

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

other names _____

2. Location

street & number Area approx. bounded by Clifton Park on the north, North Broadway on the west, E. Chase St. on the south, and N. Rose St on the east

☐ not for publication

city or town Baltimore

☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Independent City code 510 zip code 21213

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

11-12-02
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

(B-5077)

Name of Property

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5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4,863	67	buildings
1		sites
2		structures
		objects
4,866	67	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
 COMMERCE/business
 GOVERNMENT/fire station
 GOVERNMENT/public works
 EDUCATION/school
 EDUCATION/library
 RELIGION/religious facility
 FUNERARY/cemetery
 INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling or vacant
 COMMERCE/business or vacant
 GOVERNMENT/fire station
 GOVERNMENT/public works
 EDUCATION/school
 EDUCATION/library
 RELIGION/religious facility
 FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
 LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
 LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
 LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial
 LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical
 LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
 walls BRICK
 STONE
 roof N/A
 other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1850-ca. 1955

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

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10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property Approx. 440 acresUTM References Baltimore East, MD Quad

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	Zone	Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing

☒ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Katherine Grandine/Historian; Brian Cleven/Industrial Archeologist; Kirsten Peeler/Architectural Historian; Carrie Albee/Architectural Historian; Nate Patch/ResearcherOrganization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date May 2002street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Telephone (301) 694-0428city or town Frederick state Maryland zip code 21701**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Over 50 owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Description Summary:

^{Baltimore}
The ~~Broadway~~ East/South Clifton Park Historic District is primarily an urban residential area organized in a gridiron plan that comprises approximately 110 whole and partial blocks that formed the historic northeast corner of the City of Baltimore prior to 1888. The area is served by a hierarchy of primary and secondary streets that were extensions of platted streets of Fells Point. The north-south and east-west streets are the largest streets through the area, while narrower north-south streets divide large blocks and serve as service alleys. The development of the area resulted in the construction of high-density, but low-scale two and three-story rowhouses between 1870 and 1930. Rowhouses are the dominant building type in this urban area. The buildings are oriented towards the streets with façades lining the public concrete sidewalks. The rows of dwellings present unified streetscapes. The rhythmic repetition of steps and stoops for the dwellings also contributes to the overall cohesiveness of the district. Street furniture is limited to street lights and bus shelters. Only North Broadway has been landscaped as a boulevard.

While rowhouses dominate the urban area, the historic district also contains other property types that contribute to the historic district. North Gay Street serves as a major transportation corridor that bisects the historic district. Historically, North Gay Street was the site of six breweries, which were established between 1853 and 1867. The American Brewery (MIHP# B-82, listed in the National Register) complex survives to document the lively brewery history of the area. The five-story, ornamental brew house dominates views throughout the district. The historic district also features community support structures, including churches, schools, and a fire station. The Columbus School (MIHP# B-3932), the Patrick Henry School (MIHP# B-3931), and the Eastern High School (MIHP# B-4069) are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Municipal facilities are represented by the Eastern High Service Pumping Station. A few commercial buildings are found within the area, primarily integrated into blocks of rowhouses as corner stores. Industrial buildings are concentrated along North Gay Street and along the two sets of railroad lines that traverse the northern and southern edges of the historic district. The original uses of the industrial buildings reflect localized aspects of Baltimore's industrial base during the first half of the twentieth century. The historic industrial uses include brewing, meat packing, cigar manufacturing, printing, and a tobacco warehouse. The Baltimore Cemetery completes the historic district. The design of urban cemetery reflects the gridiron pattern of the city's development.

General Description:

The following description of the buildings contained within the historic district is organized by building types. The major types include rowhouses, schools, churches, public, institutional and commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and the Baltimore Cemetery.

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Rowhouses

Numbering over 4,800, rowhouses constitute the majority of contributing buildings within the historic district. The rowhouses in the district illustrate a clear chronology spreading outward and north from the intersection of North Gay Street and North Broadway. Rowhouse construction was completed in two phases. The majority of rowhouses were built between 1870 and 1915; a second period of construction occurred in the area during the 1920s. The earliest blocks developed were in the southwest corner of the district adjacent to North Gay Street, which was the primary thoroughfare through the area. During the period from approximately 1870 to 1890, development in Baltimore expanded to fill the northeast section of the city boundaries as established in 1816. Rowhouses began to be constructed along East Chase Street, East Biddle Street, East Preston Street, East Hoffman Street, and along North Gay Avenue (Blocks 1564 through 1568, 1547 through 1551, 1529 through 1533, and Blocks 1516, 1517, 1499, 1500 and 1480). From 1890 to 1896, the number of rowhouses constructed nearly doubled as development expanded northward, particularly in the area defined by North Broadway, East Lanvale Street, North Washington Street, and East Oliver Street (Blocks 1494, 1477, 1478, 1466, 1467, 1456). In addition, rowhouse construction occurred during this time period along East Lafayette Street (Block 1453) and along North Chester Street (Blocks 1449, 1450, 1459, and 1460). Between 1896 and 1915, the numbers of rowhouses constructed again doubled, filling up the remaining undeveloped blocks between North Broadway and North Gay Street and between North Patterson Park and North Montford Avenues. The last blocks within the historic district to be developed were those located between East North Street and Sinclair Lane, which was annexed into the city boundaries in 1888. Daylighter rowhouses were built in this area between 1915 and 1928.

History of Rowhouse Construction in Baltimore

During the nineteenth century, the brick rowhouse became the standard housing type in the City of Baltimore. During the Victorian Era, the rowhouse type was constructed following a variety of plans and architectural styles that reflected the romantic and eclectic styles of the period, as well as a greater disparity between social classes. Whereas the eighteenth-century rowhouse of all classes had generally consisted of two to three rooms on each floor arranged linearly from front to back, changing concepts of domestic space among the middle and upper classes during the mid-nineteenth century resulted in increased specialization of interior spaces and in a clearly defined social hierarchy (Hunter 1999:191).

The exterior design of all rowhouses demonstrated greater stylistic ornamentation during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as diversity in texture, color, and material (Hunter 1999:191). Architectural ornamentation reflected an aesthetic emphasis during the period on the "romantic" and exotic. As opposed to the scholarly restraint of the Georgian and Federal periods, Victorian rowhouses drew upon a number of revival styles, including the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque, Neoclassical, and Exotic styles, such as Moorish and Egyptian Revival. Façade design departed from the rigid, symmetrical forms to asymmetrical

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designs incorporating arched entranceways, turrets and bay windows, mansard roofs, and a wide range of materials, often producing a polychromatic scheme.

By the early twentieth century, the flamboyance of the Victorian Era was replaced by a more simplified rowhouse design, largely due to a conscious choice on the part of professional builders responding to the rising costs and complexity of residential construction. Exterior façades returned to a more restrained neoclassicism and exuberant ornamentation was abandoned in favor of simpler lines and materials. In conjunction with this return to simplicity, the American Arts and Crafts movement stressed interaction with the natural environment and the natural expression of craftsmanship, functionalism, and materials. Manifested in the American Craftsman bungalow, the American Arts and Crafts movement paralleled the Colonial Revival movement, which promoted a return to and glorification of the perceived simplicity of the early American period. The resulting housing ideal was the freestanding house set on its own plot of ground away from urbanization.

To counteract the increasing appeal of freestanding houses, developers adapted these ideas to introduce a new form of rowhouse that came to be termed the "daylighter" or "porch house" and was built in cities across the United States (Hunter 1999:193). The daylighter was a rowhouse with a difference. In contrast to earlier rowhouses which were intentionally closed off to the street and the outside environment, the daylighter was characterized by wide open porches along the street front elevation. The daylighter was set back from the street and featured a small "front yard" area for plantings, which insulated the porch from street traffic. The daylighter was further open to the outside with windows in every room, which served to increase natural light on the interior of the rowhouse and to facilitate air circulation in accordance with contemporary concepts of hygiene and living standards (Hunter 1999:193). Daylighters appeared in great numbers along the edges of cities such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C., and were an attempt of rowhouse builders to compete with the popularity of the suburbs, which offered spacious, detached houses on individual plots of land at cheap prices.

The popularity of the rowhouse form remained undisputed in urban Baltimore until the middle of the twentieth century (Hunter 1999:193). Suburbanization, however, accelerated following World War II. Advances in transportation made accessible large expanses of undeveloped land for residential subdivisions. During the twenty year period from 1950 to 1970, homebuilding in the United States increased 47 per cent (Hunter 1999:175). The construction of attached houses such as rowhouses, however, declined during the same twenty-year period by 29 per cent (Hunter 1999:175).

The hierarchy of rowhouses in Baltimore was evident from the earliest days of the city's founding. For the wealthiest families, rowhouses were frequently architect-designed dwellings commissioned by the owner-occupant. These rowhouses were usually monumental three-story, three-bay, gable-roofed residences with dormers. High-style rowhouses usually were located along major streets, or on parks or squares. The typical rowhouse arrangement contained a hall that opened into two rooms deep and a narrow service wing projecting

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from the back of the house, accessed from the exterior through a balcony or porch (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:4, 20). Utilitarian functions were carried out in the basement, service wing, or in one of several outbuildings in the rear yard.

The rowhouses of the less affluent middle and working classes, which made up the majority of Baltimore residences during the late eighteenth century, were built on speculation by builders or investors. Working-class housing typically occupied less prominent streets or in back alleys (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:3, 20). These more modest rowhouses featured minimal ornamentation and were significantly reduced in scale. Most were two-story, three or two-bay, gable-roofed buildings with single attic dormers. Two rooms generally occupied each floor (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:20). The three-bay rowhouse typically contained a side stair hall, a feature that was absent from the two-bay rowhouse, where access from the street entrance led directly into the front parlor. In two-bay rowhouses, a stair often was located between the rooms (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:20-1). Service or kitchen wings often were present in these middle and working-class rowhouses, although on a much smaller scale (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:20-1). The smallest type of eighteenth-century rowhouse was the two-story, two-bay working-class rowhouse consisting of one room per floor (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:21). This type of dwelling, almost exclusively occupied by laborers was built along narrow alleyways (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:21).

During the nineteenth century, the rowhouse continued to be the primary house type in Baltimore and became an architectural icon for the city. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the Greek Revival style took hold. This style was manifested in rowhouse design through the replacement of Federal period gable roofs and attic dormers with parapet roofs and attic stories. Classical motifs became popular as ornamentation. Perhaps the quintessential Greek Revival period rowhouse in Baltimore was the "two-story-and-attic" house. Generally two-bays wide, this rowhouse type was built in large numbers during the 1840s and 1850s to house Baltimore's working-class families in Federal Hill, Fells Point, Canton, and the area surrounding the B & O Railroad yards (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:39). The plan of these rowhouses, however, differed little from Federal working-class predecessors, with two rooms per floor separated by a stair and a small kitchen addition at the rear (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:39).

By the 1870s, the Greek Revival style was replaced by the Italianate style. The Italianate rowhouse ranged from two to three-stories in height and two to three-bays in width. This rowhouse contained two or three rooms per floor with a low basement (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:74). The prevalence of the Italianate style during the late nineteenth century was due, in large part, to mass production of intricate decoration in wood and in metal. The proliferation and affordability of decorative millwork elements in wood was especially noted in elaborate cornices, the most prominent Italianate decoration. The mechanization of metal cutting and stamping resulted in the replacement of many architectural elements previously made of wood, such as balustrades, shingles and cornices. Indicative of this trend was the passage of a Baltimore city ordinance in 1892 prohibiting wood cornices on new residences in the city. Because of the limitations of metal stamping, the elaborate

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cornices of the early and high Italianate style featuring dentils, finials, and brackets was abandoned favor or simpler, "neoclassical" cornices, which were easy to reproduce in metal (Hayward and Belfoure 1999). Technological advances also resulted in changes in production of stone elements such as marble for sills, lintels, and stoops, and in brick manufacturing (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:54-55, 76). Developments in glass manufacturing also had an impact on rowhouses during the period. Glassmakers were able to produce larger sheets of glass by pressing the molten glass on large plates rather than blowing it, hence the term "plate glass." Plate glass resulted in the production of larger windows uninterrupted by a multiplicity of muntins (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:113).

Rowhouses in the Historic District

As noted above, rowhouses in the historic district conform to the general hierarchy of location. The largest and most well appointed dwellings are located along the major thoroughfares. These buildings generally are three stories and three bays and feature elaborate cornices. A few examples of the more elaborate dwellings are located along North Gay Street, North Broadway, East Biddle Street, East Chase Street, and East North Avenue. Despite the larger scale and more prominent location of these dwellings, ornamentation of these rowhouses is comparable to the more modest dwellings in the historic district.

By the 1900s, most rowhouse construction in the district comprised two-story brick buildings. The two-story rowhouse generally featured two or three bays and lined the main streets, which defined the major blocks. The district contains one square, Collington Square. Buildings along the square are two-story, three-bay dwellings with projecting fronts that are slightly larger than those of the adjacent streets. Along secondary streets bisecting major blocks are located the most modest two-story, two-bay rowhouses in the historic district, among which are included alley houses such as those found along North Durham Street. Rowhouses differ by periods of construction in the combination of design and decorative elements on the front elevation, including massing, materials, texture, fenestration, and cornice elaboration, the latter being the primary decorative element.

Three-Story Rowhouses. The largest rowhouses within the district are three stories. These dwellings are generally the oldest dwellings constructed in area. Three-story rowhouses are primarily located along North Gay Street, North Broadway, East North Avenue, East Biddle Street, and East Chase Street. Three-story rowhouses are found in both the three-bay (1822-1824 North Broadway) and two-bay forms (2033-2035 East Biddle Street); these examples exhibit both flat lintel and segmented arch bay openings.

The three-story, three-bay rowhouses with single-story porches located on the 1900 block of East North Avenue (1954 East North Avenue) are atypical of the housing stock in the historic district. This row was constructed between 1902 and 1915. The neoclassical cornices with the swag motif and flat stone lintels and sills also are

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suggestive of this time period. However, the turned posts and spindlework found on the porches are reminiscent of the earlier, high Victorian period.

Another variant to the three-story rowhouse is found in the 1200 block of North Broadway. Built by 1877, these rowhouses exhibit both the standard two-bay façades, as well as an interesting combination of two bays on the ground and third floors and three bays on the second floor. This row exhibits a feature common to rowhouses constructed during the 1870s and into the 1880s, i.e., the single window opening that contains two window units (1225-1227 North Broadway). These paired windows allow additional light and air into the first floor room of the dwelling, and are frequently accented by transoms, sometimes filled with stained glass. By the mid-1880s, paired windows often were replaced by single sashes due to the availability of larger panes of glass (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:113). Other notable features found on the 1200 block of North Broadway are the prominent wood cornices with pronounced brackets, string courses, and frieze panels cut with scrollwork patterns. The frieze panels cover the ventilation holes in the attic. Wood frieze panels were common to rowhouses in the historic district during the period from 1870 to 1890, but declined in use during the 1890s. Ventilation slits disappeared first. Solid frieze panels were initially retained in the design of rowhouses, but were abandoned eventually.

Two-story, Three-bay, Flat Façade Rowhouse. The next major rowhouse type in the historic district is a two-story, three-bay flat façade rowhouse (1726-1736 North Chester Street). Common within the historic district, the form reflects the Italianate and the High Victorian aesthetic, as illustrated by the verticality established by tall, narrow windows. Doorways, equally narrow, often feature transoms. These two-story, three-bay dwellings were constructed more frequently during the period from 1870 to 1896, after which the two-story, two-bay rowhouse with wider windows became more common. Several variations of this type are found throughout the historic district.

One notable uncommon variation is located in the 1700 block of North Patterson Park Avenue. Built between 1877 and 1890, these two-story, three-bay rowhouses exhibit single-story porches spanning the front elevations (1727-1735 North Patterson Park Avenue). It is interesting to note that despite the decidedly Italianate cornices complete with scrollwork, beaded brackets, string courses and frieze panels, the porches are supported on neoclassical square piers and feature neoclassical dentil cornices. The original spindlework on 1735 North Patterson Park Avenue presents a more complete picture of the combination of High Victorian and neoclassical decorative elements.

More common of the type are the two-story, two-over-three-bay rowhouses (1743-1747 North Castle Street), which generally are narrower than the three-over-three-bay rowhouse, and the three-over-two-bay rowhouse. This latter variation, exemplified in the 2400 block of East Lafayette Street built between 1890 and 1896, illustrates the incorporation of large window openings into rowhouse design. The façades of the 2400 block of East Lafayette Street exhibit three types of first-floor window openings: two individual window openings, a

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wide segmental arched opening that contains paired windows, and a round arched opening that contains a single sash. These rowhouses also exhibit decorative brickwork on the frieze and around the windows and doors. The brick ornamentation suggests wood ornamentation characteristic of the Italianate style; the brick frieze suggests a string course and frieze panels, and the brickwork above the doorway suggests an ornamented bracketed hood. Other architectural features exhibited by this row include ornamental finishes on the basement level. The basement levels of some of the buildings in the row are finished in smooth marble, while other buildings are finished with rusticated stone. The treatment of the basement level is a striking characteristic found on rowhouses throughout the historic district, and is most elaborate on buildings constructed facing prominent streets.

Swell Front Rowhouse. Between in the mid-1890s and ca. 1910, the "swell front" rowhouse type was constructed in the historic district. This term describes façades that project outward beyond the front plane of the façade. The swell front includes outward curving façades as well as projecting square bays. Examples of swell fronts are found adjacent to Collington Square in the 1300 block of North Patterson Park Avenue (1305-1309 North Patterson Park Avenue). Reflecting popular Romanesque and Queen Anne revival styles of the period, the swell front rowhouses are generally larger than the standard rowhouse in the district. They range from three bays to two bays wide. Cornices usually are prominent features in the design of these rowhouses. Examples of such elaborate cornices are found on the 1300 block of North Patterson Park Avenue, where heavy brick corbeling and denticulated neoclassical cornices are featured. Similar brick corbeling also is present on other types of rowhouses constructed during this period, suggesting the popularity of the exaggerated cornice concurrent with the swell front rowhouse.

Two-story, Two-bay Rowhouse. The most common type of rowhouse in the district is the two-story, two-bay type. The largest examples of this rowhouse type feature large window bays on the ground floor. Examples of this type include the rowhouses in the 2300 block of East Preston Street, built between 1902 and 1915 (2328 East Preston Street). These dwellings feature standard fenestration on the second floor with one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows with segmented arches, while the first floor level fenestration features wide Roman arches. Earlier rowhouses dating to the 1870s and 1880s feature paired windows in the large ground floor openings rather than single, large pane windows.

The smallest rowhouses of this type are found on the narrower streets that bisect the blocks. These modest dwellings constitute a large percentage of the rowhouses in the district. They invariably feature regular segmented arched fenestration, with two windows on the second floor and a window and narrow door with a transom on the ground floor (1714 North Chapel Street). Virtually the only decorative features found in these rowhouses are the cornices, which range from wood with Italianate brackets to metal with neoclassical swags or finials. Less common are the two-story, two-bay rowhouses with flat lintels, such as those in the 1700 block of East Biddle Street (1713-1715 East Biddle Street). Built before 1877, these rowhouses are among some of the earliest constructed in the district. These rowhouses feature elongated ground level windows that mirror the

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doorway, and simple, denticulated wood cornices (1713-1715 East Biddle Street). It is interesting to note that, while the segmented arch was popular on this type of rowhouse from 1877 to 1902, the later alley houses in the area, such as those found between East North Avenue and Sinclair Lane and built between 1902 and 1915, exhibit the use of the flat lintel, suggestive of the early twentieth century emphasis on neoclassical and "colonial" forms (1948-1952 Perlman Place).

After 1902, the "Renaissance Revival" rowhouse appeared in the area. Although related to the two-story, two-bay segmented arch rowhouses with the large ground level window openings, the "Renaissance Revival" rowhouses as identified by Hayward and Belfoure (1999) are frequently constructed of orange-brown brick. Ornamentation features flat, pronounced ashlar lintels and sills, and large rectangular window openings on the ground floor with single window units and wide transoms (1301 North Montford Avenue). Transoms over the ground floor window and door often feature stained glass, and the metal cornices are almost always plain, accented by simple string courses or end brackets, reflecting the neoclassical aesthetic (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:103). These rowhouses are easily recognizable in the district, although there are numerous variations on the basic form, such as those constructed in red brick rather than orange-brown brick, three-over-two-bays, or incorporating an arched doorway rather than the flat lintel doorway.

Daylighter. The last significant rowhouse type present in the district, and the last type to be built, is the daylighter, which has been documented as appearing in Baltimore ca. 1915 (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:138). Daylighters are characterized by their wide front porches and small front yards, as well as their ample fenestration to allow the maximum light into the dwellings (2000-2010 Cliftwood Avenue). Significant numbers of daylighters, dating to the period between 1915 and 1928, were constructed in the blocks north of East North Avenue, as well as in Block 1504 on North Milton Avenue on the east side of the historic district.

Schools

Three school buildings contribute to the district. The three schools, which were constructed between 1896 and 1905, represent the Romanesque Revival, Georgian Revival, and Classical Revival styles that were popular at the time of their construction. These buildings serve as focal points for the predominately residential neighborhood due to their scale and mass.

The Columbus School (Public School 99) (MIHP B-3932, National Register listed) at 2000 East North Avenue was designed by A.S. Brown in 1891 in the Romanesque Revival style. The brick school is characterized by a square, three-story central tower with two, three-story round towers located at each end of the front façade. The recessed entrance is defined by a rusticated stone Roman arch with a lion keystone. The arch is supported from the capitals of the two columns that flank the entrance. The window openings at the first floor contain semi-circular multi-light transoms set under Roman arches above the one-over-one double-hung sash. Second floor

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windows have rusticated stone lintels and sills with multi-light transoms above the double hung sash windows. Roman arches are found only at the first floor of the central block. Decorative brick panels separate the first and second floors. The elevation to the west of the building is three bays wide, while that to the east is four bays wide. A brick belt course separates the second floor from the parapet. Decorative brick plaques adorn the parapet.

The windows at the second floor over the main entry consist of four, one-over-one double hung sash windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. Three columns separate the windows and a corresponding number of pilasters separate the transoms. A sign band is located between the first and second floors. A belt course separates the third floor from the second. The central tower contains two smaller, louvered windows with Roman arches set below a larger Roman arch. Decorative brick in a basket weave pattern is found in the tympanum. The slate roof has a wood cornice with dentils.

Six windows, identical to those found at the second floor of the main portion of the building, are found on the end round towers. Eight openings are located in the turrets. The round towers rise above the roofline of the school and have distinguishing conical roofs.

Two additions were added to the original school. In 1905, eight classrooms were added to the building; in 1912, an additional ten classrooms were constructed to the rear of the structure. Interior features included metal ceilings in the classrooms, which were rare for Baltimore City public schools (Shoken 1978).

Patrick Henry School (Public School 37) (MIHP # B-3931, National Register listed) at East Biddle Street and North Patterson Park Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story brick elementary school constructed in the Georgian Revival style in 1896 by William E. Ellicott, Jr. At eleven bays long, the main elevation is characterized by the prominent portico supported by six Doric columns. The cellar and base of the portico are both constructed of rusticated, ashlar stone. A frieze and cornice capped the portico. Two projecting wings, each of which is three bays, protrude slightly from the recessed center portion of the building. The windows on the flanking bays contain twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sash units with stone sills and jack arches. Brick quoining is found at the corners of the flanking wings. The five windows in the center of the building consist of twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sash with blind Roman arches. In the tympanum of each arch is found decorative brickwork. Two exterior chimneys divide the nine bay east (rear) elevation. North and south elevations are seven bays long, with the south elevation having a first floor entrance. The school has a hip roof from which three dormers project from the main elevation.

Early in the twentieth century, William Ellicott partnered with William W. Emmart to create the architectural firm of Emmart and Ellicott. Together they designed important buildings throughout the City of Baltimore, including the Marie Bauernschmidt House on St. Paul Street and University Parkway, as well as houses in Roland Park and Guilford. William Ellicott was influential in the establishment of the National Capitol and

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Planning Commission in 1926. Educated at Haverford College and the University of Pennsylvania, Ellicott also trained in Paris at the Atelier Pascal (Withey 1970:195).

Eastern High School (Gompers School) (MIHP # B-4069, National Register listed) at 1701 East North Avenue was constructed in 1905. The Gompers School was associated with the progressive movement in city politics and efforts to reform public education in Baltimore City. Amendments to the city charter in 1898 created the Department of Education. The amendments were enacted to eliminate the influence of ward politics on the public education system (Vavrina 1958:11).

The classically-inspired school varies in height from three-and-a-half stories at the East North Avenue (north) elevation to four stories along the south elevation. It occupies its entire site on the corner of East North Avenue and North Broadway. The brick structure rests on a granite base. Its primary façade, which faces East North Avenue, features a portico supported by four 24-foot high Doric columns (Prushansky 1984:2). A sign band is located above the columns and below the pediment. Access to the school is gained by granite steps leading to three entry doors. Above the doors are Roman arched transom windows. A pediment, centered on the elevation, is located above the portico. At one time, the pediment was ornamented with sculpture and dentils (Prushansky 1984). Each of the corners on the East North Avenue elevation have slightly protruding wings characterized with panels articulated in brick and flanked by pilasters. Three bays of windows separate the portico and the projecting wings. The windows at the first floor have jack arches. All sills and lintels are stone. The side elevations are sixteen bays long and have the same window treatment as that found on the second and third floors of the primary elevation. A heavy stone belt course divides the second and third floors. The roof is characterized by a heavily articulated cornice with prominent dentils above which is a high parapet with stone coping.

This building is important because of its association with public school reform efforts at the turn of the twentieth century. It is an example of "one of the first major school buildings to be constructed under the new 'progressive' educational system in the city of Baltimore" (Prushansky 1984). The building represented school construction reforms that took into consideration improved ventilation, light, and fire safety (Prushansky 1984). Generally, reform efforts resulted in changes in the curriculum that reflected the concerns of an industrial city, with courses primarily focused on practical, manual training for boys and home economics (cooking and sewing) for girls (Hirschfeld 1941:119). In terms of high school education, schools such as the Polytechnic Institute stressed general education and technical training for those who could not afford to attend college (Hirschfeld 1941:121). The City College also provided a general education for those who could not attend college and also trained future teachers.

The firm of Otto Simonson (1862-1922) and Theodore Pietsch (1868 -1930) designed many important buildings in the City of Baltimore. Simonson also designed the Clifton Park Branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library located at 2001 North Wolfe Street in the historic district, as well as other prominent buildings

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throughout the city including the Paca-Pratt Building, the Maryland Casualty Company, currently the Rotunda (711 West 40th Street), and Saints Philip and James Church (2800 block of North Charles Street). A native of Chicago, Pietsch studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Simonson served for twenty-five years as the Superintendent of Public Works for the City of Baltimore.

Churches

The district features numerous neighborhood churches. Generally, churches within the district were constructed to serve the increased residential population of the area, which accompanied the shift by Baltimore residents from downtown residential areas to previously undeveloped areas of the city (Rifkind 1980:147). Most of the churches in the district originally were constructed to house main line Protestant congregations. Some churches were founded as missionary chapels by established churches located in older sections of the city.

The design of the majority of the churches in the district are interpretations of the Gothic Revival/Romanesque style that was popular between 1870 to 1900. A few exceptions include the Triumph Baptist Church (East Oliver Street and North Collington Avenue) and the former church at 1600 North Rose Street. Hallmarks of the Gothic Revival/Romanesque style include round arches, solid volumes, heavy massing, and dark and light sandstone (Rifkind 1980:146). In elevation, the churches of this style typically have steep roofs and wide gables. Window openings vary in shape, size, and location (Rifkind 1980:147-148). Many of the churches feature towers.

Most of the historic churches in the district are constructed of stone, including sandstone, limestone and granite. In all cases, the stone is rusticated ashlar with wide, prominent mortar joints. The use of brownstone, which was available from quarries in New York, New Jersey and the Connecticut Valley, began in Baltimore during the mid-1840s (Howland and Spencer 1953:99). Some churches such as the Living Word (North Broadway and East Biddle Street), St. Paul Community Church (Federal and North Wolfe Streets), Israel Baptist Church (North Chester Street and East Preston Street), and Trinity AME (North Collington Avenue and East Hoffman Street) have complex plans, ornamentation, and roof scapes. Others feature a simple plan; examples include Triumph Baptist Church (North Collington Avenue and East Oliver Street) and Christ Methodist (North Washington Street and East Chase Street). The churches generally occupy corner sites of major streets. Two churches provide focal points: Cathedral of the Living Word located at the intersection of East Biddle Street and North Broadway, and Trinity AME Church located north of Collington Square. Most of the church complexes include attached school buildings; in many instances, the schools are similar in terms of design and materials to the main building. A major difference between the designs of the church and the school often is the style of window. The churches generally feature round, segmental or lancet windows, whereas the schools typically have flat openings.

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Cathedral of the Living Word (formerly Faith Presbyterian) at 1214 North Broadway was constructed in 1883; the tower was added in 1885. Built of rusticated, ashlar stone, Faith Presbyterian Church is characterized by its prominent bell tower and steeple. A round, stained glass window is located above the apse. Completed in 1885, the bell tower is ornamented with tracery; segmental arched windows are found in the tower, and dormer windows are included in the spire. The main façade, which is oriented towards North Broadway, has three stained glass lancet windows that vary in size. A multifoil window with three lancet windows are featured on the East Biddle Street elevation. Entrance to the church is gained by a vestibule located on the East Biddle Street elevation. Dormers are found on the church's steeply pitched roof. A polychromatic color scheme is visible on the slates located on the roof, which is sheathed in fishscale and square slates. A tall flue projects from the intersecting gable roofs on the East Biddle Street elevation.

The attached school was constructed between 1902 and 1914, although an earlier structure with a different footprint occupied the same location, as depicted on earlier historic maps. The cornerstone found on the school building documents that the school was rededicated in 1928 as the Campbell Community Center. The school is constructed of a similar rusticated ashlar as used in the main church, but exhibits a more collegiate Gothic design vocabulary. Entrance to the school is gained from the corner by way of two doors with segmental arches that face North Broadway and Branchwater Street. The school's two-over-two-light windows are wider than those found on the church. With the exception of those located above the entrances, all of the window openings have flat lintels. Ornamentation includes decorative shields located above the two entrances.

Constructed between 1902 and 1914, Triumph Baptist Church, located at 2200 East Oliver Street, is one block from Collington Square. Triumph Baptist is one of the simplest church designs found in the district. Its design vocabulary reflects the influence of the Norman Revival style through its simplified ornamentation and squat tower. The church is finished in rusticated ashlar similar to the other contributing churches in the historic district. The main façade faces East Oliver Street and is characterized by the Roman arched stained glass windows and foliation, a bell tower found at the intersection of North Collington Avenue and East Oliver Street, and a chimney. Six rectangular windows are located below the main stained glass window and three smaller windows are located at the basement level. The church's recessed entrance is centered in the tower and is characterized by a rusticated Roman arch. The two-story church is four bays long, with piers separating each of the bays. The windows on the North Collington Avenue elevation consist of one pair of stained glass windows per bay; however, those found at the first floor level are transparent glass obscured by metal grates. The gable end of the steeply pitched roof fronts East Oliver Street and is sheathed in composition shingles.

Trinity AME Church (St. Mark's Reformed) at 2130 East Hoffman Street was constructed between 1902 and 1914. Trinity AME Church fronts on Collington Square. Historic maps suggest that the church originally was constructed as the St. Mark's Reformed Church. According to the church's cornerstone, Trinity AME originally was located at Linden Avenue and Biddle from 1881 until 1957, at which time the congregation moved to its present location. The church is constructed of rusticated, ashlar granite with wide mortar joints.

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The window sills and lintels are finished in smooth stone. The main elevation is three bays wide and consists of two towers, one of which houses the church bell. The crenellated bell tower has gargoyles located at each of the corners, with two gargoyles per elevation. Doors with segmental arches are located in each of the towers and provide access into the church. Long, narrow, Roman arched stained glass windows of varying sizes characterize the main elevation, including both towers. The North Collington Avenue elevation of the church is divided by buttresses into five bays, with two segmental arched windows per bay. Triangular shaped dormers, centered over each of the bays, are located on the steeply pitched slate roof.

A school was constructed north of the church between 1914 and 1953. Two stories tall and three bays wide, the school, which faces North Collington Avenue, was built of the same rusticated ashlar as the church. The façade features a centered gabled parapet. A sandstone belt course visually divides the first and second floors. One window is found at each of the end bays, with a grouping of four windows in the middle bay. All the windows have flat lintels. Another addition, also constructed by 1953, was built west of the church and fronts East Hoffman Street. Three bays wide and two stories tall, the addition is accented by an arcaded porch. The first floor of this addition features a central Roman arched opening flanked by segmental arched openings at each end bay. A cornice separates the second floor from the attic. Three decorative plaques containing paired trefoils are located above the cornice.

Christ Methodist Church (formerly Appold Methodist Episcopal Church) located at 2001 East Chase Street was named in honor of George J. Appold, a wealthy leather worker. The church was built ca. 1896 for the Appold Methodist Episcopal congregation. The building is constructed of rusticated, ashlar sandstone and has a steeply pitched, slate roof, the gable of which faces North Washington Street. Two entrances, located at either end of the building, are found on North Washington Street. One entry is located on the corner of East Chase and North Washington Streets. Porches with projecting, simple pediments are located at each entrance. Distinguishing features include the lancet windows located on the North Washington Street elevation; these windows feature a large, centered lancet window with foliation flanked by a single lancets. A small round window, which has been replaced and reduced in size, is located above the center lancet window. The East Chase Street elevation is three bays wide, with piers separating the bays. Paired lancet windows are located between each bay. Clerestory windows run the length of the church. An attached school is located behind the church. The school is constructed in the same materials and style as the church; the school windows feature rectangular window openings instead of arched.

Israel Baptist Church (formerly St. Andrew's Episcopal) at 1230 North Chester Street occupied this site as early as 1896. The first church on the site originally was a wood frame building. In June 1895, the trustees of the Church of the Atonement applied for a building permit to erect a stone church (*Daily Record* 1895). Between 1902 and 1914, the congregation moved and the church was occupied by the congregation of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. The current congregation, organized in 1891, moved to the location at North Chester Street in December 1952.

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As with the other churches in the district, Israel Baptist Church is constructed in rusticated, ashlar sandstone. Israel Baptist Church has a complex floor plan and roofscape. The six-bay church is unique in the district in the unusually prominent buttresses that divide the bays. A one-story entrance vestibule is featured on the North Chester Street elevation. The vestibule features a crenellated roof, segmental arched doorways, and square windows. A large, segmental arched, stained glass window is found in the gable of the North Chester Street façade. Along the East Preston Street elevation, recessed windows are located between the buttresses. Window bays contain three square windows, which match those found on the vestibule. Upper story bays contain segmental arched windows centered in each bay. All windows have rusticated lintels and sills.

Resting on a limestone water table, a three-story building that faces East Preston Street is located directly behind the church. This building is covered in permastone, however the elevation facing North Chester Street is brick, suggesting that the main elevation also is brick. The building is three bays wide and two and a half stories tall. A segmental arched tracery window is centered in the building and is flanked by windows with flat arches. The off-centered door also has a flat opening. The original roofs of both buildings were replaced.

