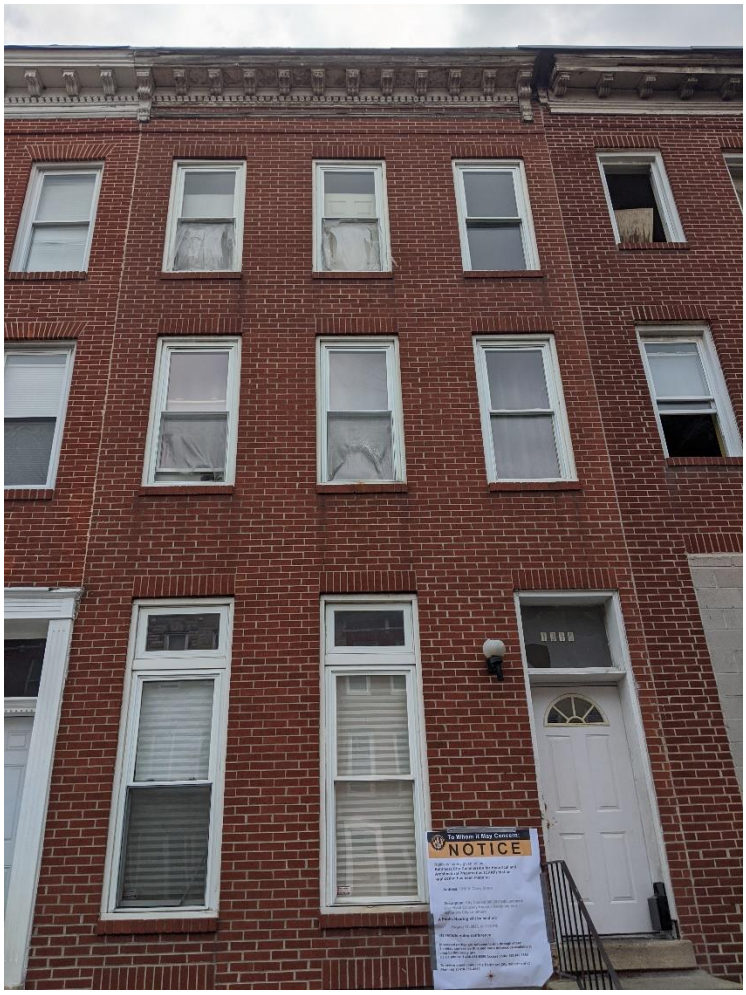
Baltimore City
Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation



Landmark Designation Report
August 11, 2020

Reed Calloway House
1316 N. Carey St.
Baltimore, Maryland

Commission for Historical & Architectural Preservation
ERIC HOLCOMB,
Executive Director

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Significance Summary

Cab and Blanche Calloway's maternal family was the foundation they used to build their careers, and 1316 N. Carey Street, their home for a brief period, was the home for many members of the extended family. This household was active in civic and religious life. While Cab, Blanche, and their siblings Bernice and Milton all had natural musical talent and were all performers, but that talent was fostered by their Reed and Credit extended family, particularly their grandmother Annie Reed. Their grandparents, aunts, uncle, and mother were all musicians as well, serving as choirmasters, organists, music teachers, and entertainers in hotels. Annie's obituary noted that she was known for her exceptional musical ability, and that she taught all of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren instrumental and vocal musical education. The obituary goes on to refer to Blanche, Bernice, and Cab Calloway, and their aunt Lillian Reed Thompson as "living monuments to her exceptional musical accomplishments."[1] A 1934 article in the *Afro-American*, after Cab's rise to stardom, credits Annie for Cab's musical talents. Her influence deserves recognition. Cab and Blanche only lived here for two years of their lives, but their family lived in this home for over forty years. Their extended family's impact was profound. This designation honors not just Blanche and Cab Calloway, but their extended family that served the City in so many ways.

Contextual History

The Reed Family

Andrew J. and Anna Credit (also spelled Creditt) Reed were Cab and Blanche Calloway's maternal grandparents. Anna, more commonly referred to as Annie, was from an "old reputable family" in Baltimore, the second of thirteen children born to Bushrod and Mary L. (Lindsay) Creditt.[2] The Creditt family was a powerhouse in Baltimore. Annie's brother, Rev. William A. Creditt was the pastor of the First African Baptist Church in Philadelphia, member of the Mutual Brotherhood of Liberty (along with her husband), and co-founder and principal of the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School.[3] Her sister, Addie Waller, was married to Rev. Garnett Russell Waller, founder of Trinity Baptist Church, one of the leaders of the Niagara Movement, and fellow member of the Mutual Brotherhood of Liberty.[4] Addie herself was one of four female members of the Mutual Brotherhood of Liberty.[5] Another brother, Daniel C. Creditt, who lived with Annie for several years at 1316 N. Carey St., was a principal in Baltimore City Public Schools.[6]

There is little accessible documentary information available on Andrew J. Reed, but from what does exist, it is clear that he was a man of conviction, faith, and musical ability. He joined the 38th United States Colored Infantry Regiment, Company G, as a musician during the Civil War.[7] The 38th Regiment was organized in Virginia in 1864, and mustered out in January 1867.[8] As Andrew was born in Virginia, he was likely enslaved prior to joining the Union Army.[9]

In Baltimore, he worked as a barber to support his wife and twelve children, seven of whom survived to adulthood.[10] He was a member of the Mutual Brotherhood of Liberty, a trailblazing civil rights organization, and served a term as president of this organization in the 1890s.[11] Cab never knew his maternal grandfather, as Reed died in April 1905 and Cab was born more than two years later.[12] Blanche certainly met her grandfather, but he died when she was two years old.

