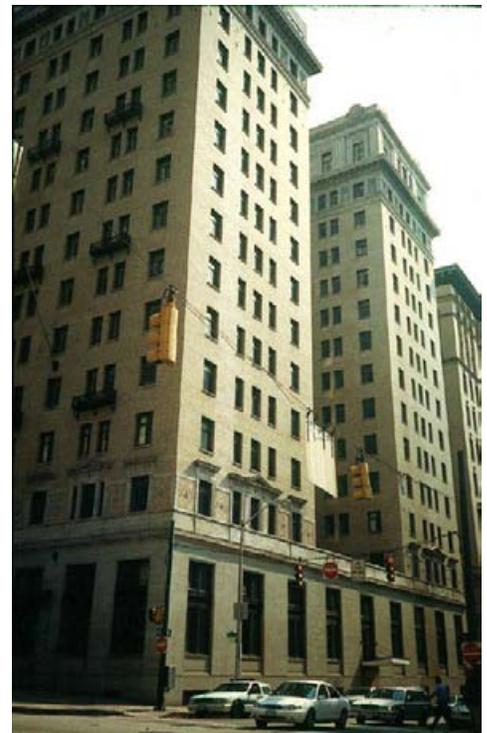
## 85 SOUTHERN HOTEL (RAZED 2000)

7-11 LIGHT STREET

1917, OTTO G. SIMONSON

ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

The Southern Hotel was the last large hotel structure in the Financial District (not including the Lord Baltimore Hotel at Charles Center). The exterior walls featured excellent ornamentation, while the interior lobby and first floor retained the early-20th-century grandeur of a big city hotel. Architecturally, the building contributed to the early-20th-century character of the Financial District. Historically, this site housed important early hotels including the Fountain Inn, whose guests included George Washington, members of the Continental Congress and Francis Scott Key. The Carrollton Hotel was built on this site in 1870 and was destroyed in the Baltimore Fire. The Southern Hotel has housed many prominent guests including Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Harding and Babe Ruth. The roof-top garden was a popular dancing spot during the first half of the 20th century. In the 1960s, the Southern Hotel was sold to an engineering school. After a series of failed development plans, the building was razed in 2000. For the former location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.





## 86 MACHT BUILDING

11-13 E. FAYETTE STREET

1908, A.L. FORREST

ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

The Macht Building is one of the most architecturally unique smaller commercial structures in downtown Baltimore. The Macht Real Estate and Banking business was founded by Ephraim Macht, the first Jewish real estate broker in Baltimore. The business is one of the oldest real estate and construction businesses still practicing in Baltimore and has been in the Macht Building since 1908. Macht Real Estate and Welsh Construction Company contributed greatly to urban development in Baltimore during the 20th century by building over eight thousand homes. The Macht Building is one of the first buildings A.L. Forrest designed in Baltimore and is one of the few such well preserved, exuberantly detailed, left in the Financial District. The Macht Building's most distinctive architectural building feature is its mansard roof which is one of only three built on a commercial building in the city after the fire of 1904. Other elaborate details of the Building include enriched Ionic entablatures, Greek fretwork, an elaborate arched portal, cartouches, enriched consoles, termini and lions heads. Its condition is excellent and the building has had no significant exterior changes since

it was built in 1908. The Macht Building contributes to the Business and Government National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

## 87 OLD FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

114-120 E. LEXINGTON STREET

1926, TAYLOR & FISHER

ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

The Baltimore Federal Reserve Branch Bank is significant for its architecture in the context of Baltimore's commercial, especially banking, structures. Designed in 1926 by R.E. Lee Taylor and D. K. Este Fisher of the Baltimore office of Parker, Thomas, and Rice and expanded in 1956 by the same architects, the building embodies the Second Renaissance Revival style popular in the early 20th century. Its distinctive design, because no other commercial building in downtown Baltimore, except for perhaps Provident Bank, is based upon an early Italian Renaissance Florentine Palazzo. It is also distinctive because the top nine

stories are modernistic in style, while at the same time they harmonize with the existing design. The result is a significant, educating juxtaposition of architectural

styles, which very few other commercial structures possess in the city. Moreover, there is no better example in the city of early-20th-century bank design, especially as applied to a small bank. The exterior possesses monumentality and dignity, and the interior possesses the grandeur and magnificence of scale combined with the rich detailing that bankers preferred. Only three other banks have a main banking room of comparable scale, detail, and integrity. Finally, the bank is an example of a small urban banking building: a building type which flourished in the early 20th century in America and especially in Baltimore.

The Old Federal Reserve Bank is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 88 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

17 COMMERCE STREET (400 WATER STREET)  
1904, CHARLES E. CASSELL  
ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

The significance of the Chamber of Commerce Building derives from its architectural character and its role in Baltimore commercial history. As a structure designed in the Renaissance Revival manner, the building displays certain distinctive features, primarily decorative, that were commonly employed during the rebuilding of the Financial District after the Baltimore Fire. These features include rustication, quoining, dentils, egg and dart molding, modillion cornices and pilasters.

The building is distinctive from many other buildings in the area through its use of reddish brick, rather than stone, and the horizontal quality of the building. The building is also associated with the commercial history of Baltimore. It was constructed as a grain trading center with a trading room on the upper floor and offices for traders and exporters below. The Chamber of Commerce Building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 89 OLD SAINT PAUL'S CEMETERY

733 W. REDWOOD STREET  
C. 1800

ORDINANCE 86-851 12/12/86

In the year 1800, the Vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church purchased two contiguous parcels of land in Ridgely's Delight, bordered by Cider Alley and Cove (now Fremont) Street, and by the projecting extensions of German (now Redwood) and Lombard Streets to establish St. Paul's Cemetery. Many of Baltimore's most prominent early citizens were buried in this cemetery including John Eager Howard, Revolutionary War hero, and Samuel Chase, one of Maryland's four

signers of the Declaration of Independence. Francis Scott Key and Tench Tilghman, General Washington's aide-de-camp, were buried here until 1860. The cemetery also yields important information about burial customs, death rate, infant mortality, funerary art and local history, particularly in the early 19th century. By the late 1830s, St. Paul's conservative attitudes towards death and burials became outdated which began a push outside the church for a more rural, non-sectarian and democratic cemetery. As a result, Greenmount Cemetery was established in July 1839, which had a devastating effect on the future of Old St. Paul's Cemetery. The cemetery has improved considerably since its decline in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and has become a showplace which serves as an excellent example of preservation of an urban cemetery. The Old Saint Paul's Cemetery is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

## 90 WOODEN HOUSES

612-614 S. WOLFE STREET

C. 1800 OR EARLIER, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 87-1157 12/07/87

These small houses are representatives of the earliest and simplest form of rowhouses extant in Baltimore. The Wolfe Street houses are wood houses, only one and a half stories high with very steeply pitched gable roofs and simple shed dormers. This form of house was generally built before the time of the American Revolution. A third house of this type is extant on Wolfe Street just to the north of these houses but it has been altered with a new roof and siding. The Wooden Houses contribute to the Fells Point National Register Historic District. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.



## 91 PASCAULT ROW

651-665 W. LEXINGTON STREET

C. 1816, WILLIAM F. SMALL

(ATTRIBUTED)

ORDINANCE 87-1157 12/07/87



Pascault Row represents an important phase in the evolution of the rowhouse illustrating the transition from Federal style into the early Greek Revival period. The eight, 3 ½ story brick dwellings are of rather heroic proportions for early rowhouses and feature gracefully placed architectural elements. These buildings are associated with many prominent early Baltimoreans including Louis Pascault, an influential early merchant who built the eight houses on part of his estate, known as “Chatsworth”, and General Columbus O’Donnell, the husband

of Pascault’s daughter Eleanora and son of John O’Donnell, founder of the Canton Company. The University of Maryland acquired the buildings and renovated them as student housing. Pascault Row is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



## 92 BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART

10 ART MUSEUM DRIVE

1815, BENJAMIN H. LATROBE; 1927 & 1936, JOHN RUSSELL POPE; 1950 - 1957, WRENN, LEWIS & JENCKS  
ORDINANCE 87-1157 12/07/87

The Baltimore Museum of Art is the major work in Baltimore of John Russell Pope, architect of the National Gallery in Washington. Pope was the most prominent American architect of Neoclassical buildings in the early 20th century. The museum was built on six acres of ground donated by the neighboring Johns Hopkins University and financed by a \$1,000,000 municipal building loan. The major feature of the original building is a terraced stairway leading to a pedimented



portico supported by six Ionic columns, all of limestone. In 1936, Pope designed the Jacobs Wing, the Antioch Court, and the auditorium. In the 1950s, the May, Woodward, and Cone Wings were added by Robert E. Lewis, and Francis H. Jencks of the Baltimore architectural firm of Wrenn, Lewis, and Jencks. The Museum's collection is considered to be one of the finest in the country. A new wing of the museum was recently constructed, as well as the addition of the Wurtzberger Sculpture Garden. Oakland Spring House is one of three remaining structures in Baltimore designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, architect of the United States Capitol. The pristine Neo-Classical Spring House originally stood on the grounds of Oakland, Harper's estate which is now part of Roland Park. Harper, a United States Senator from Maryland and son-in-law of Charles Carroll of Carrollton,

was a friend of Latrobe. In 1931, when its original site was slated for residential development, the Spring House was moved to the grounds of the Baltimore Museum of Art, where it is used for garden equipment storage. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 93 HUTZLER'S TOWER BUILDING

222 N. HOWARD STREET

1932, JAMES R. EDMUNDS, JR.

ORDINANCE 87-1157 12/07/87

Hutzler's Tower is one of the most important Art Deco buildings in Baltimore. The Moderne skyscraper is architecturally unique to our area. This is an excellent example of one of Art Deco's fundamental theories of design--an attempt to play the geometric elements against each other. The recessed entry features a beautiful pair of revolving brass and glass doors. Important Art Deco symbols, the caduceus, fins, and sunrise motifs are located on the front exterior. The interior is noteworthy and exemplifies store design of the era. The Hutzler's Tower Building contributes to the character of the Howard Street commercial corridor and is associated with the lives and business of the Hutzler family. The building is the first electrically welded, multi-story structure in the city, was designed to enable the enlargement to ten stories, which occurred in 1941. Hutzler's Tower Building contributes to the Market Center National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## **94 GILMAN HALL**

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

3400 N. CHARLES STREET

(ADDRESS NOT EXACT)

1914, PARKER & THOMAS

ORDINANCE 87-1157 12/07/87

Gilman Hall meets a number of standards for designation as a Baltimore City Landmark. Architecturally it is one of the best examples of collegiate Georgian Revival in Baltimore, as well as being the cornerstone for the original Homewood campus plan and the work of a firm (Parker & Thomas) that was very active in Baltimore during the 1900s and 1910s. In 1904, J. Harleston Parker and Douglas H. Thomas received the commission to design the

new Homewood Campus. Gilman Hall takes its structural motif from Homewood House, the Georgian structure located on the campus grounds. As Julia B. Morgan, Johns Hopkins University archivist stated in the "History of Homewood Campus: A Walking Tour" Gilman Hall's Georgian Revival Style, based on Homewood House, "influenced the architecture of the whole campus." Gilman Hall's tower bells are also worthy of note as the product of the McShane Bell Foundry Company, one of the oldest operating bell foundries in the country. Gilman Hall has social and cultural significance as a major building of the Johns Hopkins University, an institution which plays an important role in the history of American education. Hopkins was the first university in the country to devote itself to graduate research. As such it seems especially noteworthy that the main architect of Gilman Hall, Douglas H. Thomas, was a Hopkins graduate. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.

## **95 D'ALESSANDRO HOUSE**

245 ALBEMARLE STREET

C. 1830, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 87-1157 12/07/87

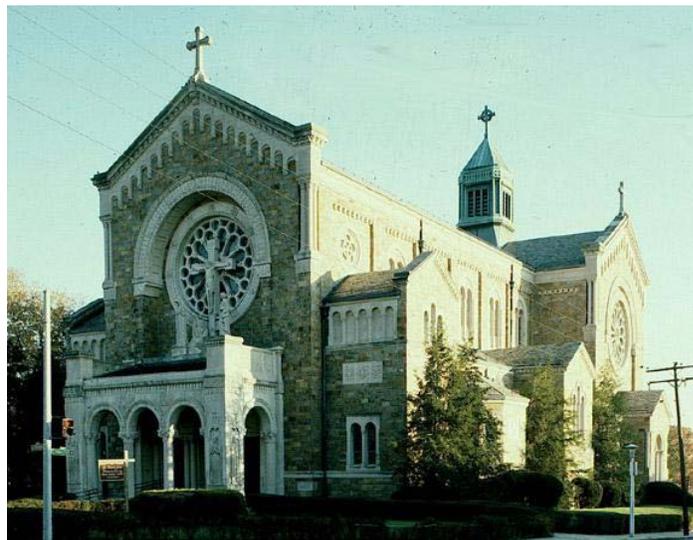
Thomas Ludwig John D'Alesandro, Jr., better known as "Tommy" to presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy, was born on August 1, 1903. In 1938 Tommy was elected to the U.S. Congress, representing the Third District, where he served five consecutive terms. D'Alesandro was then elected Mayor of Baltimore in 1947. During Tommy D'Alesandro's twelve years as Mayor he succeeded in making great advances in health, housing, schools, recreation, policing, fire protection, street lighting, paving, traffic control, water and sewer facilities, and many other service areas of the City. Some of Mayor D'Alesandro's many accomplishments include the construction of the Jones Falls Expressway, the Civic Center, Friendship International Airport, Memorial Stadium, and the return of a Big League baseball team to Baltimore. He committed himself to serving the public through the local, state and federal level of government. He was a prominent political figure who shaped the history and heritage of Baltimore and its Italian community. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.



## 96 ST. JOSEPH'S PASSIONIST MONASTERY

3800 FREDERICK AVENUE  
1881-1887, PATRICK C. KEELY  
ORDINANCE 91-727 06/13/91

In March 1865, Archbishop Spalding invited the Passionist Order of the Roman Catholic Church to found their fourth American monastery in Baltimore and two years later ground was broken here in Irvington, originally part of Baltimore County. The Fathers hired architect Patrick C. Keely of Brooklyn, New York, to design their building. Born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Keely emigrated to the U.S. in 1841 and was already well established in New York by the time of his commission. It is estimated that he designed over 600 churches throughout the East Coast in his lifetime. The building he designed for St. Joseph's was built of granite quarried from the St. Mary's Industrial School nearby and was dedicated in 1868. Shortly afterward a new church was planned to replace the existing wooden one. Keely produced a Renaissance Revival style building of St. Mary's granite which was connected to the corner tower of the monastery to form an "L". The cornerstone was laid in 1881. In 1883, while the roofing work was being completed, the monastery was accidentally set afire and was completely gutted. The wooden top of the tower was also destroyed. A new monastery was designed by Keely was similar to the old, but larger. It was built of the same granite, between 1884 and 1886 and cost about \$60,000. And hung with three bells. In the same year two statues, of St. Joachim and St. Anne, were placed in the niches of the church facade to flank the statue of St. Joseph, the monastery's patron saint. They were carved by Professor Geelen of the Stoltzenberg Company of Roermond, Holland. Throughout its history the monastery has been active in community education, and constructed several school buildings and a convent which are just across the street, to the east of the complex, but not included in the landmark designation. For location, see the West Baltimore map on page 94.