St. Paul Community Church, located at 1901 Federal Street, has occupied the site since at least 1896. Based on map research, Faith English Evangelical Lutheran Church occupied a brick building in 1896 on the site of the present church. Between 1896 and 1902, a second church was constructed. By 1914, a tower was added, and between 1914 and 1954, the church was expanded to its current size. Organized in 1950, the congregation of St. Paul Community Church moved to the site in 1959. It appears that the eastern portion of the church was completed first, with expansion occurring west along Federal Street. The third section of the building was constructed along North Wolfe Street.

Similar to other churches in the district, St. Paul Community Church is constructed of rusticated ashlar. Towers are located at the corners; those fronting Federal Street provide access into the church. The towers are ornamented with Roman-arched windows; however, it appears that the windows on the northwestern tower have been enclosed. The towers have round, porthole windows above the denticulated cornice. The church windows, with the exception of those at the cellar, have Roman arches. The slate roof is punctuated with a series of gables. Two gables are found in each roof elevation. Corresponding to the placement of the gables are large stained glass tracery windows with Roman arches. Smaller windows with Roman arches also ornament the building. A combination of circular windows (along North Wolfe Street) and square windows (along Federal Street) are found in each gable.

The Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church located at 1900 East North Avenue was constructed in its current location ca. 1920 to house a congregation established in 1893. Sited on a prominent corner at the intersection of East North Avenue and North Wolfe Street, this Gothic Revival building is elevated above the sidewalk and approached by a set of concrete steps. The building is constructed of rough-cut, light grey ashlar. The building is arranged with a central nave flanked by two side aisles. The center of the main façade features a prominent

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gothic window. The main entry is through a square, three-story tower attached to the southwest corner of the building. Additional Gothic Revival features include stone buttresses and lancet windows along the North Wolfe Street elevation.

First John Tabernacle Baptist Church, located at 1901 East Preston Street, currently is used as a church, although the building was constructed ca. 1905 as the Bavarian Gymnastic Hall (Bromley 1906). According to the building's cornerstone, the current congregation was organized in 1933 as the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church. The building was renovated in 1964 and currently is covered in permastone. A variety of window sizes and types are used in the design and the same fenestration pattern is found on north and west elevations. Double-hung, twelve-over-one-light wood sash windows are located on the third floor. The windows at the second and first floors feature Roman arches; however, the second floor windows are leaded glass, whereas those on the first floor contain stained glass. Cellar windows are found on both the North Rutland and East Preston street façades. A first floor alcove was created at the corner of North Rutland and East Preston Streets, above which is found a cartouche between the second and third floor windows. The structure is capped by a simple cornice and flat roof. A one-story ell projects along the North Rutland Street façade. The ell is three bays long with Roman arched tracery windows in each bay.

Public, Institutional, and Commercial Buildings

The primarily residential neighborhood has few commercial and institutional structures. A discernable commercial core does not exist; rather commercial structures are intermingled with residential dwellings. Corner stores are common throughout the district; however, buildings designed solely for commercial uses are few in number. These buildings are modest, low-scale buildings ranging in height from one to two stories. Stylistically, commercial buildings exhibit a variety of architectural styles, including Art Deco and Classical Revival. Generally, ornamentation is simplified, with relatively elaborate ornamentation reserved for the public and institutional buildings such as the Clifton Park Branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the fire station. Brick is the primary commercial building material; stone typically is used for ornamentation.

The one-story commercial building at 1806 North Patterson Park Avenue originally housed a building and loan association; it is now occupied by the Great St. John Full Gospel Baptist Church. This brick building was constructed after 1914. It appears that the existing stone façade was applied at a later date. Stylistically, the building exhibits Art Deco influences through the use of streamlined ornamentation. Pilasters frame the slightly recessed entrance. Modillions are located above both windows and a raised plaque, extending the length of the entrance, is found above the door. The windows have been partially enclosed and glass blocks in the shape of a cross have been added. It appears that a transom, subsequently infilled to provide space for the church's name, was located above the door. The structure has a flat roof and lacks a cornice.

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The former Clifton Station United States Post Office is located at 1608-1610 North Chester Street. Constructed between 1922 and 1930, the one-story post office is two bays wide and sits on a stone base (Green 1930:22). The building is constructed of tan brick with stone corner blocks at the entrance and the window opening. Recessed brick panels are located on either side of the door and window. An overhead metal rolling door obscures the original door. The transom above the door has been partially enclosed and contains a louver. One window, which extends almost the entire length of the building, has been almost entirely bricked in; however, three rows of glass block survives. A recessed sign frieze with the branch name carved in stone is located above the window and entrance. The building is capped by a crenellated parapet with stone coping.

The Monumental Life Insurance building at 1673 North Gay Street was constructed ca. 1935. The building is a two-story, three-bay corner building constructed of brick with stone accents. Quoins accent the corners and the window openings. The two-story window openings on the East North Avenue façade also are capped with a sign frieze featuring the company name carved in stone. Stone piers divide the window bays. Windows consist of multi-light industrial sash with stone sills. The North Port Street elevation is five bays long and has the same window configuration and brick piers as found on the primary façade. The building has a low parapet with a stone cap.

The Monumental Life Insurance Company was founded in 1858 as the Maryland Mutual Life and Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. After suspending the issuance of life and fire insurance policies during the Civil War, the company resumed writing policies in the post-war years and changed its name to Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore (1870). Benjamin G. Harris served as president of the company. A German Department was established in 1873 to issue policies to German immigrants living in Baltimore. The company's home office was spared during the 1904 fire that decimated most of Baltimore's central business district. A new home office was opened in 1926 at Chase and Charles Streets; another building was added supplement the home office in 1938. The company changed its name again in 1935 to Monumental Life. Today, Monumental Life Insurance Company of Baltimore is one of the largest and oldest insurance companies in the country.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library Branch 18, Clifton Park at 2001 North Wolfe Street is two-and-a-half stories and three bays wide. The brick library has a hip roof with cross gable. English bond is used on the primary elevation with a header and stretcher bond pattern used in the front gable. The building features double-hung, one-over-one-light, wood-sash windows with sandstone lintels and sills. The main entrance is centered in the building and has a paneled door with nine lights and a transom that currently is covered in plywood. The recessed entry is defined by a Roman arch. Sandstone Tuscan pilasters flank the door and support the pediment. Roof ornamentation consists of a cupola with finial above a sandstone parapet.

The Clifton Park Branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library was designed by Baltimore architect Otto G. Simonson. Originally built in 1916, an addition housing the library bookmobile office and garage was

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constructed in 1958. Otto Simonson, along with partner Theodore Pietsch, were prolific Baltimore architects. Together, the partnership designed Eastern High School (1701 East North Avenue), the Paca-Pratt Building, and the Maryland Casualty Company. Local rowhouse builder Frank Novak, who constructed "thousands of East and Northeast Baltimore homes" and his wife Florence donated the property for the construction of the library (Kelly 1986:193).

Hook and Ladder Truck Company Number 15 is located at 1223 North Montford Avenue. Constructed between 1902 and 1914, this Classical Revival brick fire station is two stories tall. The North Montford Avenue elevation is one bay wide and the Mura Street elevation is nine bays long. The garage entrance is recessed within a segmental arch ornamented with a keystone. Three, double-hung windows are located above the garage door and centered within the bay. The windows facing Mura Street have stone sills and jack arches. Brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals are found at each of the corners. Recessed panels resting on the pilaster bases are located at each of the corners. A stone belt course separates the second floor from the cornice. The projecting stone cornice is characterized by large dentils. Heavily articulated brackets extend from the cornice and rest on the top of the capitals. A parapet with a stone cap extends above the cornice

The Clifton Savings Bank, constructed between 1902 and 1914, is located at 1101 North Gay Street at the intersection with North Broadway. The Classical Revival Clifton Savings Bank is a two-story triangular building constructed on the irregularly shaped lot. The main, recessed entrance to the building faces North Gay Street and is characterized by a stone pediment and stoop. The North Gay Street façade is three bays whereas the North Broadway elevation is two bays. A secondary door is located off North Broadway. The recessed first floor windows are defined by Roman arches with impost blocks and voussoirs. Segmental arched windows are found at the second floor. All sills are stone. The windows located in the chamfered corners point of the building are wood-frame with crossed muntins. The cornice is metal above which is a brick parapet.

The primary commercial buildings throughout the district were the corner stores. These commercial buildings generally are integrated into the residential blocks. Often the two or three-story corner buildings appear similar to the neighboring buildings on the block. The only difference is the chamfered corner store front on the first floor; residential uses typically occupy the upper floors. Corner stores frequently feature a canted corner with shop windows. The main entry to the store is through the corner. Often a projecting roof shelters the entry.

Industrial Buildings

The district contains a few industrial buildings that housed small-scale operations. Industries were located in two areas. Historically, North Gay Street was the location of the brewing industry. The American Brewery Inc. is the last surviving brewery complex along this road. The intersection of Sinclair Lane and North Gay Street

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also was historically an industrial node. Settled as the crossroads community of San Domingo, this area was home to butchers and cemetery monument makers. The Goetz meatpacking plant survives at that site.

A second industrial corridor developed along the Union Railroad tracks laid in 1873 at the southern edge of the district. The industries concentrated in this area historically included a tobacco warehouse, cigar manufacturer, a lithographer, and a cannery. These industries illustrated, on a small-scale, the major components of Baltimore's industrial base between 1870 and 1930.

A.E. Hoen & Company Lithographers at 2101-2113 East Biddle Street encompasses a complex of three buildings. The west and southeast buildings of the complex were constructed for the Baxter Electric Motor Company ca. 1885. By 1902, the Bagby Furniture Company occupied the two buildings. A. E. Hoen & Co. moved to this location ca. 1910. The A. E. Hoen Co. was established by August Hoen, a German immigrant, in 1835. The company flourished in downtown Baltimore (Cunz 1948:235). By 1914, A.E. Hoen & Co. added the northeast building to the complex (Sanborn 1890, 1901/02, 1914/15).

The one-story, brick, southeast building served as the power plant for the complex. The building also housed a foundry, pattern shop, and blacksmith shop for the Baxter Electric Company. The Bagby Furniture Co. installed a larger power plant and used the other spaces for a dry house and cabinet hardware storeroom. A. E. Hoen & Co. used the space for color mixing and a machine shop (Sanborn 1890, 1901/02, 1914/15, 1954).

The two-story, brick, western building is the largest building in the complex, measuring 55 x 300 feet. The building features a gable roof and is illuminated by segmental arched windows. The Baxter Electric Company occupied the first floor and the second floor was initially used by the Boyden Air Brake Company. The Bagby Furniture Company used the first floor for furniture assembly. The floor also included a picking room. The second floor housed the painting, varnishing, and finishing departments. The A. E. Hoen Co. undertook lithography on the first floor and printing and cutting on the second floor (Sanborn 1890, 1901/02, 1914/15, 1953).

A. E. Hoen & Co. constructed the two-story, brick, northeast building. The first floor was used for stone storage and engraving, while the drafting department occupied the second floor. The building measures 47 x 160 feet. Segmental arch windows illuminated the gable-roofed building and four metal ventilators provided cooling (Sanborn 1914/15; 1953).

The American (Wiessner) Brewery (MIHP# B-82, National Register listed) at 1701 North Gay Street is a complex of buildings, the most prominent of which is the five-story brew house completed in 1887. The brew house has been described as one of the finest American examples of the "Teutonic Brewery" style (Bruton 1975). The brew house was designed by Charles Stoll of Brooklyn, New York (Zembala 1995:81). It features a seven-story central tower flanked by two, six-story towers. The building has an asymmetrical front façade that

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exhibits an eclectic mix of windows of arched, rounded, rectangular, and square shapes. The brew house was organized using gravity. The process of producing beer began on the fifth floor and ended in the underground storage vaults. The five-story brew house is a visual focal point in the historic district.

During the 1890s, additional buildings added to the complex included the owner's house at 1636 North Gay Street and an office/bottling plant/warehouse (Kelley 1965: 292-301). The house is a three-story brick building ornamented with brownstone moldings over the doorway and window openings. The cornice features Italianate brackets. The two-story, brick office/bottling plant was constructed in three phases in 1892, 1896, and 1900. During the winter 2002, these buildings were under renovation.

The last building in the complex was constructed by the American Brewery Inc. in 1937 as a bottling plant. The bottling plant was expanded during 1946-1949. The three-story brick building features brick piers and horizontal banding, a brick cornice, and industrial sash windows.

The tobacco warehouse at 1103-1105 North Washington Street was built ca. 1875 and was used as a warehouse until ca. 1920. The building is the one of the earliest remaining industrial buildings in the district. It was first used by Becker Bros. until Gieske & Niemann assumed control of the building ca. 1900. By 1914, Gieske & Niemann leased the second floor to the Chesapeake Tobacco Co. cigar factory. During the 1950s, the building was an upholstery shop; it is currently rented as artist studios (Sanborn 1890, 1901/02, 1914/15, 1953).

The two-story, gable-roofed, brick building rests slightly below grade. The building has a trapezoidal shape. It is 45 feet wide. The north wall is 130 feet deep while the south wall is 175 feet deep. The front (west) elevation is divided into two bays. The first floor windows have segmental arches and sandstone sills. On the second floor, each recessed bay has a sandstone beltcourse and three Roman arch, one-over-one-over-one-light windows. The fluted piers between the windows are capped by imposts supporting corbelled arches. The gable end is clad with metal. Additional lighting is provided by segmental arched windows along the building's south elevation.

The Roberts Brothers Cannery, located at 1307 North Wolfe Street, is a two-story, rectangular, brick building built ca. 1925 (Sanborn 1953). The building has segmental arch windows. Single overhead doors were added below the second floor service doors on the East Preston Street and North Wolfe Street elevations. The building is currently used as a garage.

The Globe Products Corporation at 2012-2028 Federal Street is housed in a large, rectangular, one-story, brick building constructed ca. 1935. During the 1950s, the building was used as a venetian blind factory (Sanborn 1953). The building has a metal cornice at the base of a stepped, brick parapet topped with a capstone. The original large, industrial window openings are covered with plywood. The window openings are ornamented with brick lintels and rusticated stone slip sills.

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The George Röst Stable at 1756 North Gay Street is the only surviving building associated with the Röst brewery complex, which was originally established in 1853. The two-story, cross-gable, brick building was built ca. 1865 (Kelley 1965:179,196). The building is two bays along North Gay Street and seven bays deep. The projecting center bay features a Roman arch door opening and service door for the hayloft. The building has brick corbelling at the cornice and windows with flat stone lintels and sills. The roof is capped with a wood ventilator.

Diamond Press at 1907-1941 East Preston Street started as the Wertheimer Brothers Cigar Manufacturing plant constructed ca. 1910 (Sanborn 1914/15). The complex comprises a two-story brick building that currently houses Diamond Press and a separate one-and-one-half-story brick building that currently houses the Baltimore Child Community Policing Program. The two-story section features a metal cornice with elaborate scrollwork and a band of windows on the second floor. The building's two sections are unified with a string course above the first floor and large segmental arched window openings on the first floor. The one-and-one-half-story section has a simple metal cornice and brick piers. The front half of the two-story section originally housed an office and shipping department on the first floor, and a filler, a drying, and a dining room on the second. The rear of the two-story section housed the stripping department. The cigar making main workroom was housed in the one-and one-half-story section. The second building served as a tobacco storage warehouse (Sanborn 1914/15). The warehouse featured the same metal cornice, brick piers, and string course as the building with the main workroom. By the 1950s, the two buildings were bought by the Kress Farm Dairy and connected by a one-story, brick garage (Sanborn 1953).

The Albert F. Goetze, Inc. Meat Packing Plant at 2401 Sinclair Lane/1940 Belair Road is a multi-building complex. The meat packing plant site has been the location of slaughter houses since the mid 1850s (Holcomb 2000; Sanborn 1890, 1914/15). The present meat packing plant opened in 1923 and has been expanded several times, including 1939, 1949, 1951, 1953, before the plant was closed in 1975 (Sanborn 1953; Ayres 1975). The expansions increased the size of the original factory ten-fold. The expansions in the 1950s were precipitated by the introduction of vacuum-packaged luncheon meat (Albert F. Goetz, n.d.).

The Goetz factory is an irregularly shaped, two-to three-story, flat-roofed, complex of brick buildings that are the result of numerous expansions. Each major street has a different façade. The primary façade located at the corner of Sinclair Lane and Homestead Street presents a red brick building with a curved corner and ornamented with bands of windows containing glass blocks. The façade presented to Belair Road/North Gay Street is a yellow brick, two-story building with a concrete loading dock across the front. The façades presented to Homestead Street and Sinclair Lane are plain brick. Garage doors are located along Sinclair Lane. A two-story brick and concrete cold storage building is located north of Sinclair Lane. This building originally was attached to the main plant by an elevated walkway that has been removed.

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Baltimore Cemetery

The Baltimore Cemetery was founded during a period which spanned approximately from 1832 to the 1870s when rural cemeteries were popular. Cemeteries created in the early decades of the nineteenth century were laid out using the Romantic design motif, taking cues from principles developed in England, particularly from the English garden form of the previous century (Reps 1965:325). The rural cemetery movement began with the design of Mount Auburn in Cambridge, Massachusetts (1831). Mount Auburn and other similar cemeteries including Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia (1836) and Greenwood Cemetery in New York (1838) represented a concerted effort to turn away from "the usual crowded church yard type then common in cities" (Reps 1965:326). When designing these new cemeteries, landscape features such as winding roads, secluded groves, and naturalistic water features were employed, characteristics common to the romantic movement (Reps 1965:326). These rural cemeteries became tourist attractions attracting thousands of visitors a year. With their winding streets, these cemeteries were in sharp contrast to the gridded street pattern prevalent in the rest of the city. The rural cemeteries often functioned as public parks, as over crowding and a general lack of green space in urban areas were common. These public, open spaces were popular at a time when major cities were planning expansion for development, without setting aside open space for public enjoyment and relaxation (Reps 1965:330). By the 1870s, most towns had cemeteries laid out along the three precedents of Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and Greenwood cemeteries (Reps 1965:326).

In some respects, the Baltimore Cemetery is unusual when compared to other contemporary cemeteries, including Baltimore's Greenmount Cemetery, which was designed in 1839. In the case of the Baltimore Cemetery, the romantic influence was not evident in the implemented plan. Instead, the design of the cemetery features a grid pattern.

The Baltimore Cemetery was created in 1850. Its boundaries extended from Sinclair Lane on the north almost to Federal Street on the south and from North Rose Street on the west to Edison Street (formerly Loney's Lane) on the east. The site comprised 100 acres (Wilson 1991:26). An act of the state legislature passed in 1849 incorporated the Baltimore Cemetery Company and in 1851 Baltimore City approved the establishment of the cemetery within the city boundaries. At the time it was created, a portion of the cemetery north of North Avenue extended into what was then Baltimore County.

The cemetery's entrance prominently sits atop a slight rise, thus making the Gothic gatehouse a focal point in the neighborhood. Constructed of ashlar stone, the gatehouse is characterized by two octagonal, two-story towers between which is a central entrance. The entrance tower is defined by a monumental drop arch, which is flanked on either side by similar smaller arches. One, single-hung, four-light window is found at the first floor of the octagonal towers. Second floor windows consist of three, single-hung, four-light windows which are narrower than those found at the first floor. All windows are recessed. A crenellated roof is found on all three towers. The wall that defines the boundaries of the cemetery exhibits similar stonework.

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A small, one-story, stone maintenance building also is located on the cemetery grounds. A garage door is featured on the main elevation, above which is a Gothic style, tracery window. Windows consist of double-hung, Tudor-style windows and a prominent ogee arched window with tracery is found on the side elevations. The cruciform roof has stepped gables, is clad with slate shingles, and has triangular dormers.

The cemetery has some unique headstones including an Egyptian style mausoleum which was designed by local Baltimore architects Chiffelle and Reasin ("Baltimore Cemetery, *Gleason's Pictorial* 1852). Originally the cemetery also included a Gothic Revival chapel designed by the same architect, but the chapel has been removed. The majority of persons buried in the cemetery were of German descent (Wilson 1991).

Service Buildings

The district contains a transportation car barn and a water pumping station, elements that illustrate the service sectors that supported the increasing residential development in the area.

The United Railways & Electric Company North Ave Car Barn at 2313 East North Avenue was designed by Ephraim Francis Baldwin. This large, rectangular, one-story, reinforced concrete building was opened in September 1907; it was one of the first modern fireproof car barns built in Baltimore City following the 1904 fire that destroyed downtown. The first fireproof car barn in Baltimore was the Edmondson Avenue and Poplar Grove Street opened May 1907. The United Railways & Electric Company built seven car barns between 1907 and 1912; six were reported as extant in 1992 (Farrell 1992:113). It is likely that the Baltimore Ferro-Concrete Company, an early proponent of concrete construction, constructed the building. The front half of the building housed the streetcars and the rear housed the car cleaning department. The car barn was used for approximately forty years before being renovated into a trade school (Sanborn 1914/15, 1953).

The rectangular building has eight bays fronting onto East North Avenue. A base for a water tower rises from the building's flat roof. Parapets delineate the roof. The parapet features two high sections with a simple concrete cornice. The lower sections of parapets feature a concrete capstone. The building's paired window openings are unified by hoodmolds and plain slip sills; most window openings have been infilled.

The Baltimore Water Works-Eastern High Service Pumping Station is located at the corner of East Oliver and North Wolfe streets. The Richardsonian Romanesque buildings of the Eastern High Service Pumping Station of the Baltimore Water Works were completed in 1890 and were designed by Jackson C. Gott. The city's growth in the northeast required the addition of the Eastern High Pumping Station. Three-and-one-half acres at the intersection of East Oliver and North Wolfe streets were purchased for the pumping station, maintenance shops, and storage yard in 1888. The pumping station was completed in 1890, the machine shop was completed in 1891, and the station was put into service in fall 1891. In 1896, the pumping station was upgraded when a ten

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million-gallon pump replaced the original five million-gallon pump. Construction of a fireproof storehouse was started in 1902 (Quick 1912:418-21).

The rectangular pumping station is a one-story brick building resting on a rusticated stone foundation. The building features large Roman arch window openings with paired windows. Brick beltcourses are located at the top of the windows and above the Roman arches. Circular towers located at the building's corners feature slit windows. The building's hipped, tile roof and the tops of the towers were removed in 1955 and replaced with a flat roof with a parapet wall (Hunter and Elam 1957:39).

The one-story, brick machine shop is three bays wide and one bay deep. The building features Roman arch window openings with single windows in the center bay and paired windows elsewhere. A brick beltcourse runs along the base of the Roman arch. The gable roof and monitor windows were removed in 1955 and replaced with a flat roof and simple brick cornice (Quick 1912:418-21).

The two-story, brick storehouse has a hipped roof with hipped roof dormers. The first floor features Roman arched windows and a rusticated stone beltcourse at the base of the windows. The second floor windows are ornamented with flat stone lintels and sills.

Alterations and Integrity

The conditions of the buildings in the historic district vary widely. Areas of high neglect contrast with areas where buildings are kept in excellent repair. In general, the buildings represent a high degree of integrity as a district. The highest numbers of building demolitions have occurred along North Gay Street. When the breweries closed, many buildings associated with the brewing complexes were demolished over time, leaving several blocks fronting North Gay Street vacant. The American Brewery is the most complete brewing complex that survives to illustrate Baltimore's brewing history in the district. Currently (2002) buildings associated with the American Brewery are undergoing rehabilitation. Only a stable survives from the Röst brewing complex.

The changing population in the district has resulted in the closure of many public schools in the district. Most of the former schools in the area appear to be in fair condition. Some school buildings are vacant, while others have been adapted to new uses.

The churches generally exhibit a high degree of integrity and are generally in good condition. Few alterations were noted on church buildings. Where major additions, such as schools, have been added to the buildings, the designs have been sensitively completed.

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Typical alterations to the numerous rowhouses in Baltimore include facing front façades with formstone, replacement of windows and doors, and replacement of deteriorated elements with modern materials. Elements that evidenced replacement materials included cornices and front stoops. These alterations, however, do not detract from the overall cohesiveness of the district as an entity.

Non-contributing Buildings

All of the non-contributing buildings contained in the historic district were constructed post 1955. Some of these non-contributing buildings include modern schools located on Blocks 1466, 1550, and 1502 and several churches. The non-contributing buildings with addresses are listed below.

1900 Belair Street

1901 Belair Street

1917-1925 Belair Street

1968 Belair Street

1972-1974 Belair Street (2 buildings)

1707 East Biddle Street (1 rear garage)

2423-2429 East Biddle Street (Bibleway Missionary Baptist Church)

1731 East Chase Street (Luther Craven Mitchell Elementary School)

2031 East Chase Street

2122 East Chase Street

2301 East Chase Street

2333 East Chase Street (Dr. Rayner Browne Elementary School 25)

1901-09 East Hoffman Street

1721 Llewelyn Avenue

2030-2048 Llewelyn Avenue

2031-2035 Llewelyn Avenue

1819 East North Avenue

2100 East North Avenue

2334 East North Avenue

2351 East North Avenue

2401 East North Avenue

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2432 East North Avenue
2434 East North Avenue
2438-2442 East North Avenue

1300-1330 North Bradford Street (5 garages)

1621 North Castle Street (garage)

1100-1120 North Chester Street
1205 North Chester Street (Outreach Center)
1220-1222 North Chester Street
1415 North Chester Street (garage)
1501 North Chester Street
1701 North Chester Street
1911-1925 North Chester Street

1001 North Collington Avenue
1200 North Collington Avenue
1409 North Collington Avenue (Collington Square Elementary School 97)
1918 North Collington Avenue

1121 North Gay Street
1410 North Gay Street (rear building near N. Wolfe Street)
1869 North Gay Street
1871 North Gay Street

1401-1415 North Milton Avenue
1725 North Milton Avenue
1845 North Milton Avenue

1600 North Patterson Park Avenue
1808 North Patterson Park Avenue

1834 North Port Street
1835 North Port Street

1420 North Rose Street
1810 North Rose Street

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1901 North Rose Street (2 buildings)

1600 North Rutland Avenue

1607 North Washington Street

1629 North Washington Street

2039 North Washington Street

1101 North Wolfe Street (Elmer A. Henderson Elementary School 101)

1311-1325 North Wolfe Street

1719 East Oliver Street (Mt. Tabor Baptist Church)

2037 Sinclair Lane

2300 Sinclair Lane Loading dock

2301 Sinclair Lane

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District comprises approximately 110 whole and partial blocks located in East Baltimore. The area contains two neighborhoods: Baltimore East and South Clifton Park. Baltimore East is bounded by East North Avenue on the north, North Broadway on the west, East Chase Street on the south, and North Rose Street on the east. This area was the northeast corner of the city when East North Avenue defined the city's northern boundary between 1816 and 1888. Platted as part of the 1823 Poppleton Plan, the historic district was developed as a residential area according to that community plan with only minor alterations. In 1888, a land annexation incorporated acreage north and west of the former boundary line into the city boundaries. The South Clifton Park neighborhood, located between East North Avenue and Sinclair Lane, represents a small section of that annexation. The history of how these two areas evolved into urban residential neighborhoods documents the story of Baltimore's urbanization between 1850 and ca. 1955.

The Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria for Evaluation A and C. The areas of significance are architecture and community planning and development. Historically, the area typifies the broad patterns of the urban history of the City of Baltimore from ca. 1850 through the mid-twentieth century. During this time period, the area's development followed a progression from rural estates to industrial and recreational uses (1850-1869), to a working-class residential area (1870-ca. 1955). The need for working-class housing units resulted from a substantial and rapid population increase in Baltimore as the city's industrial and commercial base expanded during the late nineteenth century. The increased residential construction in the historic district was accompanied by the construction of public schools, neighborhood churches, a branch library, a bank, building associations, a fire station, and corner stores. Small-scale industrial buildings also were located in sections of the historic district. These industrial and commercial businesses illustrated on a micro scale Baltimore's industrial and commercial base between 1870 and 1955. The increasing urbanization of the area, particularly during the period 1870-1918, was supported by streetcar transportation and improved city services.

The buildings contained within the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction and form a cohesive entity as defined under Criterion C. The large number of rowhouses constructed between 1870 and 1930 for working people in the area illustrate the entire range of rowhouse types identified for that period by Hayward and Belfoure (1999). The rowhouses in the historic district illustrate a clear chronological pattern spreading north and eastwards from the intersection of North Gay Street and North Broadway and filling the 1816 boundaries of the city at East North Avenue. The rowhouses built in South Clifton Park illustrate examples of daylighter rowhouses, which were constructed between 1915 and 1928. The churches, schools, commercial, and industrial buildings also illustrate styles and forms typical of their periods of construction. The churches and cemetery do not need justification under the Criteria Consideration because, in both cases, these elements contribute to a larger residential district and are not predominant features of the historic district.

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Resource History and Historic Context:

Early Development 1801-1869

Until the last half of the nineteenth century, the land in the historic district was primarily rural. Estates and summer houses for Baltimore residents surrounded the developed parts of the city south and west of the historic district. The Greenwood estate owned by Philip Rogers (1748-1836) and his heirs was among the estates located in the historic district. Philip Rogers, a noted Baltimore resident, was active in establishing churches and the first library and served in a political capacity during the early years of the city's development (Kelley 1965:293). Greenwood Manor, constructed during the late eighteenth century, stood in the approximate location of Collington Square (Blocks 1500, 1501, and 1502) until it was demolished during the middle of the nineteenth century (MHS 1998:29, 49). The Rogers descendants owned the property until the end of the nineteenth century (Douglas 1896).

The Clifton estate bounded the project area on the north. Between 1836 and 1873, the property was owned by Johns Hopkins and served as his summer home. In 1852, Johns Hopkins remodeled the ca. 1802 manor house to its current Italianate design. In 1873, Hopkins left the property in trust as the future site of a university (Snyder 1943).

North Gay Street, historically known as Belair Road, was the major road through the historic district. The road linked the developed parts of the City of Baltimore with rural areas in Baltimore and Harford Counties, eventually continuing to Bel Air in Harford County. The road was in existence by 1800 and was depicted on an 1801 map of the City of Baltimore (MHS 1998:49). At two separate times, in 1859 and again in 1867, different companies were incorporated to operate the Bel Air Road as a turnpike. The road became public in 1911 (Hollifield 1978:78-80).

In 1816, 13.2 square miles of land were annexed into the City of Baltimore, tripling the city's acreage (Olson 1980:56; Cox 1986). The new city boundaries were fixed at North Avenue on the north and at East Avenue, currently Ellwood Avenue, on the east. In 1816, the City of Baltimore Board of Commissioners hired engineer-surveyor Thomas H. Poppleton to prepare a plan for the City of Baltimore in its entirety. Poppleton was tasked with preparing a street plan for the newly annexed land, assigning street names, and delineating new wards for the city (Cox 1986:16). Throughout the northeast corner of the new territory and including the historic district, Poppleton imposed a grid street pattern created by north-south and east-west streets. The locations of the north-south streets through the historic district were in large measure defined by the street pattern already in place in Fells Point directly south of the area. Poppleton extended the streets of Fells Point northward to North Avenue. The north-south streets were depicted on his 1823 map in two widths, a wide major street (typically 70 ft wide) with a narrow street or alley (typically 20 ft wide) dividing the blocks along a north-south orientation. The east-west streets were more uniform in width, typically 66 ft wide. Originally no east-west alleys were planned in

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the area. The widest streets were North Broadway and North Avenue. Belair Avenue (i.e., North Gay Street) was the only pre-existing road through the area. Poppleton retained its existing path; this resulted in a major diagonal artery that spliced several rectangular blocks, forming triangular blocks on either side of the road.

The city blocks as platted in the 1823 map were, in general, rectangular, but the blocks did not conform to exactly the same sizes. The blocks (Blocks 1446, 1456, 1466, 1477, 1494 and 1513) that fronted along North Broadway were the largest blocks planned in the historic district. These wide blocks, measured approximately 520 x 480 ft. The rest of the blocks throughout the historic district, though rectangular, were smaller and varied in size. Block 1473, for example measured 355 x 355 ft and Block 1503 measured 350 x 360 ft. The most uniform section of blocks as depicted on the 1823 plan was located in the eastern half of the historic district between North Patterson Park Avenue and North Montford Avenue.

Poppleton's plan for the development of the northeast corner of the city essentially remained intact when residential development in the area began after 1870. One major change to the Poppleton plan occurred when several blocks were set aside to establish the Baltimore Cemetery. In 1849, an act of the Maryland State Legislature incorporated the Baltimore Cemetery Company as a public stock company (Wilson 1991:26). B.A. Lavender, B.C. Smith, J. Vansant, J. Simms, R. Howard, J.S. Nicholas, J. Murphy, C. Barroll, and T.R. Chiffelle were the incorporators (Scharf 1881: 932). The company purchased 100 acres of land at the northeast corner of the city boundaries; additional acreage also was acquired in Baltimore County. The company was permitted to establish the cemetery on 30 January 1850 (Legg n.d.). The cemetery featured a Gothic Revival chapel and Egyptian-style mausoleum, which were designed by Baltimore architects Chiffelle and Reasin. The cemetery was advertised as a parklike setting that featured avenues and groves of trees ("Baltimore Cemetery" *Gleason's Pictorial* 1852).

In 1850, the Baltimore Cemetery Company was authorized to construct a plank road along the center of Belair Road (Legg n.d.). The city graded the street in 1853 (Kelley 1965:314). In January 1852, City of Baltimore Ordinance #65 exempted the cemetery from the Poppleton plan and stipulated that no streets, lanes, alleys or roads would be cut through the cemetery boundaries. By 1880, 41,700 interments had occurred since the first burial in March 1850 (Scharf 1881:932; Wilson 1991:26). By 1979, 110,000 interments were reported (News American 1979). Wilson (1991: 26-27) characterized the majority of interments in the cemetery as German immigrants. The Baltimore Cemetery provided an affordable burial ground for working-class people when compared to the more expensive Greenmount cemetery located east of the historic district (Wilson 1991:26). The cemetery remains active.

During the 1850s, breweries were established along the North Gay Street/Belair Road corridor. The sites were selected because of the prevailing rural environment and clean water. Belair Road provided transportation access to downtown and to surrounding agricultural areas (Olson 1980:182). George Röst established the first

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brewery in the district in 1853 on the southwest corner of North Gay Street and North Patterson Park Avenue on Block 1451.

The increasing activity in this section coalesced to form a crossroads community known as San Domingo. This community was located just north of the city boundary line in Baltimore County at the intersections of Sinclair Lane, Mine Bank Lane (now North Rose Street), and Belair Road. The name "St. Domingo" appeared on an 1851 map of the City of Baltimore (MHS 1998:29; McCardell 1941). The community attracted butchers, an oil-cloth manufactory, and funerary workers. Several monument and marble works were located in the vicinity of the Baltimore Cemetery, including Lewis Lachen and Henry Berge (Holcomb 2000; Berge 1983; Kelley 1965:371). When the Belair Turnpike was established in 1867, the tollgate was established in this community just over the city line.