Both Andrew and Annie had musical talents that they shared with their community and their family. Andrew served as the choirmaster for Leadenhall Baptist Church and Union Baptist

Church, while Annie served both of those churches as the organist.[13] All of Andrew and Annie's children grew up to be choirmasters or organists, which meant that there was no one "family church", because each attended a different church – even different denominations – in order for each of them to serve as a choirmaster or organist every Sunday.[14]

Annie's obituary notes that she was known for her exceptional musical ability, and that she taught all of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren instrumental and vocal musical education.[15] The obituary goes on to refer to Blanche, Bernice, and Cab Calloway, and their aunt Lillian Reed Thompson as "living monuments to her exceptional musical accomplishments."[16] A 1934 article in the *Afro-American*, after Cab's rise to stardom, credits Annie for Cab's musical talents.[17]

Childhood Residences of Cab and Blanche Calloway

Cab's parents married in Baltimore in 1901.[18] Cabell Jr. graduated from Lincoln University – one of the first schools to award degrees to African Americans, worked in law and real estate, and was active in the fight for civil rights, serving as secretary for a group of citizens led by Dr. Harvey Johnson that fought Jim Crow legislation in 1904.[19] Eulalia was an elementary school teacher and long-time choir director and organist at Grace Presbyterian Church.[20] They had four children. Their first child, Blanche Calloway, was born in 1902 at 1017 Druid Hill Ave., the home of her paternal grandparents, Cabell and Elizabeth Calloway.[21] Following their daughter's birth, Cabell Jr. and Eulalia moved to 512 Presstman St, where they lived in 1903 and 1904.[22] This house is no longer extant. They moved back to Cabell's parents' home in 1905, possibly due to the birth of their second child, Bernice, in 1904.[23]

<u>Rochester, NY (1906-1912)</u>

Cab's parents moved to Rochester, NY in 1906 or 1907, as demonstrated by their absence in the Baltimore City Directories. They likely moved there due to the tough real estate market in Baltimore following the Great Baltimore fire in 1904, so Cab's father decided to try his luck in Rochester.[24] Cab was born on Christmas Day, 1907 in Rochester. In his autobiography, he recalls that he was born at the family home at 18 Cypress Street.[25] This building appears to have been demolished for a parking lot that serves an adjacent historic three-story brick commercial building. The 1910 U.S. Census shows Cab, age 2, living with his father, mother, sisters Blanche and Bernice and uncle Harry W. Calloway at 176 Henrietta St.[26] This house is still standing today. Cab's father and uncle were both working as porters, so it appears that their attempt at better fortunes in Rochester had not panned out.[27] Cab's younger brother, Milton, who went by his middle name Elmer, was also born in Rochester, in 1912.[28]

<u>1017 Druid Hill Avenue (1912-1913)</u>

Cab recalls that the family moved back to Baltimore when he was about 11 years old, but public records show that the family returned in 1912 when he was almost 5 years old. According to Cab, they returned to Baltimore due to problems in his father's real estate business.[29] A society column in the *Afro-American* in June 1912 reporting that Mrs. Cabell Calloway Jr. and children were in town for a few weeks while her husband was ill in a local hospital suggests that his poor health and his business problems may have been related.[30] That visit must have become permanent, as the family moved back in with his paternal grandparents Cabell and Elizabeth Calloway at their home at 1017 Druid Hill Ave.[31] This building was later demolished for the construction of McCulloh Homes.

Cab did not like living at his paternal grandparents' house, as his Grandmother Calloway was strict. He recalled, "Man, we couldn't do anything in that house, especially not the things that kids just naturally want to do. Her strictness was the cause of a lot of my problems later on. After I was out of her house, I sort of went wild…I have a lot of bad memories about those years on Druid Hill Avenue…We were inside just about all the damned time except when we went to church or school or the store with an adult."[32] Cab recalls that about two years after moving back to Baltimore, his father, Cabell Jr. died following a nervous breakdown and subsequent institutionalization.[33] His father died in October 1913, and was buried at Laurel Cemetery.[34]

1316 N. Carey Street (1913-1915)

After his father's death in 1913, Cab moved into his maternal grandmother Annie Reed's home at the age of seven with his mother and siblings. Cab fondly recalled his grandmother Reed's home in his autobiography, stating:

> "[W]hen we moved to my grandmother Reed's home, everything changed. The atmosphere there was loose and open and free…We would spend the evenings sitting and talking and reading and eating. There was laughter and the house was filled with noises and good smells…One of the nice things about my grandmother Reed's house was that there were other young people there. My mother's two brothers, Uncle Andrew and Uncle Milton, were still living at home, and it was lots of fun for us kids. They would joke and play with us, and often they took us places."[35]

While living at his Grandmother Reed's, Cab stopped going to church, opting instead to spend his Sunday mornings selling newspapers and playing craps, remembering that "I was part of a gang of guys who were basically young hustlers. We had two interests—making money and having a good time."[36]

2216 Druid Hill Avenue (1915-1921)

Cab's mother Eulalia married his stepfather John "Jack" Nelson Fortune on September 15, 1915, and they held their wedding reception at 2216 Druid Hill Avenue, which the *Afro-American* noted was their future home.[37] The family rented this property from the fall of 1915 through 1921.[38] This was a multi-unit rental property owned by Maria L. Pinkett from 1908 to 1939.[39] Various tenants lived in this house over these decades, including the family of Ferdinand Newton between 1908 and 1910, Mrs. Annie Hopkins in 1911, the Weaver family in 1920 – who lived there at the same time as the Fortunes, Sarah Dent in 1927, and Annie Pinkett, likely a relative of Maria Pinkett, also in 1927.[40] Maria, who owned the property and worked as a domestic servant for a private family, did not live in the house until around 1930.[41]

According to Cab's autobiography, "Papa Jack", as Cab and his siblings referred to him, worked as a chauffeur, waiter, salesman in a department store, and owned a little grocery store that sold his bootleg gin.[42] In 1919, Jack got a new job as the first African American insurance agent for the Commercial Casualty Company.[43] He originally had an office at his home at 2216 Druid Hill Ave., but after proving himself to the company, he worked at the main office with his white colleagues.[44] During their time at 2216 Druid Hill Ave., Eulalia and Jack had two children, John Nelson Jr. and

Mary Camilla, who went by her middle name.[45] Cab's older sister Blanche, who was already performing in Baltimore, joined a traveling musical act in late 1921 when she was 19 and broke into showbusiness.[46]

Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, Chester County, PA (1921-1922)