## 97 ORCHARD STREET CHURCH

510 ORCHARD STREET  
1882, FRANK DAVIS  
ORDINANCE 93-223 6/22/93



Constructed in 1882, this church is actually the third on the site dating back to 1837; it is a monument to the efforts of a former slave named Truman Pratt. Sometime between 1837 and 1840 Pratt was instrumental in acquiring the land and constructing the first Orchard Street Church. The present church was designed by Frank Davis and considered to be a grand architectural addition to Baltimore with its eclectic mix of Renaissance details. The church contributes to our knowledge of important African American institutions of the 19th century and may have also served as a hiding place for the Underground Railroad. The Orchard Street Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.

## 98 DOUGLAS MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CHURCH

1325 MADISON AVENUE  
1857-1859, THOMAS BALBIRNIE  
ORDINANCE 95-661 12/4/95

Built between 1857 and 1859 by the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, this church is the oldest public building in the Bolton Hill and Marble Hill area. The architect, Thomas Balbirnie designed this building just after his partnership with brothers Thomas and James Dixon ended. Vacated in 1927 after 70 years of use by its Methodist congregation, which included many prominent Baltimore families, the building was purchased in 1938 by the Douglas Memorial Community Church. Once again, many influential and prominent families have been and continue to be members of this church including former Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke. The church was named in honor of its first pastor Reverend Frederick Douglas. For many years Reverend Marion Bascom served as pastor and a prominent leader in Baltimore's African American community. The church is an example of Greek Revival architecture. It is two-stories high with a main portico composed of four Corinthian columns supporting a pedimented gable. The Douglas Memorial Community Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



## 99 BUENA VISTA

1705 N. LONGWOOD STREET  
C. 1870, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 98-256 5/6/98

Built in the 1870s, Buena Vista is the only known example of an Italianate-style truck farm house as well as one of only a handful of truck farm estates left in Baltimore City. Built by George Long, a butcher and gardener, Buena Vista was named for its extraordinary view of Baltimore. Longwood Street was named after George Long. As a small working farm, Buena Vista held a small orchard, a vegetable garden, chicken coop, a stable, a slaughterhouse, an icehouse, an ice pond and

“rare and exotic” flowers. George Long made a living running the farm and a meat stall at Lexington Market. For location, see the West Baltimore map on page 94.



## 100 GEORGE HOWARD HOUSE

8 E. MADISON AVENUE

C. 1841, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 98-257 5/6/98

The George Howard House located in Baltimore's Mount Vernon Historic District stands as a rare setback freestanding house. Built around 1841 by Governor George Howard and Prudence Ridgely Howard the building represents a rare example of Greek Revival ornamentation. Most specifically, the front entrance has three fluted columns, a transom and side lights. The front portico is topped with a balustrade. More astonishing is the setback of the house which allows an area for the large front garden which includes several original species of plants. The house represents the beginning era of Mount Vernon Belvedere's development,

an era of city houses built for the wealthy on the edge of town. The George Howard House contributes to the Mount Vernon National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.



## 101 CHARLES THEATER

1711-1717 N. CHARLES STREET

1892, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 98-272 5/14/98

The Charles Theater complex embodies the history and changing times of Baltimore City. The building was originally built as a trolley car garage and adapted several times to other uses. The area that now houses the Charles Theater was built as a cable car barn in 1892 by the City Passenger Railway. In 1903 the City Passenger Railway was sold to the United Railways and Electric Company, which built the extension between 1911-1914. Here the facility was used as a bus garage by the United Railways and Electric Company which converted the area from a cable trolley system to electric cars. In 1939,

the garage was rehabbed into the Times Theater, Baltimore's first newsreel theater and Famous Ballroom. The Famous Ballroom was used for many events during the 1940s to 1960s. By 1964, the Famous Ballroom became home to the Left Bank Jazz Society which produced 48 shows per year. All the premier giants in jazz played at the Famous Ballroom. Today, the Charles Theater is Baltimore's premiere art house theater. The Charles Theater is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.





## **102 SAINT KATHERINE OF ALEXANDRIA PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

2001 DIVISION STREET  
1882, CHARLES E. CASSELL  
ORDINANCE 98-349 6/24/98

Built in 1882 by Charles Cassell as Saint George's Episcopal Church, this Gothic Revival church, illustrates the refined and creative church architecture of the 1880s. Built as a neighborhood parish church for the newly-built houses, the church captures the country feel of the neighborhood in the 1880s. Throughout Cassell's career, he managed to design over a dozen Episcopal churches throughout Baltimore and

Maryland. Today, the style of the building reflects the 19th-century character of the surrounding neighborhood, as well as the Gothic Revival influences. The parish was organized in 1891 as a mission of Mount Calvary Church and originally met at 1350 N. Calhoun Street. On November 24, 1899 the church formally opened on the corner of Gilmore and Presstman Streets. In June 1911 Saint Katherine's parish moved into the current Chapel. Many of Baltimore's African American leaders including Thurgood Marshall and Mitchell family received their spiritual training from this church. Saint Katherine of Alexandria Protestant Episcopal Church contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

## **103 HECHT COMPANY BUILDING**

118 N. HOWARD STREET  
1924, SMITH & MAY  
ORDINANCE 99-394 3/9/99

The Hecht Company building illustrates the importance and influence of early-to-mid 20th-century commercial and retail activity in Baltimore. The building exemplifies how architecture accommodated the evolution of department store commerce. The Hecht Company building weaves together the history of three major department store companies: the Bernheimer-Leader Store, the Hecht Company and the May Company. Designed by Wilson Levering Smith and Howard May, the building at 118 N. Howard Street was built for the Bernheimer-Leader Store in 1924. In 1927, the building was sold to the May Company, a Midwest retailer. In 1958, the May Company merged with the Hecht Company which remodeled the building in 1959 and 1960. By 1985, the Hecht Company downsized the store and added three floors of office space. Several years later the Hecht Company permanently closed their downtown location. The Hecht Company has been converted into apartments. The Hecht Company Building contributes to the Market Center National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.





## **104 CONGRESS HOTEL**

306-312 W. FRANKLIN STREET

1904, JOHN D. ALLEN

ORDINANCE 99-511 6/30/99

The Congress Hotel is one of the finest hotel buildings built in downtown Baltimore. In 1904, Philadelphia architect John D. Allen designed the Congress Hotel - originally the Hotel Kernan - as part of a million dollar entertainment complex which also included the Maryland Theater and the Auditorium Theater. From 1905 until the late 1920s, Kernan's multimillion-dollar triple extravaganza was a focal point of Baltimore's social life. The complex touted many family-orientated vaudeville acts as well as elegant dining, after-hours supper parties, private banquets, an enormous 'rathskeller' which has Baltimore's longest marble bar, and 150 luxurious

rooms. The richly detailed architecture is French Renaissance Revival, and the hotel is one of two remaining early-20th-century palace hotels. In the 1980s, the basement was home to the Marble Bar, one of the important venues in Baltimore's punk music scene. The Congress Hotel is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

## **105 CARLTON STREET STABLES**

112 S. CARLTON STREET

1899, CHARLIE BOYD

ORDINANCE 99-580 12/6/99

The Carlton Street Stables is located on an alley street behind a row of mid-19th-century houses in West Baltimore. The whole site, now home to Baltimore's unique Arabbers, includes a two-story brick structure with a one-story shed additions and side and rear yards. The property is the oldest continually used urban horse stable in Baltimore. Built or rebuilt by Charlie Boyd around 1899, the stable was used to house mules that pulled two-wheeled city dump carts. Walter Kratz bought it in 1912 to house arab horses. Only Baltimore continues



the Arabber tradition in the United States, which locally dates to the late 18th century. Arabbing, a tradition of horse cart vending, developed into an African American folk tradition that represents a rich piece of urban culture. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

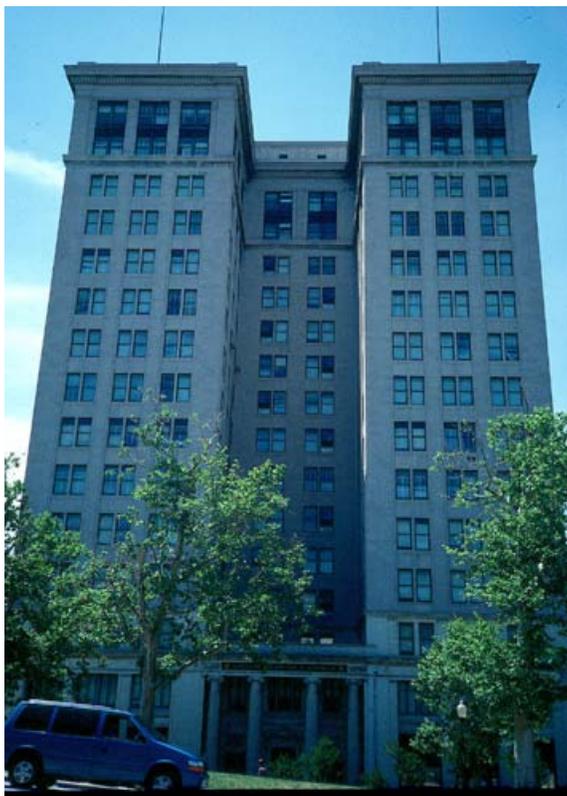
## 106 PATTERSON THEATER

3136 EASTERN AVENUE

1930 JOHN J. ZINK

ORDINANCE 99-582 12/6/99

The Patterson Theater has been a landmark in the Canton/Highlandtown neighborhood since 1930. Here, in a time before television, the theater represents the powerful influence the movie industry has had on Baltimore and the country. John J. Zink, who designed over 30 movie houses in the Washington and Baltimore area, was the architect. Though simply ornamented in a Colonial Revival exterior, the theater was masterfully designed for good sight lines and acoustics. The theater is mostly known for its rare Art Deco marquee. It is the only vertical movie sign left in Baltimore that is lighted by a plethora of bulbs. In fact, it is a rare artifact throughout the country. The Patterson Theater represents the significance of cinema entertainment to the working class in Canton and Highlandtown. The Patterson Theater contributes to the Patterson Park/Highlandtown National Register Historic District. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.



## 107 STANDARD OIL BUILDING

501 SAINT PAUL PLACE

1922, CLYDE N. FRIZ

ORDINANCE 99-583 12/6/99

The Standard Oil Building was designed by Baltimore architect Clyde Friz who was one of Baltimore's premiere early-20th-century architects. The building is a fifteen-story, lime-clad office tower at the eastern edge of the heart of Baltimore's principal business district. It is an excellent example of early-20th-century Beaux-Arts Classicism. This skyscraper is a reminder of the history of the oil refining industry in Baltimore. In 1865 the Merritt Brothers built Baltimore's first oil refinery plant. By 1877 there were at least six oil refinery plants in Baltimore under the sponsorship of the Standard Oil Company. However, by 1892, the Standard Oil Company owned all of the oil refineries in Baltimore. It had become an industry that comprised 50 acres in Canton. In 1922, the Standard Oil Company decided to build their southern headquarters on Saint Paul Street. In 2002, the building was converted into apartments. The Standard Oil Building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 108 FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND

2505 HARFORD ROAD

1713; C. 1861, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 99-583 12/6/99

No other religious property in Baltimore City can trace its history to 1713, sixteen years before the creation of Baltimore Town. In 1713, John Ensor, a planter in Baltimore, sold one acre of land to Richard Taylor. In 1714, a Quaker petition was presented to the superior court of Baltimore County in Joppa. From 1714 to 1781 the Patapsco Meeting was held here at Friendship, part of the Darley Hall tract, until the meeting was moved

to Aisquith Street. In 1805 the meeting was moved to Lombard Street. The log meeting house constructed at Friendship on Harford Road was abandoned. However, the area was continually used as a burial ground. In 1859, the Religious Society of Friends purchased land adjacent in order to expand. Shortly after 1861, a dwelling was built for the sexton and the grounds were enclosed with an eight foot stone wall. In 1926, 122 graves were re-interred from the Aisquith Meeting House site. Friends Burial Ground is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 109 NORTHERN DISTRICT POLICE STATION

3355 KESWICK ROAD

1898, HENRY BRAUNS

ORDINANCE 00-27 6/12/00

The Police Station is a magnificent masterpiece of Victorian era architecture as well as one of the best buildings designed by architect Henry Brauns. In addition to being one of Braun's two architectural masterpieces in Baltimore, Brauns designed the building to be intentionally eclectic. The building has elements reminiscent of H.H. Richardson, the Arts and Crafts Movement, the French Renaissance, and Queen Anne Styles. Brauns was very deliberate in making the building function as a police station. He



studied the designs of the Southern Police station as well as stations in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Brauns careful design allowed the building to function as a police station for over 100 years. The Northern District Police Station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



**110 SAMUEL COLERIDGE TAYLOR  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NO.122**

501 W. PRESTON STREET  
1926, FLOURNOY & FLOURNOY  
ORDINANCE 00-28 6/12/00

The Samuel Coleridge Taylor Elementary School was built in 1926 as the first elementary school built specifically for African American children by the Baltimore City Board of Education. The school was named for Samuel Coleridge Taylor (1875-1912) who was an African-English composer and conductor in London. In 1829 the City of Baltimore opened their first schools. However, these schools were opened to white children only. Thirty-eight years later in 1867

the City of Baltimore passed an ordinance that provided education for African Americans in existing buildings. In the late 1890s, the City embarked upon another building campaign, in which several schools were built for African Americans. Although no elementary school was built until 1926, when ES #122, Samuel Coleridge Taylor School was built, designed by brothers Benjamin Courtland and Parke P. Flournoy. The school is a massive three-story building that is almost a block long. Three rows of almost sixty windows face Preston Street. The main entrance is styled with a Classical Revival columned entryway. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

**111 GRACE HAMPDEN  
METHODIST CHURCH**

1014 W. 36TH STREET  
1898-1904,  
GEORGE CLIFTON HASKELL  
ORDINANCE 00-111 12/20/00



This church is an excellent example of the influence of late-19th century Romanesque Revival architecture in Baltimore. Designed by architect George Clifton Haskell as his first church, it embodies the distinctive characteristics of locally quarried “Falls Road Granite”, stone arches and horizontal banding, slate shingle roofing and stained glass windows in rectangular, arched and round windows with substantial muntins. Since its inception the church has stood as a landmark in Hampden and provided for decades religious, social and educational services. After a severe fire in 1999, Gilten Advertising bought the structure and restored and rehabilitated the structure into their offices. Through the architectural firm of Ziger Snead, the interior was creatively designed into an award-winning adaptive re-use project. Grace Hampden Methodist Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.

## 112 DUVAL/HIRSCHHORN HOUSE

800 W. LAKE AVENUE  
1886-1889, WYATT & NOLTING  
ORDINANCE 01-182 6/19/01

The DuVal/Hirschhorn House was built for Gabriel DuVal between 1886-1889 and designed by architects J.B. Noel Wyatt and William G. Nolting. The DuVal/Hirschhorn House wonderfully illustrates the impact of Romanesque Revival (or Richardsonian Romanesque)

architecture in Baltimore. In the house's large round arches, rough stone of varying colors and patterns, deep overhanging eaves, and large hipped roofs this style is prominently displayed. In 1891, Montgomery Schuyler, first architectural critic in the United States, wrote a lengthy article in the *Architectural Record* describing in great detail the Romanesque Revival movement in the United States. Along with thirteen Baltimore buildings, Schuyler highlighted the DuVal/Hirschhorn house as a fine example of a Romanesque Revival country estate. Today the house has retained its physical integrity and faithfully expresses this style. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.