Brewing along North Gay Street. One of the more colorful aspects of the history of the historic district was the number of breweries established along North Gay Street during the 1850s and 1860s. By the late 1860s, six of the twenty-one breweries that operated in the City of Baltimore and nearby Baltimore County were located along North Gay Street. The six breweries included George Röst (1853) on the southwest corner of North Gay Street and North Patterson Park Avenue (Block 1451), John F. Wiessner (1863) at the 1700 block of North Gay Street (Blocks 1460 and 1471), George Bauernschmidt (1864) at the 1600 block of North Gay Street (Block 1481), Otto John Engel (1866) at 2336 North Gay Street (Block 4175), John H. von der Horst (1866) on the northwest corner of the intersection of East North Avenue and Belair Road (Block 4175), and Louis Muth (1867) at the 1800 block of North Gay Street (Block 1451).

The breweries were all established by foreign-born persons; three of the six brewers were born in Bavaria, two in Hanover, and one in Prussia. In most cases, this group of brewers immigrated to Baltimore between 1830 and 1850. These men represented a group of German immigrants that Cunz (1948:320-321) characterized as remaining "in close touch sentimentally, materially, commercially, and through family connections with those in their old fatherland." These associations remained strong throughout the period 1865-1918 and fostered a sense that Cunz (1948) characterized as "German-Americanism." German-Americanism was expressed in the formation of clubs, societies, and churches, and through activities that celebrated the German heritage through recreational activities, such as beer gardens, and entertainments. German-Americans in Baltimore glorified their ties to their German heritage until World War I (Cunz 1948:321).

Brewing initially supported the local market. Distribution of the beer was restricted by the lack of refrigeration. The principal distributors of beer were saloons, taverns, hotels, and the breweries. The typical brewery comprised a complex of buildings that housed the different functions of the brewing process, as well as stables and wagons used to distribute the product to taverns and saloons throughout the city. Most of the breweries along North Gay Street also featured a picnic park/beer garden where patrons could enjoy beer products in a natural setting. Initially, the breweries were small buildings, but, during the 1880s, several brewing complexes

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were expanded with five-story brew houses and support buildings. Few buildings that illustrate the city's brewing history along North Gay Street remain extant. The American Brewery, Inc., the former Wiessner Brewery, located on the 1700 block of North Gay Street (Blocks 1471 and 1460), is the most extant brewery complex in the district. The extant buildings include the 1887 brew house, the owner's house (1896), an office/bottling plant/warehouse (1892; 1896;1900), and a bottling plant completed in 1937.

In 1885, the brewery industry employed 450 employees in 34 breweries located in and around the City of Baltimore (Kelley 1965:606). By 1902, the local brewing industry employed about 8,000 people. That total included persons employed at the 19 breweries then in operation in and around the City of Baltimore, distributors, saloon operators, and hotels (Kelley 1965:260). The breweries located along North Gay Street ceased brewing operations when Prohibition was enacted in 1919. Although a few breweries switched to bottling soft drinks or experimented with non-alcoholic beers, these experiments generally were not successful. Most of the breweries, with the exception of the Wiessner brewery, did not survive Prohibition, which was repealed in 1933 (Kelley 1965). After the repeal of Prohibition, Baltimore's brewing industry numbered five breweries, employing approximately 1,350 persons (Kelley 1965:606). The histories of four largest breweries in the historic district are detailed below.

In 1853, George Röst established the first brewery on North Gay Street between North Patterson Park and East North Avenues (Block 1451). George Röst was born in Frauenaurach, Bavaria, where he was trained as a brewer. Röst built the brewery in several stages between 1853 and 1863. Röst's brewery was equipped with machines that mixed and weighed ingredients, large fermenting and lagering cellars, stables, and a cooperage shop. Röst built a large house for himself near the brewery. The house also accommodated German brewery workers who had recently immigrated to the United States and were getting established. George Röst died in 1871 and was buried in the Baltimore Cemetery. His family continued to operate the business for another ten years, before creditors foreclosed on the brewery in 1881. In 1888, the brewery was reopened as the Standard Brewing Company, which operated until Prohibition (Kelley 1965: 178-184). A two-story stable associated with the brewery operations is extant on Block 1451.

In 1863, John F. Wiessner, a former brewmaster for George Röst, leased two acres of land (Block 1471) from Charles Rogers, the descendant of Philip Rogers of Greenwood. John F. Wiessner was born in Uhlfeld, Bavaria, in 1831, and arrived in Baltimore in 1853. John Wiessner's first brewery comprised a three-story brew house with attic. The initial production of this plant was between 1,000 and 1,500 barrels of beer per year. By 1879, production rose to 15,000 barrels per year; by 1882, production rose to 20,000 barrels per year. In 1882, the brewery employed 24 workers. In 1887, a new brewery was constructed on the same location. The existing massive, five-story, brick brew house with its ornate façade contained modern equipment, specifically two Linde ice machines and new steam kettles. Projected production for the expanded brewery was 100,000 barrels of beer per year, although production was reported as 70,000 barrels per year in 1900 and 80,000 barrels in 1903. Just prior to Prohibition, the Wiessner Brewing Company produced 110,000 barrels per year. Additional

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buildings added to the complex included a residence at 1636 North Gay Street, and a bottling plant (Kelley 1965: 292-301). In 1931, the Wiessner family sold the brewery to American Brewery, Inc. In 1937, a three-story brick building was added to complex to accommodate increased production. The brewery operated until 1973 (Schoeller 1986).

In 1864, George Bauernschmidt opened the Greenwood Brewery on the 1500 block of North Gay Street (Block 1481). George Bauernschmidt was born in 1835 in Wambach, Bavaria. He arrived in Baltimore in 1853 at the age of 18 and was the second of three brothers to immigrate to the United States. After working for a time as brewmaster in Röst's Brewery, George Bauernschmidt partnered with his brother John J. Bauernschmidt to operate a small brewery on 323 West Pratt Street. In 1864, George Bauernschmidt leased land from Charles Rogers and established a brewery on North Gay Street. The new brewery comprised a two-story brew house and a picnic park. George Bauernschmidt initially constructed a residence at the corner of East Oliver and North Gay streets. The house accommodated Bauernschmidt's family as well as employees who worked at the brewery. In 1887, George Bauernschmidt expanded the brewery with a new five-story building. The new brewery produced 50,000 barrels of beer per year, which was a substantial increase over the 5,000 barrel per year level of production of the old brewery. In 1899, the George Bauernschmidt Brewery was sold to a large conglomerate known as the Maryland Brewing Company (Kelley 1965: 311-318). The Maryland Brewing Company operated the brewery for a short period of time until forced to close (Kelley 1965:311-322). No built resources associated with the Bauernschmidt brewery remain extant. However, the Bauernschmidt house at 1649 East North Avenue constructed ca. 1890 is contained within the historic district.

In 1866, John H. von der Horst established a brewery on the 1900 block of Belair Road (Block 4175), the site of Samuel B. Richard's oil-cloth mill just north of the intersection of East North Avenue and Belair Road. John H. von der Horst was born 1825 in Hanover. He settled in Baltimore in 1846 and was employed by Dougherty & Heise wholesale grocers. Between 1855 and 1865, von der Horst operated a grocery and a saloon before opening the brewery in 1866. Von der Horst's brewery produced 2,300 barrels of beer during its first year of operation. After a fire in 1874, the brewery was rebuilt and expanded to include a five-story brew house, a six-story double malt house, a four-story ice house, a storage house, and a cooperage. The improved brewery produced between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels of beer per year. The brewery was sold in 1899 to the Maryland Brewery Company and was closed in 1903 (Kelley 1965: 371-385). None of von der Horst's brewery buildings remain extant.

Recreation in the Historic District. Recreational uses also were a theme in the early history of the historic district. Picnic parks and beer gardens often operated in conjunction with the breweries along North Gay Street. Bauernschmidt operated a small park, as did von der Horst and Wiessner. The largest recreational facility in the area, however, was the Schützen Park established in 1866 by the Baltimore Schützen Verein (Shooting Club), founded in 1850. Schützen Park occupied approximately 20 acres in the area bounded by North Milton and North Patterson Park Avenues and East Federal and East Lafayette Streets (Blocks 1463, 1464, 1473, 1474).

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The park was purchased from George Appold, a leather dealer and one of the founders of Merchants and Miners Transportation Company (Kelley 1965: 316). The park featured a variety of recreational activities, including picnic areas, target ranges, dance floors, a bowling alley, and banquet rooms. The park functioned as a club for the lower classes. Membership in the club peaked at 1,500 families during the 1880s. As many as 20,000 people attended large events held at the park (Cunz 1948:324-325). Schützen Park appeared on historic maps in 1882 and 1896. The park probably was closed ca. 1895 since streets were extended through the park grounds in 1895 and building permits were issued for residential construction along the south side of East Lafayette Street in 1896 (Brune 1907; *Daily Record* 1896). Schützen Park did not appear on the 1902 Sanborn map of the area (MHS 1998:32; Douglas 1896; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1902).

Summary of Development in 1869. The old northeast corner of the city of Baltimore did not develop as a residential area until after 1870. The area was dominated by industrial, recreational, and funerary activities. The extent of development in this area of the city was depicted on the Sachse bird's-eye view published in 1870. North Gay Street (Belair Avenue) served as the primary transportation corridor. The major north-south and east-west streets were not yet opened. The breweries of Bauernschmidt, Wiessner, Röst, Muth, Engel, and von der Horst were prominently located along North Gay Street. Each brewery comprised a complex of small-scale buildings. Interspersed among the breweries were two and three-story commercial and residential buildings. Some of the businesses along North Gay Street identified on the Sachse view included a saloon and a cooperage; two marble works were located near the Baltimore Cemetery. Picnic parks and Schützen Park also were illustrated in the view. A brickyard was located south of Schützen Park. Few residential buildings were depicted in the Sachse view. Approximately fourteen rowhouses were constructed along the east side of North Broadway Avenue between Monument Street and North Gay Street; less than ten rowhouses occupied the south side of North Gay Street near its intersection with East Biddle Street (Sachse 1870).

Development 1870-1930

During the period from 1870-1930, the population of the City of Baltimore boomed. In 1880, Baltimore's population was 332,313; in 1900, it rose to 508,957, an increase of 53 per cent. By 1920, the city's population reached 733,826. The population rise was attributable to four causes: the natural increase of births, the migration of Marylanders to the city, the immigration of foreign-born persons to the city, and the annexation of additional land into the city boundaries in 1888 (Hirschfeld 1941). During the same time period, Baltimore also expanded its role from a major shipping center to a manufacturing center. Between 1870 and 1920, the garment, canning, packing, shipbuilding, and iron and steel making industries developed rapidly. The increased number of workers resulted in a need for working-class housing and a boom in house construction. Between 1880 and 1900, the numbers of housing units increased 76 per cent; emphasis was placed on supplying housing for the working man. It was during this period that Baltimore became a truly "working-class city" (Hayward

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and Belfoure 1999:87). These city trends were the reason that the historic district developed as a residential area of rowhouses to support the working class.

The area comprised in the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District became prime land to accommodate rowhouse construction after other areas in the city boundaries were developed. By the 1870s, residential development had reached Madison Square west of the historic district. By 1872, residential development reached East Hoffman Street west of North Broadway. South of the historic district, rowhouse construction reached Monument Street by 1870 and proceeded up North Broadway to East Hoffman Street. Only a few houses were constructed in the historic district between North Wolfe and North Washington Street, south of North Gay Street (Woods 1872). During the period 1870-1930, rowhouses were constructed to fill the blocks in the historic district as originally platted on Poppleton's 1823 map of Baltimore. Improved and affordable transportation also played a role in opening the area to residential development.

One major alteration to the Poppleton plan that shaped the subsequent development of the area was the 1873 completion of the elevated railroad bed and railroad tunnel to Union Station. The Pennsylvania Railroad completed the project to improve its market share in the City of Baltimore. The railroad line was constructed above ground and angled through the southeastern section of the historic district between East Chase and East Hoffman Streets before entering the 3,410-foot tunnel under East Hoffman Street west of North Broadway and leading to Union Station (Zembala 1995:98).

At the completion of the elevated railroad line, residential development east of North Broadway was located south of the railroad line. The railroad construction changed subsequent development in two ways. First, the elevated railroad tracks bridged only the major north-south streets in the project area. The smaller alleys/streets, including North Durham, North Chapel, North Castle, North Bradford, and North Port, were closed by the railroad embankment. Instead of the original north-south alleys, the blocks located between East Chase Street and East Hoffman Streets developed a series of small east-west alleys. The second change in the development of the area was that small-scale industries were attracted to sites along the railroad line. Examples of small-scale industries that located along the line between 1870 and 1920 included a tobacco warehouse, sash factory, lithographer, and cannery.

The industrial buildings located in the district illustrate, on a micro scale, the types of industry important to Baltimore's industrial base between 1870 and the mid-twentieth century. Major industries found in the historic district were of two classifications: food and associated products, and paper, printing, publishing. Examples illustrating food and related industries included the Goetz meat factory located at 2401 Sinclair Lane/1940 Belair Road (Block 4175A). During the twentieth century, the plant became one of the largest meat packing plants in Maryland. It employed approximately 700 workers during the 1940s and 1950s. The present meat packing plant was opened in 1923 and was expanded several times. During the 1950s, the Goetz plant was expanded in response to the introduction of vacuum-packaged luncheon meat (Albert F. Goetz, n.d.).

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Other examples of the food and associated products were the Wiessner Brewery/American Brewery, Inc., the Wertheimer Brothers Cigar Manufacturing plant at 1907-1941 East Preston Street constructed ca. 1910, and the Roberts Brothers Cannery at 1307 North Wolfe Street, constructed ca. 1925. The food and kindred products classification accounted for 21 per cent of Baltimore's manufacturing output in 1937 (Anderson 1977:20).

The Hoen & Company building represented the paper, printing, publishing industry in the neighborhood. A.E. Hoen & Company Lithographers occupied three buildings at 2101-2113 East Biddle Street. Two of the buildings, constructed ca. 1885, originally were occupied by the Baxter Electric Motor Company. The A. E. Hoen Co. was established by August Hoen, a German immigrant, in 1835 in downtown Baltimore (Cunz 1948:235). Ca. 1910, the company began to operate in this location. In 1937, the paper, printing, and publishing industry accounted for 4.4 per cent of Baltimore's manufacturing output (Anderson 1977:20).

During the 1870s and 1880s, two changes occurred to enhance Poppleton's plan. The first change occurred in 1876, when North Broadway was opened from North Gay Street to East North Avenue (Brune 1907). The southern end of Broadway at Fells Point historically was a wide street since the Broadway Market occupied its southern end. By 1851, Broadway was extended northward to North Gay Street. When it was opened, the street was widened to match the width of the southern section. Between North Gay Street and North Avenue, Broadway originally was depicted as narrow on the Poppleton maps of 1822 and 1852. During the 1850s, Broadway between East Baltimore and East Chase Streets was ornamented with narrow medians planted with trees and grass and paved with curving sidewalks (Brune 1907; MHS 1998:32). The same width and ornamental squares were installed when North Broadway was extended from North Gay Street to North Avenue in 1876.

The second change was the formation of Collington Square, which was created when two blocks (Block 1518) were combined to form a park. The new park was bounded by East Hoffman Street on the north, North Patterson Park Avenue on the east, East Preston Street on the south and North Chester Street on the west. Collington Square was first leased to the city for use as a park in 1880; the deed was transferred to the city in 1881. In 1884, the square was placed under the control of the Park Commission for improvement as a park (CHAP, vertical file).

In general terms, the earliest residential construction in the historic district progressed from the southwest corner of the district northwards then eastwards until the area south of East North Avenue was filled with rowhouses. By 1877, residential development in the historic district reached northward along North Broadway to East Preston Street and eastward along East Preston Street to North Washington Avenue. Residential development was depicted along North Washington Avenue as far north as Federal Street (Hopkins 1877). By 1890, the area defined by East Chase Street to East North Avenue between North Broadway on the west and North Wolfe Street on the east featured two-story rowhouses. Between 1896 and 1914, the east side of the

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historic district between North Patterson Park and North Montford Avenues were filled with two-story rowhouses.

Initially, rowhouse development in the district followed the typical pattern of residential development that occurred in other neighborhoods of Baltimore. Typically, three-story rowhouses were constructed along the major north-south and east-west streets and on blocks facing parks. Two-story rowhouses typically were constructed along the minor streets and alleys (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:68-69). In the historic district, three-story rowhouses were constructed in the southwest corner of the area along North Broadway, East Chase Street, and East Biddle Street. Three-story rowhouses were constructed in only a few other locations throughout the district, such as along North Gay Street south of the railroad tracks and at the intersection of Federal and North Gay Streets. Three-story rowhouses also were constructed between 1887 and 1890 along the north side of Collington Square. A few three-story rowhouses also were constructed along East North Avenue near its intersection with North Broadway. Most of these houses were ornamented with Italianate cornices and detailing, suggesting that they were among the earliest buildings constructed in the area.

By the 1880s, the dominant rowhouse type constructed throughout the district became the two-story rowhouse that was constructed to house working-class residents. Two-story rowhouses lined most of the streets and alleys throughout the district. Whereas other public squares throughout Baltimore were lined with three-story rowhouses fronting the park, the rowhouses that lined the east, south, and west sides of Collington Square were two-story residences.

Street openings provided an indication of rowhouse construction throughout the historic district. In 1870, the only existing street was North Gay Street/Belair Road that formed a major diagonal artery through the area. Between 1870 and 1896, most of the streets south of East North Avenue and west of North Patterson Park Avenue in the project area were opened. Typically, the streets in the eastern portion of the historic district were opened between 1895 and 1905 (Brune 1907). Typically, the developers bore the costs of opening streets (Hayward and Belfoure 1999). By 1896, most streets were paved with cobblestone (Douglas 1896).

Residential development in the historic district represented two trends in rowhouse construction: the single developer who constructed a small number of rowhouses at once and the large-scale developer who opened several blocks to rowhouse construction. The prevalent trend during the late nineteenth century was the development of small groups of houses by a single developer. Typically, a developer leased property from a landowner, constructed the buildings, then sold the residences to individuals or investors. The ground rents typically stayed with the original landowner or the developer if he purchased the property in fee simple. The ground rent system was unique to Baltimore and facilitated home ownership among the working class by keeping the costs associated with home ownership low. In 1890, only approximately 26 per cent of residences were occupied by owners (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:87). Home ownership increased dramatically during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century due to the ground rent

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system and the increased number of building and loans, more than 900 of which were chartered in Baltimore between the Civil War and World War I (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:124). The ground rent system in Baltimore is explained more fully in Hayward and Belfoure (1999).

During the nineteenth century, the typical number of buildings developed at one time by a developer ranged from six to twenty buildings. Developers identified through the publication of building permits in the *Daily Record* who worked in the historic district between 1888 and 1900 included Wm. Collett, Joseph Wehr and Martin McDonough, Henry Fussell, William J. Clendinin, Henry L. Brack, C. Graf, Samuel B. Derr, S.D. Huth, Henry Westfall, George E. Goldman, Henry E. Cook, Randolph Forrester, Daniel Donnelly, and J.W. Sindall (*Daily Record* 1888-1902).

By the beginning of the twentieth century, builders and developers were willing to assume more risk by acquiring larger parcels of land. Developers then constructed entire blocks comprising hundreds of lots (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:73). This pattern was discernable in the development of South Clifton Park and in the areas between North Patterson Park Avenue and North Montford Avenue.

One factor shaping the progression of residential rowhouse construction in the historic district was the continuation of pre-1870 land use in the area. The breweries occupied prominent locations along North Gay Street. The extent of the brewing operations meant that several blocks were not available for residential development. In fact, the Wiessner Brewery at the 1700 block of North Gay Street (Blocks 1460 and 1471) interrupted the original Poppleton plan by closing North Duncan and North Collington Streets. As stated before, Schützen Park occupied several blocks that were not opened for residential development until after the park closed ca. 1895. The third land use that impeded residential development in the area was the brick manufacturing industry.

Until ca. 1870, the city's brickworks and quarries were concentrated west of Union Square in West Baltimore and west of Fort McHenry in South Baltimore (Garonzik 1976:398; Robinson 1952). During the next two decades, brickworks were established in the old northeast section of the city. The earliest brickyard in the district appeared on the 1869 Sachse view of the city (Sachse 1870). By 1896, two large brick manufacturers were located in the area, and two additional brickworks were located south of the Union railroad line. D. Donnelly & Son Brickyard was located north and east of the current Collington Square (Blocks 1502, 1503, 1504, 1519). The Perot Brickyard was located south of the Baltimore Cemetery along Preston Street. The two other yards were W. Dueberg Brickyard and Smith & Schwartz Brickyard.

The four brickyards operated independently until ca. 1899. In that year, 22 Baltimore brick companies merged to form the Baltimore Brick Company. D. Donnelly & Son, W.H. Perot, Smith & Schwartz were among the brick companies that merged. Following the merger, the Baltimore Brick Company consolidated its operations at two locations, one at 3200 E. Madison Street and one in Rossville, Baltimore County (Robinson 1952).

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When the brickyards closed in Baltimore East, the land bounded by North Collington Avenue on the west, East Oliver Street on the north, North Rose Street on the east, and the elevated railroad line on the south became available for residential development. By 1902, developers began to construct rowhouses along many of the newly opened streets; by 1914-1915, construction of rowhouses in this area was essentially complete (Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Maps 1902; 1914-1915).

The area north of East North Avenue, including the crossroads village of San Domingo and currently known as South Clifton Park, was annexed into City of Baltimore in 1888. The newly annexed territory was platted in a gridded street pattern creating large blocks similar to the 1823 Poppleton plan used to develop Baltimore East. Originally, the industrial uses were concentrated along Sinclair Lane and Belair Road, while most of the land between North Patterson Park Avenue and North Wolfe Street was developed for residential use. Only the major north-south streets were shown in the proposed plat for the annexed land; the narrower alleys and streets were not included in the plan. South Clifton Park developed basically in accordance with the new plan between North Avenue and Sinclair Lane.

The Goetze Meatpacking plant developed as the largest industrial use in the area. It occupied an irregular block bounded by Belair Street on the east, Sinclair Lane on the north, and Homestead Street on the south (Block 4175A). This site historically was associated with the San Domingo village and was the site of butchering and other industrial activities. The meatpacking plant operated between 1923 and 1975. It was one of the largest businesses in the area, employing approximately 700 people at its peak during the 1950s (Ayles 1975).

Most residential construction in South Clifton Park occurred between 1900 and 1928. Construction that occurred during 1900-1915 illustrated the typical rowhouse patterns that dominated the residential development south of East North Avenue. Examples of this type of rowhouse were those built by Robert Seff along Perlman Place (Perlman Place Historic District 2001). However, during the 1920s, the principal rowhouse type constructed in South Clifton Park was the daylifter, that lined the blocks facing Cliftwood Avenue and Sinclair Lane. Frank Novak was the developer of these residences and donated the land for a branch library in 1916 (Kelly 1986:193). Robert Seff and Frank Novak operated as large-scale developers during the twentieth century. These men were able to develop several blocks of residences at one time.

Residential expansion into South Clifton Park was constrained by the presence of two entities that defined the northern boundary of historic district: Johns Hopkins Clifton estate and Baltimore Belt Railroad. Johns Hopkins designated Clifton as the site for a new university. Instead, in 1894, the City of Baltimore bought the estate as a park (Snyder 1943). Modern uses in the park include a golf course and several schools.

The second entity that defined the northern boundary of South Clifton Park was the presence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's Baltimore Belt Railroad line constructed in 1894 (Harwood 1990:85-97). The line was constructed to provide the B&O Railroad with through connections to points north of Baltimore and direct

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service to docks and industries as the city's industrial base expanded eastward. The Belt Railroad line forms the northern boundary of the historic district near its crossing over North Gay Street at Sinclair Avenue and passing through the Clifton Estate.

Transportation. One factor that facilitated the development of the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District as a working-class residential area was the availability of publicly available and inexpensive transportation. Until ca. 1865, Baltimore was essentially a walking city. Upper-middle class residents could afford to maintain a private horse and carriage or hire one. However, the cost of hiring a carriage too expensive for working-class residents to afford on a daily basis.

In May 1844, omnibuses drawn by horses were introduced as the first mass transit system. Three major omnibus routes operated along major streets in populated areas. A fourth line operated along North Gay Street. The terminus of that line was the Baltimore Cemetery and it operated at "various hours" (Hall 1912:543-544). In 1859, a streetcar system was introduced in Baltimore. The streetcars were placed on rails and drawn by horses. By 1860, the city had 22 miles of rail with 65 passenger cars that were operated on a regular schedule (Hall 1912:544). During 1862, a regular streetcar service known as the "Red Line" opened along North Gay Street (Hall 1912:547; Farrell 1992:20).

Beginning in 1892, the Red Line was converted to a cable car system (Farrell 1992:65, 75). A car barn was located at the intersection of East North Avenue and North Gay Streets. Within a few years, the Red Line was converted into an electric car line. By 1894, a second electric car line, operated by the City & Suburban Railway, opened along East North Avenue between Madison Street and North Gay Street. The extant concrete car barn at 2313 East North Avenue was constructed in 1907 (Farrell 1992: 81-83).

City Services. The increasing residential character of the area was recognized by the construction of schools and a fire station in the area between 1890 through 1910 and the area's inclusion in the city water supply. The redesign of the city's water supply resulted in the construction of the Eastern High Service Pumping Station on the corner of East Oliver Street and North Wolfe Street (Block 1495). In 1869, the city suffered a long drought and city officials realized that the Jones Falls water supply could not meet the water needs of the expanding city. After a number of years of considering alternative sources of water, city officials choose Gunpowder Falls located north of the city as a new water source. Between 1874 and 1881, the stream was dammed and water was piped to Lake Montebello, which served as a reservoir. The system was soon expanded through the construction of Lake Clifton and the Guilford Reservoir (Siems 1952). In 1888, the city selected 3 ½ acres between North Gay Street and East Oliver Street (Block 1495) to construct the Eastern High Service Pumping Station, storage yards, and machine shops (City of Baltimore, Department of Public Works 1981:7). The pumping station was completed and entered service in 1891 (Hall 1912:418-419).

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Population. The first significant population growth in the historic district began during the 1870s. By 1915, two-story rowhouses were constructed on the majority of the blocks in the district. The people who occupied the area were working-class people. Residents represented a wide range of ethnic backgrounds, reflecting the immigration trends noted in the wider city. Residents also were employed in a wide range of occupations. Some residents worked in nearby industries and corner stores to service the local residential population. Most residents needed to travel outside the area to their place of employment.

During the late nineteenth century, the port of Baltimore received more immigrants through Locust Point than at any other time in its history. However, two-thirds of the immigrants boarded B&O Railroad trains for points west (Olson 1980:179). Hirshfeld (1941:21) argued that the largest factor contributing to Baltimore's population growth during the period 1870-1900 was in-migration of whites and African Americans into Baltimore from other parts of Maryland. Only about 5 per cent, or 12,000 persons, of Baltimore's increasing population between 1870 and 1900 was the result of foreign immigration (Hirschfeld 1941:23). Throughout the period, Germans represented the highest percentage of immigrants to Baltimore. The percentage of Irish immigrants was second highest from 1870 to 1890. By 1900, the percentage of Russian immigrants was higher than the percentage of Irish immigrants (Hirschfeld 1941:24).

By 1880, approximately 16.9 per cent of Baltimore's total population was foreign born (n=56,354). Of the foreign born population, approximately 58 per cent were from Germany, including formerly independent states such as Prussia and Bavaria that became part of a unified Germany, and 24.6 per cent were from Ireland. Smaller proportions of the foreign-born population came from England and Scotland (5 per cent), Canada (3.6 per cent), Bohemia (2 per cent), and Poland (1 per cent) (Vill 1976:19). The population that settled in the historic district represented most of these ethnic groups.

In 1880, Vill (1976:22ff) documented the presence of Germans throughout the entire City of Baltimore, including Baltimore East. The ratio of Germans in the historic district equaled the overall ratios of Germans throughout the rest of the city. However, of German heads of households reported in the 1880 census in the historic district, Germans were concentrated in the area bounded by Harford Road on the west and North Gay Street on the east. The established brewery corridor located along North Gay Street provided a pre-existing nucleus to attract German settlement in the area (Olson 1980:182).

A random sampling of the 1880 census for the historic district revealed that groups of people with similar ethnic backgrounds and occupations tended to settle along the same streets. General characteristics of the streets included in the sample revealed that the racial background was overwhelmingly white. Most families included parents and children, often with children in their 20s reported as working at an occupation and living at home. Young children generally were recorded as attending school. Households also commonly included boarders (U.S. Census 1880).

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Along North Gay Street, the ethnic origins of the population were primarily German. The occupations of the majority of residents along this street were associated with brewing and supporting industries. These occupations included bar tender, blacksmith, and wheelwright. Other occupations included cigar maker, brick maker, and waterman. Along East Chase Street, the residents were third generation Marylanders. Their occupations included cabinetmaker, implement maker, house painter, machinist, and cigar maker. A mix of native-born Marylanders, second-generation immigrants, and foreign-born residents were recorded along Federal Street. Representative occupations included retail grocer, car driver, marble cutter, baker, teamster, butcher, shoemaker, painter, and car conductor (U.S. Census 1880).

Only one African-American family was recorded in the sample. This family lived on North Castle Street, a minor north-south street. The husband was born in Virginia and the wife in Maryland; his occupation was gardener. Occupations of the white residents along the same street included cellar digger, brewery worker, and laborer. The white residents were foreign-born Germans. Along McDonough Street, native-born Marylanders and second-generation immigrants were recorded. Occupations of heads of households along this street included blacksmith, florist, tailoress, shoemaker, collector, policeman, and printer (U.S. Census 1880).

The original congregations of the churches and members of social institutions in the area also illustrated the ethnic backgrounds of the district's residents between 1870 and 1920. The Faith English Evangelical Lutheran Church (now St. Paul Community Church at 1901 Federal Street), the St. Marks' Reformed Church (now Trinity AME Church at 2130 East Hoffman Street), and the Bavarian Athletic Club (now the First John Tabernacle Baptist Church at 1901 East Preston Street) illustrated the German-American origins of many of the residents. In addition, St. James located at Asquith and Eager Streets west of the district was the largest German Roman Catholic Church in East Baltimore. Faith Presbyterian Church (now the Cathedral of the Living Word at 1214 North Broadway), the Appold Methodist Episcopal Church (now the Christ Methodist Church at 2001 East Chase Street), and St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (now the Israel Baptist Church at 1230 North Chester Street) illustrated the influence of English, Irish, Scottish, and native-born Maryland population of the district.

Between ca. 1890 and ca. 1910, a number of new houses constructed along the narrower north-south streets were sold to Bohemian owner-occupants. Addresses with Bohemian owner-occupants included 1500 block North Durham Street, 1700 block Crystal Street, 1700 block North Register Street, 1100 and 1500 blocks North Bradford Street, and 1700 and 1800 blocks North Chapel Street. Typically these small houses sold for between \$700 and \$900 or were rented at \$8.00 per month. The ethnic-sponsored building and loan associations helped residents purchase their property. Some of the buildings constructed along these streets remained rental income for developers and institutions. As a result, the area developed containing a mix of owner-occupied dwellings and rental properties (Hayward, Alley Survey 2000). The presence of the Bohemian population was supported by the completion of St. Wenceslaus in 1914 as the main Roman Catholic parish for Bohemians. This parish church was constructed on Ashland Avenue just south of the district.

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The area retained a mix of home ownership and rental properties. In the 1928 city directory, home ownership was prominent along North Montford, North Bradford, North Patterson Park, North Collington, North Washington, North Chapel, North Rutland, East North Avenue, and Federal Streets. Rental property dominated along alley streets such as North Duncan and Mura Streets, and along more prominent thoroughfares including McDonough, East Lafayette, East Lanvale, and East Oliver Streets. A mix of home ownership and rental properties was prominent along North Chester and North Durham Streets (Polk 1928).

By 1930, the population of Ward 8, which contained most of the historic district and the area north to the city boundary established in 1888, comprised a total population of 42,302. Of these, 37,659 were classified as native white; 2,834 were classified as foreign-born white; and, 1,792 were classified as Negro (Maryland State Planning Commission 1935). During the 1950s, the neighborhood around North Milton and North Luzerne Avenues was remembered as "primarily a mix of Poles, Germans, and Irish" according to one Italian family who lived there (Olesker 2001:94).

By 1960, non-whites accounted for 70 per cent of the population in Planning District 11B that included the district. Of the 11,270 dwellings located in the entire planning district, approximately 67 per cent were owner-occupied. The primary occupations included operatives, service workers, and laborers, which the study classified as middle class. The average home values were between \$6,500.00 and \$8,700.00 (Ball 1966:105).

Summary

The Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District typifies the broad patterns of the urban history of the City of Baltimore, particularly the history of the working class, from ca. 1850 through the mid-twentieth century. During that time, the area became increasingly incorporated into the city's urban fabric as development filled up the city boundaries established in 1816. The area followed a typical progression of outlying areas. Until the mid-nineteenth century, the area remained essentially rural. During the 1850s and 1860s, the area became a corridor that attracted six breweries and recreational uses. From 1870 through 1930, the area became residential. The city blocks were lined primarily with two-story rowhouses that housed working people from a variety of ethnic groups. Increased residential construction was accompanied by the construction of public schools, neighborhood churches, a branch library, a bank, building associations, a fire station, and corner stores. The area also retained a few industrial and commercial businesses that typified on a micro scale Baltimore's industrial and commercial base during the period. The increasing urbanization of the area, particularly during the period 1870 through 1930, was assisted by public transportation and improved city services. Thus, the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

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UTM References:

Baltimore East, MD quad

A: 18-361420-4352620

B: 18-363180-4352740

C: 18-364230-4352600

D: 18-364240-4352110

E: 18-363550-4351250

F: 18-362350-4351400

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of Belair Road and Sinclair Lane, the boundary proceeds north along the east side of Belair Road to the CSX railroad tracks. It follows the railroad tracks west to the east boundary of the Lawrence G. Paquin Jr.-Sr. High School. The boundary turns south to Sinclair Lane and turns west along the center line of the Sinclair Lane to North Wolfe Street. The boundary turns north to the alley north of 2106 North Wolfe Street where it turns west until it reaches the north-south alley that runs behind the rear property lines. The boundary follows the rear property line of the houses that face onto the west side of North Wolfe Street until it meets the rear property lines of the houses that face south on the north side of East North Avenue. The boundary follows the rear property lines west along the rear property lines along East North Avenue to North Register Street. The boundary turns south on North Register Street to East North Ave where it turns west to North Broadway. The boundary crosses North Broadway to a point opposite the west side of G. Bauernschmidt house at 1649 East North Avenue. The boundary turns south to include 1649 East North Avenue on the northwest corner of North Broadway and East North Avenue before continuing south along the rear property lines of the buildings that face east along North Broadway, including the Cathedral of the Living Word located on the northwest corner of the intersection of North Broadway with East Chase Street. At East Chase Street, the boundary turns east and proceeds along the center of the street until it reaches a point opposite to the first houses fronting the south side of East Chase Street. The boundary turns south until it reaches the rear property lines of the houses facing north onto East Chase Street. The boundary follows the rear property line east until it reaches the Penn Central Railroad tracks. The boundary follows the railroad tracks east until it reaches a point opposite the center of North Rose Street. The boundary turns north to follow the center line of North Rose Street until it reaches Federal Avenue. The boundary turns east along the center line of Federal Avenue one block until it intersects with the center line of North Luzerne Avenue. The boundary turns north along the center line of North Luzerne Avenue until it reaches the wall that defines the Baltimore Cemetery. The boundary turns east and follows the south, east, and north sides of the Baltimore Cemetery until it reaches

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the southeast corner of the intersection of Sinclair Lane and Belair Road. The boundary turns northeast to cross Sinclair Lane to the place of beginning at northeast corner of the intersection of Belair Road and Sinclair Lane.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary for the historic district comprises two neighborhoods in East Baltimore. These neighborhood boundaries were defined by the city during the 1980s. The inclusion of both sides of the streets along North Broadway, East Chase Street, and North Montford Avenue represents the similar development patterns that occurred on both sides of the streets and maintains the viewscales of these important corridors. The northern boundary is defined by the CSX Railroad line, Clifton Park, and the new uses that have been introduced along the south side of Clifton Park, such as recent schools.