Cab admitted that between the ages of eleven and fifteen, "I was wild and independent and wouldn't listen to anyone," and he spent much of his time selling papers, going to horseraces at Pimlico racetrack and occasionally going to school.[47] In 1921, when Cab was thirteen or fourteen years old, his parents sent him to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School in Pennsylvania, which was founded and run by his great-uncle, Annie Reed's brother, the Rev. William A. Creditt, pastor of the First African Baptist Church in Philadelphia, and member of the Mutual Brotherhood of Liberty.[48] The school, established in 1905 and in operation until 1993, was a non-profit institution aimed at helping under-achieving African American boys who were at risk of being considered "delinquent".[49] This was a difficult transition for Cab, as it was the first time away from his mother, and he was going somewhere entirely new. However, he settled in well on the rural campus and even connected with cousins who were also students there.[50] He stayed for about a year, and stated, "That year in Downingtown made a big difference. I walked into Downingtown a little boy, and I came out a man. What made the different was being away from home and having to make it on my own…Downingtown was a turning point for me."[51] However, after returning to Baltimore, Cab fell back into the same group of boys until his family moved to Wilson Park six months later.[52]

1001 Arlington Avenue (current address: 1001 E. 43rd Street) (1922-1925)

Cab's family moved to a rental house in Wilson Park, a suburban enclave for African Americans developed by banker and insurance man Harry O. Wilson, who was Cab's mother's cousin-in-law on her maternal side.[53] The house that they rented was owned by Mr. Wilson, who had purchased it in 1921 from Rev. Robert W.S. Thomas, a well-respected Methodist pastor.[54] According to city directories, Cab's family lived here from 1922 to 1925; but given the lag time between the submission of information to publication of the directories, it is likely that the family moved in sometime in 1921.[55] Cab fondly recalls his time in Wilson Park, stating that he "liked living out there" in the "great big house on the corner".[56] He remembers it had "four bedrooms, a garage, a big lawn, and hedges all around."[57] This house is still standing.

Cab referred to his time in Wilson Park as an interlude, stating that "It was good for me because it got me out of the city into an environment where there were very few temptations."[58] Cab started playing sports, and went to church and school again, graduating from the Lauraville School.[59] Every Wednesday evening, Cab took private voice lessons from Ruth Macabee, a music teacher, who taught him the fundamentals of singing and helped him extend his vocal range.[60]

1308 Madison Avenue (1925-1927)

In his autobiography, Cab states that his family moved back to the city in 1924 when he was sixteen and a half, for reasons that his parents didn't explain.[61] Polk's Baltimore City Directory for 1925 lists the family at 1001 Arlington Avenue, so they possibly didn't move from Arlington Ave. until that year.[62] Cab recalls that they rented a house at 1306 Madison Avenue; city directories name both John and "Eulalie" Fortune as residents of 1308 N. Madison Street in the 1926 and 1927 editions; this is likely the correct address of the home that they rented.[63] This house is no longer

standing. It was at this house that the marriage between Cab's mother and stepfather felt apart. Cab states in his autobiography that they broke up in 1926.[64] Although John and Eulalie Fortune separated that year, they didn't officially get a divorce until 1937.[65]

While living at 1308 Madison Avenue, Cab attended Douglass High School, where he thrived. He excelled at basketball and music, and learned that he could make good money entertaining people.[66] He took voice lessons and music theory with Llewellyn Wilson at Douglass High School, who was the head of the music department and a premier musician and music educator.[67] Cab picked up the drums and started playing in bands in clubs and speakeasies in the city while still in high school.[68] Cab recalls the dichotomy of his life in his high school years, balancing the values of the "church-going, middle class, strivers" of his family and music teachers, with the "rough and raucous" music scene that he was involved in.[69]

In 1926, Cab's girlfriend, Zelma Proctor, became pregnant with his daughter Camay. They left Baltimore when she was seven months pregnant so she could have the baby in New York, but they broke up before their child was born.[70] Cab moved back to Baltimore and finished his education at Douglass High School, graduating in February, 1927.[71] He promptly joined a traveling music revue *Plantation Days*, which took him to Chicago, where his older sister Blanche was already a successful entertainer.[72]

Calloways Leave Baltimore

By 1928, Cab's immediate family had scattered. Within the span of a month in 1926, his sister Bernice had both gotten married and graduated from Morgan College.[73] Cab and his older sister Blanche were living in Chicago. At Blanche and Cab's invitation, Eulalia moved to Chicago in 1928 with her two youngest children, John Jr. and Camilla.[74]

Cab's younger brother, Elmer, moved in with their grandmother Annie Reed at 1316 N. Carey St., likely to finish his education at Douglass High School. He lived there in 1929 and 1930, but by 1931, he too had started a musical career and was traveling on the East Coast with Percy Glascoe and his Plantation orchestra as the director and entertainer.[75] He soon after left the music industry, went to college, and promptly settled in Atlanta, where he worked as a vocational teacher; he died in 1979.[76]

Blanche moved back to Baltimore at the end of her life. After staying with her sister Bernice in Morgan Park, she moved into her own home at 3302 Hillen Road, which was her home at her death in 1978.[77]

Property History

1316 N. Carey Street was constructed between 1871 and 1881, during the ownership of George G. Hooper.[78] The first resident of the property was Henry Nicholson, a white machinist, who purchased the house in December 1881 from George G. Hooper for $1400.[79] Nicholson and his family lived in this home for 23 years, until Nicholson's death at age 63 in 1904, after which his funeral was held from his residence at 1316 N. Carey St.[80]

In December 1904, Mary Nicholson, Henry's widow and administratrix of the estate, sold the house to William A. Reid for $712.[81] William A. Reed (sometimes spelled Reid, as in the deed), an African American man born in 1880, was the son of Andrew J. and Annie Credit Reed, and thus, Cab and Blanche Calloway's uncle.[82] The same day as the purchase of the home, William took out a mortgage on the property with the Franklin Loan and Savings Association, of which he was a member, for the sum of $400, equal to four shares of stock.[83] This is intriguing for two reasons: first, William paid more than half of the purchase price for the house out of pocket, which was a substantial sum; second, he was able to access financial credit. There is a long history of inequitable access to credit by African Americans and people of color in the U.S., a racially biased practice that still is rampant today. The fact that a 24-year-old Black person in the early 20th century was able to be a member of a white-owned savings and loan association seems unusual and deserves greater research.