## 113 PATRICIA GRACETHOMAS INN/ SANKOFA CDC/MUSEUM OF THE NATIONAL ROADWAY

5002 FREDERICK AVENUE  
YEAR AND ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 02-314 03/20/02

The Patricia Grace Thomas Inn/Sankofa CDC and Museum on the National Roadway is a wonderful 19th-century survivor of a residential/commercial building that has gone through several changes. Each change illustrates a period of history on the Frederick Road. The building began as a Federal period five bay wide, 2½ story high stone structure that was two

rooms deep. It was during this time that the structure was used as a farm house and a tavern. In the mid-19th century, a 2½ story back ell with a central Gothic style dormer was added to the house. In the addition, a central dormer and Gothic style porch front was added. At this time the property was still used as a residence and the 1862 deed record mentions the "lager beer establishment." In 1913 the property was sold to the Gundry family who opened a sanitarium. The building is remarkable for its physical integrity as a surviving 19th-century farm house, tavern establishment, as well as an excellent example of vernacular stone house architecture in Baltimore. For location, see the West Baltimore map on page 94.

## **CARROLL MANSION COMPLEX (EXPANDED BOUNDARIES)**

(SEE #7 ON PAGE 6)

ORDINANCE 02-396 07/19/02

The Carroll Mansion Complex was expanded in 2002 to include several structures. In the 1980s and 1990s, the entire block was consolidated as “Museum Row” and served as the campus of the City Life Museum. The buildings in the block, which were added to the Carroll Mansion Complex Landmark include the Fava Fruit structure, the cast iron façade of which was originally constructed in 1869 on a site near the present-day Convention Center. The building was dismantled in 1976, and reconstructed on this site in the 1990s. The building adjacent to the Carroll Mansion is a reconstruction of a Federal-era home, and the inclusion of it in the designation ensures compatibility with the adjacent Carroll Mansion. The 1840s House, a group of several small houses connected together, comprise an authentic historic block. This now serves as a Bed & Breakfast.



## **WALTERS BATH HOUSE & ENGINE HOUSE #10 (EXPANDED BOUNDARIES)**

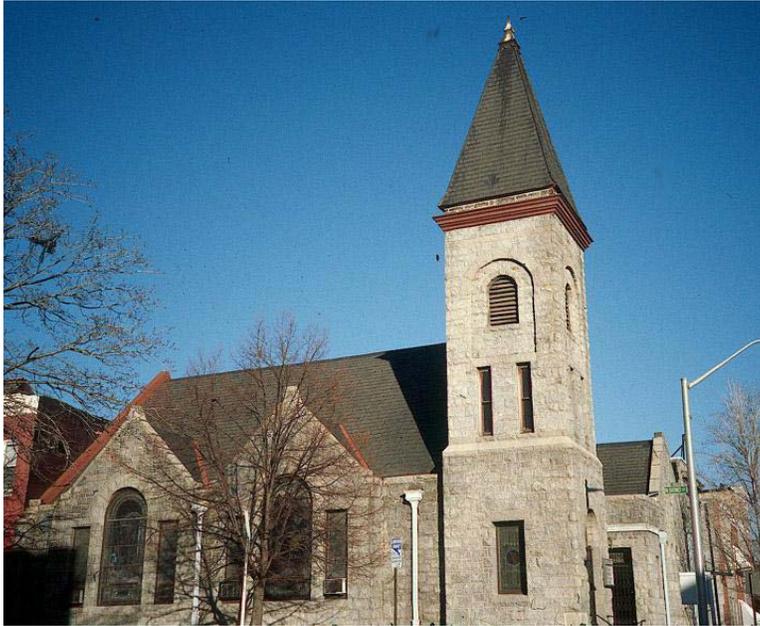
(SEE # 79 ON PAGE 42)

904 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

ORDINANCE 02-315 03/20/2002

The designation of the adjacent Engine House #10 was added to the Walters Bath House landmark designation (#79) because it is an excellent example of an early 1870s Renaissance Revival-style firehouse. The fire station dates from 1872 and cost \$12,000 to build. It was home to Engine #10, until the company moved in 1952. Later, it was once used as a branch of the Enoch Pratt

Free Library. The building was heavily damaged in 1986 during a fire on the adjacent Scott Street. The expansion of the Bath House’s designation to include Engine House #10 allowed a \$1.13 million renovation project by the Washington Village Pigtown Neighborhood Planning Council to begin in 2002.



## **114 NEW LIFE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH**

1801 N. BOND STREET  
1895, L.M. PRITCHARD &  
CHARLES M. NEWMAN  
ORDINANCE 02-429 11/14/2002

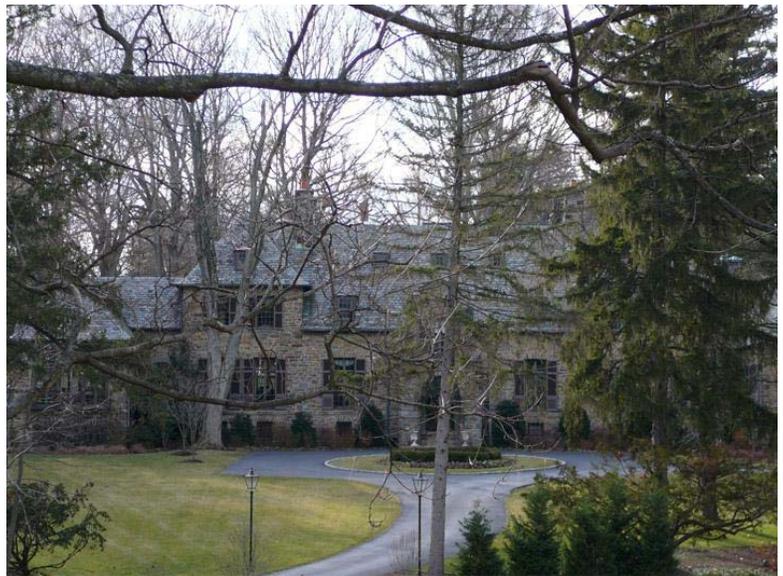
The New Life Missionary Baptist Church, located on Bond Street, is a good example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, as designed by the architects L.M. Pritchard and Charles M. Newman. The congregation, originally known as the North Baltimore German Methodist Episcopal Church, started in 1871 in a Sunday school building on Aisquith Street by the South Baltimore German Methodists, becoming a separate church in 1874, and the present church was built in 1895. In 1914 they merged with the Broadway German M. E. Church and

the combined groups took the new name First German M. E. Church. In 1944, the name was changed to Lafayette Avenue Methodist Church, and then to St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, finally becoming the New Life Missionary Baptist Church in 1973. New Life Missionary Baptist Church contributes to the Old East Baltimore National Historic District. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

## **115 CEDARWOOD**

4604 N. CHARLES STREET  
1927, LAURENCE HALL FOWLER  
ORDINANCE 03-525 04/23/2003

Cedarwood is an excellent example of 1920s suburban architecture and landscaping. It was built in 1927 by master architect Laurence Hall Fowler for multi-millionaire Alexander Duncan, founder of the Commercial Credit Corporation, Maryland's second billion-dollar business. As a result of the expansion of Baltimore's city boundaries in 1918, developers and homeowners began to desire a mix of urban and rural amenities into a suburban utopia; thus, new neighborhoods like Blythewood, where Cedarwood is located, were designed with the resources to support the Suburban ideal. For Cedarwood's "French Eclectic" style, Fowler combined his well-educated understanding of architectural history to build a modern house garbed in Old World Landmark motifs. Its stone façade, slate roof and landscaping, as well as being setback from the street, emphasize its nature as a 'retreat'. Cedarwood stands as one of the most opulent examples of how landscape and architecture captured 1920s suburban design and desire, and is emblematic of Baltimore's vision of the Suburban ideal. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 116 MASJID AL HAQQ

514 ISLAMIC WAY

(514 WILSON STREET)

1943, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 03-565 07/18/2003

The Masjid Al Haqq is the oldest continually used Islamic place of worship in Baltimore City. The Islamic community has been a part of Baltimore's history since 1943, but most likely much earlier. The Masjid Al Haqq was the United States' sixth Islamic temple, moving to its present location in 1959. In 1975 Imam Wallace D. Muhammad changed the name of the Nation of Islam to World Community Al-Islam in the West to bring the organization in line with Orthodox Sunni Islam. Wallace D. Muhammad was also a friend and confidant of Malcolm X, who in 1964 during his Hajj to Mecca embraced Orthodox Islam. It is the center of the Islamic Community in West Baltimore. Masjid Al Haqq contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



## 117 FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO.25

2140 MCCULLOH STREET

1903, EDWARD D. PRESTON (ATTRIBUTED)

ORDINANCE 03-566 07/18/2003

The Engine Company Number 25 Firehouse was constructed in 1903 in the Druid Heights neighborhood, just in time for the company to take its first fire call on February 7, 1904 during the Great Baltimore Fire. The engine company finally disbanded on September 5, 1988 and the station closed. Fire Engine Company No. 25 contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. It now serves as a community center. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



## 118 ARCH SOCIAL CLUB

2426 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

1912, PAUL EMMART

ORDINANCE 03-567 07/18/2003

The Arch Social Club is the oldest known continuously operating African American social club in the United States and the oldest predominately African American social club in Baltimore. Incorporated in 1912 by Raymond Coates, Jeremiah Hill and Samuel Barney, its constitution stated that the purpose of the club was “for social, moral and intellectual uplift of its members and in order that charity may be practiced in a Christian-like spirit and true friendship and brotherly love promoted and maintained.” By the 1910s, Baltimore City found itself more segregated physically than anytime before, limiting the social, economic and cultural activities of all Baltimoreans in a way they could not be separated. The Arch Social Club was the outcome of several African Americans whose determination created an organization that could lend respite and recreation to the African American community with no regard to class distinction and a space for the economic, social and cultural networks to

come together. The Arch Social Club lounge and restaurant is still in operation today and regularly features jazz music. Arch Social Club contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

## 119 DOUGLASS PLACE

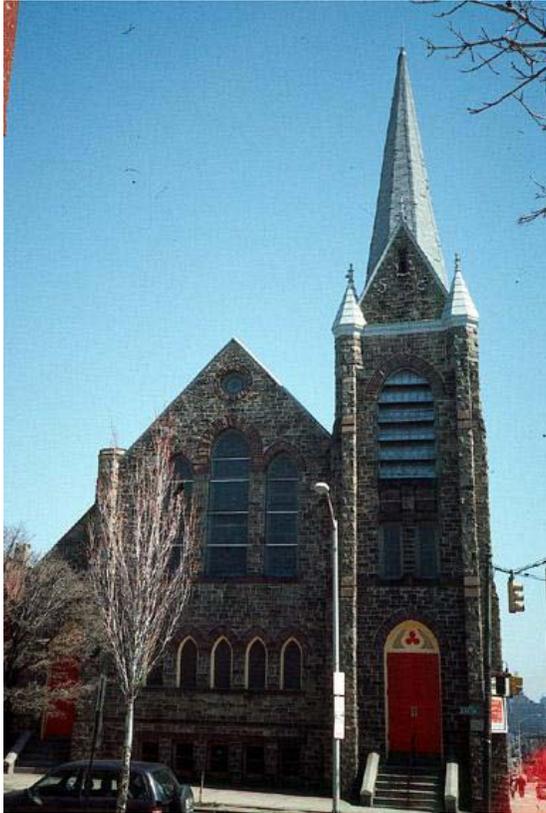
516-524 S. DALLAS STREET

1892, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 03-568 07/18/2003

The group of five brick Italianate-influenced rowhouses located at 516-524 S. Dallas Street is significant for its association with Frederick Douglass, famed abolitionist, editor, and Statesman. Douglass constructed the buildings in 1892 as rental housing for poor African Americans in Fells Point. The property embodies Douglass’ connection with the Fells Point neighborhood, where he had resided from the 1820s to 1838; the site upon which the houses stand was the location of the Dallas Street Station Methodist Episcopal Church, which Douglass had attended while living in the area. The construction of these houses represented his breadth of understanding that equality is sought through economic development, decent housing, and the reinvestment of neighborhoods as well as political, legal, and cultural means. Three years before his death in 1895, the development of these houses show that he was still tied to Fells Point and his vision of empowerment and equality. Douglass Place is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.





## 120 DIVINE MISSION APOSTOLIC CHURCH

1 N. FULTON STREET

1889, WILSON & WILSON

ORDINANCE 04-658 03/25/2004

The Divine Mission Apostolic Church is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture, a defining feature of Baltimore. It is also an excellent example of the work of architects John Appleton Wilson and his cousin William T. Wilson, prominent 19th-century Baltimore architects who are also responsible for many of the Victorian buildings in Baltimore, such as Macedonia Church, Belvidere Terrace, and many rowhouses in Mount Vernon. Organized in 1876, and what was formerly a mission of the Franklin Square Baptist Church, the Fulton Avenue Baptist congregation laid the corner stone of the church building on August 8, 1889. Divine Mission Apostolic Church contributes to the Union Square-Hollins Market National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

## 121 WEAVER HOUSE

4319 ARABIA AVENUE

1887, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 04-657 03/25/2003

The Weaver House illustrates the development patterns of Baltimore's 19th-century suburban development and upper middle class cultural patterns as well as marks the beginning of 20th-century development of suburban neighborhoods. A German immigrant, William H. Weaver came to the United States in 1834 and became wealthy as a butcher at the Hanover Market and then as a partner of the Harmon and Weaver brick makers. He bought several tracts of land along Harford Road between 1858 and 1879, and in 1887



he built his Queen Anne style house. Weaver's life resembles a common rise from a European immigrant to well-established Baltimorean, and his house helps to illustrate 19th-century life in Baltimore City and its vicinity. The Weaver House contributes to the Arcadia-Beverly Hills National Register Historic District. For location, see the Northeast Baltimore map on page 93.

## **122 FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH**

3807 N. CHARLES STREET  
1928, PARKER, THOMAS & RICE  
ORDINANCE 04-696 06/23/2004

The English Lutheran Church was established in 1823 in Downtown Baltimore by eight priests, and following two moves north to different church buildings, the congregation settled at its present location in Guilford in 1928. The church was designed by the prominent Baltimore architectural firm comprised of J. Harleston Parker, Douglas H. Thomas, and Arthur Wallace Rice. The church is in the English Gothic Revival style and its exterior is reminiscent of the earlier First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh, built in 1909. The First English Lutheran Church contributes to the Guilford National Register Historic District. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## **123 CHERRY HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL #159**

801 BRIDGEVIEW ROAD  
1945, BUCKLER & FENHAGEN  
ORDINANCE 04-699 06/23/2004

The Cherry Hill Elementary School #159 is a significant building to the community of Cherry Hill, which was the first planned African American suburban-style public housing community in Baltimore City. It is the first school built in Cherry Hill and one of the first institutional buildings in the community. The neighborhood was built in 1944 with federally subsidized low interest loans from the National Housing Association in response to an overcrowding crisis in Baltimore's

segregated African American communities due to the need for WWII workers. The school, built in 1945, was designed to not only address the social and educational needs of the community, but was deliberately planned to be the focal point of the neighborhood. Architects Riggin Buckler and G. Corner Fenhagen integrated modern principles into the school's design to symbolize future opportunities through education as well as emphasize the forward look of the neighborhood. The school embodies not only progressive neighborhood planning efforts, but also the dynamism of the neighborhood during its first several decades as one of the early examples of post-WWII modern architecture in Baltimore. For location, see the South Baltimore map on page 99.