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Photo Log for Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore Maryland

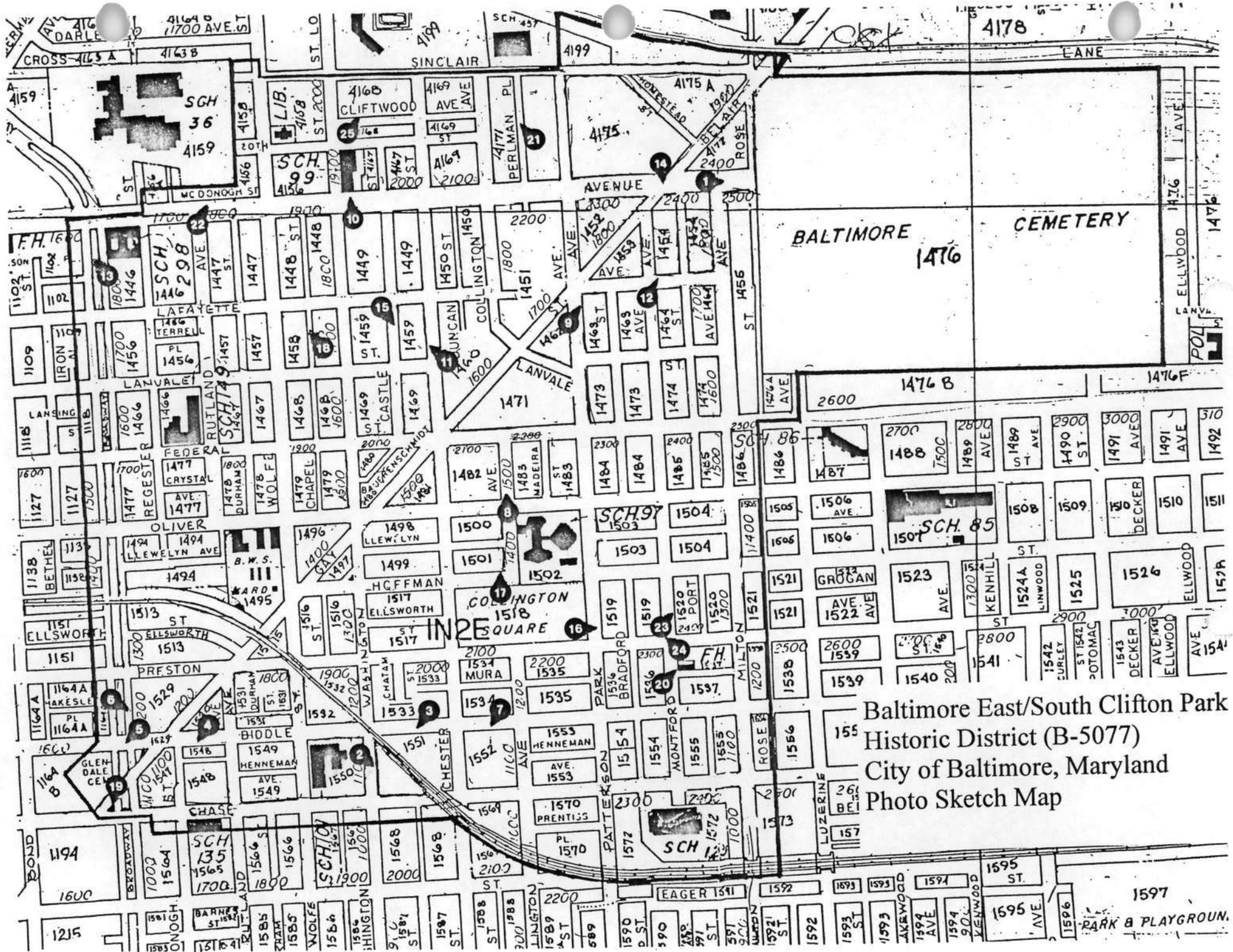
Photographers: Carrie Albee, Brian Clevlen

Date: April 2002

Negatives on file with MD SHPO

- 1 Baltimore Cemetery Gatehouse (ca. 1850), 1901 North Rose Street, view ENE.
- 2 Tobacco Warehouse (ca. 1875), 1103-1105 North Washington Street, view SE.
- 3 Rowhouses (ca. 1875), 2035-2033 East Biddle Street, view SSW
- 4 Rowhouses, (ca. 1875), 1715-1713 East Biddle Street, view SW.
- 5 Cathedral of the Living Word (Faith Presbyterian) Church (1883/1885), 1214 North Broadway, view SW.
- 6 Rowhouses (ca. 1884-85), 1227-1225 North Broadway, view SE.
- 7 A.E. Hoen & Company printing plant (ca. 1910/1885), 2101-2113 East Biddle Street, view SW.
- 8 2100-2200 block of Federal Street with rear façade of American (Wiessner) Brewery, Inc. (1887), 1701 North Gay Street, view N.
- 9 Rowhouses (1877-1890), 1735-1727 North Patterson Park Avenue, view NE.
- 10 Columbus School [P.S. 99] (1891), 2000 East North Avenue, view N.
- 11 Rowhouses (1890-1896), 1726-1736 North Chester Street, view NW.
- 12 Rowhouses, (1890-1896), 2400-2412 East Lafayette Avenue, view NE.
- 13 Rowhouses, (1890-1896), 1822-1824 North Broadway, view NW.
- 14 Monumental Life Insurance Co. (1896-1902), 1673 North Gay Street, view SSE.
- 15 Rowhouses (1896-1902), 1743-1747 North Castle Street, view SE.
- 16 Rowhouses (1896-1902), 1309-1305 North Patterson Park Avenue, view E.
- 17 Trinity AME (St. Mark's Reformed Church (1902-1905), 2130 East Hoffman Street, view N.
- 18 Alley Rowhouses (1907), 1714-1722 North Chapel Street, view NW.
- 19 Clifton Savings Bank, 1101 North Broadway, view SSW.
- 20 H&L Truck Co., No. 15 fire station (1902-1914), 1223 North Montford Avenue, view NE.
- 21 Rowhouses (1902-1915), 1948-1952 Perlman Place, view NW.
- 22 Rowhouses (1902-1915), 1754-1758 East North Avenue, view NE.
- 23 Rowhouses (1902-1915), 1301-1309 North Montford Avenue, view NE.
- 24 Rowhouses (1902-1915), 2314-2328 East Preston Street, view NW.
- 25 Rowhouses (ca. 1920), 2000-2010 Cliftwood Avenue, view NE.





Baltimore East/South Clifton Park
Historic District (B-5077)
City of Baltimore, Maryland
Photo Sketch Map

B-5077

A: 18-361420-435262C

3: 18-363180-
4352740

2: 18-364230
4352600

0:18-364240
4352110

4351250 1713

$$= 18 - 362 = -4351400$$




B-5077

Baltimore Cemetery Gatehouse, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee/Brian Clevers, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPo

View ENE

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B-5077

1103-1105 N. Washington St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee/Brian Clevin, RCG-A

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SE

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B-5077

2035-2033 E Biddle St, Baltimore East/south Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevens, RCG-A

~~4/2002~~

MD SHPO

View SSW

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B-5077

1735 1735 E. Biddle St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevens RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SW

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B-5077

Faith Presbyterian Church, 1214 N. Broadway,
Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Alber, Brian Clevers, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SE

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B-5077

1227-1225 N. Broadway, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevett, RCG-A

4/2002

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2101-2113 E Biddle St, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

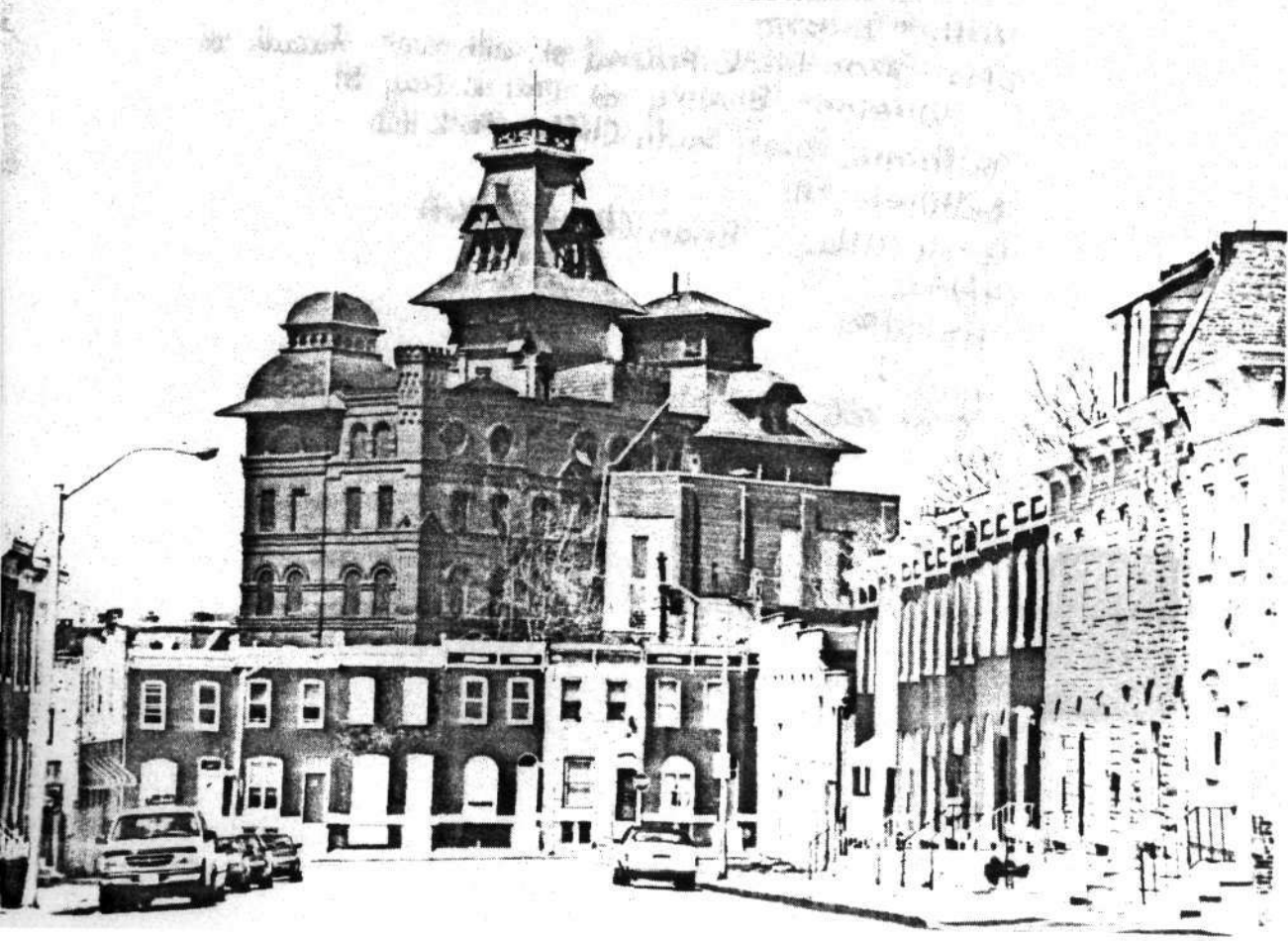
Carrie Albee, Brian Clevon, REG-A

4/2002

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MIHP # B-5077

2100 - 2200 block Federal St. with rear facade of
Wiessner Brewery at 1701 N. Gay St
Baltimore East / South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevon, RGA

4/2002

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B-5077

1735-1727 N. Patterson Park, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Barrie Albee, Brian Clevin, RCGA

4/2002

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View NE

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B-5077

P.S. School 99 2000 E. North Ave,
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevens, REC-A

4/2002

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B-5077

1726-1736 N. chester st., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevin, RCG A

4/2002

MD SHPO

View NW

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MHP # B-5077

2400 - 2412 E. Lafayette St, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevon RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View NE

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B-5077

1822-1824 N. Broadway, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevens, RCG-A

4/2002

MD SHPO

View NW

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B-5077

1673 W. Gay St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevens, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SSE

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B-5077

1743-1747 N. Castle St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevin, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SE

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B-5077

1309-1305 N. Patterson Park Ave,
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevon, RCG-A

4/2002

HD SHPO

View E

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B-5071

Trinity AME Church, 2130 E Hoffman St.
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevon RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

view N

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B-5077

1714-1722 N. Chapel St., Baltimore East/
South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevon, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View NW

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BROADWAY
EYE
563

WAY
RE
LO

Broadway
Eye Care
EYE EXAMINERS
CONTACT LENSES

B-5077

1101 N. Broadway, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevens RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SSW

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B-5077

1223 N. Montford Ave, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevens RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View NE

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B-5077

1948-1952 Perlman Place, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevon, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

view NW

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B-5077

1754-1758 E. North Ave , Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevon, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO
View NE
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B-5077

1301-1309 N. Montford Ave, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevon, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPD

view NE

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B-5077

2314-

2328 E. Preston St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevens, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View NW

24 of 25



B-5077

2000-2010 Cliftwood Ave, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Clevett, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View NE

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Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 3

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2022, one property within the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District will be demolished as part of Phase 5, Group 3 of Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise), a joint Maryland State and Baltimore City undertaking to remove blight and create redevelopment opportunities. The affected property is vacant and in an advanced state of deterioration and is located in an area that has already seen a large amount of demolition.

SECTION 2. LOCATION: Following is a list of the clusters of properties to be demolished:

- 1800 N GAY STREET

SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION:

1800 North Gay Street is a two-story late-nineteenth century brick Italianate rowhouse, the sole standing remnant of an original group of six rowhouses along the northwest side of the 1800 block of N. Gay St. It appears to have been originally designed as a combination residential and commercial property. The building is wedge-shaped in plan, filling an irregular shaped lot on the north side of the junction of Gay Street, N. Patterson Park Avenue and E. Lafayette Avenue. It is six bays wide along its Gay Street front as well as along its Patterson Park Avenue front, with a one-bay wide truncated corner entrance. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash, and the remaining fragments of cornice are simple sheet metal molding. The walls have been completely covered with Formstone, and the first-floor fenestration has been filled in, possibly in connection with the building's latter use as a church.

SECTION 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Acreage of properties on which Phase 5, Group 2 demolition is to occur (total): 0.041

Quadrangle: Baltimore East 1:24,000

PHOTOGRAPH

Image File Name	Description
B-5077_2020-03-16_01	1800 N Gay Street, west & southeast elevations, looking northeast

Photographer: Jeffrey Honick

Paper and ink combination used: Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Premium Photo Paper Glossy

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: May 16, 2022

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 2 of 3

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

1800 N Gay St



Baltimore City codeMap

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 3 of 3

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



USGS Baltimore East Quadrangle



3-5077

900 N. GAY ST.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CRISTON PARK HIGHLAND

BALTIMORE, MD

JERRY HENRY

11-11-1960

11-11-1960

11-11-1960 11-11-1960 11-11-1960

11

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 3

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2022, two properties within the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District will be demolished as part of Phase 5, Group 2 of Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise), a joint Maryland State and Baltimore City undertaking to remove blight and create redevelopment opportunities. The affected properties are both vacant and in an advanced state of deterioration and are located in an area that has already seen a large amount of demolition.

SECTION 2. LOCATION: Following is a list of the clusters of properties to be demolished:

- 1307-1309 N WASHINGTON ST

SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION:

1307-1309 North Washington Street are a pair of small late-nineteenth century brick Italianate rowhouses, the remnant of an original group of five. They are two bays wide and two stories high. 1309 has a commercial front on the first floor. Otherwise, all openings are segmental arched. The cornices consist of rows of molding accented by widely spaced brackets framing decoratively cut vent panels. The façade of 1309 has been faced with Formstone, which covers the roof vents. The north side of 1309, which faces Ellsworth Street (formerly Bokee Street) has a mostly blank wall on the main part of the house, with just a single window opening on each story. There is a four-bay rear extension with a doorway on the first floor. Demarking the boundary between the main house and the rear extension there is a narrow brick protrusion – possibly a chimney – that is corbeled at its bottom and has collapsed at its top.

SECTION 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Acreage of properties on which Phase 5, Group 2 demolition is to occur (total): 0.05

Quadrangle: Baltimore East 1:24,000

PHOTOGRAPH

Image File Name	Description
B-5077_2020-03-16_01	1307-1309 N Washington St west & north elevations, looking southeast

Photographer: Jeffrey Honick

Paper and ink combination used: Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Premium Photo Paper Glossy

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: February 8, 2022

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

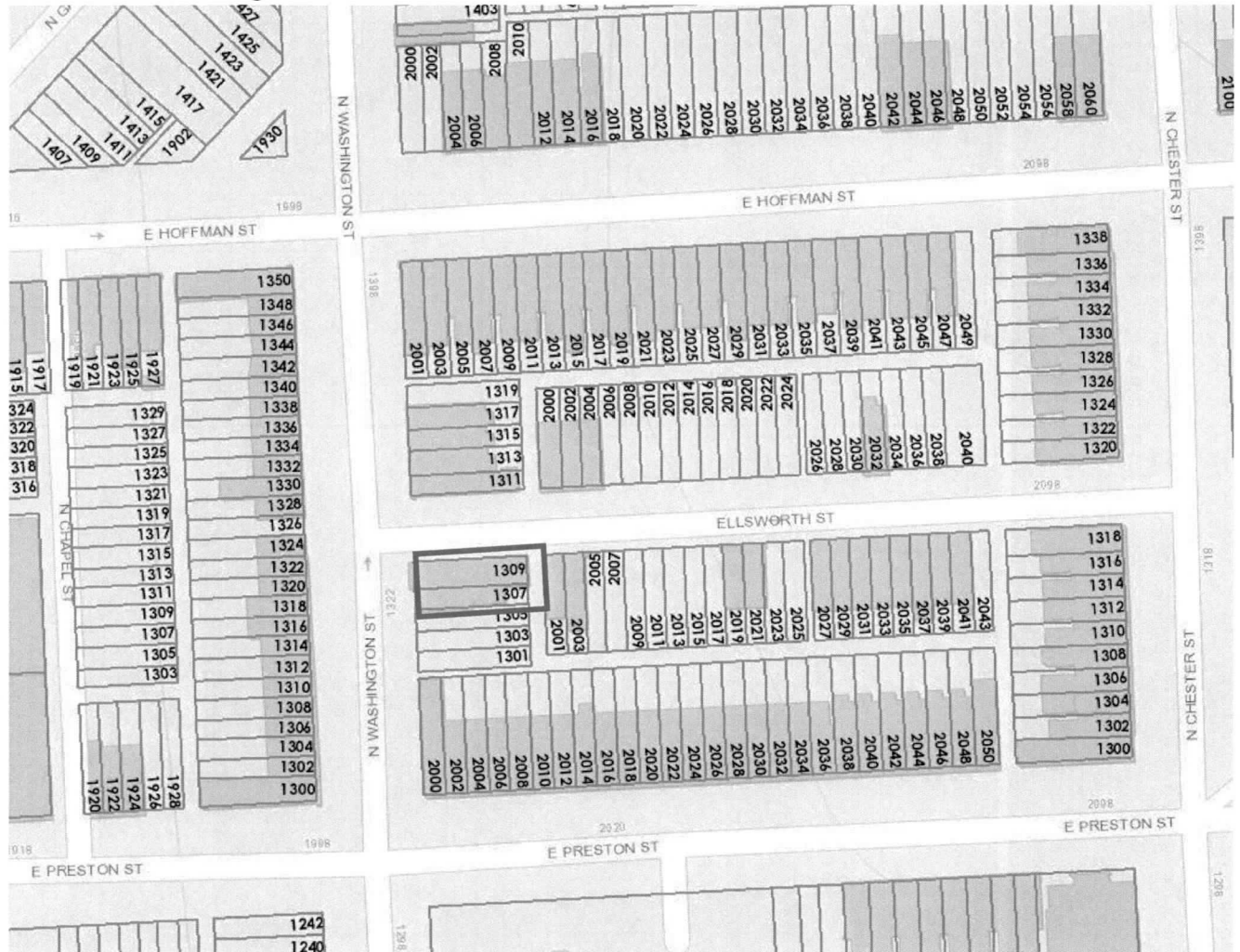
Inventory No. B-5077

Page 2 of 3

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

1307-1309 N Washington St



Baltimore City codeMap

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 3 of 3

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

1307-1309 N Washington St



USGS Baltimore East Quadrangle

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: February 8, 2022



B-5077

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DISTR.
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

MARCH 16, 2020

MD SHPO

1307-1309 N. WASHINGTON ST.

WEST (FRONT) ELEVATION & NORTH (SIDE) ELEVATION
LOOKING SE

1/1

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2021, a group of seventeen properties within the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District will be demolished as part of Phase 5 of Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise), a joint Maryland State and Baltimore City undertaking to remove blight and create redevelopment opportunities. The affected properties are all vacant and in an advanced state of deterioration and are located in an area that has already seen a large amount of demolition.

SECTION 2. LOCATION:

The properties to be demolished are located at 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732 and 1734 North Bradford in the Broadway East neighborhood of East Baltimore.

SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION:

1702 through 1734 North Bradford Street are a group of small late nineteenth century Italianate brick rowhouses. Each is two stories high and two bays wide, with the bays not aligned between first and second stories. All door and window openings are segmental-arched. The facades are topped by narrow pressed metal dentil cornices framed by brackets at each property line. Many of the houses have been faced with Formstone.

This group is now entirely vacant and in an advanced state of deterioration, with the rear walls and roofs of several having already collapsed.

SECTION 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Acreage (total of all properties): 0.28

Quadrangle: Baltimore East 1:24,000

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 2 of 2

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

PHOTOGRAPHS

<u>IMAGE FILE NAME</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
B-5077_2020-03-16_01	Main (east) elevations, looking west

Photographer: Jeffrey Honick

Paper and Ink Combination Used:

Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Epson Photo Paper Glossy

B-5077

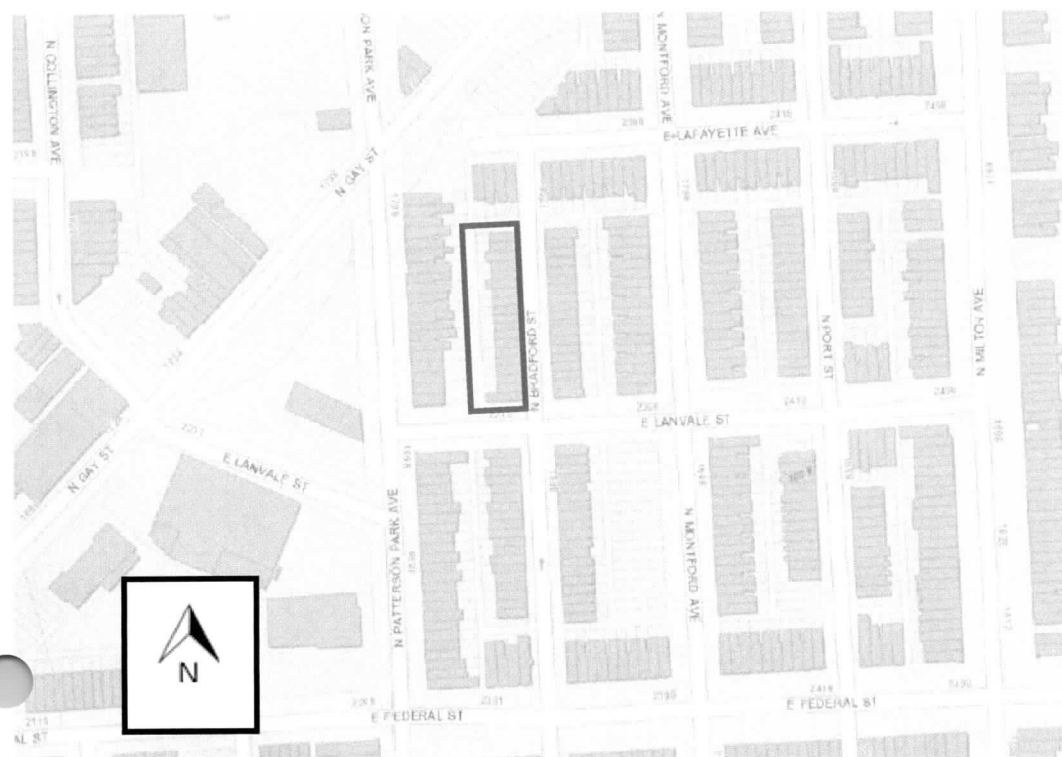
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

1702-1734 N. Bradford Street

Block 1463, Lots 076 through 092

Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad





3-5077 BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK
1702-1734 N. BRADFORD ST.
EAST ELEVATIONS LOOKING WEST

JEFFREY HONICK

MARCH 16, 2020

1/1

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 5

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2018, 103 properties encompassing approximately 3.10 acres in Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District will be demolished as a component of Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise), a joint blight elimination initiative between the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore. The Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District continues to struggle as a blighted and vacant residential area of the City. The properties planned for demolition are as follows, and are shown on the attached maps:

- 1949 Belair Road
- 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, and 2438 E Chase Street
- 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, and 1509 N Montford Avenue
- 1512, 1514, and 1516 N Montford Avenue
- 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, and 1618 N Bradford Street
- 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, and 1637 N Bradford Street
- 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, and 1638 N Bradford Street
- 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, and 1619 N Port Street
- 1606, 1608, 1610, and 1612 N Port Street
- 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, and 1627 N Montford Avenue
- 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, and 1733 N Bradford Street
- 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, and 1712 N Montford Avenue
- 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, and 1812 N Port Street
- 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, and 1842 N Collington Avenue
- 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 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3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3975, 3977, 3979, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 3989, 3991, 3993, 3995, 3997, 3999, 4001, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4011, 4013, 4015, 4017, 4019, 4021, 4023, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4045, 4047, 4049, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4057, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4065, 4067, 4069, 4071, 4073, 4075, 4077, 4079, 4081, 4083, 4085, 4087, 4089, 4091, 4093, 4095, 4097, 4099, 4101, 4103, 4105, 4107, 4109, 4111, 4113, 4115, 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4449, 4451, 4453, 4455, 4457, 4459, 4461, 4463, 4465, 4467, 4469, 4471, 4473, 4475, 4477, 4479, 4481, 4483, 4485, 4487, 4489, 4491, 4493, 4495, 4497, 4499, 4501, 4503, 4505, 4507, 4509, 4511, 4513, 4515, 4517, 4519, 4521, 4523, 4525, 4527, 4529, 4531, 4533, 4535, 4537, 4539, 4541, 4543, 4545, 4547, 4549, 4551, 4553, 4555, 4557, 4559, 4561, 4563, 4565, 4567, 4569, 4571, 4573, 4575, 4577, 4579, 4581, 4583, 4585, 4587, 4589, 4591, 4593, 4595, 4597, 4599, 4601, 4603, 4605, 4607, 4609, 4611, 4613, 4615, 4617, 4619, 4621, 4623, 4625, 4627, 4629, 4631, 4633, 4635, 4637, 4639, 4641, 4643, 4645, 4647, 4649, 4651, 4653, 4655, 4657, 4659, 4661, 4663, 4665, 4667, 4669, 4671, 4673, 4675, 4677, 4679, 4681, 4683, 4685, 4687, 4689, 4691, 4693, 4695, 4697, 4699, 4701, 4703, 4705, 4707, 4709, 4711, 4713, 4715, 4717, 4719, 4721, 4723, 4725, 4727, 4729, 4731, 4733, 4735, 4737, 4739, 4741, 4743, 4745, 4747, 4749, 4751, 4753, 4755, 4757, 4759, 4761, 4763, 4765, 4767, 4769, 4771, 4773, 4775, 4777, 4779, 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Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 2 of 5

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

windows have segmental brick arches and stone sills and originally had one-over-one sash windows, most of which have been replaced or are boarded. The cornices are simple stamped metal with a band of metal molding below a plain brick frieze and metal end brackets. Some of the cornices also feature dentils.

1501-1509 N Montford Avenue are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses constructed of running bond red brick, all of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The houses feature smooth stone water tables that extend to the first floor windows. Marble steps lead to front doorways with segmental arches and transom windows. The first floor windows are wide and have segmental arches and stone sills. The second floor windows also have segmental arches and wood sills. The houses are capped by a course of molded brick below stamped metal cornices with metal end brackets topped with finials. The cornice of 1505 also features dentils.

1512-1516 N Montford Avenue are two-story, three-bay wide rowhouses with running bond brick facades, all of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The front doorways are accessed by marble steps and have segmental arches and wood transom windows. The first and second floor windows have segmental arches and stone sills; however the windows on 1516 have been altered by combining the first floor windows and replacing all sills. The cornices are simple stamped metal with end brackets and a band of metal molding. Some of the cornices also feature dentils.

1602-1618 N Bradford Street are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses with running bond brick facades, all of which have been painted or covered with formstone. Concrete or brick steps lead to front doors with segmental brick arches and transom windows. The first and second floor windows have segmental brick arches and brick sills. All of the windows have been boarded, replaced, or are missing. The houses are capped with stamped metal cornices with metal end brackets.

1625-1637 N Bradford Street are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses with running bond red brick facades, most of which have been painted or covered with formstone. Marble, concrete, or brick steps lead to boarded front doorways with brick segmental arches and transom windows. The first floor windows have brick segmental arches and brick sills. The second floor windows have brick segmental arches and brick or wood sills. All of the window sashes are missing, boarded, or replaced. The houses are capped with simple stamped metal cornices with long metal end brackets and a band of metal molding.

1626-1638 and 1701-1733 N Bradford Street are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses with brick facades that have all been painted or covered with formstone. Concrete, brick or metal steps lead to boarded front doorways with brick segmental arches and transom windows. The first floor windows have brick

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Preservation Officer	Date: May 9, 2018
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

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segmental arches and brick or stone sills. The second floor windows have brick segmental arches and brick or wood sills. The windows originally had one-over-one sash wood windows; however most are missing, boarded or replaced. The houses are capped with simple metal cornices with metal end brackets. Some of the cornices also feature dentils.

1603-1609 Port Street are two-stories tall with two-bays on the first floor and one or two bays on the second floor. The facades are constructed with running bond red brick with a stone belt course below the first floor windows. All of the facades have been painted or covered with formstone. Concrete steps lead to boarded front doorways with brick segmental arches and transom windows. The first floors have a large window with a brick segmental arch and brick sill. The second floors either have shallow bay windows or two single windows with brick segmental arches and brick sills. There are remaining one-over-one sash wood windows; however most are missing, boarded or replaced. The houses are capped with simple stamped metal cornices with dentils and end brackets above a corbeled brick frieze. 1611-1619 N Port Street are two-story tall rowhouses that are constructed with a variegated golden brown brick and are three-bays wide on the first floor and two-bays wide on the second floor. Concrete steps lead to front doorways with brick segmental arches and transom windows. The first floor windows have brick segmental arches and stone sills while the second floor windows have brick segmental arches and brick or wood sills. The houses are capped with simple stamped metal cornices above a shallow corbeled brick frieze.

1606-1612 N Port Street are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses constructed with running bond variegated red brick with a stone belt course below the first floor window and a brick belt course aligned with the second floor window sills. Concrete steps lead to boarded or blocked front doorways with brick segmental arches and transom windows. The first and second floor windows have brick segmental arches and stone sills and have all been boarded up. The houses are capped with simple stamped metal cornices above a shallow corbeled brick frieze with metal end brackets spaced between every other house.

1605-1627 N Montford Avenue are two-story, three-bay wide rowhouses with running bond brick facades, most of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The front doorways are accessed by marble steps and have segmental arches and wood transom windows. The first and second floor windows have segmental arches and stone sills; however the first floor window of 1635 was enlarged and has a metal lintel and sill. The cornices are simple stamped metal with dentils and a corbeled brick frieze.

1702-1712 N Montford Avenue are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses with brick facades that have all been painted or covered with formstone. Marble steps lead to boarded front doorways with brick

Prepared by:

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Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

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Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

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segmental arches and transom windows. The first and second floor windows have brick segmental arches and stone sills. The windows originally had one-over-one sash wood windows; however most are missing, boarded or replaced. The houses are capped with stamped metal cornices with three long metal brackets on each house.

1800-1812 N Port Street are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses with running bond red brick facades with brick belt courses that align with the first and second floor window sills. Most of the facades have been painted or covered with formstone. Marble or brick steps lead to front doorways with brick segmental arches and transom windows. The first and second floor windows have brick segmental arches and wood or brick sills. All of the segmental arches have a protruding top course of brick to accent the arches. The houses are capped with simple stamped metal cornices with end brackets and a band of metal molding.

1834-1842 N Collington Avenue are two-story rowhouses that are three-bays wide on the first floor and two-bays wide on the second floor. They have running bond brick facades that have all been painted or covered with formstone. Brick steps lead to front doorwayss with brick segmental arches and transom windows. The first and second floor windows have brick segmental arches and brick sills. The majority of houses have simple stamped metal cornices with end brackets topped with finials. 1848 differs with a cross gable-style wood cornice with modillions and long wood end brackets.