On its face, it appears that William's membership in this association and overall access to credit was likely due to the intergenerational wealth and property accumulated by his parents, grandparents, and extended family. It isn't clear why William purchased the property instead of his parents Andrew and Annie. They already owned a property on Mulberry Street, which was likely their long-time home, deeded to them by Annie's mother, Mary L. Credit, in 1887.[84] They lived at 690 W. Mulberry St. for at least 15 years, from 1889 through 1904, according to the city directories.[85] This property is no longer standing. Their property on Mulberry Street had been mortgaged twice for a total of $800, which served as a source of credit akin to a bank loan.[86] Perhaps these mortgages allowed them to have some of the cash on hand to purchase the property at 1316 N. Carey, but insufficient credit to purchase 1316 N. Carey Street themselves. It is also unclear if either of the mortgage companies that welcomed Andrew and Annie or their son William as members knew that they were Black, or whether they passed as white, given that the 1880 Census recorded their race as "Mulatto".[87]

It also might seem unusual for a white person in Baltimore to sell a home in the first decade of the 20th century to a Black person, as Mary Nicholson sold 1316 N. Carey Street to William Reed, but this was not wholly uncommon. However, the first decade of the 20th century saw a reinvigoration of white supremacist regulations in Baltimore and Maryland at large, including two attempts to disenfranchise Black voters, and the passage of a housing segregation law known as the West Ordinance in December 1910 after years of advocacy for such a law by white segregationists.[88] The 1300 block of N. Carey Street, as enumerated in the 1900 Census, was not racially segregated.[89] Of the 76 houses on that block, 63% were inhabited by white people, who were largely renters, most of them American, with a few German and Irish immigrants, and who worked largely in the trades as machinists, plumbers, carpenters, shoemakers, tinners, clothcutters, and watchmen. Twenty-eight of the houses, or 37%, were inhabited by African Americans. Many worked as day laborers, in the trades or in the service industry. Most of them were renters also, but seven families owned their homes, the majority free and clear, with no mortgage. Some of the African American heads of household owned their businesses, such as a laundry and saloon. Others were civic and religious leaders. One resident, listed as a "pressman" in the Census, was none other than John H. Murphy, publisher of the *Afro-American* newspaper, who lived with his family in a rented house at 1336 N. Carey Street.[90] Rev. John T. Jenifer, listed as "preacher" in the census, was a highly-regarded minister in the A.M.E. church, who was at that time the pastor of St. John's A.M.E. Church in Baltimore, and owned his home at 1327 N. Carey Street.[91] Rev. James Handy,

the 22nd Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, owned his home at 1341 N. Carey Street.[92] George M. Lane, an attorney who was the first African American to run for Mayor in 1897, owned his home at 1353 N. Carey St.[93] The overall composition of the block showed that the block was not segregated by race, but there did appear to be a class difference between those that owned or rented their homes.

Although William Reed purchased the house at 1316 N. Carey Street, it is apparent that his purchase was for the communal family, in which his parents were the heads of the household. This home was in the Reed family for over forty years. However, Andrew J. Reed only lived at 1316 N. Carey St. for a few months prior to his death at home on April 18, 1905, at the age of 55, with his funeral service held at the house prior to his interment at the United States National Cemetery.[94]

Following Andrew's death, Annie was listed in the City Directories at 1316 N. Carey Street as the head of the household.[95] In the 1910 Census, Annie, 49, was listed as a widow who lived at this address with four children, three of whom were adults working at various jobs, including daughter Lillian who taught music at home. Annie's job is illegible in the Census record.[96] By 1910, the demographics of the block had shifted greatly from the previous enumeration in 1900. Whereas in 1900, the block was 63% white, by 1910, it was 100% African American.[97]

Annie's mother, Mary L. Creditt, also lived at 1316 N. Carey Street at the end of her life, dying at this home in January 1913. Mary's obituary was on the front page of the *Afro-American*, a clear indication of her prominent role in Baltimore's Black community. She was credited as being one of the largest Black female property owners in the city, a business that she grew following the death of her husband, Bushrod, when she was a young mother with many children. One of the original members of Union Baptist Church, her funeral was led by several ministers including Rev. Dr. Harvey Johnson.[98]

Later in the fall of 1913, Annie's daughter Eulalia and grandchildren Blanche, Bernice, Cab, and Milton Calloway moved into 1316 N. Carey Street. This move was precipitated by the death of Eulalia's husband, Cabell Calloway and Eulalia's subsequent desire to move out of her in-law's home. Eulalia was a widow with young children, just like her mother had been only a decade prior, and her grandmother before her. Perhaps Eulalia moved in with her mother Annie because she had nowhere else go, or perhaps she found solace and support in her mother and siblings during the two years that she and her children lived at 1316 N. Carey Street. Cab Calloway recalled in his autobiography that his uncles Andrew and Milton were also living at 1316 N. Carey Street during his time living there, and his fondest childhood memories were from his time living in this home.[99]

In the 1920 Census, the household composition had shifted slightly. Anna C., 60, was still the head of house, and her adult sons Milton and Thomas both lived with her, working as musicians in a hotel, as well as Thomas's wife and daughter, and a divorced "lodger" Daniel C. Creditt, a City School Principal, who was actually Annie's brother.[100] Daniel lived at 1316 N. Carey Street until his death in 1927 at the age of 57. Like his mother Mary Creditt, his obituary was also front page news in the *Afro-American*, which noted that he was "known and loved by hundreds of boys and girls who passed thru his classes" in his 35 years as a teacher and principal, and that his "private acts of charity astonished even his friends".[101]

Annie continued to live in this home until her death in 1929.[102] Following her death, the 1930 U.S. Census shows that Milton Reed, 29 and single, working as a teacher, owned 1316 N. Carey St, which was valued at $1200. He lived there with his 16 year old nephew Elmer (this is Cab and Blanche's younger brother, Milton Elmer Calloway), a female boarder and her son.[103] The 1940 census shows that Milton, then 39 years old, owned the house, valued at $3500, and lived there with his wife Mildred, and a maid.[104] In 1946, Milton died of heart failure at the age of 46 – the third of his siblings to die in less than a year.[105]

At this point, due to a lack of digitized City directories and census records from this time period, a lack of newspaper articles about the property, and a chain of title trail that goes cold, it is unknown if the house remains in the Reed family following Milton's death.[106] The status and ownership of the property is unknown from the 1950s through the 1970s.