## 124 SCHWING MOTOR COMPANY BUILDING

3324 KESWICK ROAD

1932, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

1947, F.J. HELDRICH

ORDINANCE 04-814 10/06/2004



The Schwing Motor Company building in Hampden is a great example of how the age of automobile showrooms took hold in Baltimore during the 20th century. The building began as a gas filling station called the Continental Oil Company, built circa 1932. The Schwing Motor Service Sales and Service center was located behind the station, specializing in Ford automobiles. In 1936, the gas filling portion of the site was purchased by Vincent Schwing, who consolidated the operations into the Schwing Motor Service building. By the end of the Second World War in 1945 the gas station had ended and the site became dedicated to the sales and repair of the Hudson automobile. In 1947 Vincent Schwing decided to make additional changes to the site and commissioned F. J. Heldrich to design for him a suitable showroom. An Art Deco or Streamlined Moderne styled showroom was designed to evoke an image of the future and derived many of its forms from the high-speed transportation of the time like the airplane, the automobile, and the ocean liner. Minimal changes occurred to the exterior of the building for the next fifty years as the focus became imported vehicles. The building has been adaptively re-used as office space. Schwing Moto Company Building contributes to the Hampden National Register Historic District. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 125 THE MOUNT

3706 NORTONIA ROAD

1850-1858, WILLIAM REASIN

ORDINANCE 06-217 4/26/2006

An Italianate country house, the Mount embodies the characteristics of the Italianate style—Baltimore's most influential 19th-century architectural style. Built between 1850-1858, the Mount was designed by William Reasin and is his best example of the Italianate Villa. The building's materials are local stone quarried most likely from the Gwynns Falls. The Mount was built for James Carey, the grandson of the great abolitionist and builder of the Calverton Mill race. In the 1910s the estate was sold for the creation of

the Fairmount neighborhood. In many ways, the Mount is a 19th-century relic and monument to the Carey family, which was integral to the affairs of Baltimore. For location, see the West Baltimore map on page 94.



## 126 ST. MATTHEW UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

2320 MAYFIELD AVENUE

1929, BUCKLER & FENHAGEN; 1951, HAROLD WAGNER

ORDINANCE 07-403 03/19/2007

The St. Matthew United Church of Christ congregation has served the spiritual and social needs of many Baltimore residents for over 150 years. The congregation was formed in Jonestown in 1852, breaking away from Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church to embrace both Lutheran and Reformed teachings. Following several moves, in 1928 the congregation bought a lot in the Mayfield neighborhood and hired Riggin Buckler and G. Corner Fenhagen to prepare drawings for a new church. In 1929, due to financial constraints, the congregation decided to construct only the church tower, Sunday school building, and social hall. The church bells in the tower have a German inscription which says, “25 hundred weight of this metal is from captured French Cannons given by the German Kaiser Wilhelm to the St. Matthew Congregation, 1874,” and were relocated from the 1871 church building on Central Avenue and Fayette Street. Services

began in the social hall on Christmas Day, 1929, and by 1951 the cornerstone of the newly constructed church was put in place. The sanctuary was completed with supervision from architect Harold Wagner of Philadelphia, who closely followed the original designs of Buckler & Fenhagen. St. Matthew United Church of Christ contributes to the Mayfield National Register Historic District. For location, see the Northeast Baltimore map on page 93.

## 127 BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE

3320 THE ALAMEDA

1926, BUCKLER & FENHAGEN

ORDINANCE 07-404 03/19/2007

City College is historically significant because as the third oldest high school in the nation, it has played an important role in public education since 1839. For its first fifty years, at previous locations, it was the only high school in Baltimore exclusively for boys. As the demand for high school education in Baltimore increased in the early 20th century, community-based high schools were built, yet Baltimore City College remained an elite high school providing classical education for Baltimore’s best students. Many noteworthy 20th-century leaders attended school here, including Maryland governors, Congressional representatives, Baltimore City mayors, as well as numerous judges, civic leaders, artists and military heroes. Many of these individuals later wrote that their education at Baltimore City College played a significant role in their success. The current building, the four-story “Castle on a Hill”, was constructed in 1926 by Riggin Buckler and G. Corner Fenhagen as a result of an architectural competition among Maryland’s finest architects. It was the most expensive school built at the time, costing almost three million dollars. It is Baltimore’s best example of Collegiate Gothic design, featuring many distinctive details unique for local high school buildings, such as the 150-foot clock tower at its center. Today Baltimore City College remains at the forefront of local high schools. It was recognized as a “Blue Ribbon” school by the U.S. Department of Education with 95% of its graduates going on to post-secondary education. Baltimore City College is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.





## 128 JOHNNY ECK HOUSE

622 N. MILTON AVENUE

C. 1910, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 07-501 09/20/2007

Johnny Eck (John Eckhardt) was a handicapped man, born without the lower portion of his abdomen and legs, who achieved fame and recognition as a performer, movie actor, and painter. He was born at 622 Milton Avenue in 1911, and at the age of fourteen left school to become a travelling entertainer and master magician, then joined the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey circus. In 1931, Johnny became an actor in Tod Browning's classic movie *Freaks*, which helped him to become a local legend in Baltimore. Later in his life, Johnny began to paint window and door screens, with William Octavec, the man who started the tradition in 1913, as his mentor and employer. Johnny passed away in 1991 in the same house where he was born. The house is currently owned by Jeffrey Gordon, who plans on eventually housing a museum chronicling the life of Johnny Eck. The Johnny Eck House contributes to the East Monument National Register Historic District. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

## 129 CHRIST CHURCH UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

1308 BEASON STREET

1887-1888, REV. EDUARD HUBER

ORDINANCE 07-502 09/20/2007

The congregation of "The German United Evangelical Christ Church" formed in Locust Point in 1886, and following several mergers with other denominations, in 1972 became the Christ Evangelical and Reformed Church, United Church of Christ (also known as the Christ United Church of Christ). Designed by Pastor Eduard Huber of St. Matthew United Evangelical and Reformed Church and built in 1887-88 by Fred Decker, the church is an excellent example of vernacular Gothic Revival church architecture, including elements such as its pointed windows and buttresses. In 1904 the church opened the Immigrant Home to assist German immigrants and seamen traveling through Baltimore, which closed in the late 1950s. For over a hundred years, the church has served the spiritual and social needs of Locust Point residents and is also an important landmark in the immigration history of Baltimore. For location, see the South Baltimore map on page 99.



### **130 RUSCOMBE MANSION**

4901 SPRINGARDEN DRIVE

1868, JOSEPH F. KEMP

ORDINANCE 07-503 09/20/2007

The Ruscombe Mansion was built in conjunction with the Cylburn Mansion in the late 1860s by George A. Frederick. The owner of Ruscombe, James Wood Tyson, was the younger brother of Jesse Tyson, who built the Cylburn Mansion, and the two estates, linked historically, stand as rare survivors of Baltimore suburban estates. The brothers were heirs to the Tyson Companies of Maryland, which controlled the world's production of chromite and the manufacture of pigments used in leather tanning. In 1887, Ruscombe Mansion was

sold to the LeMoyné family, who lived there until they sold it to the Bais Yaakov School for Girls in 1948. The mansion was then purchased by the City in 1973 and leased to the Waldorf School until 1997. The building now houses several businesses. Ruscombe Mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.



### **131 UNION BAPTIST CHURCH**

1219 DRUID HILL AVENUE

1905, WILLIAM J. BEARDSLEY

ORDINANCE 07-534 11/08/2007

Union Baptist Church is significant for its association with Baltimore's African American legacy and with local and national civil rights efforts. The Church was organized by Reverend John Carey with 57 members in 1852 in East Baltimore. In 1868 it moved to a new location on North Street near Saratoga Street. The congregation then moved to the Church's present location on Druid Hill Avenue in 1905, in the building designed by William J. Beardsley of New York. Pastor Harvey Johnson arrived in 1874 to help greatly expand the congregation and found several new churches through 1923. However, he is mostly known for contributions to civil rights efforts. In 1883, Johnson organized the Brotherhood of Liberty to fight for the hiring of black teachers in the City's public schools and the opening of the Maryland bar to blacks. He also helped found the Niagara Movement, and co-founded the NAACP Baltimore

Chapter, and in 1897 he established the Colored Baptist Convention. One of his contemporaries, Dr. Baxter L. Matthews, established the Harvey Johnson Center on the Church's property in 1955 and was also a cosponsor of 1963 March on Washington Movement, of which the Church housed the attendees. It was also a meeting place for the "Goon Squad", an organization formed by Reverend Vernon Dobson to help elect African American politicians and organize many civil rights protests. Union Baptist Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

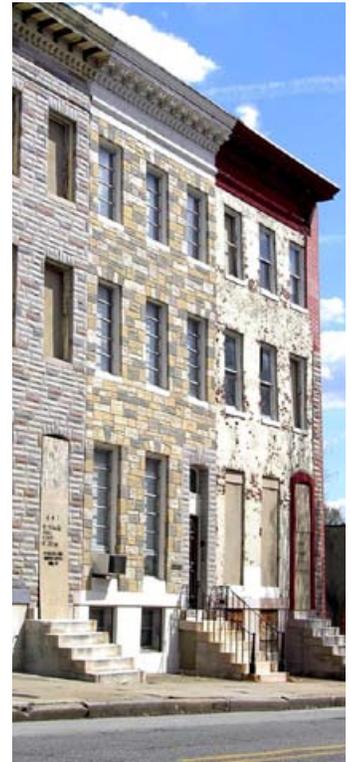
### 132 DR. JOHN E.T. CAMPER HOUSE

639 N. CAREY STREET

C. 1875, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 07-576 11/27/2007

The Dr. John E. T. Camper House, located at 639 N. Carey Street, is significant in its association with Dr. John E. T. Camper, who was instrumental in the local, state, and national Civil Rights Movement. Camper was a founding member of the NAACP as well as chairman of the Citizens Committee for Justice, a coalition of groups in the 1940s that campaigned against police brutality and for jobs and representation for African Americans. A founder of the Progressive Party in 1948, Camper supported Henry Wallace for president and also ran for Congress under Maryland's Progressive Party's ballot that same year. Camper's home was the location where he and many others from these organizations met, planned and initiated actions that made significant contributions to the social equality of all Americans. The Dr. John E.T. Camper House contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



### 133 SENATOR THEATRE

5904 YORK ROAD

1939, JOHN J. ZINK

ORDINANCE 07-586 11/27/2007

The Senator Theatre is the last surviving single screen movie house still operating in Baltimore City. Dating from 1939, the size of the theatre, neighborhood location, and exuberant design are indicative of the role that motion pictures played in the life of Baltimore in the early-to-mid-20th century. The theatre is also associated with important individuals related to motion pictures, such as Frank Durkee—a pioneer in the local motion picture business, as well as with many motion picture personalities from the golden era through the present who have made appearances at the Senator, such as Ginger Rogers and Mickey Rooney, John Travolta and Johnny Depp.

The theatre is significant as a fine example of an Art Deco movie theatre and the most intact example of this type of building in Baltimore City. Designed by a noted local movie theatre architect, John J. Zink, the theatre has also played an important role in Baltimore as the site of motion picture filming since the 1980s and has elevated the status of Baltimore as a viable location for motion picture filming. The Senator Theatre is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.

### **134 AMERICAN BREWERY**

1701 N. GAY STREET

1887, JOHN FREDERICK WIESSNER

ORDINANCE 08-02 4/24/2008



The American Brewery is a monument to the development of brewing, one of Baltimore's major industries, and is a symbol of the city's heavily German ethnic community. The first brewery on the site was erected in 1863 by John Frederick Wiessner on land leased from Charles Rogers. At the time, there were 21 other breweries in Baltimore City and Baltimore County combined. Wiessner's brewery was a great success and the business quickly outgrew the original building. The present structure was built in 1887 to enlarge and modernize the brewery. It was one of the finest in the state and continued to operate until Prohibition. The Wiessners unsuccessfully attempted to brew "near-beer", 3.2% alcohol by volume, but, in 1931 they were forced to sell the brewery to the FitzSimmons family who owned the American Malt Company. In 1933 they amended their company charter to create the American Brewery, Inc., which produced beer and malt until the plant closed in 1973.

The brewery is a unique example of 19th-century Victorian architecture. Its height and organization of interior were predetermined by the requirements of brewing but its exterior details are expressions of the age and of the people who lived and worked in the area. The building has been adaptively reused as offices for a non-profit human services agency, Humanim. The rehabilitation project won numerous awards at the local and state levels from preservation, community development, architect, housing, journalism, land use, and building organizations. The American Brewery is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

### **135 W.E.B. DUBOIS HOUSE**

2302 MONTEBELLO TERRACE

1939, C.J. WHITE

ORDINANCE 08-03 4/24/2008



African American activist, author, and intellectual W.E.B. DuBois had this house built in Montebello Park in 1939. He lived here with his wife, daughter, and granddaughter from 1939 until 1950, during which time he retired from teaching at Atlanta University, became a Director of the Department of Special Research at NAACP (headquartered in Baltimore), represented the NAACP at the founding conference of the United Nations, and became the Chairman for the Peace Information Center in New York. Born in 1868 in Great Barrington, MA, DuBois was a seminal figure and tireless activist for civil rights. He was one of the founding members of the Niagara Movement, and later the NAACP. He was also hailed as the father of the Pan-African Movement. He founded and edited *The Crisis* magazine, the NAACP's monthly magazine. He published books on race and politics, novels, autobiographies, poetry, and numerous essays. He died in 1963 in Ghana, the day before the March of Washington. For location, see the Northeast Baltimore map on page 93.



### **136 RIVERSIDE PARK**

301 E. RANDALL STREET  
 1862 (RENAMED 1873),  
 ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
 ORDINANCE 08-04 4/24/2008

Riverside Park is noteworthy for the involvement of its setting in the Battle of 1812 as well as its Victorian landscape design. The cannon memorial in the park is located near the crest where the Six Gun Battery defended Fort McHenry on the night of September 13, 1814 from an attack by 1,250 British soldiers on Fort McHenry. This history, so glorious in

the minds of Baltimoreans, was reason enough for the City to purchase three acres in 1862 to create Battery Park. Another fourteen acres were purchased eleven years later and the park was renamed Riverside Park for its view of the Patapsco River. In 1881, the park was redesigned to meet Victorian ideals, with the addition of a large marble fountain, four drinking fountains, two pavilions, along with various shade trees and walkways. The Olmsted Brothers, who wanted a balance between active and passive recreation, added basketball and tennis courts and an outdoor gymnasium. The Riverside Park swimming pool was completed in 1925, and the marble fountain removed, signifying the shift from passive to active recreation. Today the park continues to be well used by many South Baltimore residents. Riverside Park contributes to the Riverside National Register Historic District. For location, see the South Baltimore map on page 99.