2125-2133 E North Avenue are two-story rowhouses that are two or three-bays wide on the first floor and two-bays wide on the second floor. They have running bond brick facades that have all been painted or covered with formstone. Marble steps lead to front doorways with brick segmental arches and transom windows. The first and second floor windows have brick segmental arches and brick, stone or wood sills. The rooflines either have flat or cross gable-style wood cornices with sawtooth molding, modillions and long wooden brackets on each end. 2129 also features recessed molded brick panels in the brick frieze and 2131 features a stone water table at the first floor and stone belt courses below and above the second floor windows.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Preservation Officer	Date: May 9, 2018
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

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Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Image File Name	Description of View
B-5077_2018-02-26_01	1949 Belair Rd., northeast and northwest elevations, looking south
B-5077_2018-02-26_02	2430-2438 E Chase St., south elevations, looking northeast
B-5077_2018-02-26_03	2430-2438 E Chase St., south elevations, looking north
B-5077_2018-02-26_04	1501-1509 N Montford Ave., south and west elevations, looking northeast
B-5077_2018-02-26_05	1512-1516 N Montford Ave., north and east elevations, looking southwest
B-5077_2018-02-26_06	1602-1618 N Bradford St., south and east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2018-02-26_07	1625-1637 N Bradford St., north and west elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2018-02-26_08	1626-1638 N Bradford St., north and east elevations, looking southwest
B-5077_2018-02-26_09	1603-1619 N Port St., north and west elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2018-02-26_10	1603-1619 N Port St., south and west elevations, looking northeast
B-5077_2018-02-26_11	1607 N Port St., detail of cornice
B-5077_2018-02-26_12	1606-1612 N Port St., south and east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2018-02-26_13	1605-1627 N Montford Ave., north and west elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2018-02-26_14	1623 N Montford Ave., detail of cornice
B-5077_2018-02-26_15	1701-1733 N Bradford St., south and west elevations, looking northeast
B-5077_2018-02-26_16	1727-1733 N Bradford St., west elevations, looking east
B-5077_2018-02-26_17	1702-1712 N Montford Ave., south and east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2018-02-26_18	1702-1712 N Montford Ave., east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2018-02-26_19	1800-1812 N Port St., south and east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2018-02-26_20	1802-1806 N Port St., east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2018-02-26_21	1834-1842 N Collington Ave., north and east elevations, looking southwest
B-5077_2018-02-26_22	1834-1842 N Collington Ave., east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2018-02-26_23	2125-2133 E North Ave., west and north elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2018-02-26_24	2125-2129 E North Ave., north elevations, looking south

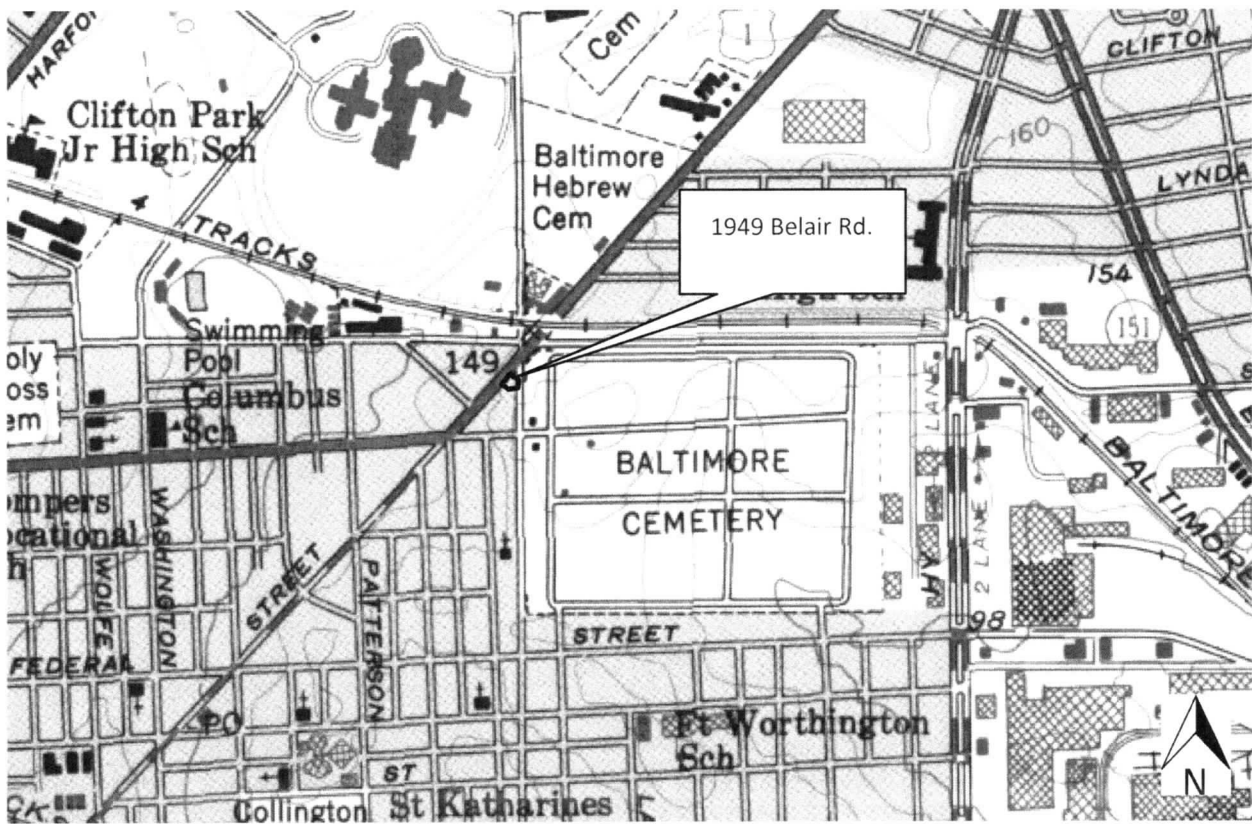
Photographer: Melissa Archer

Paper and Ink combination used: Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Epson Premium Photo Paper Glossy

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Preservation Officer	Date: May 9, 2018
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District
1949 Belair Road
Block 4177, Lot 20
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



B-5077

Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District

2430-2438 E Chase Street

Block 1555, Lots 62-66

Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad



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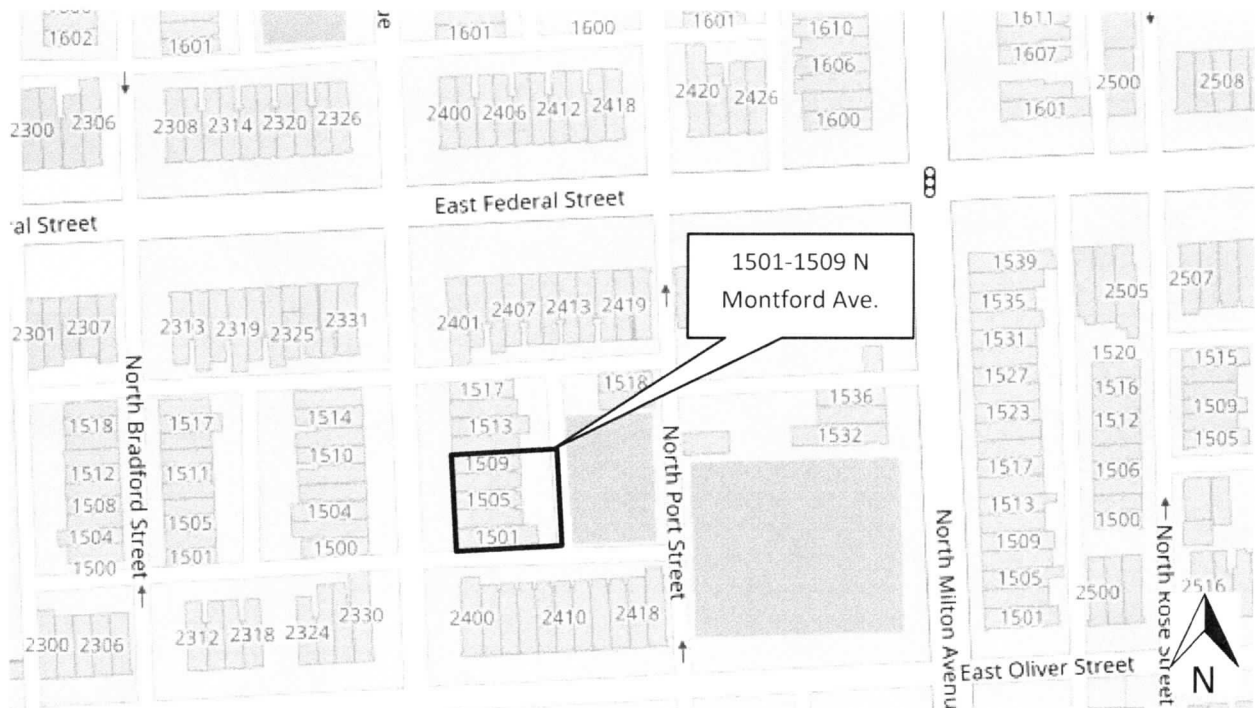
Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District

1501-1509 N Montford Avenue

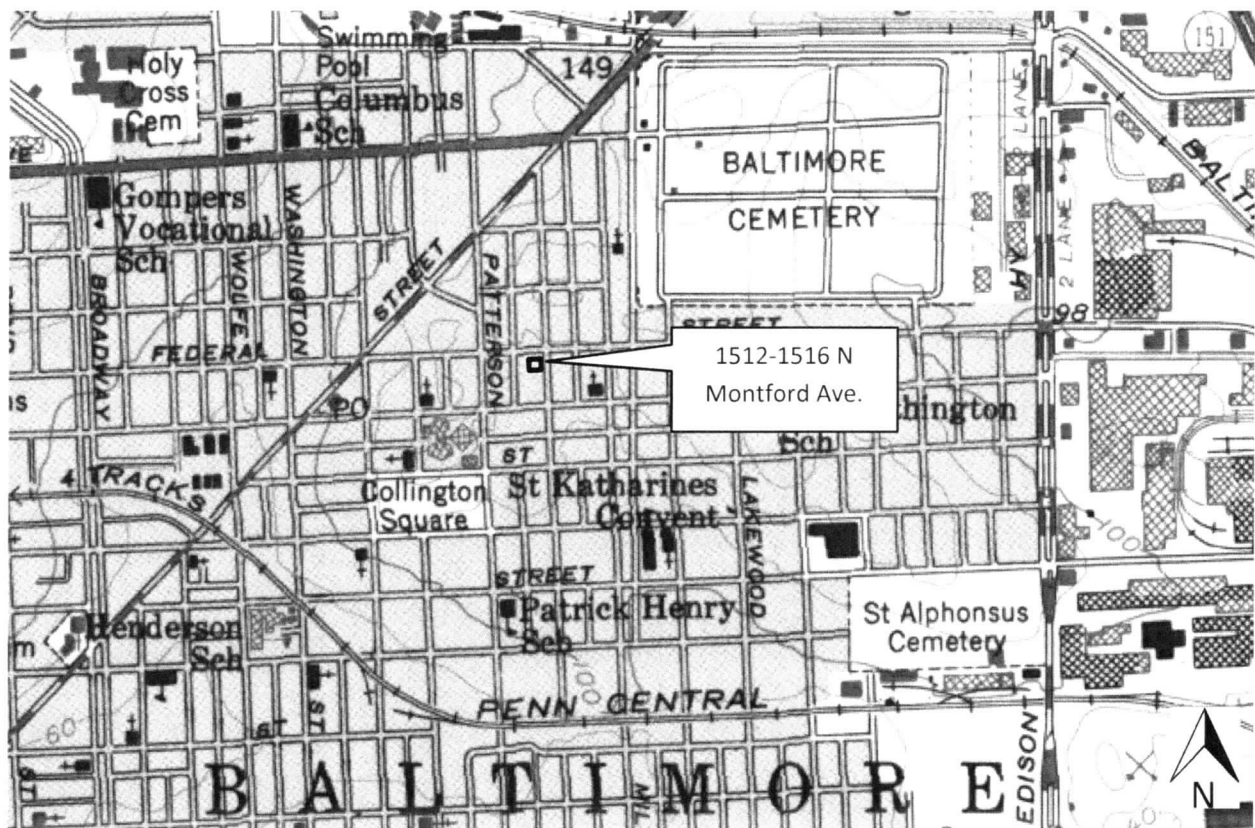
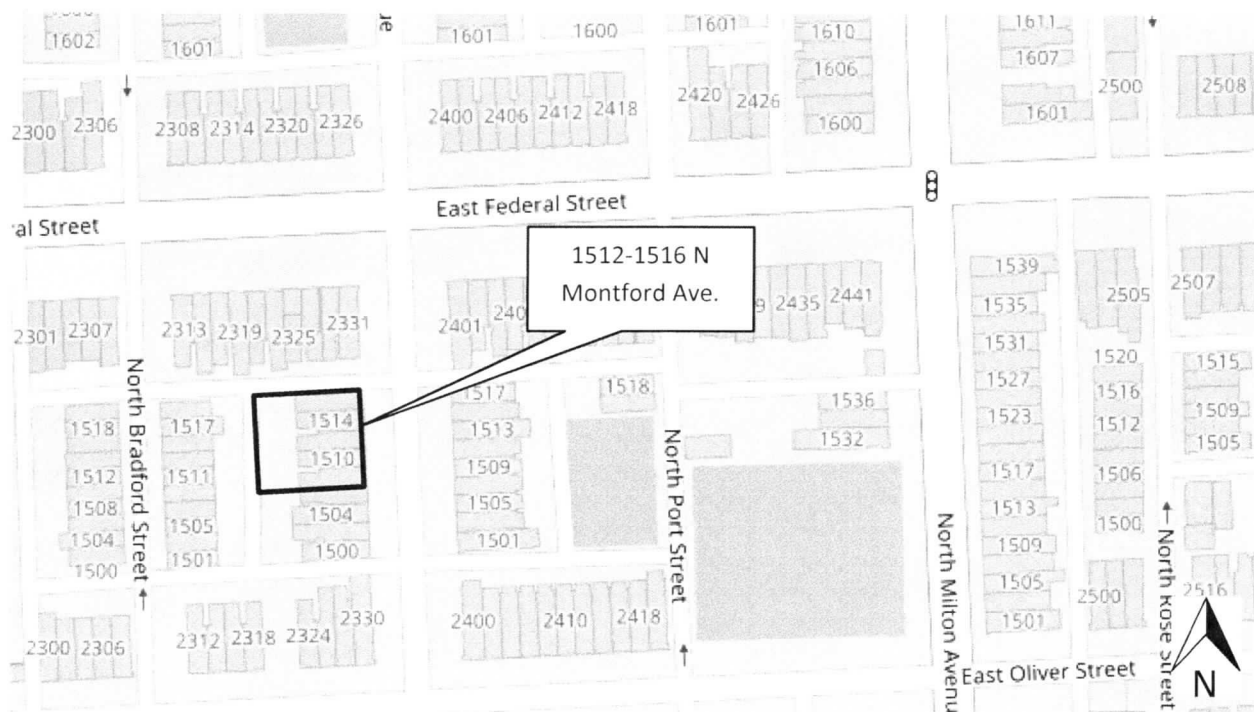
Block 1485, Lots 50-54

Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad



B-5077
Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District
1512-1516 N Montford Avenue
Block 1484, Lots 39-41
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



B-5077

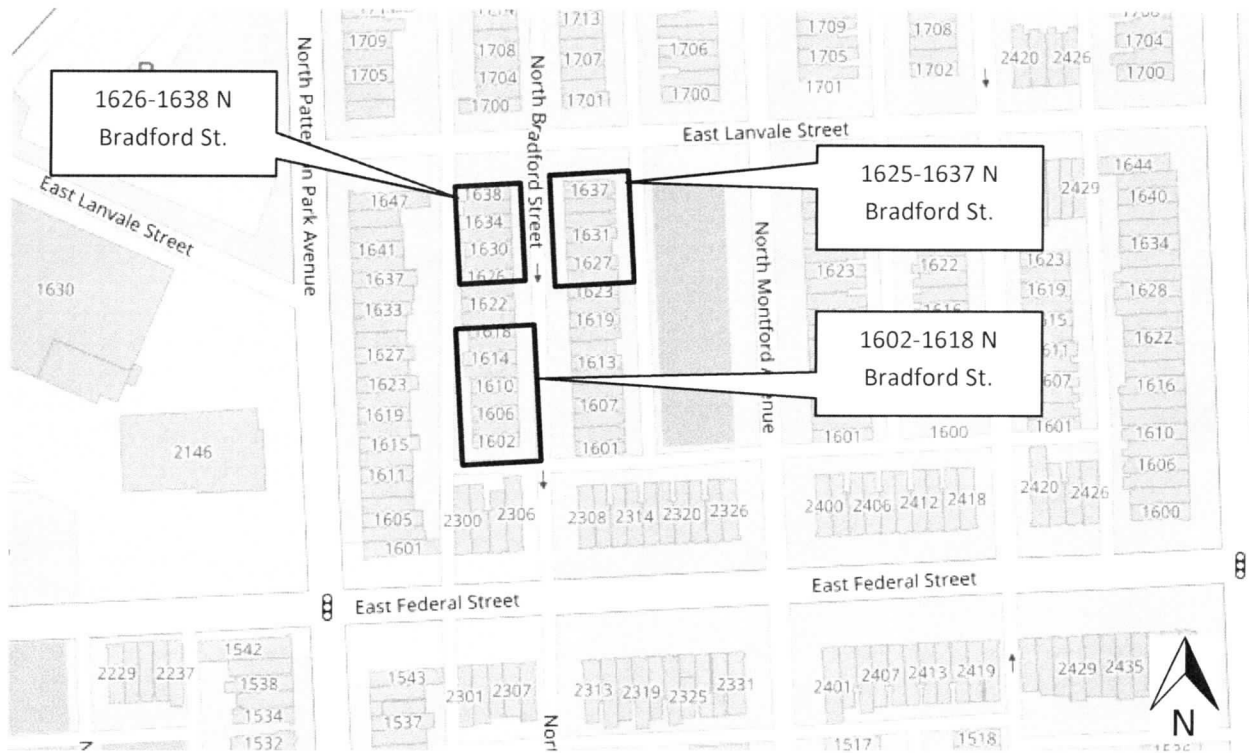
Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District

1602-1618, 1626-1638, and 1625-1637 N Bradford Street

Block 1484, Lots 35-43, 25-31, 57-63

Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad



1732 1726 1720 1714 1708 1704 1700

1733 1729 1723 1717 1713 1706 1701

1728 1720 1716 1712 1706 1700

1725 1721 1717 1713 1709 1705 1701

1726 1722 1716 1712 1708 1702

1730 1713 1707 1703

1724 1716 1712 1708 1704 1700

2420 2426

1667 1661 1657 1653 1649 1643 1639

1638 1634 1630 1626

1637 1631 1627

1635 1634 1630 1626 1622 1616 1613 1607 1601

1644 1640 1634 1628

2421 2429

1619 1615 1611 1607 1601

1623 1617 1613 1607 1601

1622 1616 1610 1606 1600

1621 1615 1611 1607 1601

1600 2500 2508 2514 2522

2300 2306 2308 2314 2320 2326

2400 2406 2412 2418

2420 2426

1600

1603-1619 N Port St.

1606-1612 N Port St.

Mount Calvary Star Baptist Church

North Bradford Street

East Lanvale Street

North Monitor Avenue

East Federal Street

Rose Street

N

B-5077

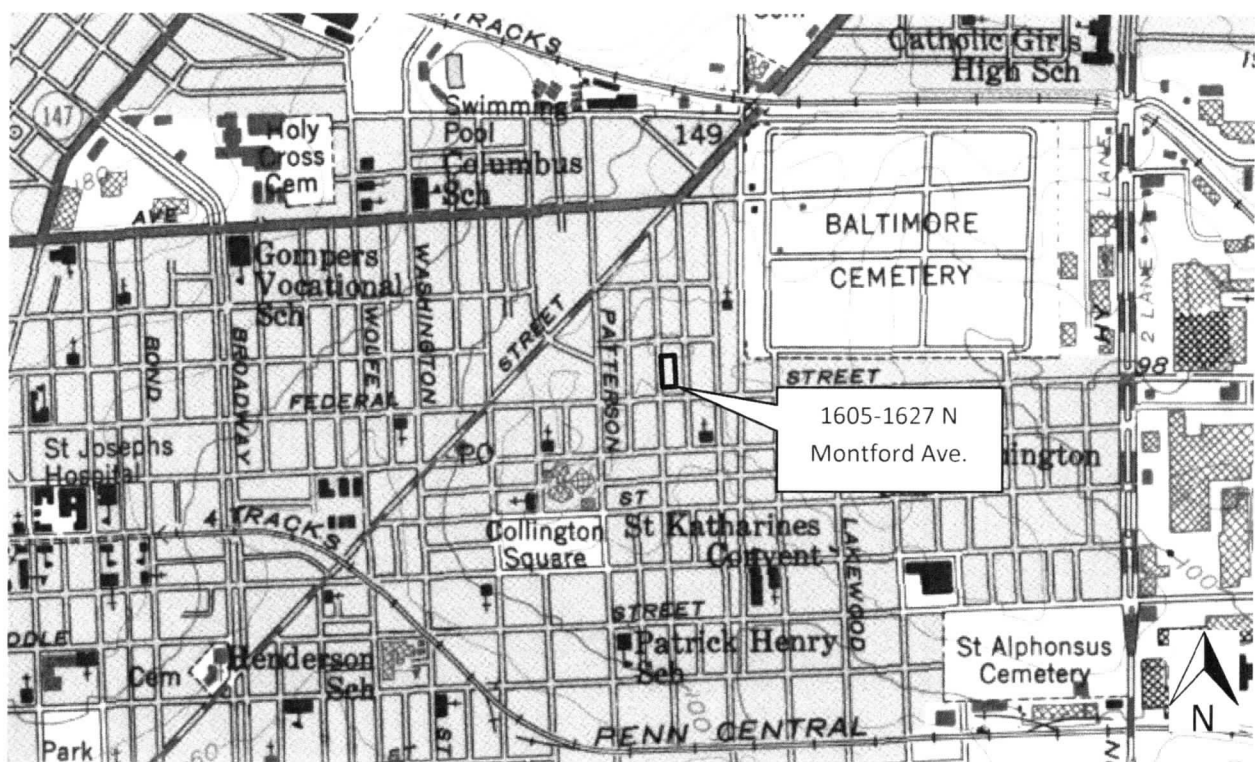
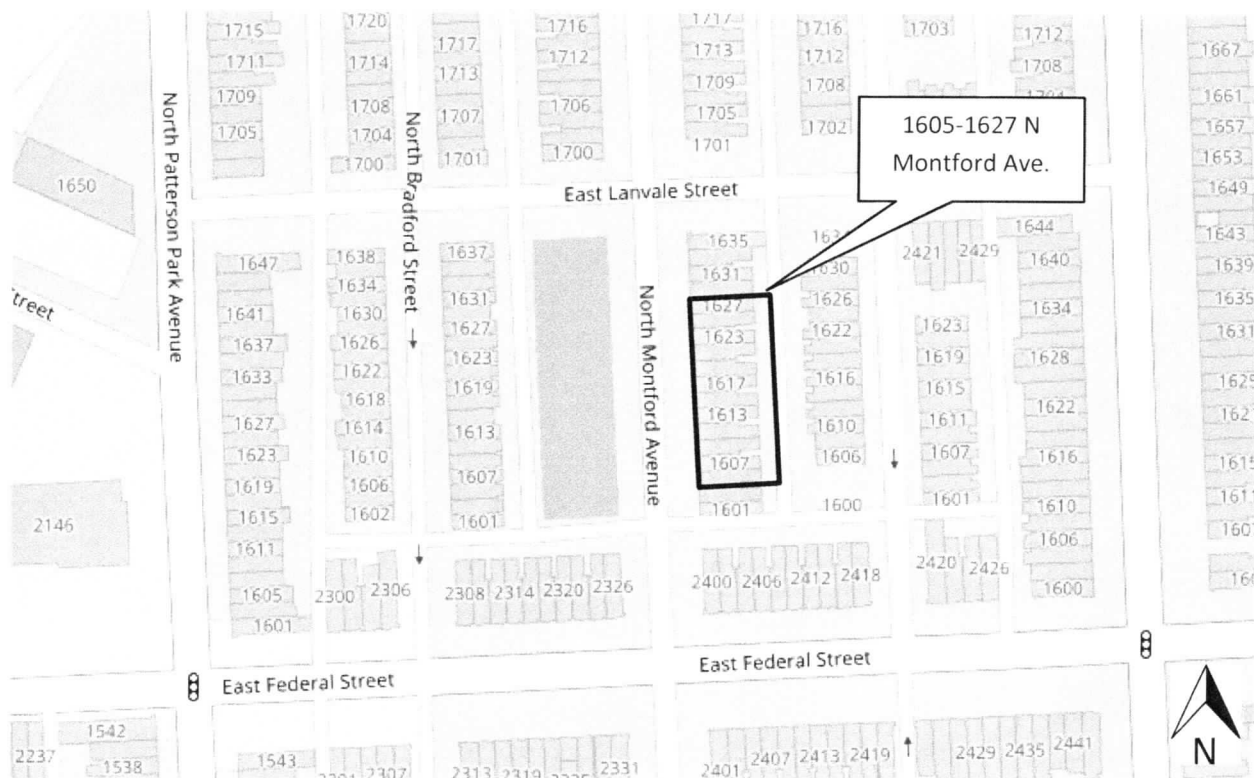
Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District

1605-1627 N Montford Avenue

Block 1474, Lots 45-56

Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad



B-5077

Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District

1701-1733 N Bradford Street

Block 1463, Lots 55-71

Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad



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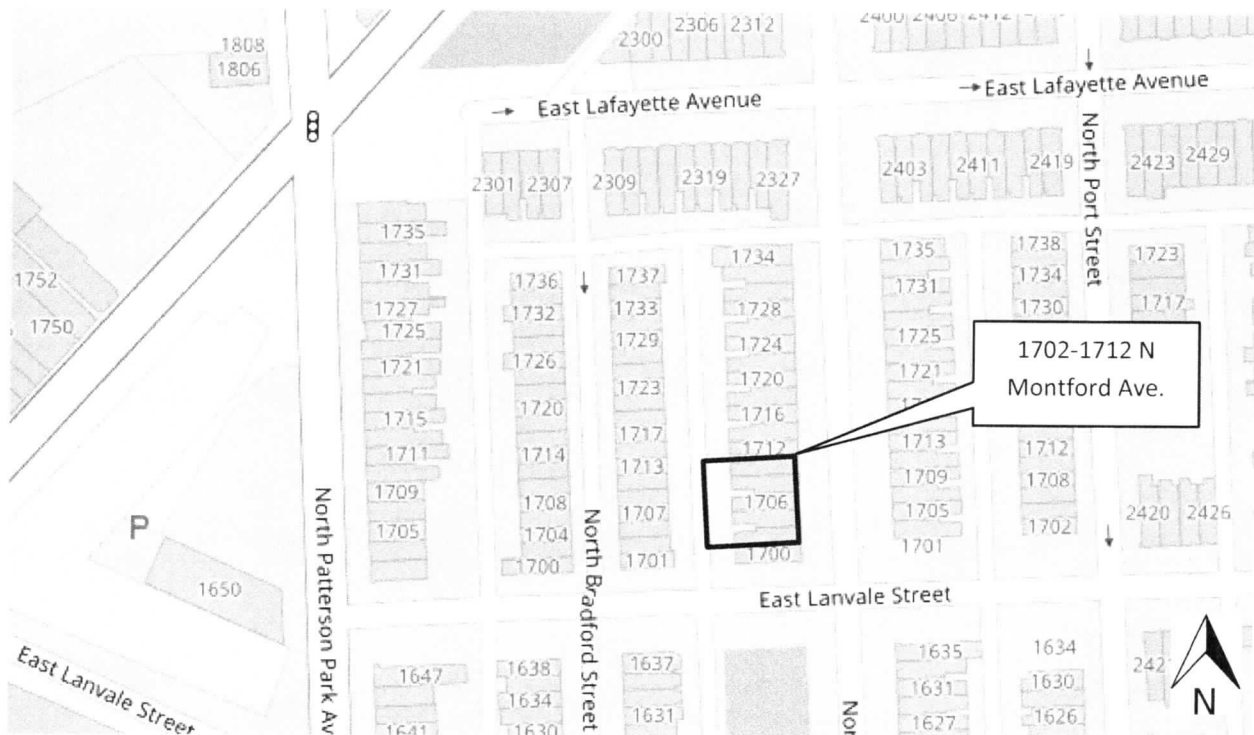
Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District

1702-1712 N Montford Avenue

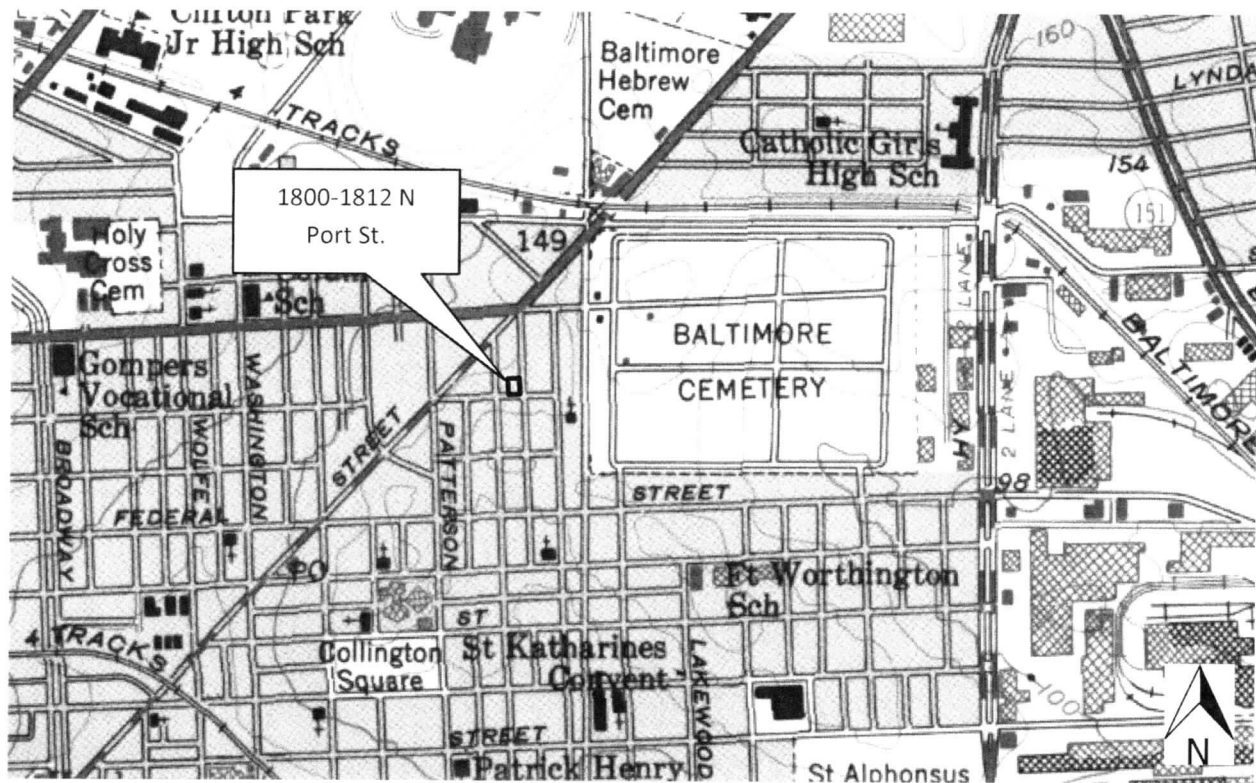
Block 1463, Lots 48-53

Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad



Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District
1800-1812 N Port Street
Block 1454, Lots 59-65
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



B-5077

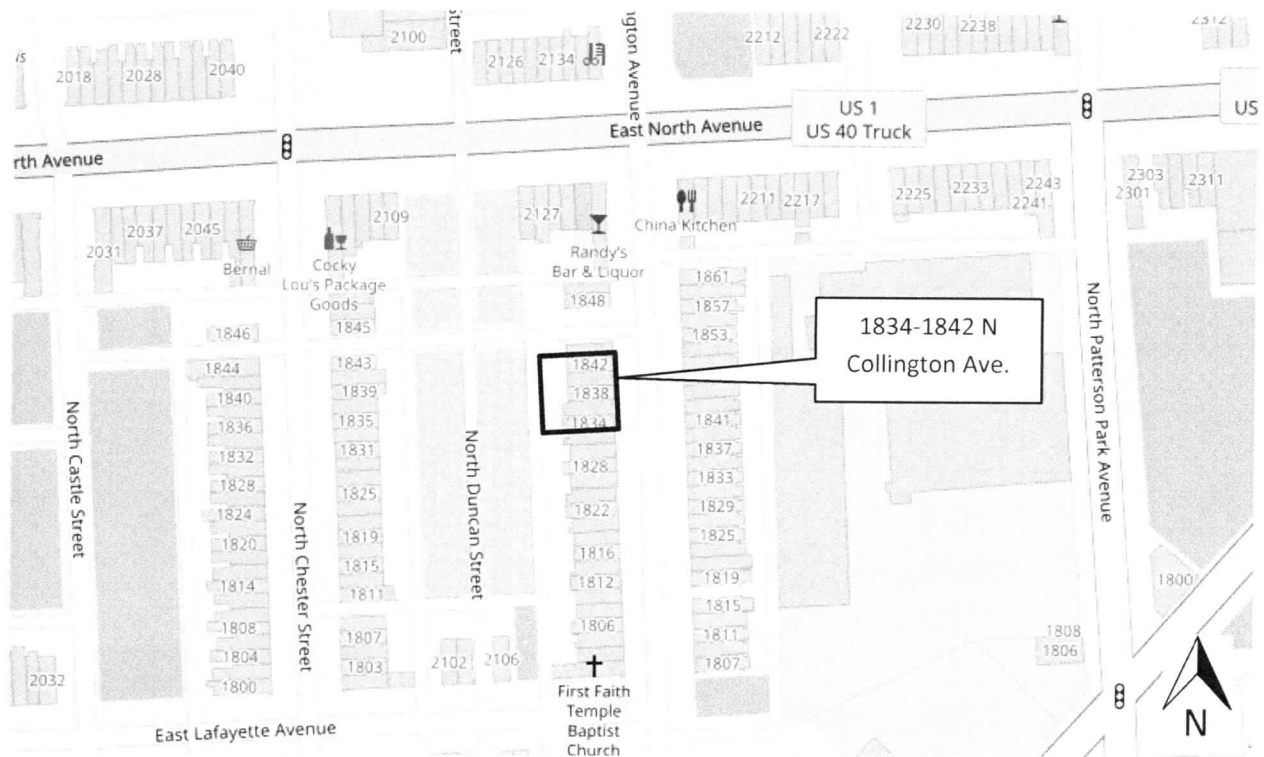
Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District

1834-1842 N Collington Avenue

Block 1454, Lots 59-65

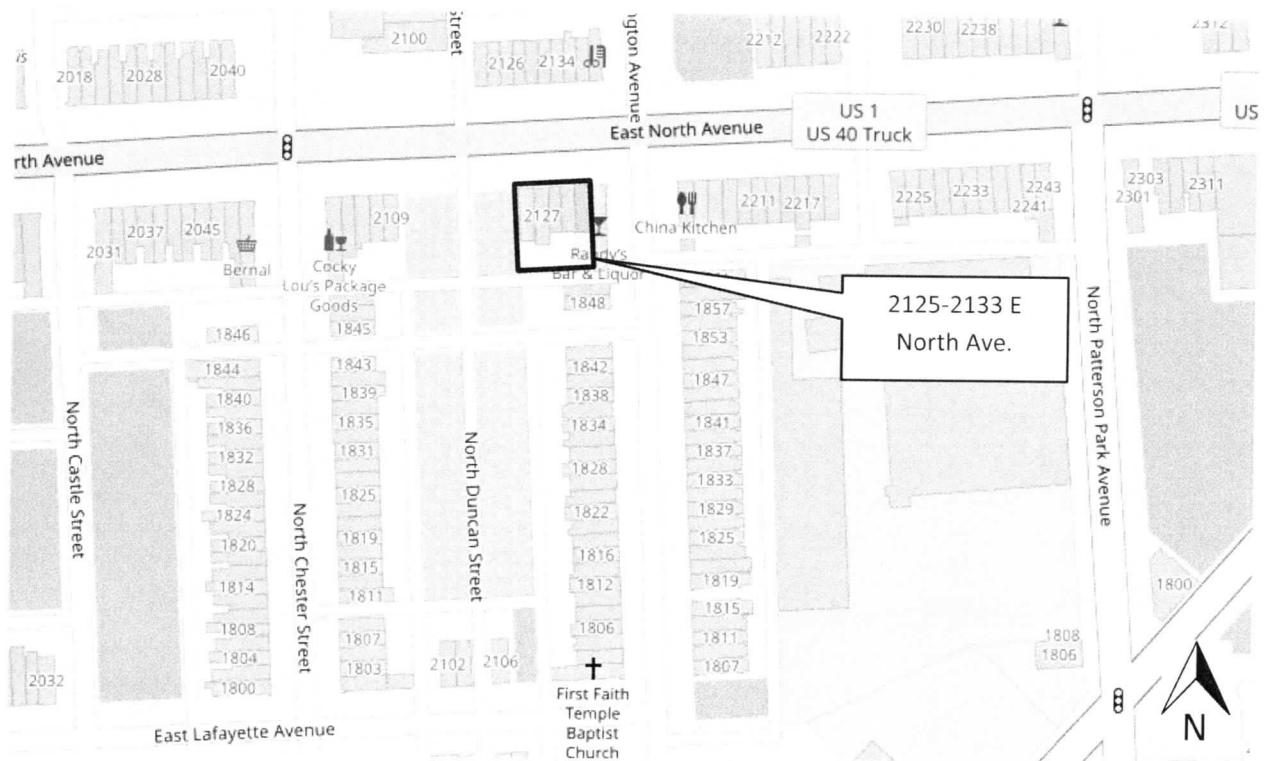
Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad



B-5077

Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District
2125-2133 E North Avenue
Block 1454, Lots 38-42
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad





B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1949 Belair Rd.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer, 2-26-2018

1949 Belair Rd., northeast and northwest elevations
looking south

1/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

2430-2438 E Chase St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

2430-2438 E Chase St., South elevations, looking
northeast

2/24



B-5077

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park

2430-2438 E Chase St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

2430-2438 E Chase St., South elevations, looking
North

3/24



D-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1501-1509 N. Montford Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1501-1509 N Montford Ave, south and west
elevations, looking northeast

4/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1512-1516 N Montford Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1512-1516 N Montford Ave., north and east
elevations, looking Southwest

5/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1602-1618 N Bradford St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1602-1618 N Bradford St., South and east
elevations, looking northwest

6/24



B-50++

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

625-1637 N Bradford St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1625-1637 N Bradford St., north and west elevation

Looking Southeast

7/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1626-1638 N Bradford St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1626-1638 N Bradford St., north and east
elevations, looking southwest

8/24



B-5077

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park

1603-1619 N Port St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1603-1619 N Port St., north and west elevations

looking southeast

9/24



B-507+

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park

603-1619 N Port St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-24-2018

603-1619 N Port St., South and west elevation!