In 1979, the property was sold, along with other properties, to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by Charles Benton, due to a legal decree.[107] In 1984, the City sold the property to John S. and Elsie P. Banks, and the property stayed in the Banks' extended family until 2015, when it sold to Helene F. Thompson.[108] After four years of ownership, Thompson sold to property to ABC Capital-Baltimore LLC in December 2019, and the same day the property was sold to Trendline Properties, LLC.[109] This rental property is managed by ABC Capital Real Estate's Baltimore office.

Architectural Description

The structure is a three story, three-bay wide brick Italianate rowhouse with an ornate wood cornice on the façade. The fascia brick on the façade has been replaced, but the window and door openings and locations match those of the rest of the houses on the block. The only tells that the fascia brick has been replaced is presence of rowlock lintels above the windows and doors instead of jack arch lintels, and the texture of the brick. The rear of the house has a two-story rear ell with a small frame deck. The rear is clad with stucco. All of the windows appear to be replacements, however, the overall form, massing, fenestration, and appearance is consistent with how this property has looked since its construction.

Application of Landmark Designation Criteria

The property meets CHAP Landmark Designation Standards:
B. A Baltimore City Landmark may be a site, structure, landscape, building (or portion thereof), place, work of art, or other object:

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

These designation criteria mirror those of the National Register of Historic Places. In general, historic preservation significance criteria privileges people who have stable homes. Many people, historically and today, do not have stable homes and move around a lot. This can make it difficult

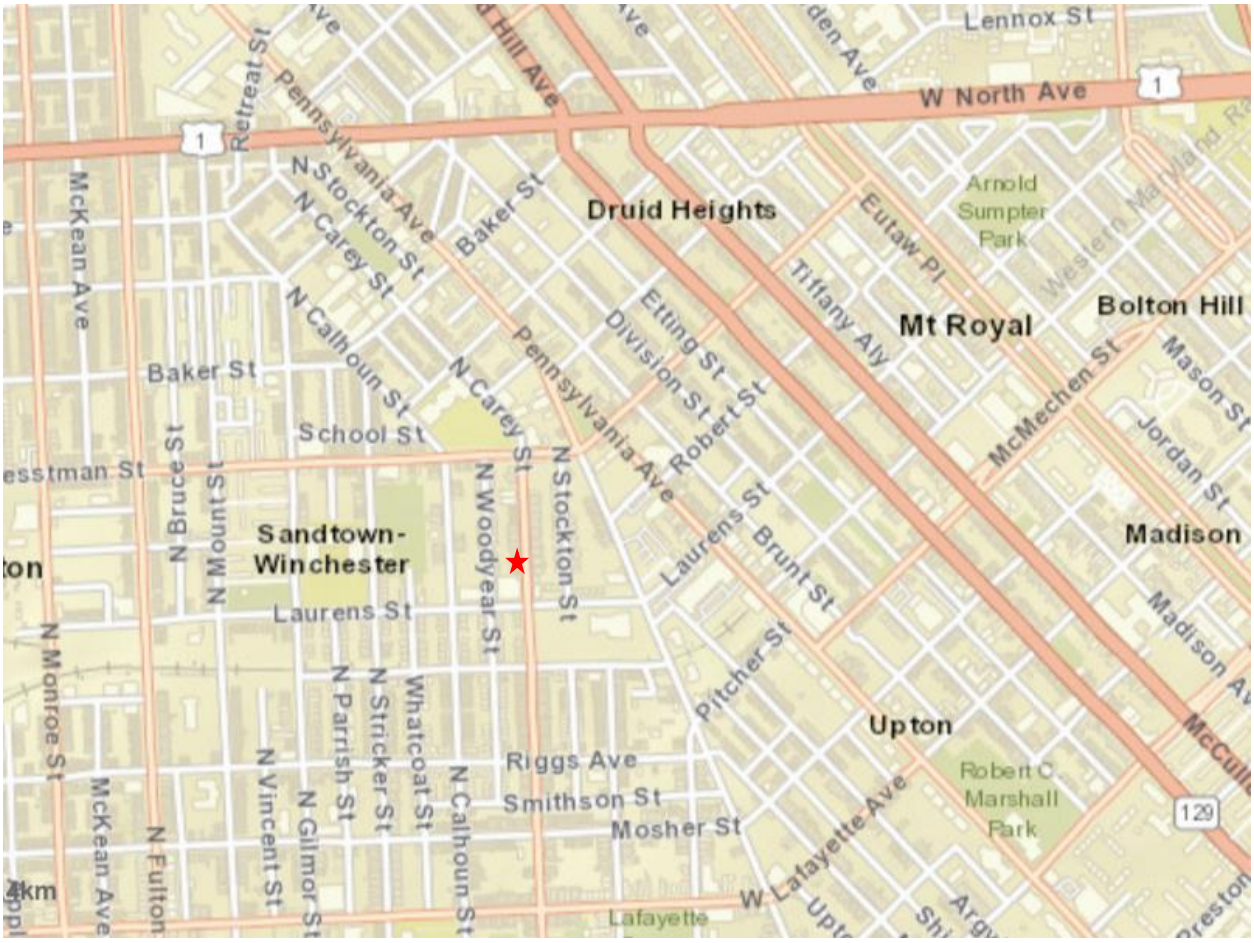
to both identify and honor places that are associated with significant people, especially if there are multiple sites that are associated with that person.