### **137 ROLAND PARK WATER TOWER**

4210 ROLAND AVENUE  
 1904-1905, WILLIAM J. FIZONE  
 ORDINANCE 08-05 4/24/2008

The Roland Park Water Tower is significant for its architectural design, which has symbolized the Roland Park community on stationary and publications. The 148 foot tall, octagonal gray brick tower was built in 1904-1905 as part of a new water service system designed to distribute water to higher elevations east of the Jones Falls, pumped in from the Western Pumping Station at Druid Hill Park. Although now known as the Roland Park Water Tower, the historic name of the building is the Roland Water Tower, because it refers to Roland Avenue, not Roland Park since the tower did not originally supply water to the well-known planned suburb. The water tower was used until 1930, when the Department of Public Works switched service to the reservoir storage system. The most significant design of architect William J. Fizone, the water tower features more refined detailing and proportions than other water towers in Baltimore, such as the West Arlington Water Tower. It is currently under negotiations for its renovation and rehabilitation into a multi-purpose community center. Roland Park Water Tower contributes to the Roland Park National Register Historic District. For location, see the Northwest Baltimore map on page 91.



### **138 UPTON MANSION**

811 W. LANVALE STREET

1838, ROBERT CARY LONG, JR.

(ATTRIBUTED)

ORDINANCE 08-06 4/24/2008

The Upton Mansion is a rare surviving 19th-century Greek Revival country house, representing an early stage of development within Baltimore City. It was built as the country residence of David Stewart, a prominent Baltimore attorney and politician. The name "Upton" is derived from an earlier residence that was built in the area in 1785 called "Upton Park." Stewart purchased Upton Park in 1838 and built the existing Greek Revival house on the property. The architect is unknown, but it has been suggested that it may be the work of Robert Cary Long, Jr. Following Stewart's death, Upton changed

ownership a handful of times, mostly due to financial deficiencies, and in 1930 the property was purchased by Monumental Radio, Inc., the parent company of WCAO, Maryland's oldest radio broadcaster. In 1947, Upton was then sold to the Baltimore Institute of Musical Arts, Inc., a pioneering music conservatory for African-Americans, founded by Dr. J. Leslie Jones. At the time, African Americans were not allowed to attend the Peabody Conservatory and this institution was to provide the same quality of musical education. The school closed in 1955 due to low enrollment. Following two other brief uses as a school, Upton is currently owned by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Upton Mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



### **139 BOLTON SQUARE**

1400-1420 MASON STREET, 300-310 W. LAFAYETTE AVENUE, 236-250 W. LAFAYETTE AVENUE, AND 1401-1421 JORDAN STREET

1967, HUGH NEWELL JACOBSON

ORDINANCE 08-37 6/12/2008

Bolton Square is Baltimore City's first Modernist landmark. Designed in 1967 by Hugh Newell Jacobson, Bolton Square received the National Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects, as well as recognition from the Baltimore AIA Chapter, and other groups for its design. The 35 modest modern brick townhomes are located in two blocks. They are arranged in three staggered rows, backing up to a shared elliptical green space. Jacobsen's design is in scale with the many surrounding historic and modern row houses. The architectural features of Bolton Square offer a comparable aesthetic to the adjacent historic row houses. Jacobsen's work is applauded for his regionalism and nod to local building traditions in his designs. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

## 140 CASTALIA

200 TUSCANY ROAD

C. 1928, LAURENCE HALL FOWLER  
ORDINANCE 08-56 6/20/2008



Castalia, also known as the Hillyer-Harris House, is a Tudor Revival house designed by locally prominent architect Laurence Hall Fowler in ca. 1928, was built for renowned educator Virgil M. Hillyer, a Harvard graduate and the first headmaster of the Calvert School. Hillyer is most associated with his development of the first home school curriculum. Thousands of families world-wide received their Calvert School education through the “classroom in a box” method, which emphasized the fundamentals of writing, spelling, reading, and mathematics as

well as art, geography, music, science, and history. Castalia was named after the famous Greek mythological fountain at the base of Mount Parnassus, where weary travelers would stop and have a drink of the health-giving waters before moving up the mountain. Castalia contributes to the Tuscany-Canterbury National Register Historic District. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 141 MOUNT CALVARY CHURCH

816 N. EUTAW STREET

1842, ROBERT CARY LONG, JR.

ORDINANCE 09-112 2/17/2009

Mount Calvary Church has been active at this location since 1842 and has helped establish many other churches throughout Baltimore. Dr. Wyatt, Rector of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, founded the Mount Calvary Church in 1842. In 1844, Bishop Whittingham laid the cornerstone of the church, which was consecrated on February 19, 1846. Between 1858 and 1861, the church was enlarged. Sadly in 1920 the steeple collapsed during a storm. This church represents an excellent example of the work of Robert Cary Long, Jr.,

one of Baltimore’s prominent early 19th-century architects. Mount Calvary is one of his few remaining works. For location, see the Central Baltimore North map on page 96.



**142 SAINT PAUL COMMUNITY  
BAPTIST CHURCH**

1901 E. FEDERAL STREET

1893, L.F. STUTZ

ORDINANCE 09-115 2/17/2009

Housed in a Romanesque Revival building, Saint Paul Community Baptist Church captures the history of four diverse religious congregations. The church was originally built in 1893 by the Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church who remained at this location until 1923. That year, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints purchased the structure for \$12,000. This building became the first Mormon Church in Baltimore. This building served as a Mormon church until 1930, when the church was rededicated as Gospel

Tabernacle, an interdenominational church. Founder Reverend Lowman, a popular pastor and evangelist also broadcasted his sermons on the radio, which could be heard on many stations throughout the country. In 1959, Gospel Tabernacle sold the church to the Saint Paul Christian Community Church. Saint Paul Community Baptist Church contributes to the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park National Register Historic District. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

**143 SAINT MARK’S  
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN  
CHURCH**

1920 ST. PAUL STREET

1898, JOSEPH EVANS SPERRY

ORDINANCE 09-116 2/17/2009

St. Mark’s Evangelical Lutheran Church is designed in the Italian Romanesque style of early Christian architecture, which was prevalent in Europe following the fall of the Roman Empire (476 AD) to the beginning of the Gothic period (late 12 century). The architect Joseph Evans Sperry drew inspiration for the church by visiting Europe and touring many of its finest churches, most notably the St.



Marks Basilica in Venice, Italy. Saint Mark’s Evangelical Lutheran Church contributes to the Old Goucher College National Register Historic District. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 144 SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE

3800 N. CHARLES STREET  
1930, CLYDE N. FRIZ WITH  
JOHN RUSSELL POPE

ORDINANCE 09-117 2/17/2009

The Scottish Rite Temple was built by the local branch of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. The building was designed and built in 1930 by noted architect and 33 degree Freemason Clyde N. Friz with the consulting help of the noted and nationally prominent architect John Russell Pope. Friz designed many other well-known structures throughout Baltimore, including the Enoch Pratt Free Library (1933), the Standard Oil Company Building, First and St. Stephen's United Church of Christ. John Russell Pope designed the massive

Masonic Temple of the Scottish Rite in Washington, D.C. (1915), D.A.R. Constitution Hall (1929), National City Christian Church (1930), along with other notable works such as the Jefferson Memorial (1941) and the Baltimore Museum of Art (1929). The Scottish Rite Temple contributes to the Tuscany-Canterbury National Register Historic District. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.

## 145 NAZERENE BAPTIST CHURCH

1201 HARFORD AVENUE

1850, J.W. HOGG; 1874, NORVAL W. WALL

ORDINANCE 09-118 2/17/2009

For more than 60 years, Nazarene Baptist Church has been a cornerstone in the community, providing spiritual and daily-living needs to its congregants and the surrounding community. Located at 1201 Harford Avenue, the church was originally constructed as a simple Greek Revival structure for the Harford Avenue M.E. Church by master builder J.W. Hogg. In 1874, the congregation hired architect Norval W. Wall to significantly remodel the structure with Victorian architectural motifs. Wall added the tower, raised the basement by four feet, re-plastered and re-frescoed the main sanctuary, and replaced the seating. Nazarene Baptist Church contributes to the Old East Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.



## 146 ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA CHURCH

710 S. ANN STREET

1889, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 09-119 2/17/2009

St. Stanislaus Kostka Church represents the strong Polish heritage in Baltimore. The parish, founded in 1879, grew out of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Society. In 1880, the parish acquired two lots on Ann Street in Fell's Point and broke ground on their new church. The current Richardsonian Romanesque style church was built in 1889 on the site of the previous, smaller church. Subsequently, the parish constructed a school and a rectory, and helped form St. Casimir Catholic Church in Canton. In 1905, the church came under the control of the Franciscans who continued to run the church until 2005. It is being redeveloped as use for offices and a school. St. Stanislaus Kostka Church contributes to the Fells Point National Register Historic District. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.



## 147 RAFFEL BUILDING

107 W. HEATH STREET

1911, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 09-124 3/02/2009

The Raffel Building housed the paper container manufacturing business of Jacob M. Raffel during the early 20th century. The Raffel family was very prominent in the paper manufacturing business. Corrugated paper revolutionized the shipping industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In the 19th century, freight was shipped in wooden crates or barrels; but between 1850 and 1870, manufacturers began to replace these with paper bags and boxes. Paper container manufacturing originated in the Midwestern states, but by the end of the 19th century, Baltimore's paper container industry

rivalled the Midwest. By 1902, paper packaging dominated the Baltimore container industry. Later, corrugated boxes were inextricably linked with both Baltimore's glass and canning industries. J.M. Raffel Company was a successful manufacturer, remaining independent from a corrugated packing trust that attempted to monopolize the national market in the early 20th century. J.M. Raffel & Co. occupied the building through the 1920s. Hinde & Dauch, the Ohio company that pioneered the use of corrugated paper in 1897, acquired the Raffel Company and its property in the late 1920s. The Raffel Building contributes to the Riverside National Register Historic District. For location, see the South Baltimore map on page 99.

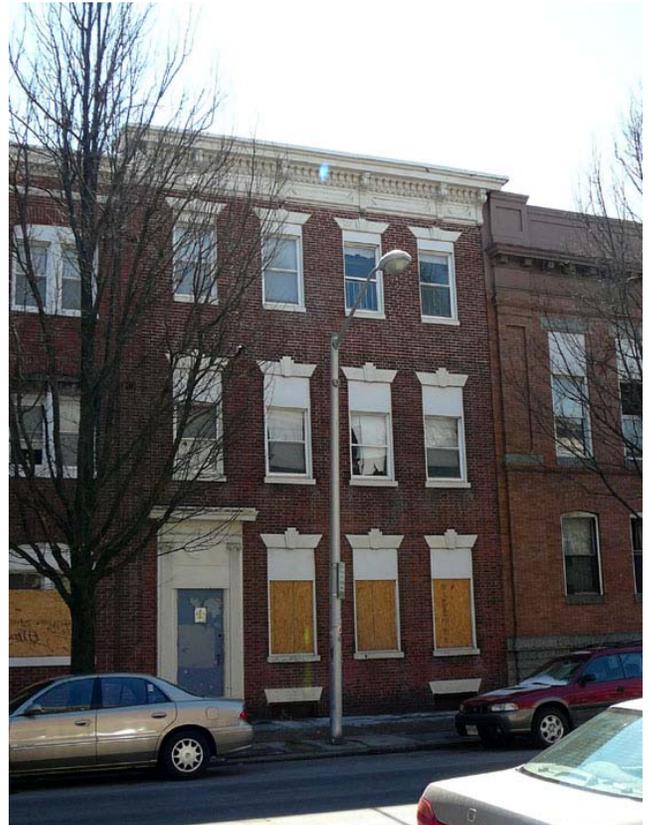
## 148 FOUR BAY HOUSE

1733 ALICEANNA STREET

YEAR AND ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 09-125 3/02/2009

The Four Bay House is one of the few surviving buildings constructed in the 18th century in Baltimore City. Throughout its long, rich history, the Four Bay House has undergone many changes to accommodate its many owners. It was first a two-story home for ship captains, seamen, slaves and indentured servants, and a blacksmith's family who lived in the house for more than fifty years. Maps of the site show that the blacksmith's workshop was located at the rear of the property. By 1914, the house was used as a convent. Today, it is part of a redevelopment of St. Stanislaus Church. The Four Bay House contributes to the Fells Point National Register Historic District. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.



## 149 DR. GIERING HOUSE

3906 PARKSIDE DRIVE

1902, GOTTLIEB HECKEL

ORDINANCE 09-126 3/02/2009

The Dr. Giering House is a unique, rare example of vernacular stone construction in Baltimore. The structure is of a unique solid-stone construction not common in this region of the Mid-Atlantic. Most examples of this construction are found in the Delaware Valley area of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; a few reached as far south as Delaware. Other stone homes in the Baltimore area were either affiliated with mill villages or were architect-designed, high-style structures. This is the only well-documented example of a German-style stone farm home in Baltimore City.

The solid stone construction and center fireplaces that sit parallel to the front and back facades of the home are distinguishing characteristics of German construction. The Dr. Giering House contributes to the Arcadia-Beverly Hills National Register Historic District. For location, see the Northeast Baltimore map on page 93.



**150 MELVIN CADE  
ARMORY**

2620 WINCHESTER STREET  
1959, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 09-127  
3/02/2009

The Melvin H. Cade Armory represents 128 years of history of African American units of the Maryland National Guard. In 1879 former slaves and Union veterans, among others, organized themselves into the Monumental City Guard and were officially accepted as the First Separate

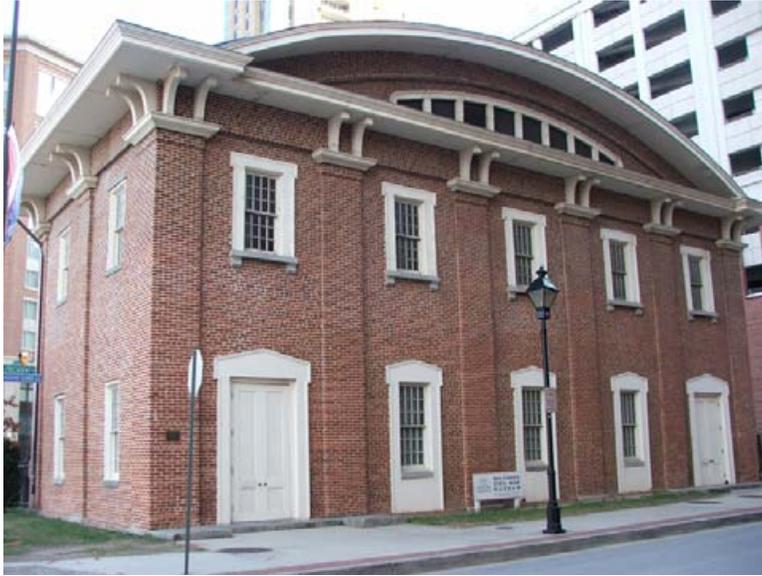
Company, a separate Maryland National Guard regiment in 1882. In 1947, the First Separate Company became the 231st Transportation Truck Battalion with the 147th, 165th, and 726th Transportation Truck Companies. The 231st Transportation Truck Battalion became the only Maryland National Guard unit ordered to active duty to support the Korean War in 1950 and the first United States National Guard unit to set foot in Korea that same year. The 231st Truck Battalion efforts helped to racially integrate the Maryland National Guard. On November 21, 1955, Major General Milton A. Reckord, the Adjutant General, issued General Order Number 49 integrating the Maryland National Guard effective December 1, 1955 only after a long, persistent campaign from the 231st Transportation Truck Battalion. The Melvin Cade Armory contributes to the Edmonson Avenue National Register Historic District. For location, see the West Baltimore map on page 94.