Looking northeast

10/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1603-1619 N Port St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1607 N Port St., detail of cornice

11/24



B-507+

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park

1606-1612 N Port St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1606-1612 N Port St., South and east elevations

Looking northwest

12/24



B-50++

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park

1605-1627 N Montford Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1605-1627 N Montford Ave., north and west
elevations, looking Southeast

13/24



B-50+1

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1605-1627 N Montford Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Wendy Archer

2-26-2018

623 N Montford Ave., detail of cornice

4/24



B-50++

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1701-1733 N Bradford St,

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1701-1733 N Bradford St, South and west
elevations, looking northeast

15/24



B-5077.

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park

1701-1733 N Bradford St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1727-1733 N Bradford St., west elevations,

Looking east

16/24



B-5071

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1702-1712 N Montford Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1702-1712 N Montford Ave, South and east
elevations, looking northwest

17/24



B-507+

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1702-1712 N Montford Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1702-1712 N Montford Ave., east elevations,

Looking west

18/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

800-1812 N Port St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1800-1812 N Port St., South and east elevations,
looking northwest

19/24



B-50++

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park
1800-1812 N Port St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1802-1806 N Port St., east elevations,

looking west

20/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

1834-1842 N Collington Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1834-1842 N Collington Ave., north and east
elevations, looking southwest

21/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

1834-1842 N Collington Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

1834-1842 N Collington Ave, east elevations,
looking northwest

22/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

2125-2133 E. North Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-26-2018

2125-2133 E North Ave., west and north
elevations, looking southeast

23/24



B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park

2125-2133 E North Ave,

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-24-2018

2125-2129 E North Ave., (on the elevation),

Looking South

24/24

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 4

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2018, 87 properties within the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District will be demolished as part of Phase 3 of Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise), a joint Maryland State and Baltimore City undertaking to remove blight and create redevelopment opportunities. The affected properties are nearly all vacant and in an advanced state of deterioration, and are located in areas that have already seen a large amount of demolition.

SECTION 2. LOCATION: Following is a list of the clusters of properties to be demolished:

1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042 and 1044 N MILTON AVE (thirteen properties)

1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, and 1054 N MILTON AVE (five properties)

1402, 1404, 1406 and 1408 N CHESTER ST (four properties)

1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411 and 1413 N CHESTER ST (six properties)

1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734 and 1736 N PORT ST (eighteen properties)

1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733 and 1735 N MONTFORD AVE (seventeen properties)

2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039 and 2041 ELLSWORTH ST (eight properties)

2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045 and 2047 E HOFFMAN ST (eleven properties)

2058 and 2060 E HOFFMAN ST (two properties)

2312, 2314 and 2316 E NORTH AVE (three properties)

All are located in the Broadway East neighborhood of East Baltimore, except for the North Avenue cluster, which is located in the South Clifton Park neighborhood of East Baltimore.

SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION:

1020-1044 North Milton Avenue are a group of small late Italianate, or “Renaissance Revival”, rowhouses, two stories high and two bays wide, with pressed sheet metal cornices. Door and window

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: April 20, 2018

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 2 of 4

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

openings are segmental arched, and the first floor window openings are wider than the other openings, and in several houses are filled with a pair of narrow 1/1 double-hung windows. Despite the general uniformity of the row, variations in the brick type (from traditional red to orange-brown) and minor variations in the cornice designs suggest that the row was not built all at once.

1046-1054 North Milton Avenue are essentially a continuation of the previous group, separated only by a narrow alley. This group extends to Chase Street. 1046 and 1048 have been faced with Formstone. At 1050 and 1052, only the front and rear facades remain standing. 1054 has a commercial front, with what may be an original cornice, wrapping around to the Chase Street side.

1402-1408 North Chester Street are a group of narrow brick Italianate rowhouses, three stories high and two bays wide, with remnants of a modillion and bracket cornice. The facades of 1402 and 1404 have been rebuilt at some point, and the facades of 1406 and 1408 have been faced with stucco and Formstone respectively, and have been altered in other ways. The row had originally been comprised of five houses, but 1410 was demolished previously.

1403-1413 North Chester Street is a group of six brick Italianate rowhouses, two stories high and two bays wide, set on relatively high basements. Window and door openings are segmental arched, and there are wooden cornices with large brackets and jigsaw cut tilted-out vent panels. 1405 has already mostly collapsed, and there is partial collapse in the rears and roofs of some of the other houses.

1702-1736 North Port Street are a group of eighteen Italianate brick rowhouses, two stories high and two bays wide, with segmental arch openings, and wooden bracket cornices. The first floor windows are wider than the other openings, similar to 1020-1044 North Milton Avenue, but these houses appear to be older. The original ends of the row, 1700 and 1738, were demolished previously. There has been considerable roof collapse and other deterioration in this group. This group backs up to the next described group.

1703-1735 North Montford Avenue are a group of seventeen brick rowhouses, two stories high and two bays wide, very similar in design to the above-described groups on Milton Avenue. Close to half of the facades have been faced with Formstone. The entire block is vacant and deteriorated, with several collapsed roofs, and other partial collapse.

2027-2041 Ellsworth Street are a group of eight small brick rowhouses, two stories high and two bays wide, with segmental arch openings topped by dentilated brickwork hoods, and cornices of dentil molding atop a brick corbel table. There is already partial collapse in several of the houses.

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 3 of 4

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

2027-2047 East Hoffman Street are a group of eleven two-story brick rowhouses in two distinct design groups. 2027 through 2033 are of the same design as the houses to their immediate west, 2001 through 2025, outside the demolition cluster. They are three bays wide, with segmental arch openings and typical Italianate modillion and bracket cornices. 2035 through 2047 are of an apparently somewhat later group, two bays wide, with the first and second floor openings not aligned; openings are segmental arched, with dentilated brick hoods, and the façade is topped by a dentil cornice over a corbel table.

2058-2060 East Hoffman Street are a pair of brick rowhouses at the east end of what had originally been a continuous block of 31 rowhouses. Most of those have already been demolished. These two houses are three stories high and two bays wide (except for the first floor at 2060, which is three bays wide, in an apparent reconstruction, possibly replacing a commercial front). The large east side wall of 2060, facing N. Chester Street, appears to have been entirely reconstructed.

2312-2316 East North Avenue are a group of three early 20th century porch front rowhouses that are the remnant of what had been a row of nine houses. They are two stories high, three bays wide at the first floor and two bays wide at the second floor. The facades are built of orange-brown brick with sheet metal cornices at the top, and there are roofed porches on the front of each. The basements extend forward under the porches, with basement windows at the fronts of the porches facing the sidewalk.

SECTION 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Acreage of properties to be demolished: 1.71

Baltimore West Quadrangle 1:24,000

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 4 of 4

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

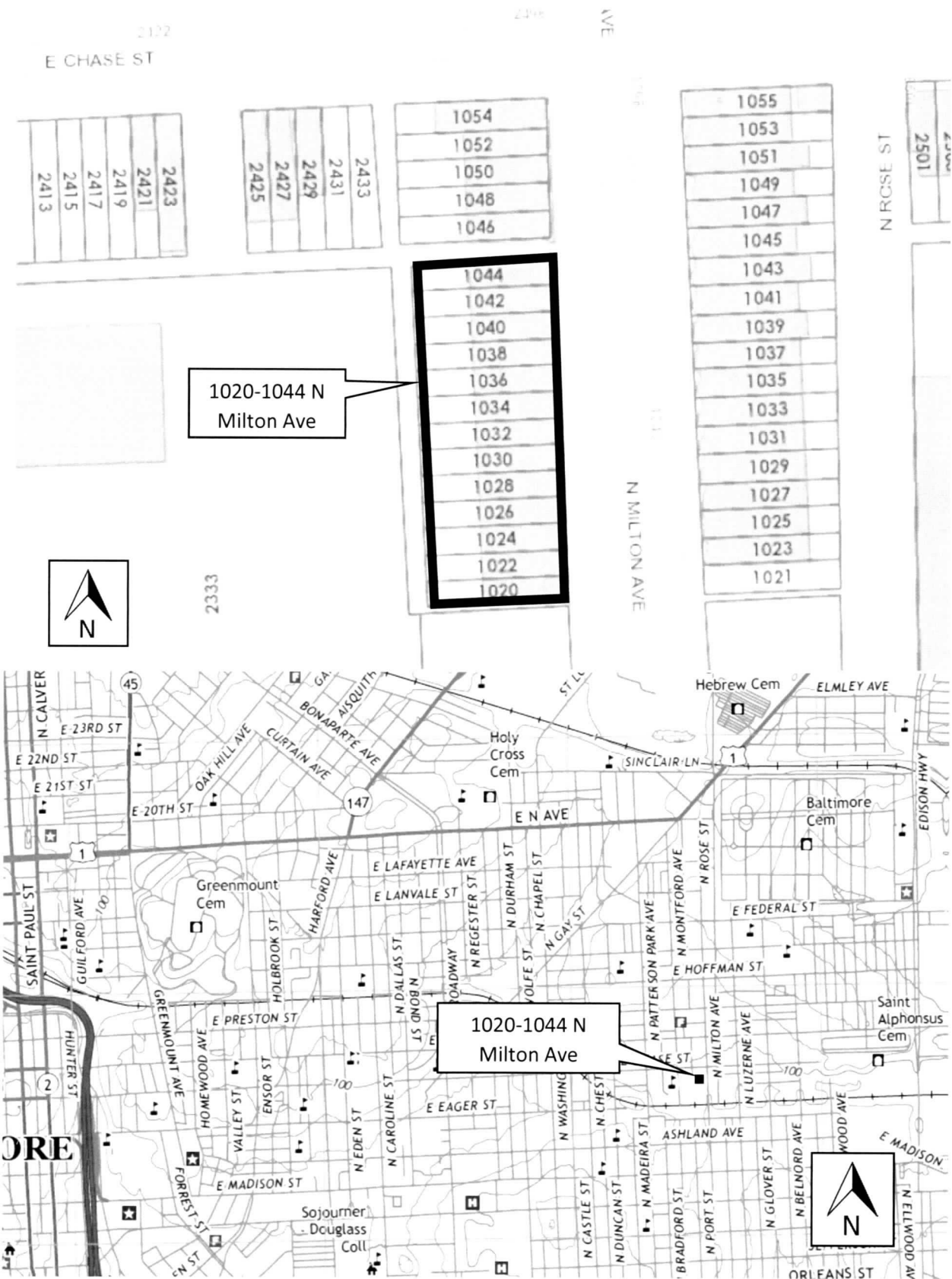
PHOTOGRAPHS:

B-5077_2017-12-27_01	1020-1044 N. Milton Ave. east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2017-12-27_02	1020-1044 N. Milton Ave. typical façade, east elevation looking west
B-5077_2017-12-27_03	1046-1054 N. Milton Ave. storefront façade at 1054, looking west
B-5077_2017-12-27_04	1402-1408 N. Chester St. east elevations, looking southwest
B-5077_2017-12-27_05	1403-1413 N. Chester St. west elevations looking northeast
B-5077_2017-12-27_06	1403-1413 N. Chester, typical façade (1409), looking east
B-5077_2017-12-27_07	1702-1736 N. Port St., east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2017-12-27_08	1702-1736 N. Port St., typical façade (1428) looking west
B-5077_2017-12-27_09	1703-1735 N. Montford Ave., west elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2017-12-27_10	2027-2041 Ellsworth St., north elevations, looking southwest
B-5077_2017-12-27_11	2027-2047 E. Hoffman St., north elevations, looking southwest
B-5077_2017-12-27_12	2027-2047 E. Hoffman St., detail (2045), typical cornice/window crown
B-5077_2017-12-27_13	2027-2047 E. Hoffman St., detail (2045), typical doorway crown
B-5077_2017-12-27_14	2027-2047 E. Hoffman St., detail (2027), typical cornice
B-5077_2017-12-27_15	2058-2060 E. Hoffman St., east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2017-12-27_16	2312-2316 E. North Ave., south elevations, looking north

Photographer: Jeffrey Honick

Paper and ink combination used: Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Premium Photo Paper Glossy

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
1020-1044 N Milton Avenue
Block 1572, Lots 23-35
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



B-5077

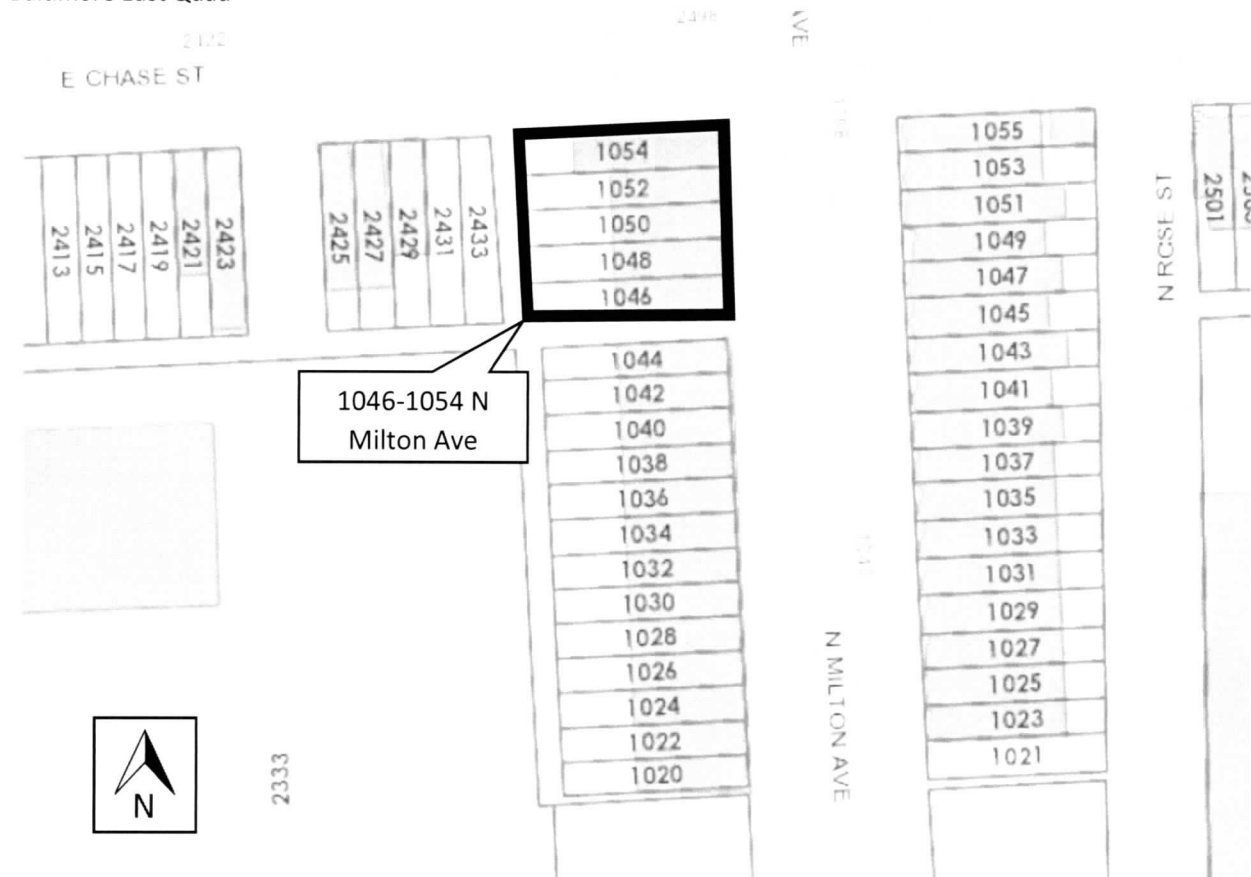
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

1046-1054 N Milton Avenue

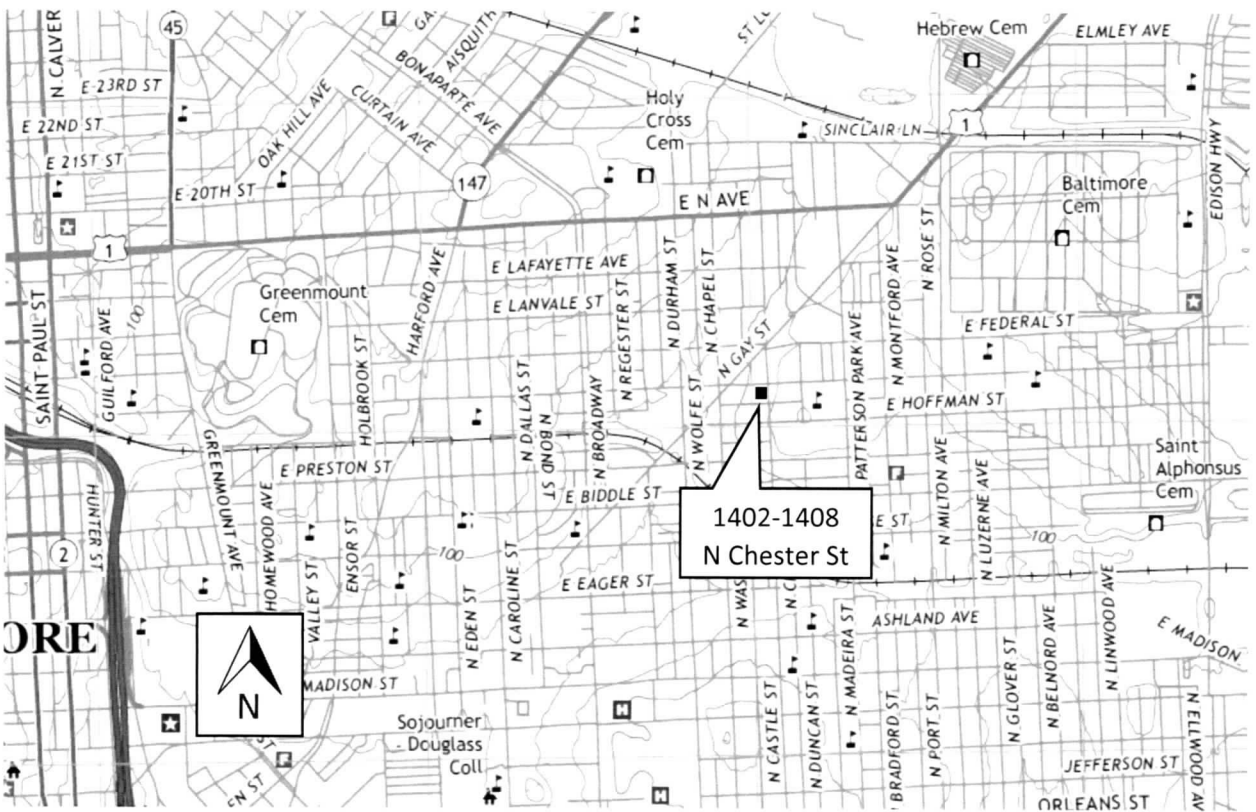
Block 1572, Lots 18-22

Baltimore City

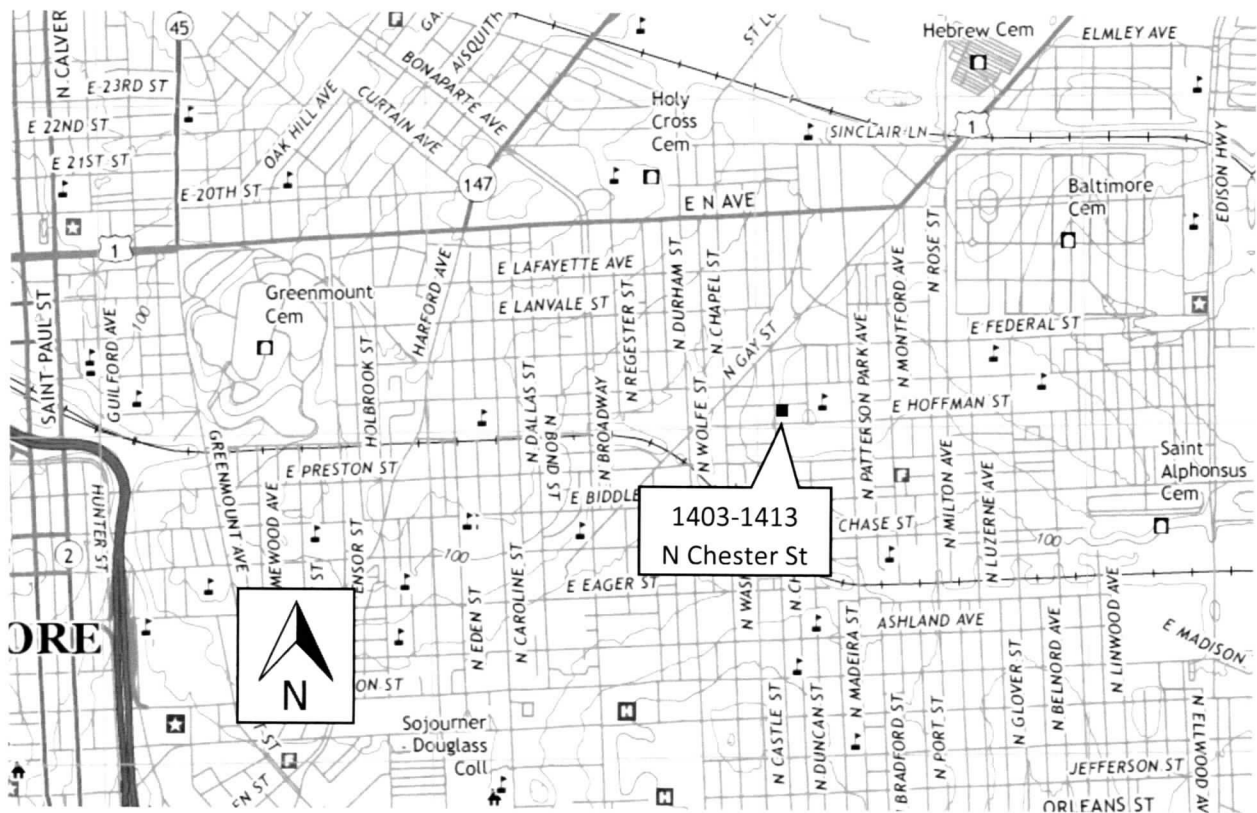
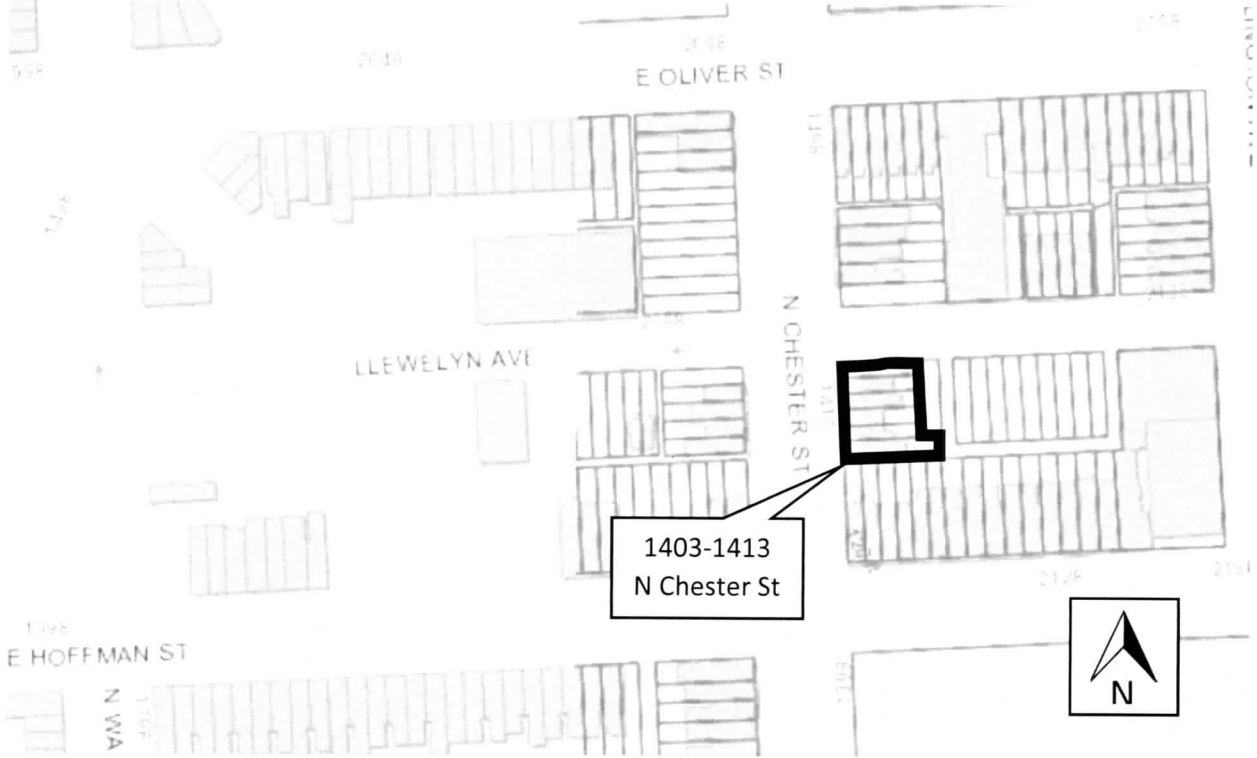
Baltimore East Quad



Baltimore East Quad



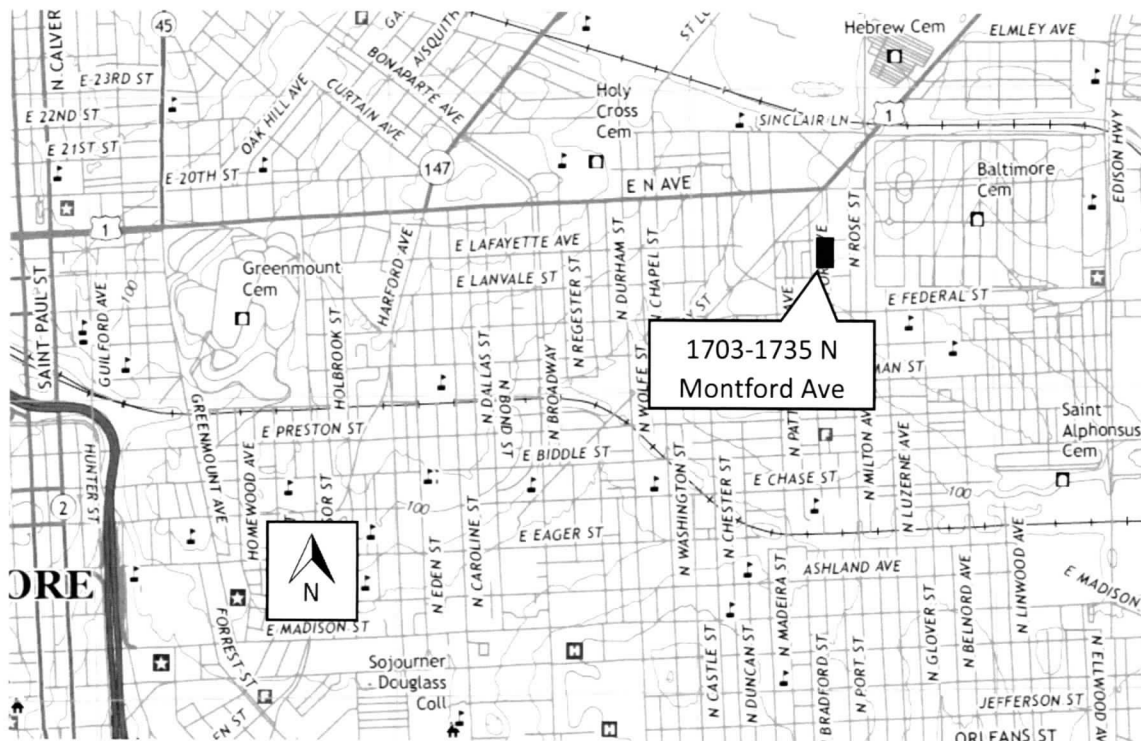
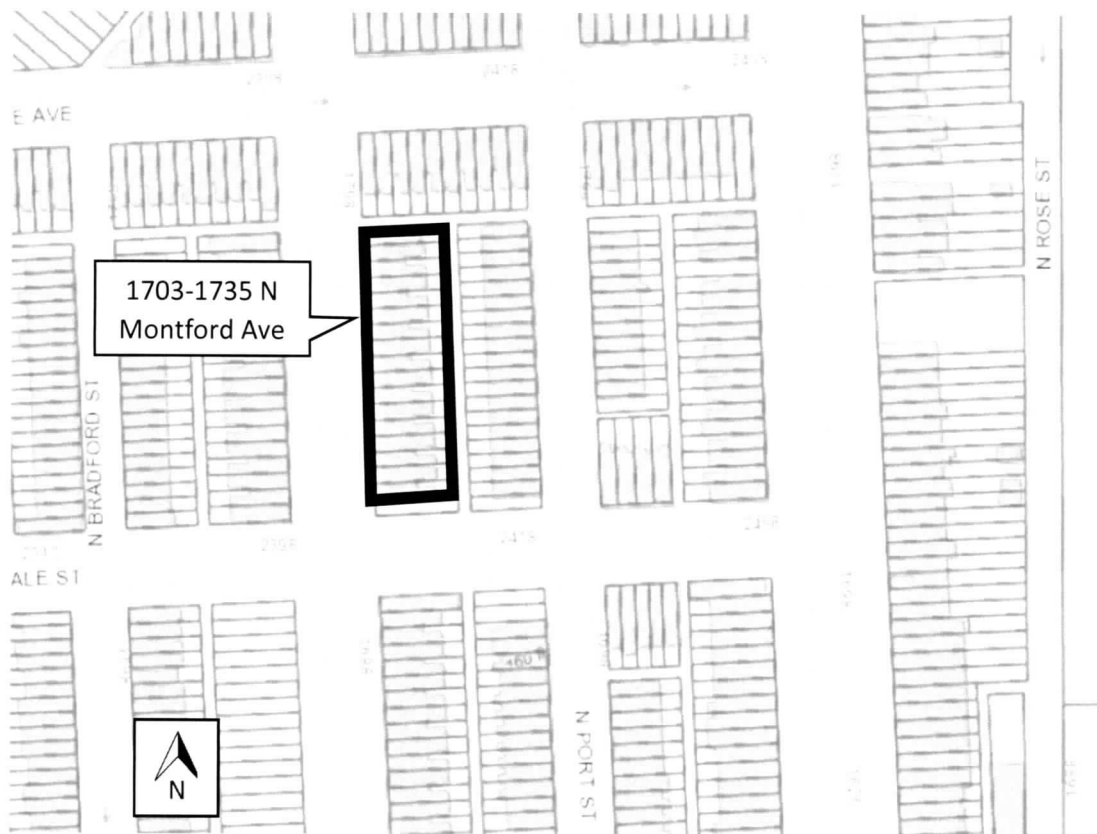
B-5077
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
1403-1413 N Chester St
Block 1501, Lots 27-32
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



Baltimore East Quad



Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
1703-1735 N Montford Ave
Block 1464, Lots 77-93
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