While sites associated with a person's childhood is typically ineligible, birthplaces and childhood homes of other significant musicians have recently been honored and designated, including that of Nina Simone. From the standpoint of this designation, the house at 1316 N. Carey Street is significant not just for its associations with Blanche and Cab Calloway, but also for its associations with the larger extended family. Staff finds that 1316 N. Carey is eligible under Criterion 1, for broad patterns of events because it is the home associated with the Reed family, who made many contributions to the City's civic, educational, and religious life. The family's purchase and residence at 1316 N. Carey Street also demonstrates the broad pattern of history of West Baltimore's early 20th century in terms of social and economic development.

Under Criterion 2, considering the three surviving properties associated with Cab and Blanche Calloway in Baltimore City, 1316 N. Carey Street is arguably the most significant. Despite the fact that they only lived here for two years, the influence and support of the family that lived in this house really made this a familial home base. Cab and Blanche's Calloway's maternal family was the foundation they used to build their careers, and 1316 N. Carey Street, their home for a brief period, was the home for many members of the extended family. This household was active in civic and religious life. Cab, Blanche, and their siblings Bernice and Milton all had natural musical talent and were all performers, but that talent was fostered by their Reed and Credit extended family, particularly their grandmother Annie Reed. Their grandparents, aunts, uncle, and mother were all musicians as well, serving as choirmasters, organists, music teachers, and entertainers in hotels. Annie's obituary noted that she was known for her exceptional musical ability, and that she taught all of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren instrumental and vocal musical education. The obituary goes on to refer to Blanche, Bernice, and Cab Calloway, and their aunt Lillian Reed Thompson as "living monuments to her exceptional musical accomplishments."[110] A 1934 article in the *Afro-American*, after Cab's rise to stardom, credits Annie for Cab's musical talents. Her influence deserves recognition.

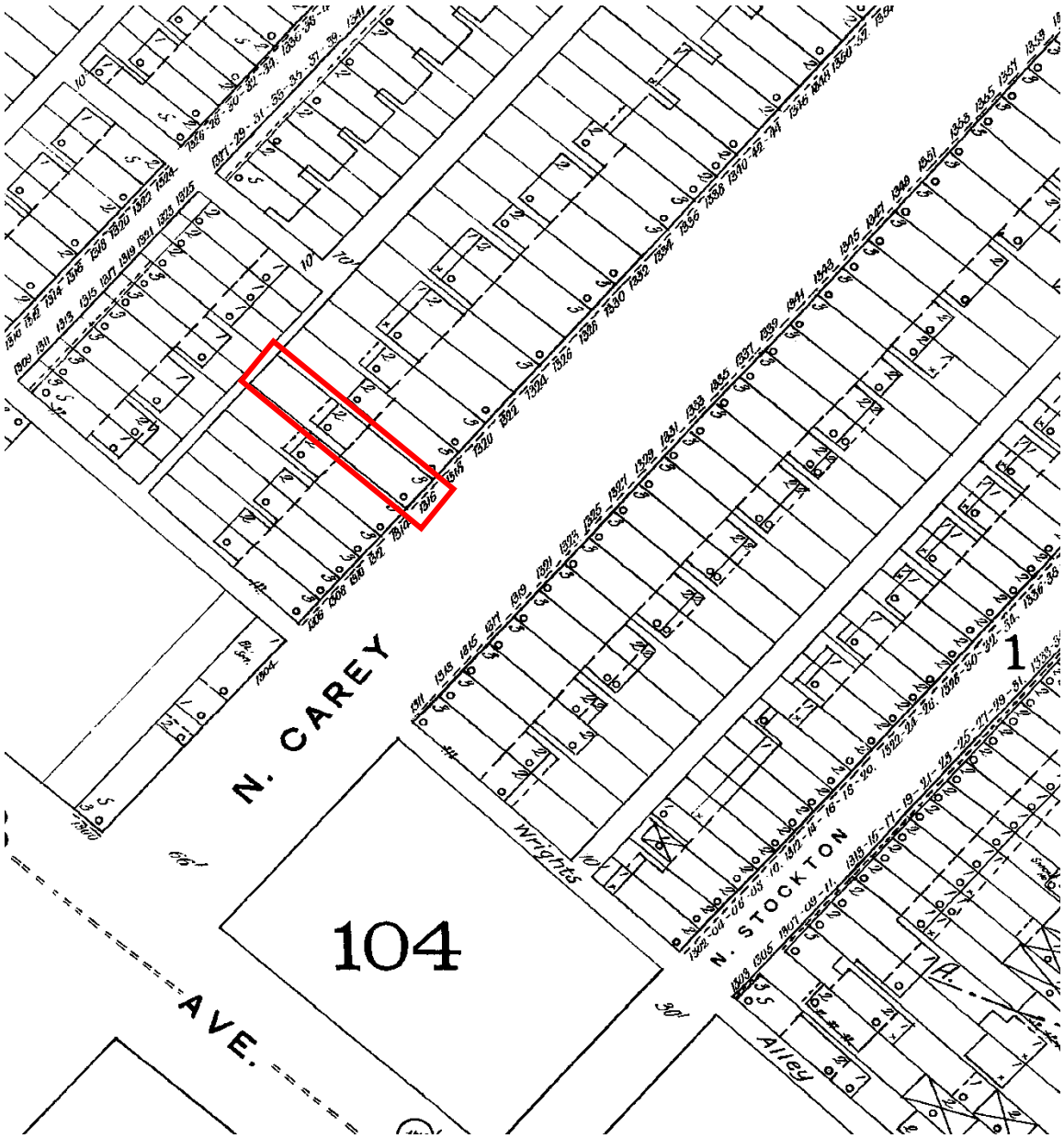
Other facets of Cab and Blanche's lives were supported by family. When Cab was sent to reform school, he went to the one that was run by his great-uncle. When the family moved to the suburb of Wilson Park, they moved into a home owned by extended family member Harry O. Wilson. When Cab and Blanche had moved to Chicago in the 1920s, and their mother joined them, their younger brother Elmer moved back into 1316 N. Carey Street with his grandmother Annie Reed and his uncle Milton, in order to finish his last two years of high school at Douglass. This extended family was centered at 1316 N. Carey Street. While Cab and Blanche only lived here for two years of their lives, the impact of their family that lived in this home for over forty years was profound. This designation honors not just Blanche and Cab Calloway, but their extended family that served the City in so many ways.