**151 HARFORD COMMONS (WILLIAM FULD COMPANY)**

1508 HARFORD AVENUE  
1917, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN  
ORDINANCE 09-128 3/02/2009

The Harford Commons, located at 1508-14 Harford Avenue, housed the manufacturing operations of the William Fuld Company. Here, they produced the Ouija Board from 1917 to the late 1940s. The Ouija Board was patented in 1891 and manufactured in Baltimore from 1892 to 1966. William Fuld was also the holder of 45 patents, including some related to the Ouija Board, and manufacturer of several other games and toys. In 1927 William Fuld tragically fell from the roof of the building and died. The company was run by Fuld's descendents until 1966 when they sold it to Parker Brothers. The Ouija Board has entertained Americans for over a hundred years and has been an icon in pop culture, appearing in many movies, TV shows, and novels. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.





## 152 PRESIDENT STREET STATION

601 PRESIDENT STREET / 801 FLEET STREET

1851, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 09-179 06/16/2009

Built in 1851, the President Street Station is an important site in the history of slavery, engineering, and Civil War. The remaining portion of the station is the oldest surviving downtown passenger station in the United States. On April 19th, 1861 the first casualties of the Civil War took place as the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment walked along what is Pratt Street today, from the President Street Station to Camden Station. A mob began throwing rocks at the soldiers and

the resulting fight caused the first deaths of the Civil War. This station was also the first to be constructed with the Howe trust arch system. Patented in 1841 by William Howe, it became the premier method for constructing train sheds and bridges for many years. The station is a documented site of the National Park Service's Underground Network to Freedom, a collection of certified Underground Railroad sites. Several enslaved people escaped on this train line; most famously, Frederick Douglass jumped from a train destined for this station in Canton. The President Street Station is home to the Baltimore Civil War Museum. The President Street Station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 97.

## 153 ANN WIGGINS BROWN HOUSE

1501 PRESSTMAN STREET

C. 1875, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 09-247 12/04/2009

Ann Wiggins Brown is a famed African American singer and actress from Baltimore. Her father was a prominent physician and her mother was a studied singer and pianist. She studied music with W. Llewellyn Wilson at Douglass High School and played lead roles in many of the musical productions. She was denied admission at the Peabody School of Music due to her race, but with the encouragement of Constance Black, wife of the Baltimore Sun owner, Brown entered Julliard School of Music at the age of 16. Several years later, she auditioned for George Gershwin's almost completed musical Porgy. He was so enthralled with her talent that he rewrote the play for her character Bess to sing the lullaby 'Summertime' and subsequently renamed the opera Porgy and Bess. While on a European Tour in 1948, she married Norwegian gold-medal ski jumper Thorleif Schkelderup, and became a citizen of Norway. In the mid 1950s she developed asthma and turned her talents to teaching. The Ann Wiggins Brown House contributes to the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



## 154 KRESGE BUILDING

117 W. LEXINGTON STREET

1938; 1955, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 09-248 12/04/2009

The Kresge Building is significant as a very popular and well-noted example of the Art Deco or Moderne style. Located in what is now called the “Market Center,” the Kresge building is comparable to the Hutzler’s building on Howard Street in Art Deco styling, simply on a smaller scale. The three story corner structure consists of two sections, the 1938 Art Deco structure, and a 1955 addition designed by Emil G. Jehle. No specific architect is credited for the Art Deco structure. Several other Kresge locations from around this period have a similar appearance, most likely a staff architect designed the structures. It was a growing trend prior to the Great Depression to have a staff of corporate architects. The Kresge Building contributes to the Market Center National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 155 SELLERS MANSION

801 N. ARLINGTON AVENUE

1868, EDWARD DAVIS

ORDINANCE 09-249 12/04/2009

The Sellers Mansion was designed by Edward David and built for Matthew Bacon Sellers Sr. and his wife Anne Lewis Sellers in 1868. A year later Matthew Bacon Sellers Jr. was born (1869-1934). Sellers Sr. was the president of the Northern Central Railroad from 1874 until his death in 1880. This railroad was a strong economic force in Baltimore. Matthew Bacon Sellers Jr. was a pioneer in aeronautical experimentation, and his leadership and guidance laid the ground work for NASA today. The Sellers family remained in the home until the late 1950s. As the first residence built on the

east side of Lafayette Square, the mansion house is architecturally significant for its late high-Victorian styling and fine architectural detail. It is an example of an opulent and comfortable residence of the socially and economically affluent in post-Civil War Baltimore. The Sellers Mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.

## 156 WAVERLY TOWN HALL

3100 GREENMOUNT AVENUE

1873, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 11-535 11/22/2011

The Waverly Town Hall played an important role in the development of the Waverly community in the 19th and 20th centuries, serving the community as a post office, meeting space, storefront, and gathering place. The Hall played an important role in the debate regarding the annexation of the “Belt” area from Baltimore County to Baltimore City in the late 19th century. Its prominent location on York Road provided an important place for local politicians, political candidates, and civic organizations to speak about a wide variety of issues affecting the Waverly Community and the City of Baltimore. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 157 FRANKLIN-DELPHEY HOTEL

300 W. FRANKLIN STREET

1857, ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

ORDINANCE 11-541 11/22/2011

The Franklin-Delphey Hotel was originally constructed at some point prior to 1857, but achieved its current form in 1857 as a four story Italianate lodging house. It is a fine example of period commercial architecture in the Market Center area of downtown Baltimore. Daniel McCoy renovated the building in 1857, naming it the Franklin Hotel. Before its renovation, the building had been known as the Golden Horse, which was a lodging house as well as a stable. The renovated hotel had lodging apartments and chambers,

parlors, a dining room and kitchen. The renovation likely met the demand of a growing population and more civilized clientele. The next owner, William Delphey, named it the Delphey House (Hotel). The hotel had several other names through the 1950s. The Franklin-Delphey Hotel contributes to the Market Center National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 158 GRAND MASONIC TEMPLE

221-227 N. CHARLES STREET

1866-1867, EDMUND G. LIND; 1893, CARSON & SPERRY;  
1909, JOSEPH EVANS SPERRY

ORDINANCE 11-542 11/22/2011

The Grand Masonic Temple building was originally built in 1866-1867 by noted architect Edmund G. Lind. The building suffered from two major fires during its history; the first on Christmas Day in 1890 and the second in January 1908 which destroyed much of the interior. The firm of Carson & Sperry in 1893 carried out the restoration and Joseph Evans Sperry was responsible for the last additions and renovations in 1909. It was Sperry that was largely responsible for the ornate of interiors. The Temple stands today having been completely renovated and the ornate rooms restored and made available to the public as part of the Tremont Hotel. The late architect Michael Murphy guided the recent restoration. Several of Baltimore's most notable historic architects and firms contributed to the design and restoration of this building. The Grand Masonic Temple contributes to the Cathedral Hill National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.

## 159 MAYFAIR THEATER

506 N. HOWARD STREET

1903, J.D. ALLEN & COMPANY

ORDINANCE 11-543 11/22/2011

The Mayfair (formerly Auditorium) Theater was constructed in 1903 as a part of the Hotel Kernan (now Congress Hotel) and entertainment complex. This theater, the Congress Hotel, and the Maryland Theater (now demolished) were connected through interior halls and underground passages. This complex was the largest entertainment grouping in Baltimore in the early 20th century. The most significant remaining portion of the structure is the elaborate stone and terra cotta façade facing Howard Street. The façade is a light stone Beaux-



Arts Classicism style with a bay of three arches flanked piers of rusticated stone and variety of window shapes and trim styles. The present entrance level façade, marquee and ticket booth date from the 1960s. The modern façade was added for the Baltimore premier of "Lawrence of Arabia." The Mayfair Theater contributes to the Market Center National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 160 HANSA HOUSE

11 S. CHARLES STREET

1911, PARKER, THOMAS, & RICE

ORDINANCE 11-544 11/22/2011

The Hansa Haus was designed in 1911 by the architectural firm of Parker, Thomas & Rice, for The Savings Bank of Baltimore. It was designed specifically for their German tenant Albert Schumacher and Co., shipping agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, headquartered in Hamburg and Bremen, Germany. Labeled as a “Picturesque Edifice For [the] Heart Of Baltimore” in the *Sun*, the structure was designed according to specific instructions provided by Paul Hilken, an officer of the shipping agency. Modeled after a medieval courthouse in Halberstadt, Germany, the Hansa Haus is a 2 ½ story, brick and stucco, half-timbered structure. The building was symbolically named “Hansa Haus” in honor of the Hanseatic League or “German Hansa”, a medieval trade confederation of independent German city-states. The coats of arms of those cities were painted on the building above the first story level, along with a carved panel depicting a ship under full sail which represented the logo of the Hanseatic League. The Hansa Haus is one of the most unique structures in Baltimore and is reflective of the German heritage of many Baltimore citizens. Hansa House contributes to the Business and Government National Register Historic District. For location, see the Central Baltimore South map on page 97.



## 161 GRACETURNBULL HOUSE

223 CHANCERY ROAD

1927, BAYARD TURNBULL

ORDINANCE 11-545 11/22/2011

This house was designed for the celebrated artist and sculptor Grace Turnbull by her brother Bayard, an architect. The house and studio are an amalgamation of Spanish Mission Revival and the Arts and Crafts styles, and both incorporate sculpture by Turnbull. An important figure in 20th-century art, Turnbull’s work can be found in institutions such as the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The house and studio feature sculptures carved into the architecture by Turnbull. The Grace Turnbull House contributes to the Guilford National Register Historic District. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.



## 162 ST. PETER THE APOSTLE CHURCH COMPLEX

11 S. POPPLETON STREET, 13 S. POPPLETON  
STREET, 16 S. POPPLETON STREET, 848 HOLLINS  
STREET

1843, ROBERT CARY LONG JR.

ORDINANCE 11-551 11/22/2011

Dedicated on September 22, 1844, St. Peter the Apostle Church became an important center for the Irish community of West Baltimore. When it was first constructed, much of West Baltimore was part of the Mount Clare estate. However, the area was quickly developed, in part to house the many workers at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yard. The neighborhoods of Hollins Market, Union Square, and Poppleton became home to mainly Irish and German immigrants, many of whom worked as laborers and craftsmen at the railroad yard. Prior to the construction of St. Peter the Apostle Church, all of the Catholic Churches were located in the city center or East Baltimore. Thus, St. Peter's Church became known as the "mother of the west". The church complex includes the church, a rectory, belfry, convent, and two schools. St. Peter the Apostle Church Complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the Central Baltimore West map on page 95.



## 163 OLD DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL

540 N. CAROLINE STREET

1931, TAYLOR & FISCHER;

1949, GAUDREAU & GAUDREAU

ORDINANCE 12-06 4/27/2012

Dunbar Junior-Senior High School PS 133 opened in 1932 as a junior high school, and played an important role in the community of East Baltimore for the majority of the 20th century. It expanded to include high school in 1940. For many years, Dunbar was the only high school for African Americans in East Baltimore. At Dunbar, there is a legacy of the community demanding equitable, high-quality education in quality school buildings - with the community, faculty, and students taking part at different points in its history. The school also served a crucial role in the community, particularly during segregation, as a site for recreation and social events. Many African American leaders and citizens in Baltimore and Maryland have ties to Dunbar as alumni or former faculty and staff members. The building itself is a fine example of the Art Deco style. For location, see the East Baltimore map on page 98.

# INTERIOR LANDMARK LIST

## 1 SENATOR THEATRE

5904 YORK ROAD

1939, JOHN J. ZINK

ORDINANCE 10-578 06/24/2011

The Senator Theatre is the last surviving single screen movie house still operating in Baltimore City. Dating from 1939, the size of the theatre, neighborhood location, and exuberant design are indicative of the role that motion pictures played in the life of Baltimore in the early to mid-twentieth century. The theatre is also associated with important individuals related to motion pictures, such as Frank Durkee—a pioneer in the local motion picture business, as well as with many motion picture personalities from the golden era through the present who have made appearances at the Senator, such as Ginger Rogers and Mickey Rooney, John Travolta and Johnny Depp. The theatre is significant as a fine example of an Art Deco movie theatre and the most intact example of this type of building in Baltimore City. Designed by a noted local movie theatre architect, John J. Zink, the theatre has also played an important role in Baltimore as the site of motion picture filming since the 1980s and has elevated the status of Baltimore as a viable location for motion picture filming. The Senator Theatre is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For location, see the North Baltimore map on page 92.

## SPECIAL LIST

CHAP may place properties on one or both Special Lists in order to provide limited protection against modifications that may diminish the property's historic and architectural significance. This limited protection allows for a six-month postponement in the issuance of a permit so that alternatives to the proposed modifications may be sought. The following properties are on the Special List:

700-726 S. Ann Street *	St. Stanislaus Kostka Church and Four Bay House
801 N. Arlington Avenue *	Seller's Mansion
200 E. Baltimore Street	Pennsylvania Railroad Company Building
1 W. Baltimore Street	Mechanic Theatre
223 Chancery Road *	Grace Turnbull House
3800 N. Charles Street *	Scottish Rite Temple
11 S. Charles Street *	Hansa House
320 Guilford Avenue	Terminal Warehouse
100, 212 E. Pleasant Street, 333 St. Paul Street	1820s Houses
200 Tuscany Road *	Castalia
1500 Union Avenue	Druid Mill
5904 York Road *	Senator Theatre (interior and exterior)
506 N. Howard Street *	Mayfair Theatre
300 W. Franklin Street *	Franklin-Delphey Hotel
11, 13, 16 S. Poppleton Street, 848 Hollins Street *	St. Peter the Apostle Complex
123-127 N. Howard Street	Read's Drugstore
3006 Hamilton Avenue	Hamilton Library
3849 Roland Avenue	Shelley House

\* Properties have been designated as Landmarks and are eligible for removal from the Special List.