B-5077

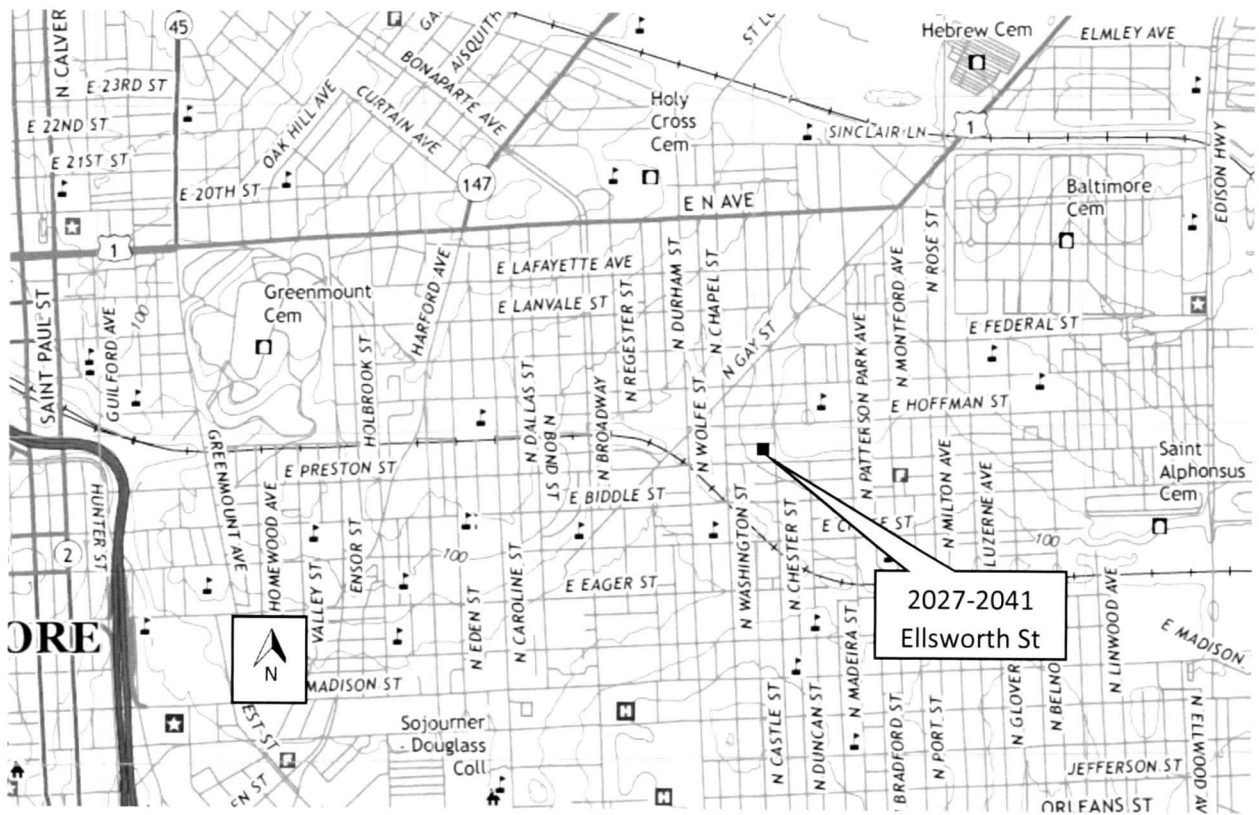
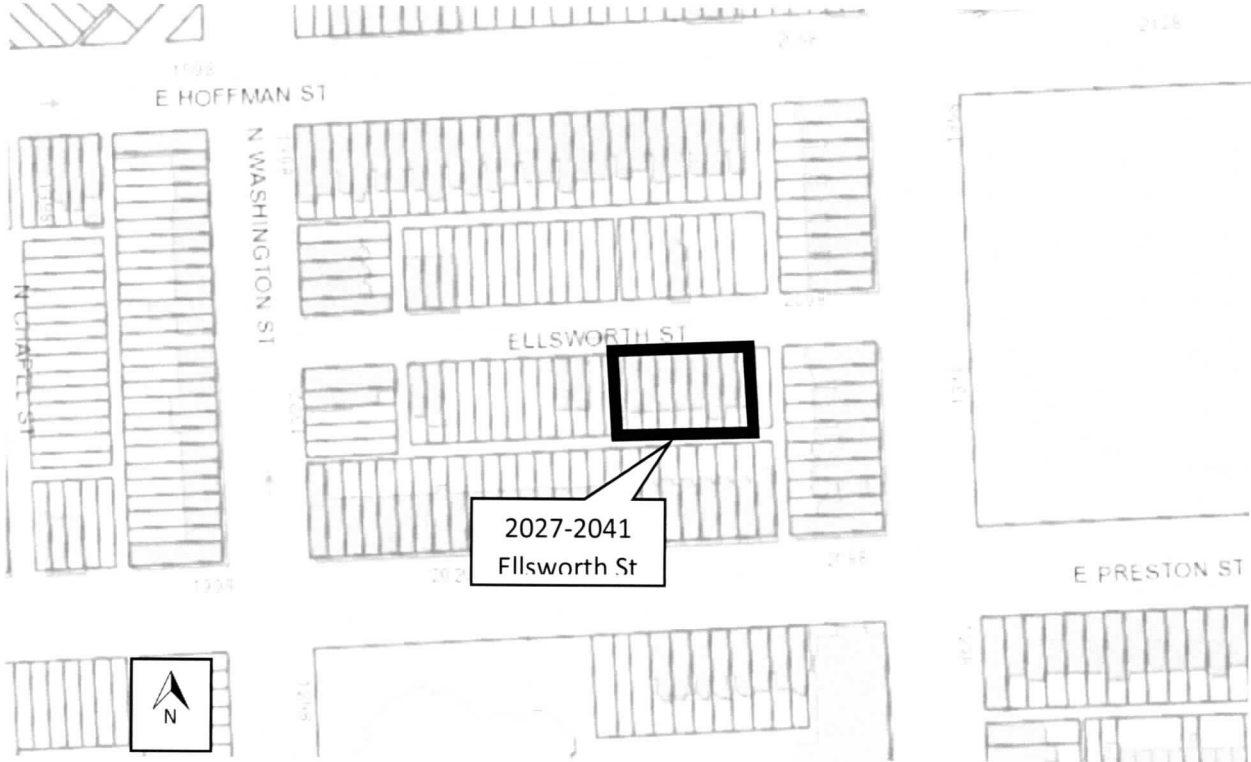
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

2027-2041 Ellsworth St

Block 1517, Lots 95-102

Baltimore City

Baltimore East Quad



B-5077

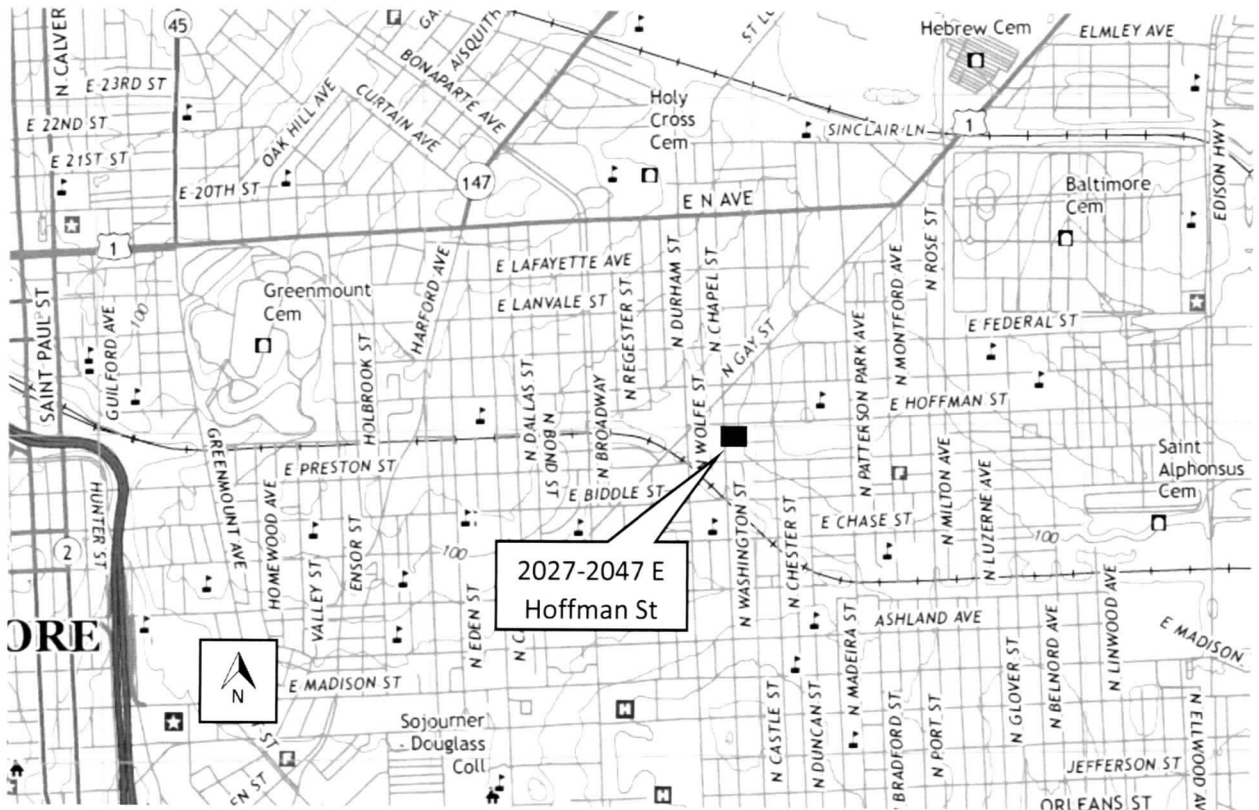
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

2027-2047 E Hoffman St

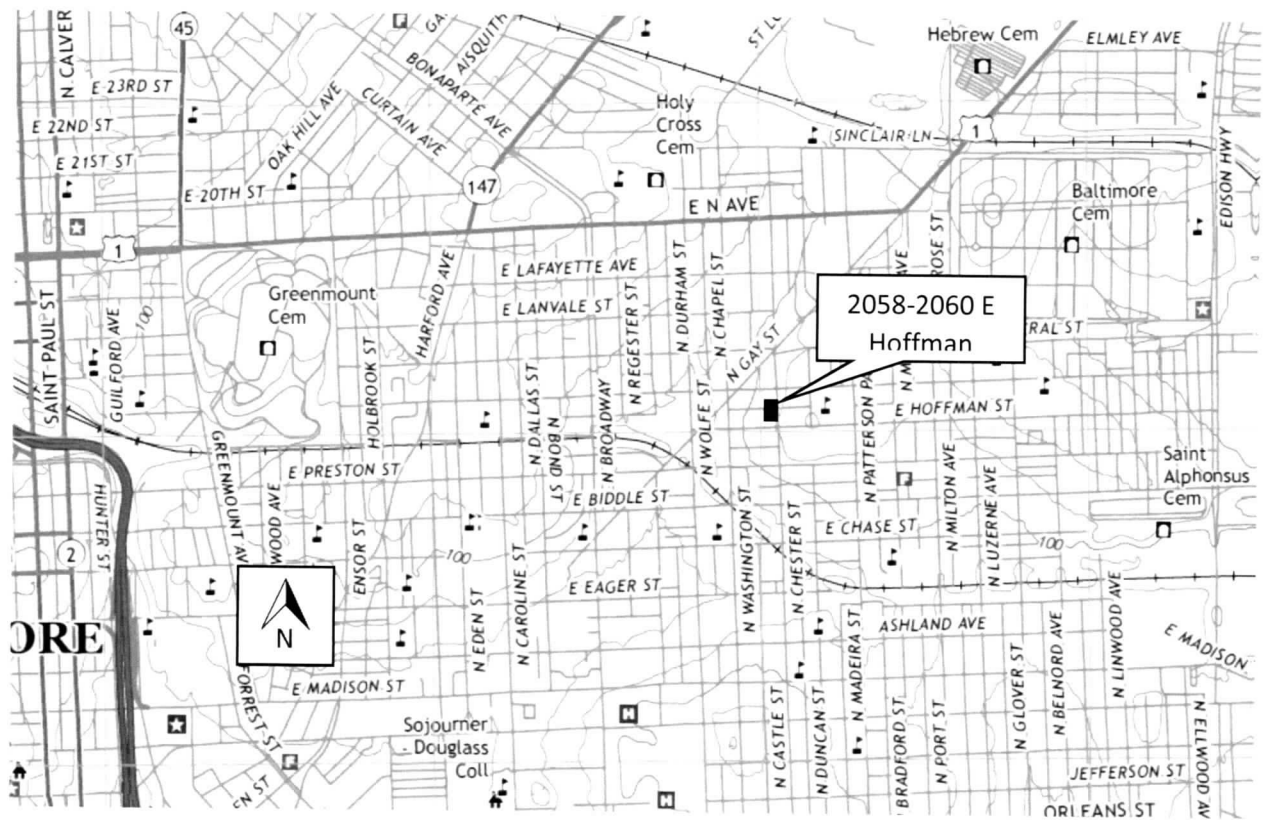
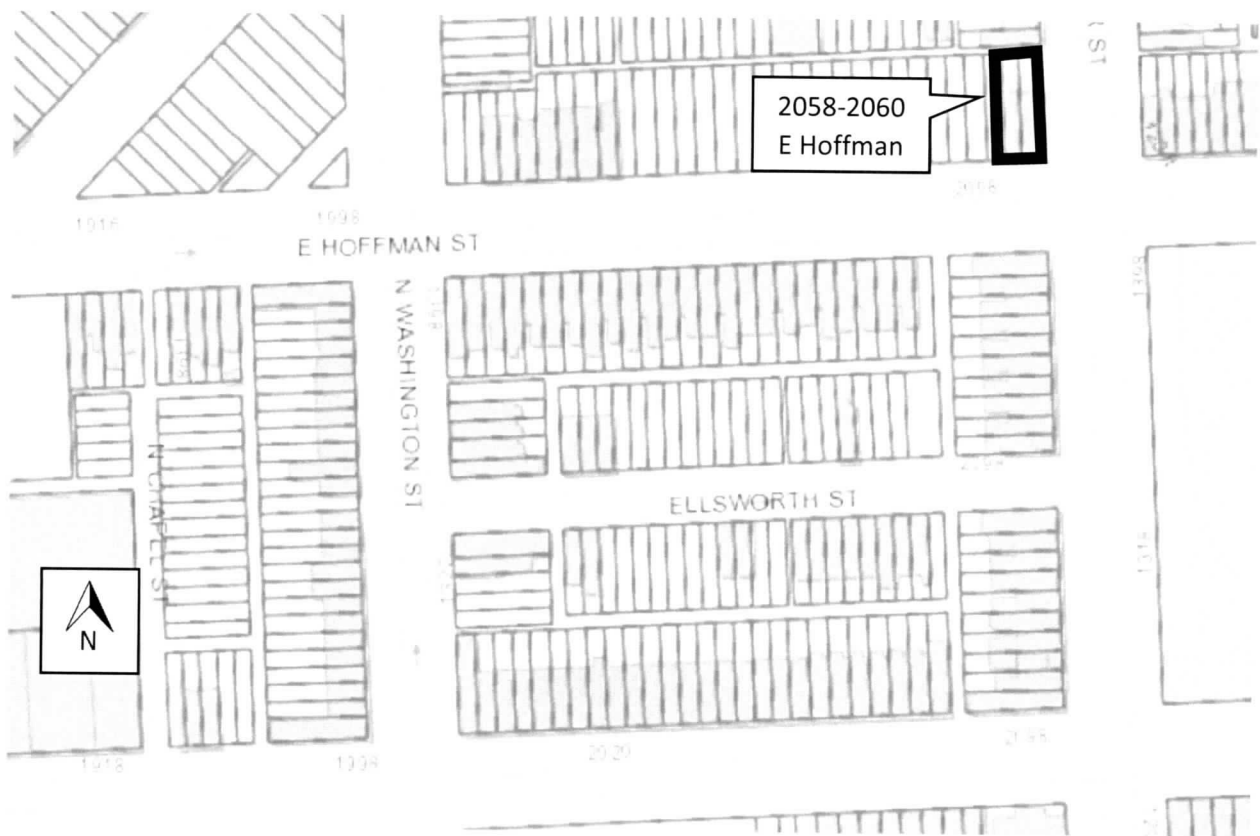
Block 1517, Lots 60-70

Baltimore City

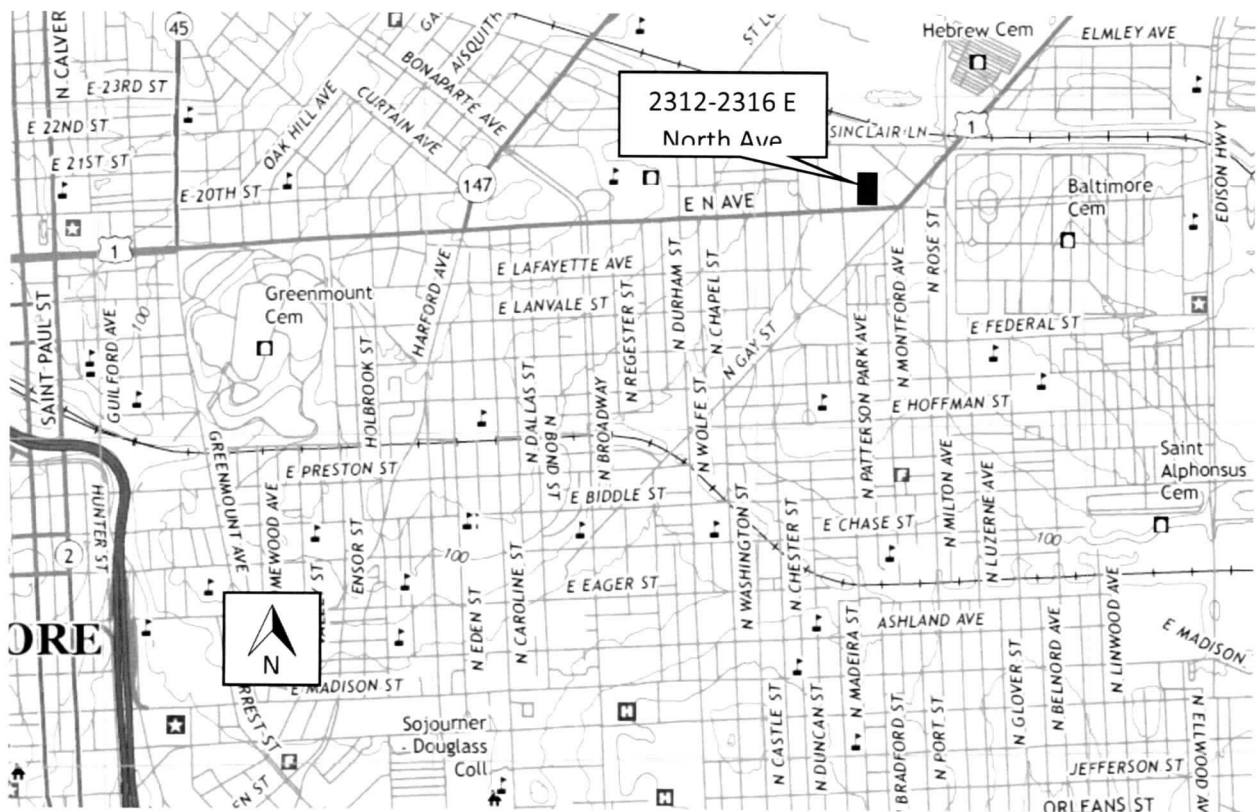
Baltimore East Quad



B-5077
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
2058-2060 E Hoffman St
Block 1499, Lots 30-31
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



B-5077
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
2312-2316 E North Ave
Block 4175, Lots 43-45
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad





5-5077

1020-1044 N. MILTON AVE

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC 27, 2017

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NW

1/16



B-5077

1020-1044 N. MILTON AVE.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC. 27, 2017

MD SHPO

TYPICAL FACADE, EAST ELEVATION LOOKING WEST

2/16



5-5077

1046 - 1054 N. MILTON AVE

BALTIMORE EAST / SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC 27, 2017

MD SHPO

STOREFRONT FACADE AT 1054

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

3/16



B-5077

1402-1408 N. CHESTER ST

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC. 27, 2017

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATIONS, LOOKING SW

4/16



B-5077

403 - 1413 N. CHESTER ST.

BALTIMORE EAST / SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST DIST

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC. 27, 2017

1D SHPD

WEST ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NE

5/16



S-5077

403-1413 N. CHESTER ST

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC. 27, 2017

1D SHPO

TYPICAL FACADE, 1409 N. CHESTER

WEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

6/16



3-5077

702-1736 N. PORT ST.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC. 27, 2017

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NW

7/16



B-5077

1702-1736 N. PORT ST.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC. 27, 2017

MD SHPO

TYPICAL FACADE (1428) EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WES

8/16



B-5077

1703 - 1735 N. MONTFORD AVE.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC 27, 2017

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATIONS, LOOKING SE

9/16



B-5077

2027-2041 ELLSWORTH ST.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC. 27, 2017

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATIONS LOOKING SW

10/16



B-5077

2027-2047 E. HOFFMAN ST.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC 27, 2017

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING SW

11/16



B-5077

2027-2047 E. HOFFMAN ST.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC. 27, 2017

MD SHPO

DETAIL (20/45), TYPICAL CORNICE

12/16



B-5077

2027-2047 E. HOFFMAN ST.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC 27, 2017

MD SHPO

DETAIL (2045) TYPICAL DOORWAY CROWN

13/16



B-5077

2027-2047 E. HOFFMAN ST.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC. 27, 2017

MD SHPO

DETAIL (2027) TYPICAL CORNICE

14/16



B-5077

2058-2060 E. HOFFMAN ST.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC 27, 2017

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

15/16



B-5077

2312 - 2316 E. NORTH AVE.

BALTIMORE EAST/SOUTH CLIFTON PARK HIST. DIST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

DEC 27, 2017

MD SHPD

SOUTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NORTH

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2012, the properties located at 2100 and 2102 East Federal Street and 1729, 31, 33, 35, and 1737 North Patterson Park Avenue are being demolished.

2100-2102 E. Federal Street: The properties are adjacent to 18 rowhouses on the 1600 block (odd) of N. Gay Street that are were demolished in 2011-2012 as part of the City's strategy to remove blight beside the \$30 million investment in the American Brewery for its rehabilitation as Humanim's Headquarters. 2100 and 2102 E. Federal Street are located on the north side of the street, with rear yards that face the National Register listed American Brewery Building within the Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District. 2100 Federal Street appears to be structurally unstable. Both rowhouses are examples of the typical rowhouse construction of the 1870-1930 workers housing development phase of the district, as small, two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses. Current exterior conditions are unmaintained deteriorating structures.

1729-1737 N. Patterson Park Avenue: The properties are adjacent to the 1700 (odd) block of N. Gay Street, 1700 (even) and the 2100 (even) block of E. Lanvale Street that have been demolished, and is proposed as a parking lot for the community and American Brewery Building. These five rowhouses at the north end of the group are also typical of the Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District. Built as two-story high brick masonry structures with wood framing and a one story wooden front porch, the vacant properties have been abandoned and left to deteriorate, adding to the blight within the City. In 2011, the owner of the properties performed interior demolition, leaving the structures in their photographed condition.

MIHP No. 5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

2100 and 2102 East Federal Street

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-5077_2012-03-12_01	View from E Federal St looking northeast
B-5077_2012-03-12_02	Front facades of 2100-02 E Federal St
B-5077_2012-03-12_03	2100 Block of E Federal St (north side)
B-5077_2012-03-12_04	View up alley at corner of 2100-02 E Federal St
B-5077_2012-04-18_05	2100 Block of E Federal St (north side)
B-5077_2012-04-18_06	Front facades of 2100-02 E Federal St
B-5077_2012-04-18_07	Street view looking west on E Federal from N Collington
B-5077_2012-04-18_08	View looking south from Brewery parking
B-5077_2012-04-18_09	Rear elevations of 2100-06 E Federal St
B-5077_2012-04-18_10	Cornices of 2100-04 E Federal St

Prepared by:

<u>name/title</u>	Robyn Chrabascz, Historic Preservation Officer		
<u>organization</u>	Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev.	<u>date</u>	May 1, 2012
<u>street & number</u>	417 E. Fayette Street, Suite 313	<u>telephone</u>	443-984-1871
<u>city or town</u>	Baltimore	<u>state</u>	MD

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 2 of 2

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

1729, 31, 33, 35, and 1737 North Patterson Park Avenue

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-5077_2012-03-12_11	Front facades of 1729-37 N Patterson Park Ave (right to left)
B-5077_2012-03-12_12	Front facades of 1725-37 N Patterson Park Ave (right to left)
B-5077_2012-04-18_13	Front facades of 1729-37 N Patterson Park Ave from north
B-5077_2012-04-18_14	Rear facades of 1737-35 N Patterson Park Ave from north
B-5077_2012-04-18_15	Side view of 1737 N Patterson Park Ave at park
B-5077_2012-04-18_16	Context view looking south on Gay St from 1737 N Patterson Park Ave
B-5077_2012-04-18_17	Context view looking south on Gay St from 1737 N Patterson Park Ave
B-5077_2012-04-18_18	Cornice of 1731 N Patterson Park Ave
B-5077_2012-04-18_19	Porch on 1727 N Patterson Park Ave – typical of block

Photographers: Saul Stoogenke, Robyn Chrabascz

Paper and Ink combination used:

Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Epson Photo Paper Glossy

Prepared by:

<u>name/title</u>	Robyn Chrabascz, Historic Preservation Officer		
<u>organization</u>	Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev.	<u>date</u>	May 1, 2012
<u>street & number</u>	417 E. Fayette Street, Suite 313	<u>telephone</u>	443-984-1871
<u>city or town</u>	Baltimore	<u>state</u>	MD

Addendum Photo Log

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 1

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

2100 and 2102 East Federal Street

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-5077_2012-03-12_01	View from E Federal St looking northeast
B-5077_2012-03-12_02	Front facades of 2100-02 E Federal St
B-5077_2012-03-12_03	2100 Block of E Federal St (north side)
B-5077_2012-03-12_04	View up alley at corner of 2100-02 E Federal St
B-5077_2012-04-18_05	2100 Block of E Federal St (north side)
B-5077_2012-04-18_06	Front facades of 2100-02 E Federal St
B-5077_2012-04-18_07	Street view looking west on E Federal from N Collington
B-5077_2012-04-18_08	View looking south from Brewery parking
B-5077_2012-04-18_09	Rear elevations of 2100-06 E Federal St
B-5077_2012-04-18_10	Cornices of 2100-04 E Federal St

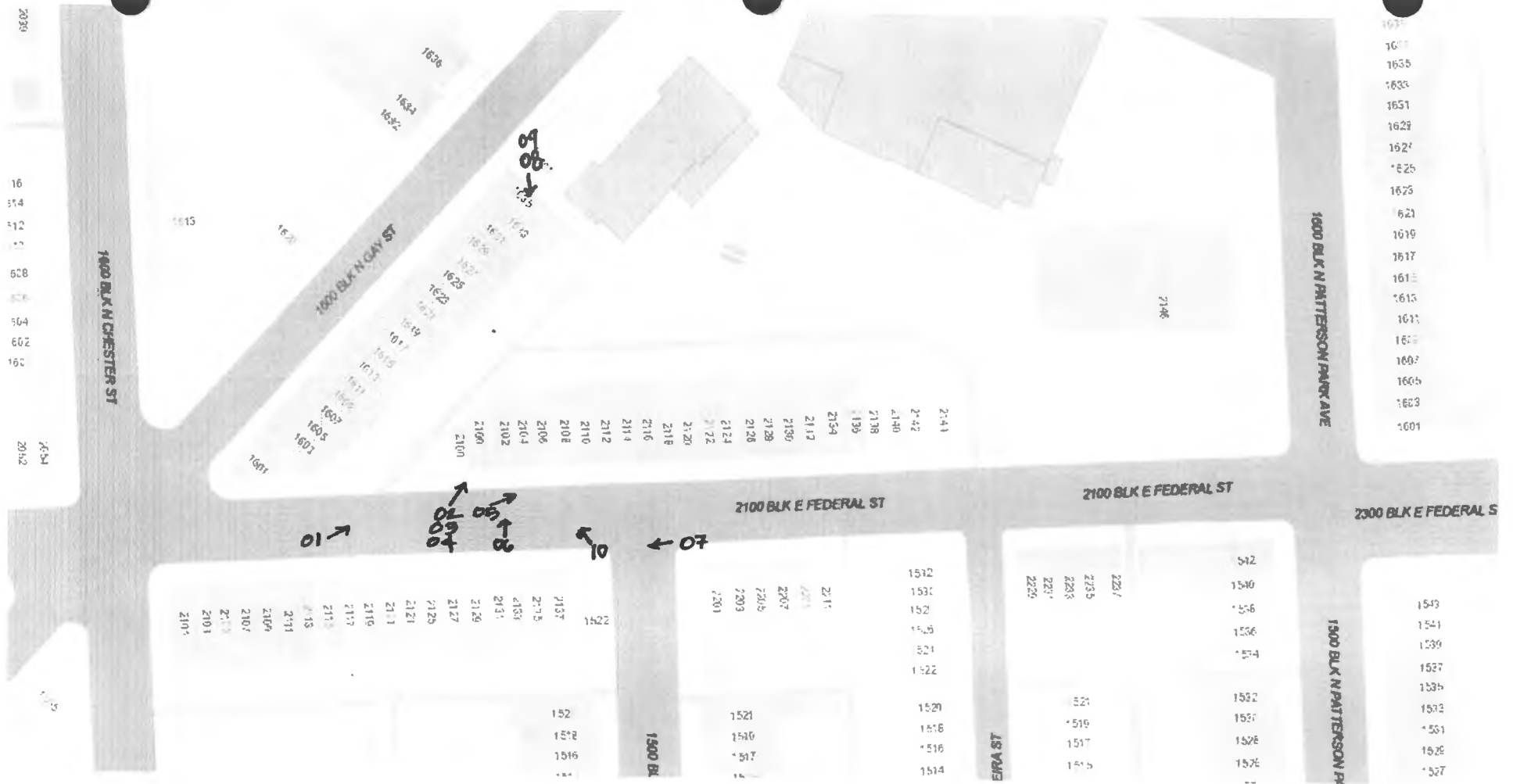
1729, 31, 33, 35, and 1737 North Patterson Park Avenue

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-5077_2012-03-12_11	Front facades of 1729-37 N Patterson Park Ave (right to left)
B-5077_2012-03-12_12	Front facades of 1725-37 N Patterson Park Ave (right to left)
B-5077_2012-04-18_13	Front facades of 1729-37 N Patterson Park Ave from north
B-5077_2012-04-18_14	Rear facades of 1737-35 N Patterson Park Ave from north
B-5077_2012-04-18_15	Side view of 1737 N Patterson Park Ave at park
B-5077_2012-04-18_16	Context view looking south on Gay St from 1737 N Patterson Park Ave
B-5077_2012-04-18_17	Context view looking south on Gay St from 1737 N Patterson Park Ave
B-5077_2012-04-18_18	Cornice of 1731 N Patterson Park Ave
B-5077_2012-04-18_19	Porch on 1727 N Patterson Park Ave – typical of block

Photographers: Saul Stoogenke, Robyn Chrabasz

Paper and Ink combination used:

Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Epson Photo Paper Glossy



MIHP No. 5077

Addendum Photo Map/Key

May 14, 2012

Page 1 of 2

2100 Block E Federal St, Baltimore City, MD



B-5077

2100-12 E Federal St, Baltimore East/S Clifton Pk
Baltimore City, MD H.D.

Saul Stoogenke

03/12/2012

MD SHPO

View from E Federal St looking northeast
Photo 1/19



B-5077

2100-02 E Federal St, Baltimore East/S Clifton Pk
Baltimore City, MD H.D.

Saul Stoogenke

03/12/2012

MD SHPO

Front facades of 2100-02 E Federal St
Photo 2/19



B-5077

2100 E Federal St, Baltimore East/S Clifton Pk H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Saul Stooogenke

03/12/2012

MD SHPO

2100 Block E Federal (north side)

Photo 3/19



B-5077

2100-02 E Federal St, Baltimore East/S Clifton
Baltimore City, MD

Pk H.D.

Saul Stoenke

03/12/2012

MD SHPD

View up alley at corner of 2100-02 E Federal
Photo 4/19



B-5077

2100 Block E Federal St, Baltimore East/S Clifton
Baltimore City, MD PK H.D.

Robyn Chrabasz

04/18/2012

MD SHPO

2100 Block of E Federal (north side)

Photo 5/19



B-5077

2100-02 E Federal St, Baltimore East/S Clifton Pk
Baltimore City, MD H.D.

Robyn Chrabaasz

04/18/2012

MD SHPD

Front facades of 2100-02 E Federal
Photo 6/19



B-5077
2100 Block E Federal St, Baltimore East/S Clifton
Baltimore City, MD Pk. H.D.
Robyn Chrabascz
04/18/2012
MD SHPO
Street view looking west on E Federal from N Collington
Photo 7/19



B-5077

2100 E Federal St, Baltimore East / S Clifton Pk H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabascz

04/18/2012

MD SHPO

View looking south from Brewery Parking

Photo 8/19



B-5077
2100 E Federal St, Baltimore East / S Clifton Pk
Baltimore City, MD H. D.

Robyn Chrabascz

04/18/2012

MD SHPO

Rear elevations of 2100-06 E Federal
Photo 9/19



B-5077
2100-04 E Federal St, Baltimore East/S Clifton Pk
Baltimore City, MD ~~MD~~ H.D.
Robyn Chrabascz
04/18/2012
MD SHPO
Cornices of 2100-04 E Federal
Photo 10/19



B-5077

1729-37 N. Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Saul Stoogenke

03/12/2012

MD SHPO

Front facades of 1729-37 N. Patterson Pk. Ave (Right to left)
Photo 11/19



B-5077

1725-37 N Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East/SClifton Pk H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Saul Stoogenke

03/12/2012

MD SHPO

Front facades of 1725-37 N Patterson Pk (right to left)

Photo 12/19



B-5077

1729-37 N Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East/SClifton
Baltimore City, MD Pk H.D.

Robyn Chrabascz

04/18/2012

MD SHPO

Front facades of 1729-37 N Patterson Pk from north
Photo 13/19



B-5077
1737-5 N Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East H.D.
Baltimore City, MD
Robyn Chrabaszcz
04/18/2012
MD SHPO
Rear facades of 1737-35 N. Patterson Pk from North
Photo 14/19



B-5077

1737 N Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East/S Clifton
Baltimore City, MD Pk HD
Robyn Chrabaszcz

04/18/2012

MD SHPO

Side view of 1737 N Patterson Pk at Park
Photo 15/19



B-5077

1737-29 N Patterson Pk Ave, Baltimore East H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabaszcz

04/18/2012

MD SHPO

Context view looking south on Gay St from 1737 N.P.Pk.
Photo 16/19



B-5077

1729-37 N Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabascz

04/18/2012

MD SHPO

Context view looking south from 1737 N. Patt. Pk.

Photo 17/19



B-5077

1731 N Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasce

04/18/2012

MD SHPO

Cornice of 1731 N. Patterson Park

Photo 18/19



B-5077

1727 N Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

04/18/2012

MDSTPO

Porch on 1727 N Patterson PK - typical of Block
Photo 19/19

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 5

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2013-2016, blocks of Crystal Ave, North Regester Street, North Castle Street, Perlman Place, East North Avenue, and North Patterson Park Avenue are being demolished. Many of the properties on these blocks are already vacant lots, where demolition has

This area continues to struggle as a blighted and vacant residential area c
properties being demolished are as follows, and are shown on the includ

61 properties
being demolished

- 1700-1718 (evens) Crystal Ave
- 1502-1514 (evens), 1511-1519 (odds) North Regester Street
- 1905-1927 (odds) North Castle Street
- 1906-1912 (evens), 1927, 1938, 1947, 1949 Perlman Place (Proposed, pending local approval)
- 2228-2244 (evens), 2302-2310 (evens) East North Avenue
- 1931, 1933, 1947-1957 (odds), 1962 North Patterson Park Avenue
- 1919, 1921 North Collington Avenue

(B-5077)

The properties are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses that are typical of the historic district. In the traditional or Italianate style, the façades are capped with simple metal cornices or scrolled sawn wood bracketed cornices with ventilator panels. Many of the brick facades have been covered with Formstone or a similar product. All of the windows were likely originally one-over-one. The properties along East North Avenue have or had single-story front porches. Information on the interiors of the properties is not available, as most of the properties are vacant, boarded, and/or condemned.

The 1900 block of Perlman Place was designated as a local historic in the years 2000/ 2001 as prime examples of the brewery workers housing in the district. At that time, the intact rows on both sides of the block were ripe for redevelopment and the interested neighborhood association pursued the nomination. The development soon after withdrew from the area, and left the deteriorating vacant structures. In the last 13 years, the residents have moved out and the City has acquired the blighted structures, leading up to their proposed demolition in 2012/ 2013.