Maps

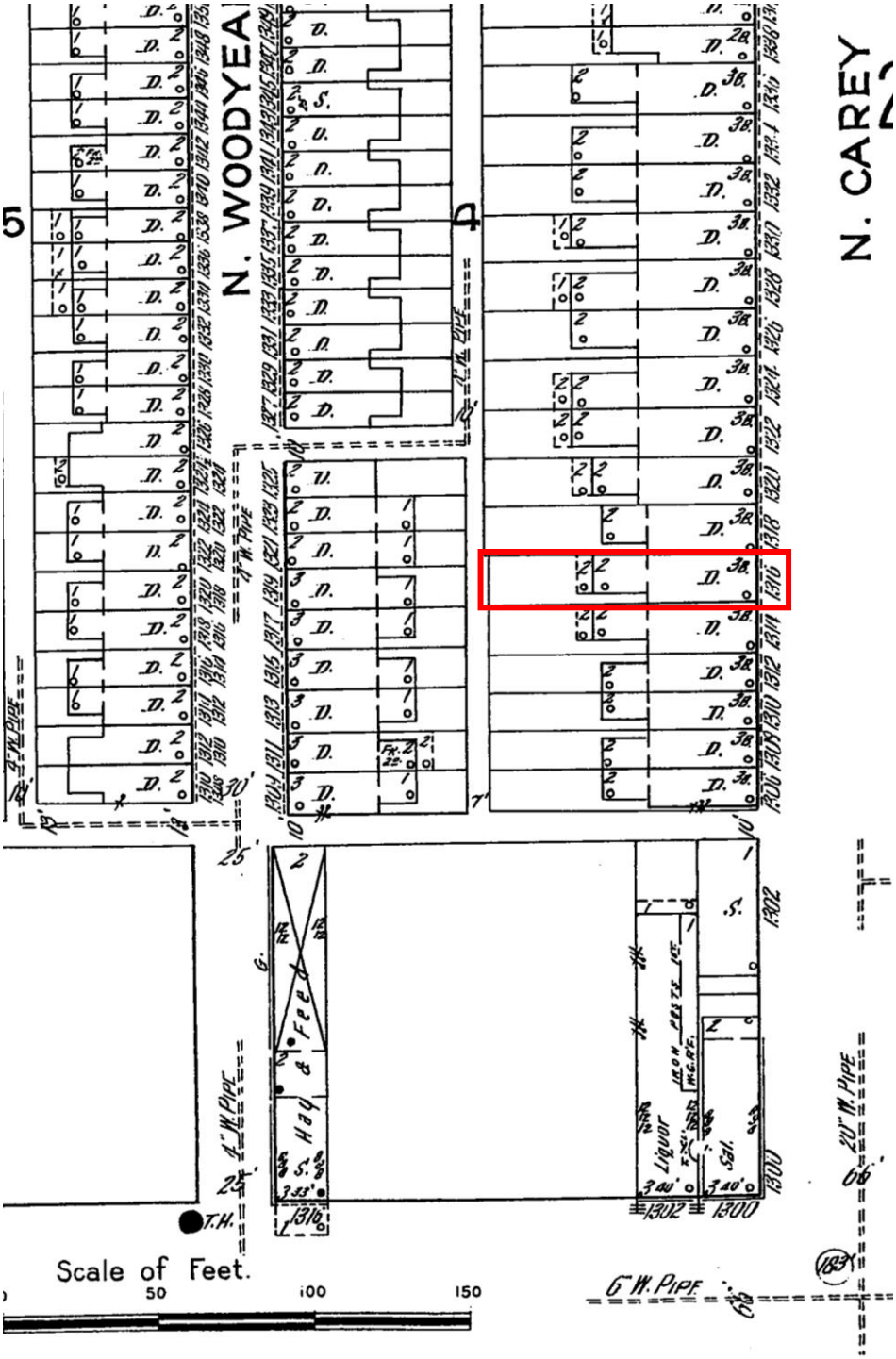


Map 1: Locator Map, 1316 N. Carey Street marked with a red star.

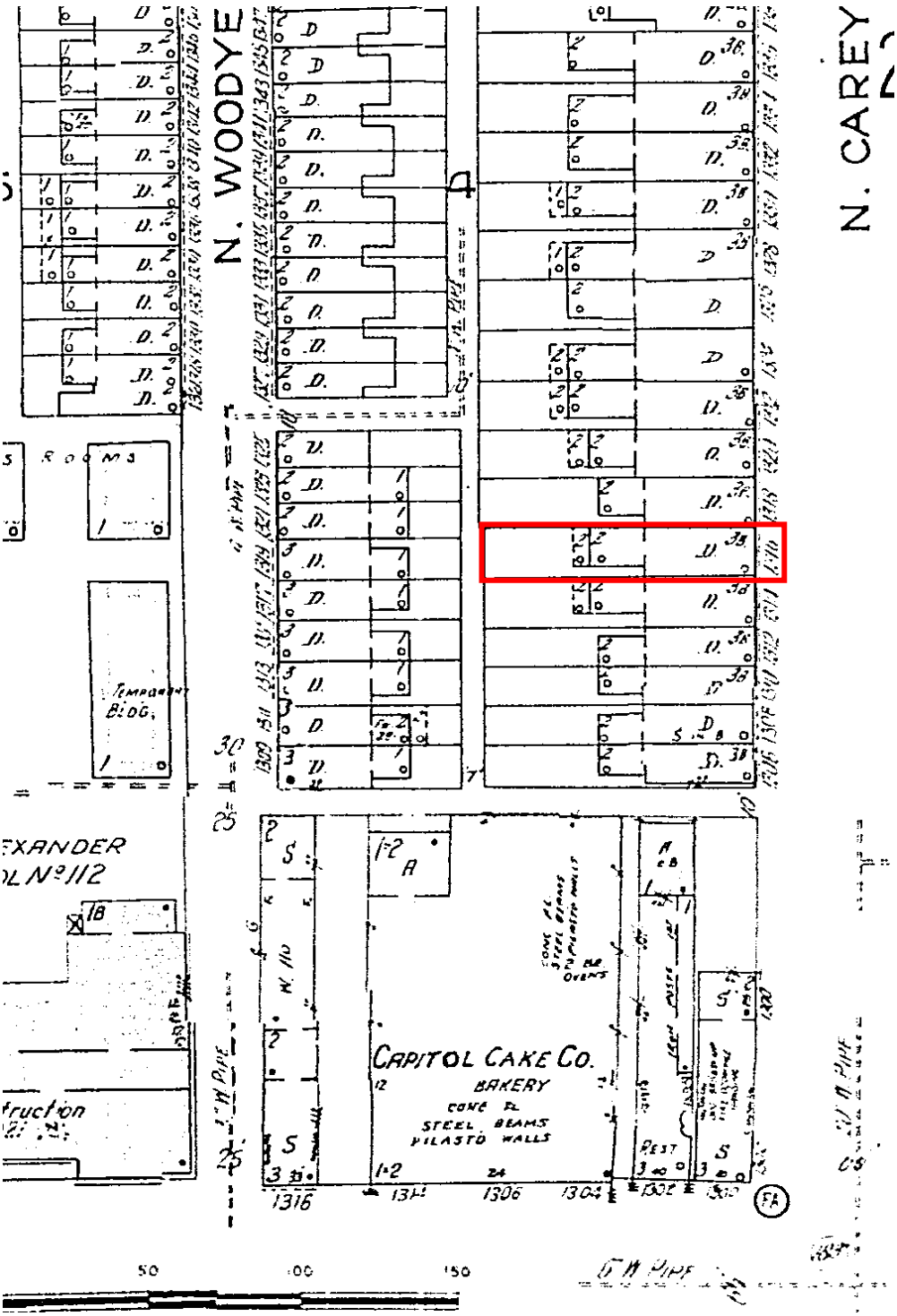
Map 2: Detailed map of 1316 N. Carey Street, marked in red.