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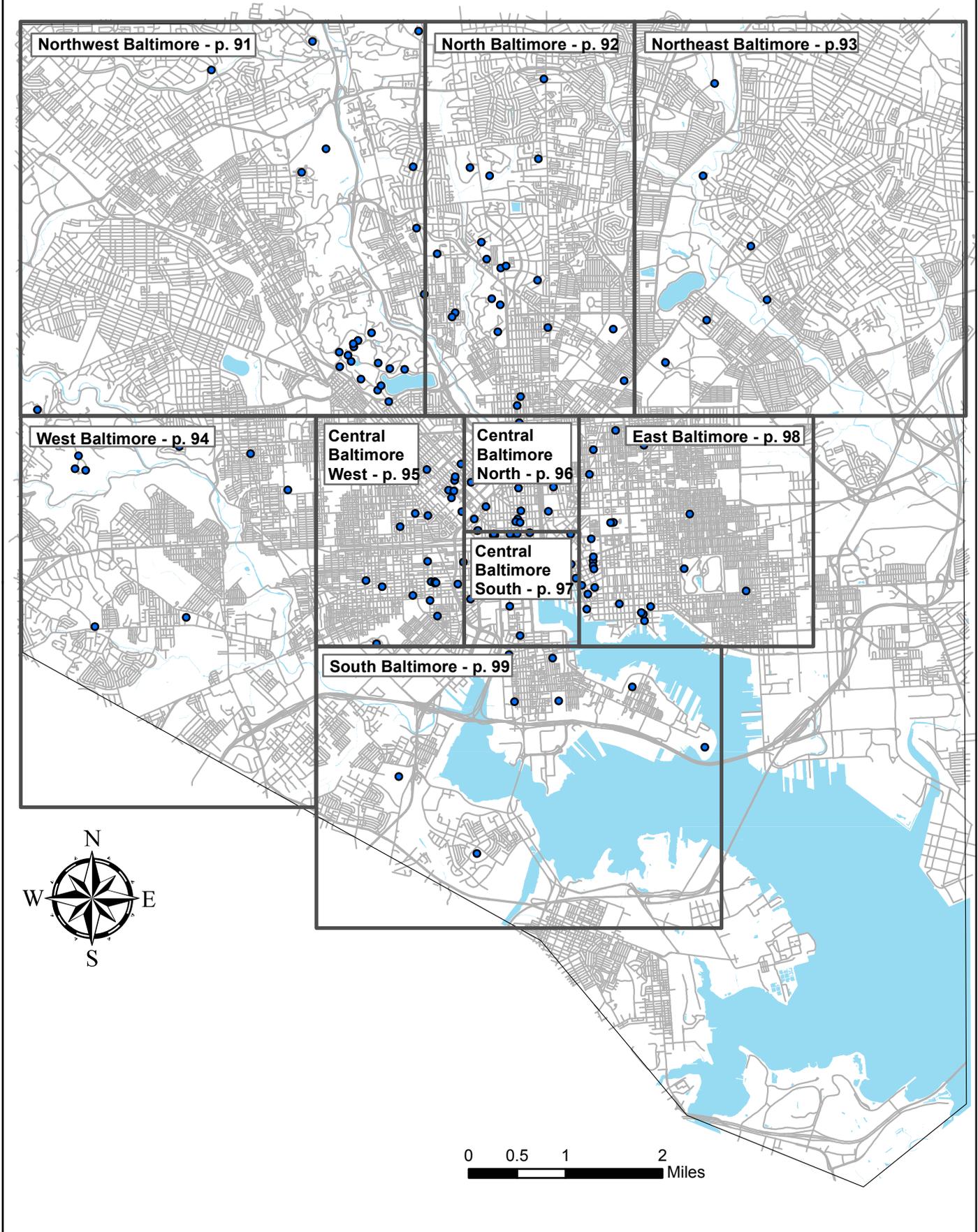
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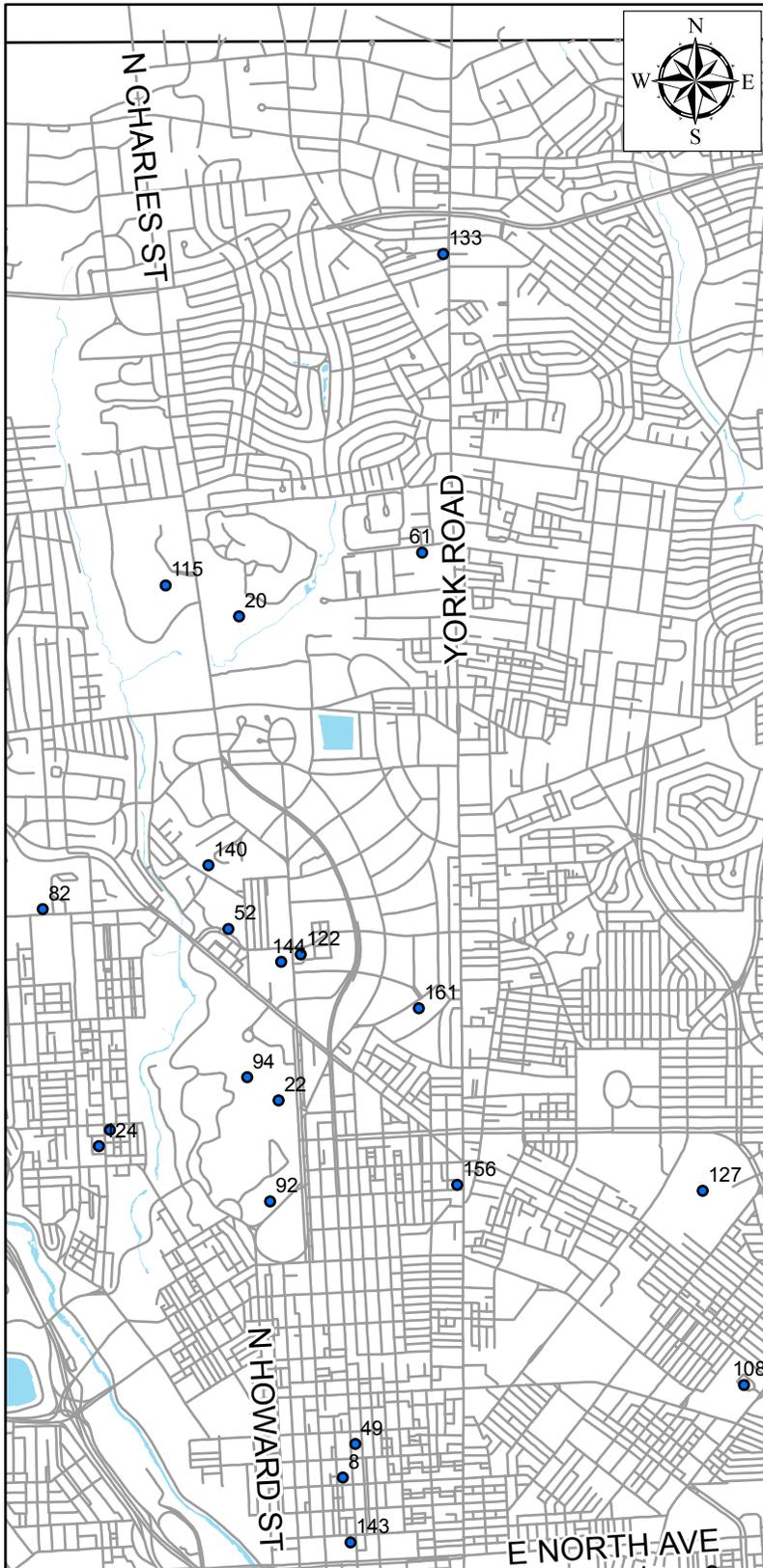
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# Landmarks Overview Map



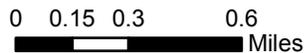


# North Baltimore

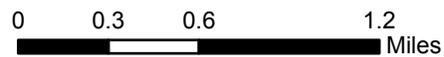
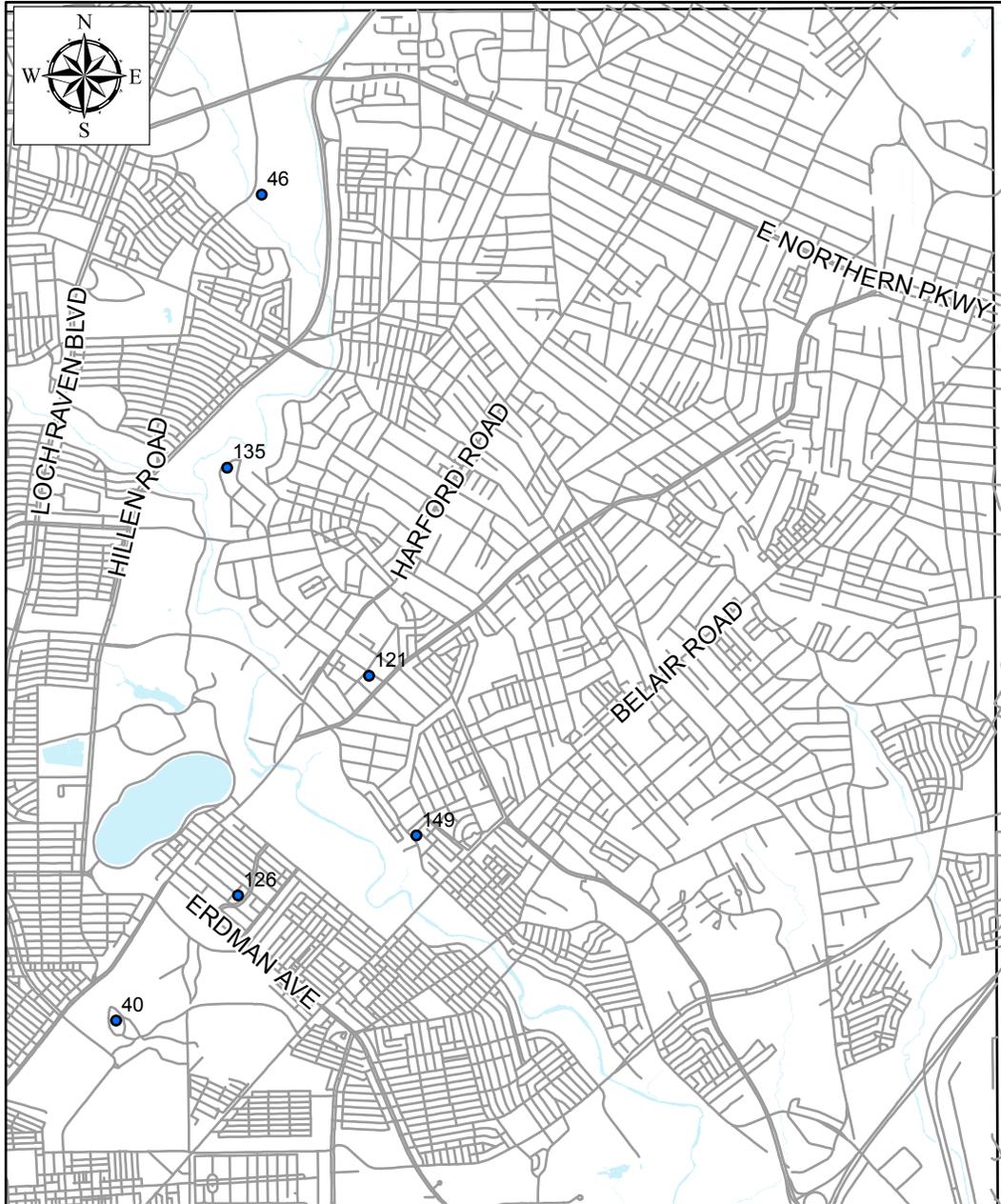


## Legend

- Designated Landmark
- 8 Lovely Lane Methodist Church
- 20 Evergreen House
- 22 Homewood House
- 49 Goucher House
- 52 Ascot House (RAZED)
- 61 Gallagher Mansion
- 82 Greenway Cottages (3)
- 92 Baltimore Museum of Art
- 94 Gilman Hall, Johns Hopkins University
- 108 Friends Burial Ground
- 109 Northern District Police Station
- 115 Cedarwood
- 122 First English Lutheran Church
- 124 Schwing Motor Company Building
- 127 Baltimore City College
- 133 Senator Theatre
- 140 Castalia
- 143 St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church
- 144 Scottish Rite Temple
- 156 Waverly Town Hall
- 161 Grace Turnbull House



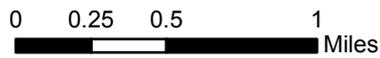
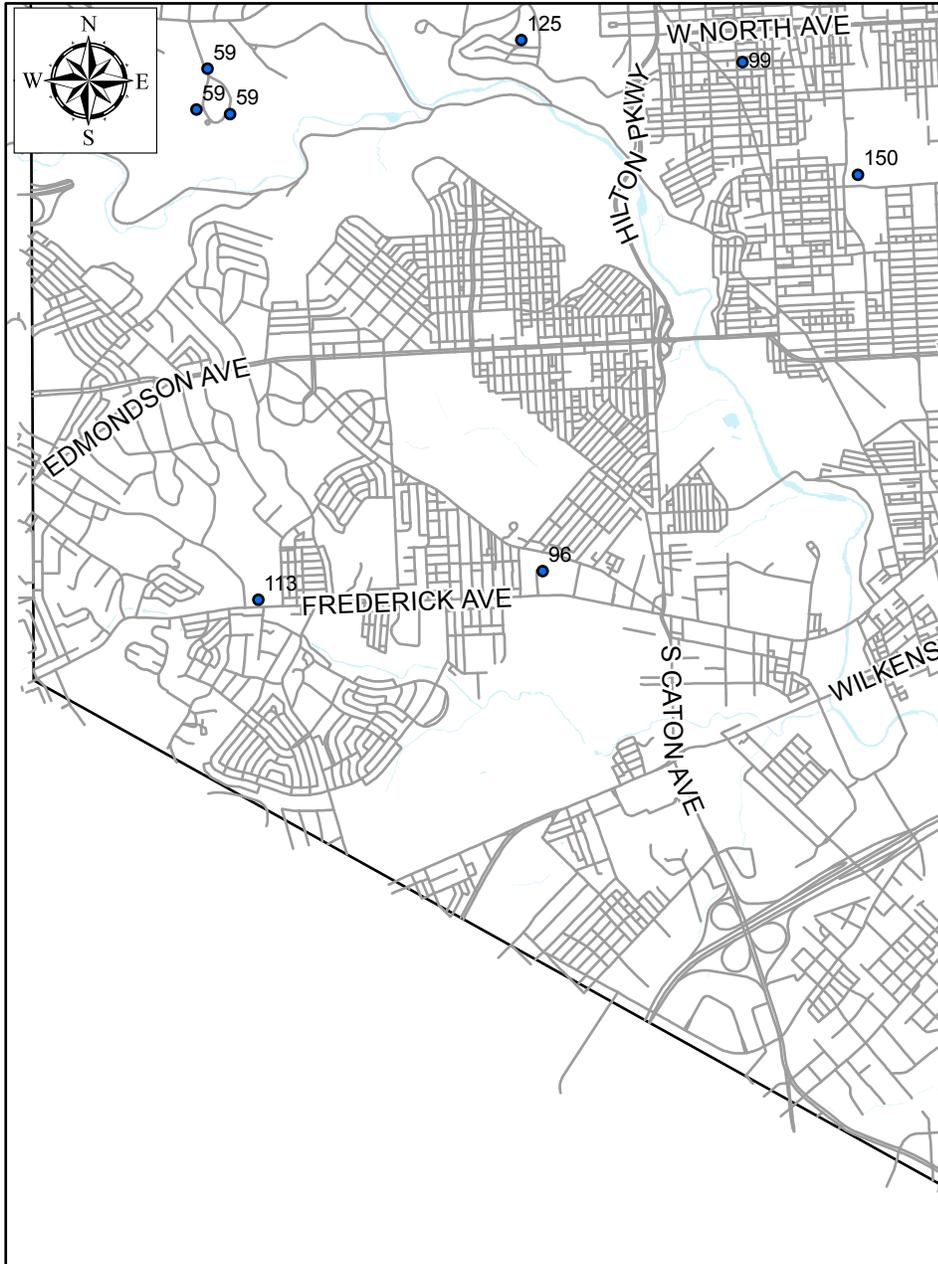
# Northeast Baltimore