Map 3: 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Vol. 3, Sheet 109a.



*Map 4:*1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Volume 2, p.202



Map 5: 1953 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Volume 2, p.202

Photos

Image 1: 2019 Aerial Photo of property, view from East. (Eagleview)

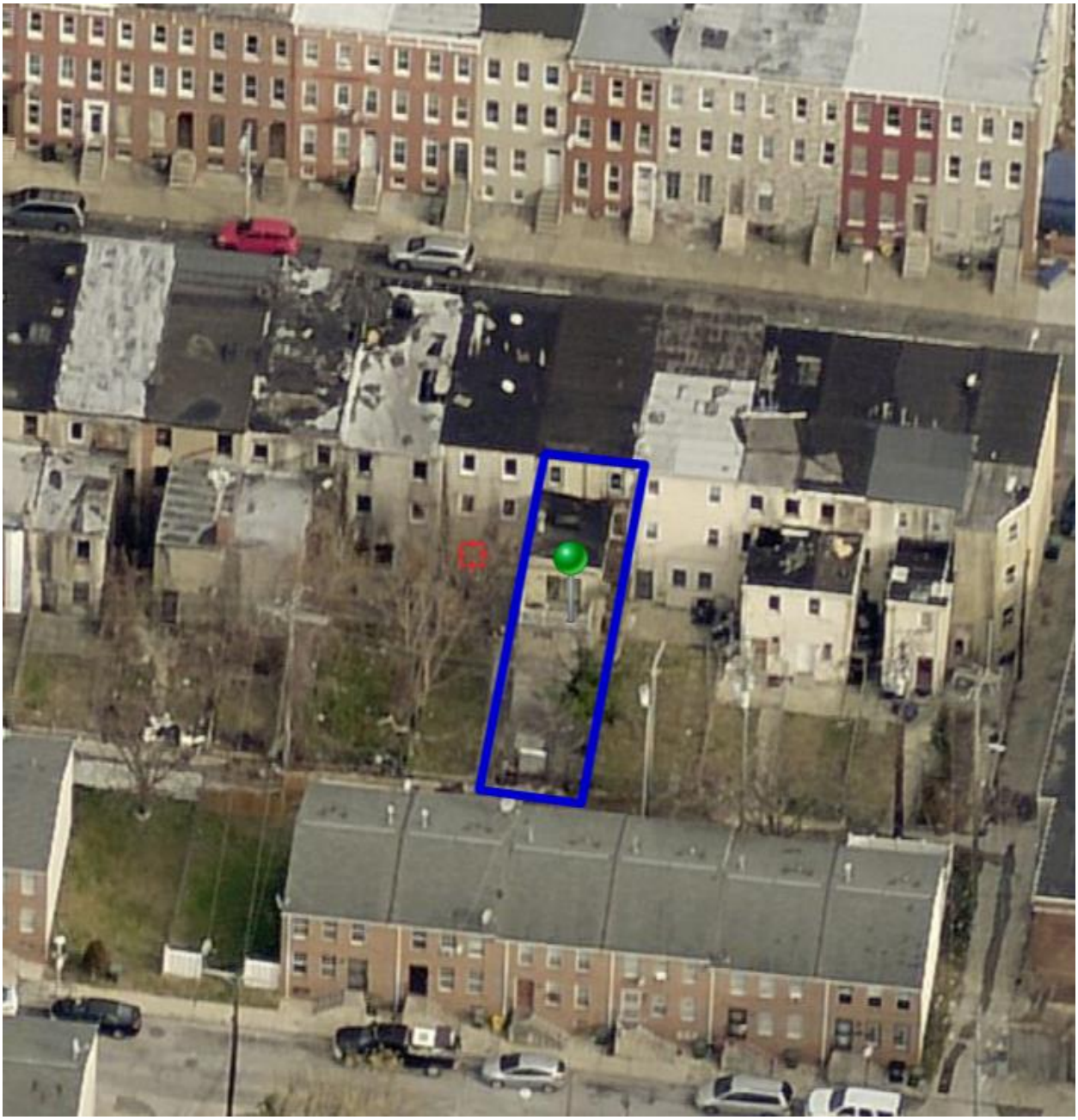


Image 2: 2019 Aerial Photo of property, view from West. (Eagleview)

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