## Legend

- Designated Landmark
- 40 Clifton Mansion
- 46 Taylor's Chapel & Burial Ground
- 121 Weaver House
- 126 St. Matthew United Church of Christ
- 135 W.E.B. Du Bois House
- 149 Dr. Giering House

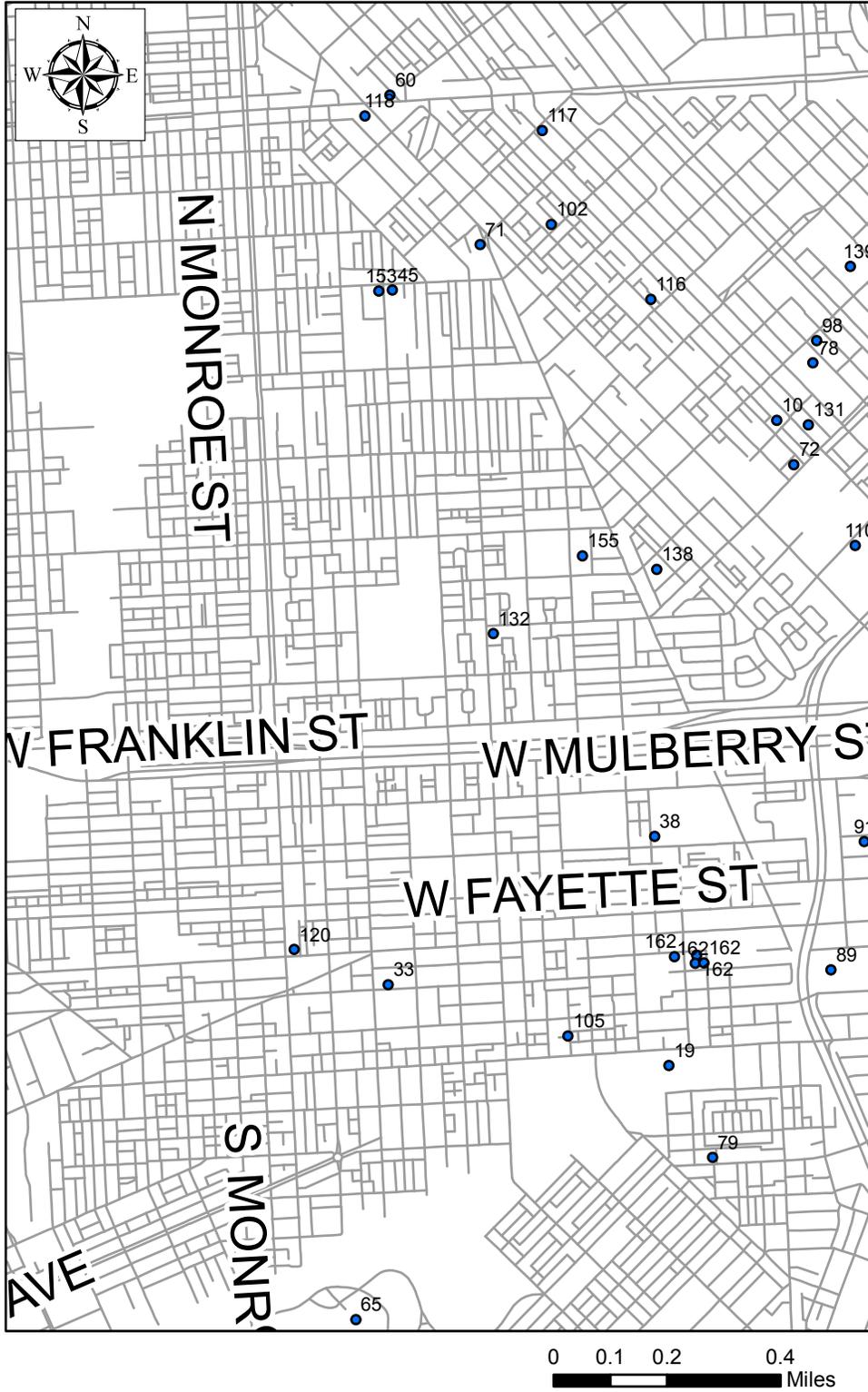
# West Baltimore



## Legend

- Designated Landmark
- 59 Crimea House, Chapel, and Stables
- 96 St. Joseph's Monastery
- 99 Buena Vista
- 113 Patricia Grace Thomas Inn/Sankofa CDC/Museum on the National Roadway
- 125 The Mount
- 150 Melvin Cade Armory

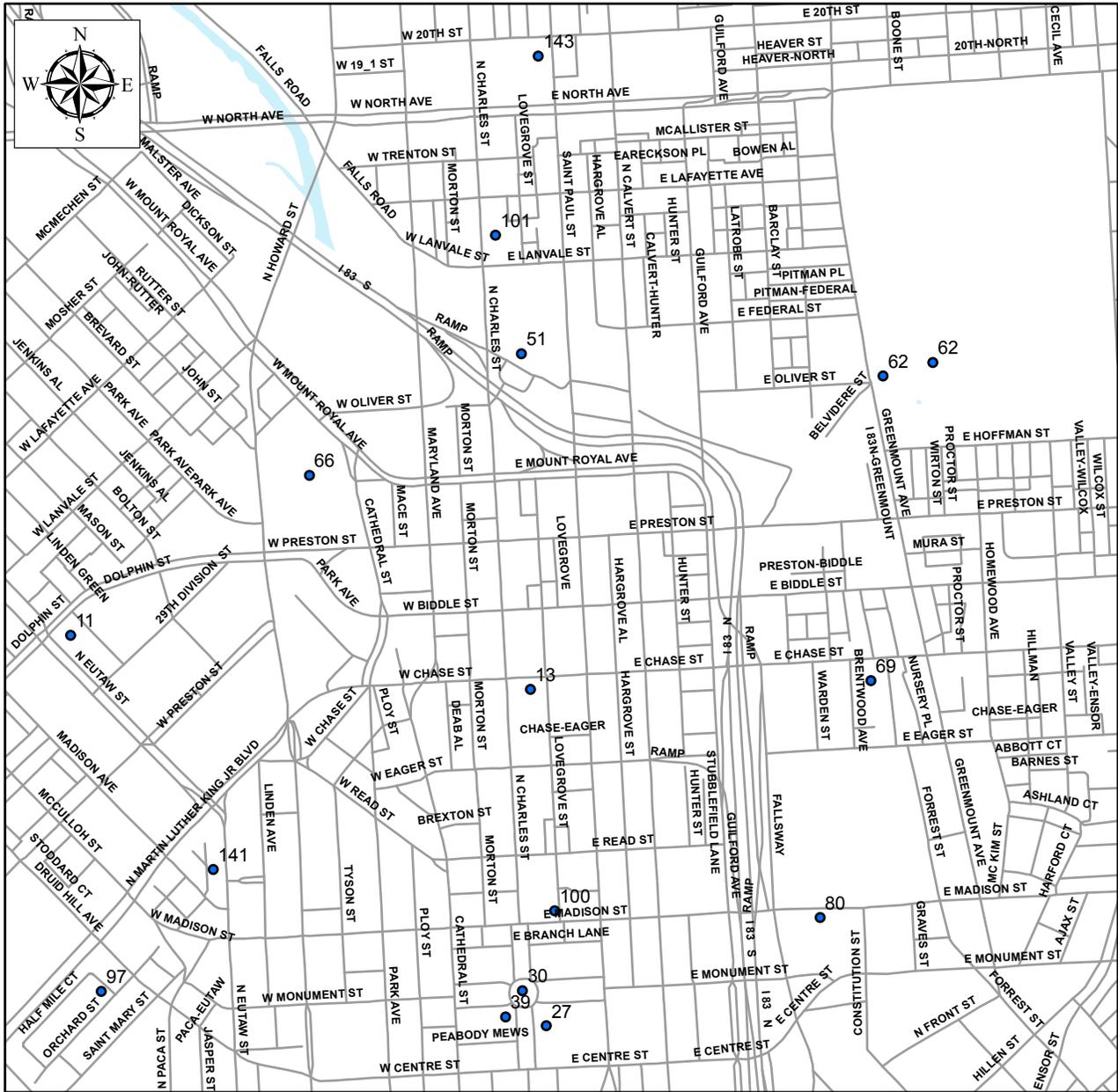
# Central Baltimore West



## Legend

- Designated Landmark
- 10 Bethel A.M.E. Church
- 19 Mt. Clare Station & Roundhouse
- 33 H. L. Mencken House
- 38 Edgar Allan Poe House
- 45 Sharon Baptist Church
- 60 Etting Cemetery
- 65 Mount Clare Mansion
- 71 St. Peter Claver Church
- 72 Sharp Street United Methodist Church
- 78 Booker T. Washington Jr. Middle School No. 130
- 79 Walters Bath House and Engine House # 10
- 89 Old St. Paul's Cemetery
- 91 Pascault Row
- 98 Douglas Memorial Community Church
- 102 St. Katherine of Alexandria Protestant Episcopal Church
- 105 Carlton Street Arab Stables
- 110 Samuel Coleridge Taylor Elementary School #122
- 116 Masjid Al Haqq
- 117 Fire Engine Company No. 25
- 118 Arch Social Club
- 120 Divine Mission Apostolic Church
- 131 Union Baptist Church
- 132 Dr. John E.T. Camper House
- 138 Upton Mansion
- 139 Bolton Square
- 153 Ann Wiggins Brown House
- 155 Sellers Mansion
- 162 St. Peter the Apostle Church Complex

# Central Baltimore North

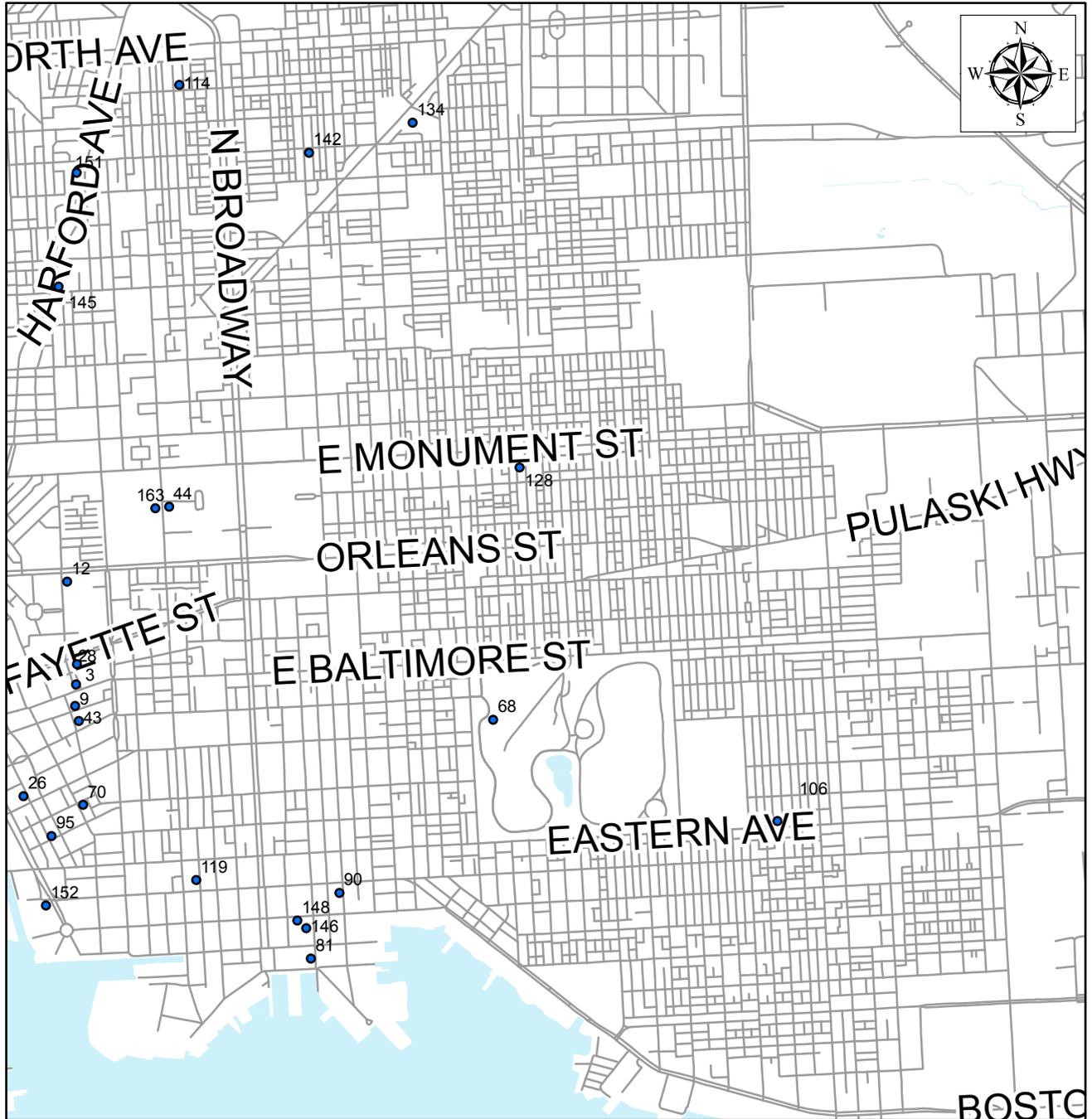


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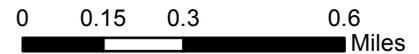
- Designated Landmark
- 11 Eutaw Place Baptist Church
- 13 Belvedere Hotel
- 27 Peabody Institute
- 30 Washington Monument and Mount Vernon Place
- 39 Thomas-Jencks-Gladding House
- 51 Pennsylvania Station
- 62 Greenmount Cemetery Chapel and Gates
- 66 Mount Royal Station and Shed
- 69 St. Frances Academy
- 80 Warden's House (Baltimore City Jail)
- 97 Orchard Street Church
- 100 George Howard House
- 101 Charles Theater
- 141 Mount Calvary Church
- 143 St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church



# East Baltimore



## Legend



- Designated Landmark
- |                                    |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 3 McKim Free School                | 81 Robert Long House                   | 142 St. Paul Community Baptist Church      |
| 7 Carroll Mansion Complex          | 90 Wooden houses                       | 145 Nazarene Baptist Church                |
| 9 Lloyd Street Synagogue           | 95 D'Alesandro House                   | 146 St. Stanislaus Kostka Church           |
| 12 Eastern Female High School      | 106 Patterson Theater                  | 148 Four Bay House                         |
| 26 Star Spangled Banner Flag House | 114 New Life Missionary Baptist Church | 151 Harford Commons (William Fuld Company) |
| 28 Old Town Friends' Meeting House | 119 Douglass Place                     | 152 President Street Station               |
| 43 B'Nai Israel Synagogue          | 128 Johnny Eck House                   | 163 Old Dunbar High School                 |
| 44 First Baptist Church            | 134 American Brewery                   |  |
| 68 Patterson Park Observatory      |  |  |
| 70 St. Leo's Church                |  |  |

# South Baltimore



## Legend

- Designated Landmark
- 64 Leadenhall Baptist Church
- 73 Fort McHenry
- 77 Mount Auburn Cemetery
- 83 1124 Riverside Avenue
- 129 Christ Church United Church of Christ
- 136 Riverside Park
- 147 Raffel Building