Prepared by:

name/title	Robyn Chrabaszcz, Historic Preservation Officer	Date	August 9, 2013
organization	Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev.	street & number	417 E. Fayette Street, Suite 313
city or town	Baltimore	telephone	443-984-1871
state	MD		

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 2 of 5

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



MAP: PROPOSED DEMOLITION AT CRYSTAL AND REGESTER STREETS

Prepared by:

name/title Robyn Chrabaszcz, Historic Preservation Officer

organization Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev.

Date August 9, 2013

street & number 417 E. Fayette Street, Suite 313

telephone 443-984-1871

city or town Baltimore

state

MD

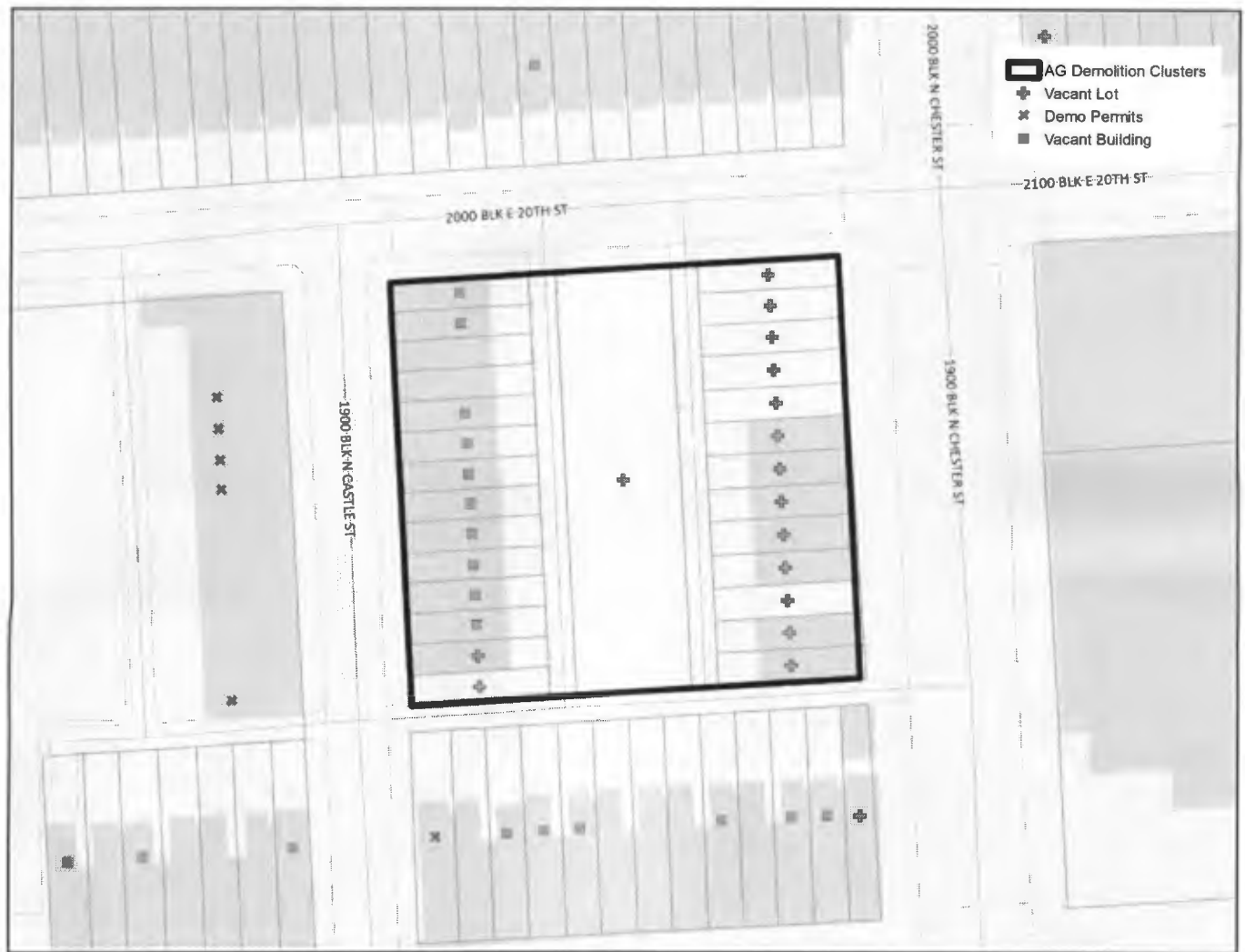
Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 3 of 5

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



MAP: PROPOSED DEMOLITION AT CASTLE STREET

Prepared by:

name/title Robyn Chrabascz, Historic Preservation Officer

organization Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev.

Date August 9, 2013

street & number 417 E. Fayette Street, Suite 313

telephone 443-984-1871

city or town Baltimore

state

MD

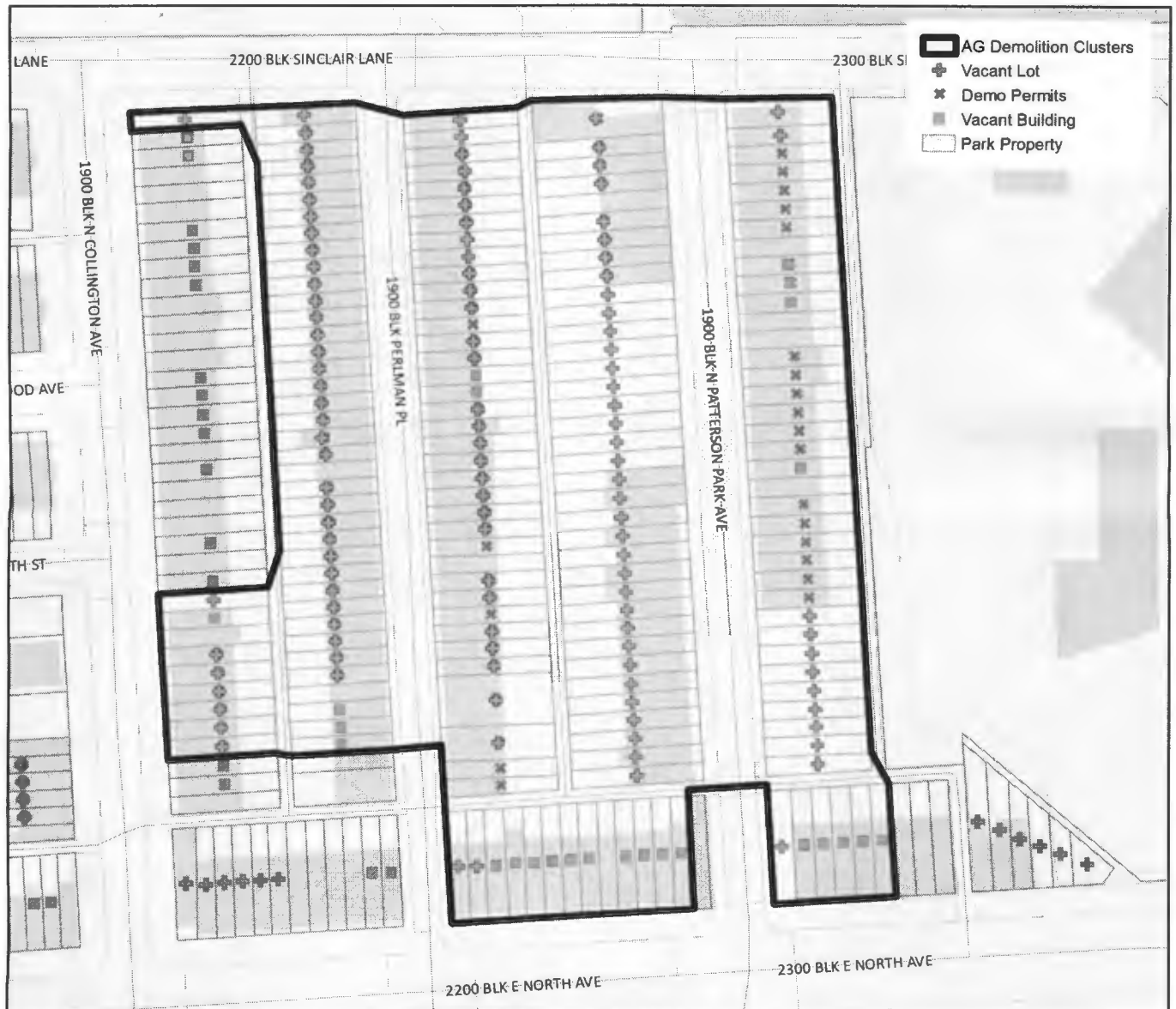
Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 4 of 5

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



MAP: PROPOSED DEMOLITION AT PERLMAN PLACE

Prepared by:

name/title Robyn Chrabascz, Historic Preservation Officer

organization Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev.

Date August 9, 2013

street & number 417 E. Fayette Street, Suite 313

telephone 443-984-1871

city or town Baltimore

state

MD

Addendum Photo Log

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 1

Name of Property: Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-5077_2012-10-24_01	1500 Block (odd) N Regester St
B-5077_2012-10-24_02	1700 Block (even) Crystal Ave
B-5077_2012-10-24_03	1700 Block Crystal Ave looking east
B-5077_2012-10-24_04	Cornice detail on 1702-04 Crystal Ave
B-5077_2012-10-24_05	1500 Block N Regester St from Crystal Ave
B-5077_2012-10-24_06	1700 Block (odd) Crystal Ave
B-5077_2012-10-24_07	1700 Block (odd) Crystal Ave
B-5077_2012-10-24_08	1900 Block North Castle looking north
B-5077_2012-10-24_09	1900 Block (odd) North Castle
B-5077_2012-10-24_10	1900 Block (odd) North Castle detail
B-5077_2012-10-24_11	1900-12 Perlman Place
B-5077_2012-10-24_12	1900 Block Perlman Place looking north
B-5077_2012-10-24_13	1900 Block Perlman Place looking northeast
B-5077_2012-10-24_14	1900 Block N Patterson Park Ave looking northeast
B-5077_2012-10-24_15	1900 Block N Patterson Park Ave looking northwest
B-5077_2012-10-24_16	Rear (north) of 2200 Block E North Ave
B-5077_2012-10-24_17	2200 Block (even) E North Ave looking east
B-5077_2012-10-24_18	2300 Block (even) E North Ave
B-5077_2012-10-24_19	2200 Block (even) E North Ave looking west from 2250

Photographer: Robyn Chrabasz

Paper and Ink combination used:

Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Epson Photo Paper Glossy



B-5077

1500 Block (odd) N Regester St, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

1500 Block (odd) N Regester St

1 of 19



B-5077

1700 Block (even) Crystal Ave, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

1700 Block (even) Crystal Ave

2 of 19



B-5077

1700 Block Crystal Ave, Baltimore East

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD 81100

Looking east

3 of 19



B-5077

1702-04 Crystal Ave, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasce

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

Cornice detail

4 of 19



B-5077

1500 Block N Regester St, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

MD SHPD

View from Crystal Ave

5 of 19



B-5077

1700 Block (odd) Crystal Ave, Baltimore East

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabaszcz

10/24/2012

MD SHPD

1700 Block (odd) Crystal Ave

6 of 19



B-5077

1700 Block (odd) Crystal Ave, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPD

1700 Block (odd) Crystal Ave

7 of 19



B-5097

1900 Block N Castle, Baltimore East

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPD

Looking north

8 of 19



B-5077

1900 Block (odd) N Castle, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

1900 Block (odd) N Castle St

9 of 19



B-5077

1900 Block Codd) N Castle, Baltimore East

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

1900 Block Codd) N Castle Cornice

10 of 19



B-5077

1900-12 Perlman Place, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

1900-1912 Perlman Place (left to right)

11 of 19



B-5077

1900 Block Perlman Place, Baltimore East

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

Looking north from 1900

12 of 19



B-5077

1900 Block Perlman Place, Baltimore East

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabaszcz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

Looking northeast from 1900

130819



B-5077

1900 N Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

1900 Block looking north _{east} from 1900

14 of 19



B-5077

1900 N Patterson Park Ave, Baltimore East

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

MD SHPD

Looking northwest from 1900

15 of 19



LIQUOR

B-5077

2200 Block E North Ave, Baltimore East

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

MD SHPD

Rear of 2200 Block E North Ave

16 of 19



B-5077

2200 Block (even) E North Ave, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Rohyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

Looking east

17 of 19



B-5D77

2300 Block E North Ave, Baltimore East
Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

2300 Block East North Ave

18 of 19



Robbie's
BAR & PACKA

ATM
\$ 5 and \$ 20 Bills

OHAMA
BY DEN

B-5077

2200 Block E North Ave, Baltimore East

Baltimore City, MD

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

MD SHPO

Looking west from 2250 E North Ave

19 of 19

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 12

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2016, 157 properties encompassing approximately 3.14 acres in the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District will be demolished as a component of the State of Maryland's blight elimination initiative called Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise). The Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District continues to struggle as a blighted and vacant residential area of the City. The properties planned for demolition are as follows, and are shown on the included maps:

- 2402, 2404, and 2406 Vonderhorst Lane
- 1931 and 1933 N Patterson Park Avenue
- 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242 and 2244 E North Avenue
- 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749 and 1751 N Chester Street
- 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842 and, 1844 N Chester Street
- 1803, 1805, 1807 and 1809 N Chester Street
- 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720 and 1722 N Castle Street
- 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709 and 1711 N Castle Street
- 1733 and 1735 N Castle Street
- 1710, 1720, 1722 and 1724 N Collington Avenue
- 1408 and 1410 N Gay Street
- 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430 and 1432 N Gay Street
- 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348 and 1350 N Washington Street
- 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2337, 2339 and 2341 E Biddle Street
- 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211 and 2213 Henneman Avenue
- 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233 and 2235 Henneman Avenue
- 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036 and 1038 N Patterson Park Avenue
- 1100, 1102, 1104 and 1106 N Patterson Park Avenue
- 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120 and 1122 N Milton Avenue

The structures at 2402-2406 Vonderhorst Lane are small two-story, two and three-bay wide brick rowhouses located on a narrow and steeply sloped alley street west of the Baltimore Cemetery. The houses have jack arched windows and brick dentilled cornices. There is a narrow sally port leading to the rear yards between 2402 and 2404 Vonderhorst Lane.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

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Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

The structures at 1931 and 1933 Patterson Park Avenue are the only two buildings remaining on the block and are surrounded by vacant lots resulting from previous demolition efforts. They are two-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses that have been covered with formstone. Four marble stairs lead to boarded front entries that originally contained transom windows. All of the windows are missing or replaced and the openings in 1931 N Patterson Park Avenue were reduced in size. The cornices were removed when the formstone was installed.

The structures at 2228-2244 E North Avenue are two-story, two-bay wide Classical Revival style brick rowhouses. The homes are set back from the street with small front yards and wooden steps leading to full width one story frame porches supported by turned posts. All of the original balustrades are missing and some of the porches are collapsing or missing entirely. The houses feature prominent cornices with dentil and swag ornamentation delineated by large brackets between each house.

The structures at 1731-1751 North Chester Street are two-story, three-bay wide brick rowhouses, half of which are covered with formstone or stucco. Originally marble stairs lead to narrow front entryways that featured arched transoms with decorative brickwork with a decorative carved head in the center of the arch. The windows have decorative brick segmental arches and the houses are capped with Italianate scroll sawn cornices with punch work details and three prominent brackets.

The structures at 1800-1844 N Chester Street are two-story brick rowhouses with a variety of bay forms and window fenestration. The block includes three-bay forms as well as narrower two-bay wide homes and rare one-over-two bay forms. The block features individual windows as well as paired windows in a single segmental or Roman arched opening. The houses have simple metal cornices with small corbel brackets and a decorative brickwork friezes. 1800 N Chester Street has a former ground floor commercial space with an angled corner entry and storefront opening infilled with modern concrete block covered by a rounded storefront overhang with a dentilled cornice.

The structures at 1803-1809 N Chester Street are two-story rowhouses that are three-bays wide on the first floor and two-bays wide on the second floor. Originally marble steps lead to narrow front entryways that originally contained transom windows. The windows and transoms have segmental arches and replacement, missing or boarded sashes. The most prominent and unusual feature is the Italianate bracketed cornices that are penetrated by Gothic Revival style center cross gables.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

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Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

The 1700 block of N Castle Street includes two-story, two-bay wide traditional brick rowhouses with segmental arched windows and simple entrances with marble stairs and transom windows. The metal cornices are either smooth or dentilled and feature urn-shaped finials along the roofline between rowhouse units.

The 1400 block of N Gay Street includes two-story, three-bay wide brick rowhouses that are broken up by vacant lots from previous demolition efforts. The entrances have marble stairs leading to narrow front doorways with transom windows with decorative brick segmental arches. The windows are also segmentally arched with boarded, missing or replaced sashes. The houses are capped with Italianate scroll sawn cornices ornamented with punch work details and three prominent brackets.

The structures at 1304-1350 N Washington Street are two-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses, all of which are either painted or covered with formstone or stucco. The houses have three to five steps leading to a narrow doorway that appears to have originally had a simple wooden surround and transom. The ground floor features either narrow single double hung windows or large single hung windows with segmental, roman or jack arches. The Italianate cornices have decorative punchwork and prominent brackets. The end unit at 1350 N Washington Street is three stories with a former ground floor storefront that has been infilled and converted to a residential entrance.

The structures at 2021-2041 E Biddle Street are three-story, three-bay wide brick Italianate rowhouses, the majority of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The entrances are simple with brick or painted marble steps leading to a segmental arched doorway with transom. The windows have segmental arches and are boarded or contain replacement window sashes. The houses are capped with simple wooden cornices with small corbels.

The structures at 2203-2213 and 2215-2235 Henneman Avenue are two-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses that are all painted or covered in formstone. The front entrances are simple with three marble stairs leading to segmental arched transom doorways. The ground floor has a large single opening containing a set of paired windows while the second floor has two single windows, all featuring segmental arches. A set of historic two-over two sashes survive in 1106 Heneman Avenue. The houses are capped with a simple metal cornice with decorative brickwork in the frieze and large metal brackets flanking the ends of each house.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

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Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

The structures at 1026-1034 N Patterson Park Avenue are two-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses with a rusticated marble string course delineating the basement from the ground floor. Three or four marble steps lead to a narrow doorway with arched transom. The arches alternate between segmental and roman style, which is mirrored on the adjacent large single-hung ground floor windows. The second floor windows are segmentally arched and contain replacement one-over-one sashes. The buildings are capped with metal cornices with dentil or sawtooth ornamentation and metal brackets topped with round finials that flank the ends of each interior unit.

The structures at 1100-1106 N Patterson Park Avenue are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses that feature rusticated marble foundations with a smooth marble string course delineating the basement from the ground floor. Three marble steps lead to narrow doorways with segmentally arched transoms, all of which have been boarded or blocked off. The ground floor contains large segmentally arched openings that likely contained paired windows, all of which are now missing or boarded. The second floor has segmentally arched windows with surviving historic two-over-two sashes present at 1106 N Patterson Park Avenue. The houses are capped with simple metal cornices that feature unusual corbeled brick brackets topped with round finials that flank the ends of each unit and a sawtooth masonry design in the frieze.

The structures at 1100-1122 N Milton Avenue are two-story, three-bay wide brick rowhouses, the majority of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The houses originally had three marble steps leading to a narrow doorway with a segmentally arched transom. Now, the majority of the steps have been replaced with brick or concrete and many of the transoms are boarded or infilled. The windows are narrow and feature segmental arches with decorative punchwork details in the wooden tympanums. The houses are capped with plain metal cornices with single large brackets flanking the end of each interior unit.

The structures at 1710-1724 N Collington Avenue are two-stories high and three-bays wide on the ground floor and two-bays wide on the second floor. The houses originally had one to three marble steps leading to a narrow doorway with a segmental arched transom with decorative brickwork. All of the transoms are boarded or missing. The first and second floor windows have segmental arches with decorative brickwork. All of the sashes are missing, infilled, boarded or replaced. The houses are capped with Italianate scroll sawn wooden cornices featuring prominent brackets.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

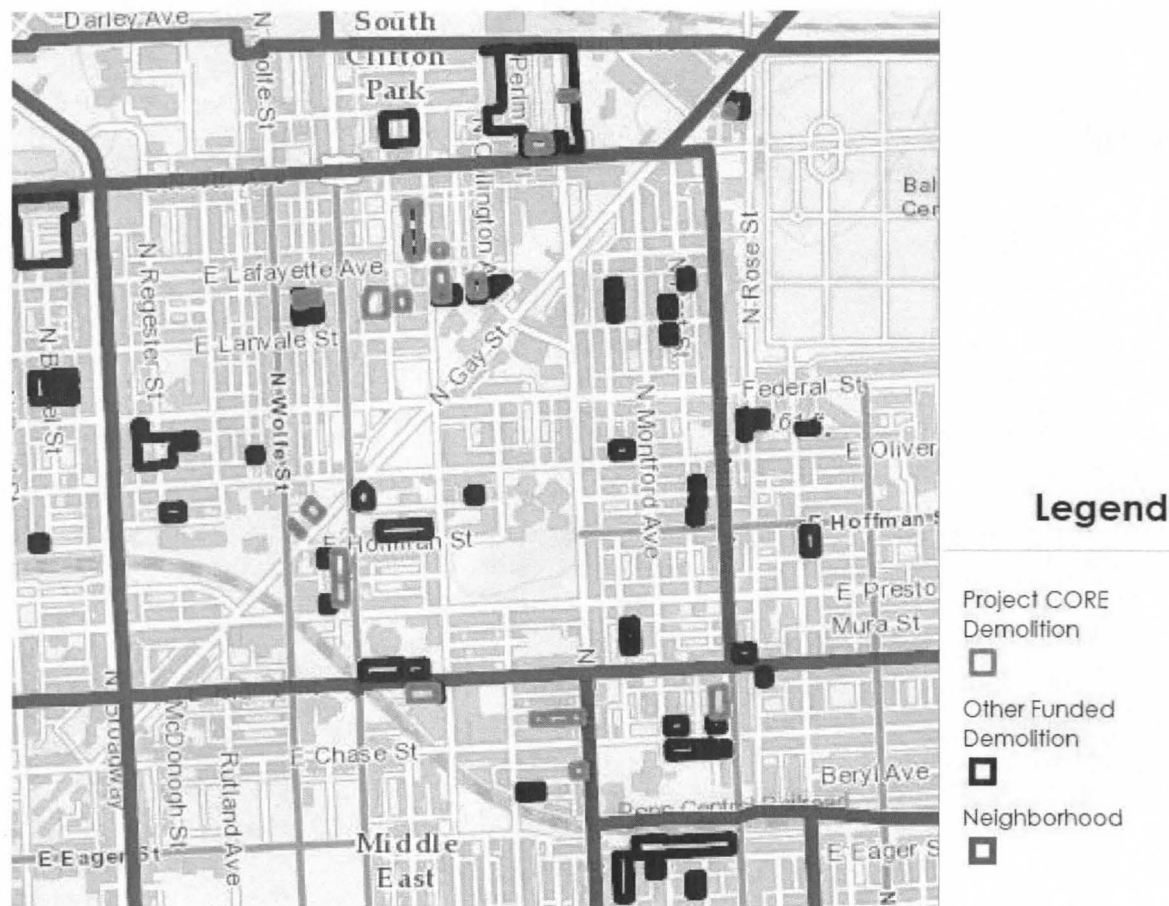
Inventory No. B-5077

Page 5 of 12

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition in Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District



Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

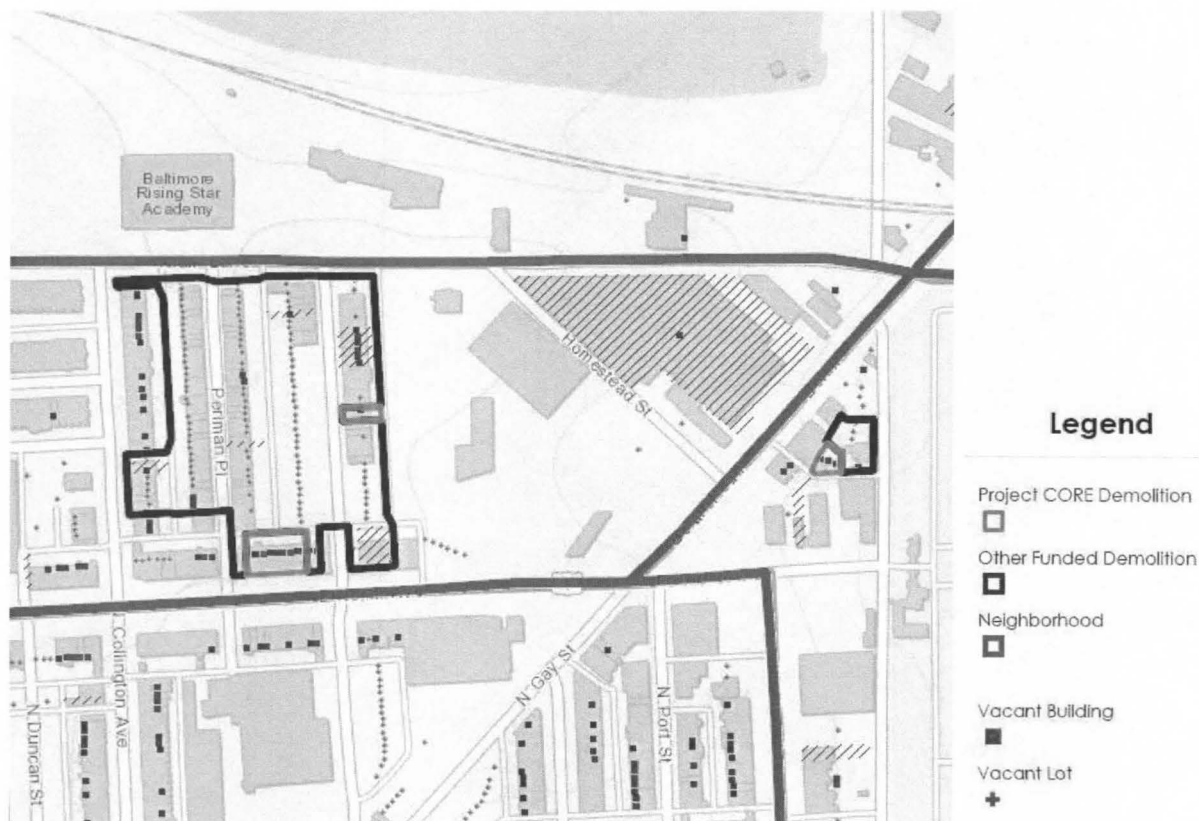
Inventory No. B-5077

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Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed at 2402-2406 Vonderhorst, 1931-1933 N Patterson Park Avenue and 2228-2244 E North Avenue



Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 7 of 12

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at 1731- 1751 N Chester St., 1800-1844 N Chester St., 1803-1809 N Chester St., 1700-1722 N Castle St., 1703-1711 N Castle St., 1733-1735 N Castle St. and 1710-1724 N Collington Ave.



Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 8 of 12

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at 1408-1410 N Gay St., 1424-1432 N Gay St., 1304-1350 N
Washington St. and 2021-2041 E Biddle St.



Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

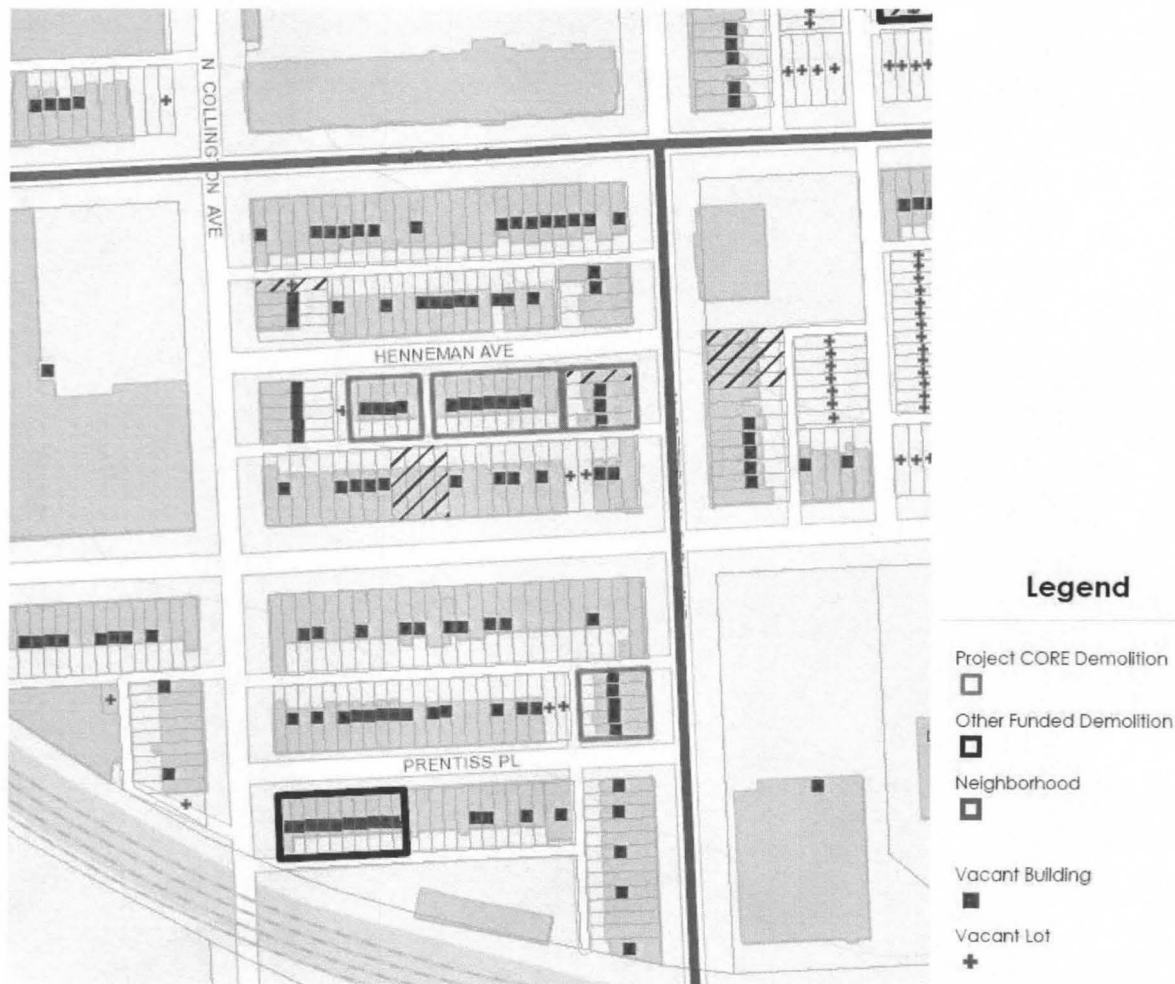
Inventory No. B-5077

Page 9 of 12

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at 2203-2213 Henneman Ave., 2217-2235 Henneman Ave., 1026-1034 N Patterson Park Ave. and 1100-1106 N Patterson Park Ave.



Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 10 of 12

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at 1100-1122 N Milton Ave.

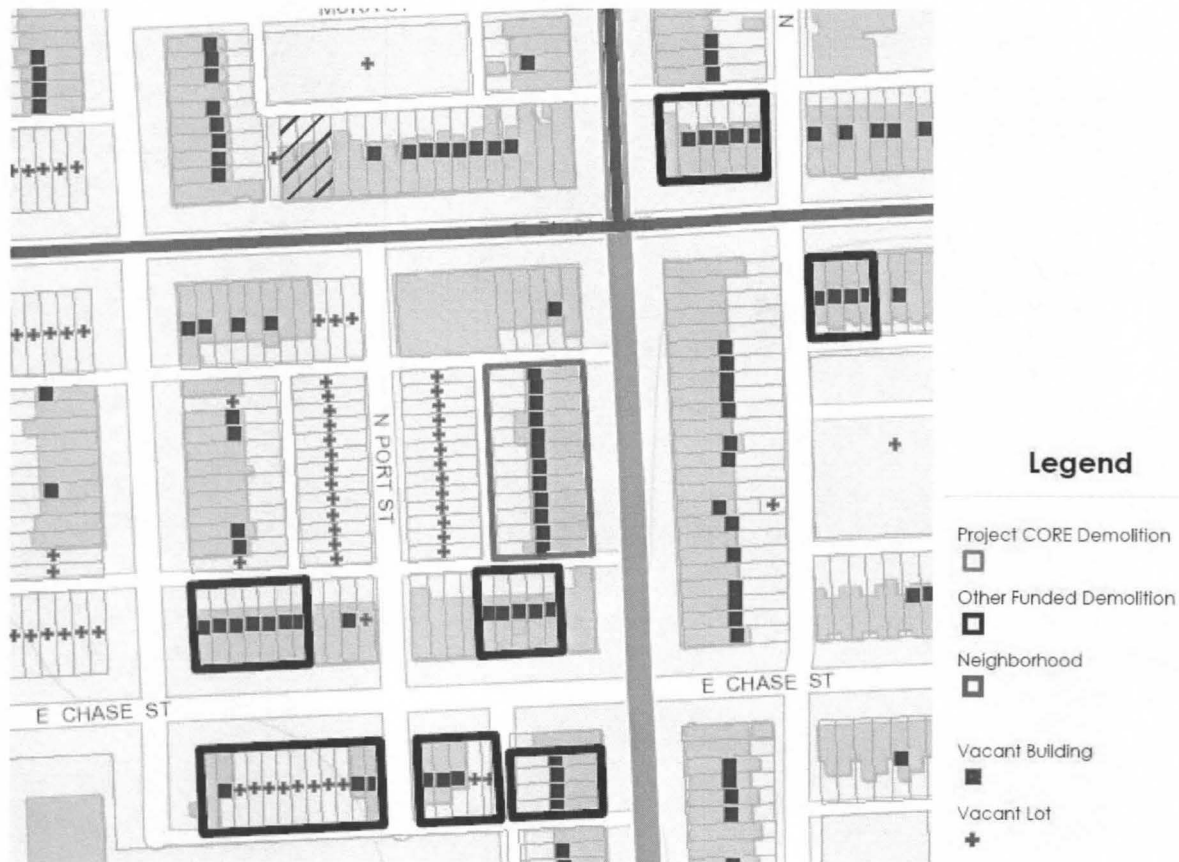


PHOTO LOG

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	



2402-2406 Vonderhorst Lane
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

1931-1933 N Patterson Park Avenue
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)



2228-2244 E North Avenue
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

[illegible]

Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

1800-1844 N Chester Street
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

[illegible]

Baltimore East Quad

Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

**1700-1722 N Castle Street
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)**

[illegible]

**1703-1735 N Castle Street
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)**

B-5077



1710-1724 N Collington

Baltimore

Baltimore East Quad

Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

This is a detailed street map of a portion of Baltimore, Maryland. The map shows a grid of streets with various labels. A thick black line with an arrow points from the bottom left towards the center, indicating a specific path. The map includes major roads like N Broadway, N Central Ave, and N Eager St. Landmarks such as Holy Cross Cemetery and Baltimore Cemetery are marked. The map is oriented with North at the top.

1408-1410 N Gay Street

Baltimore

Baltimore East Quad

Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

[illegible]

Baltimore

Baltimore East Quad

Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

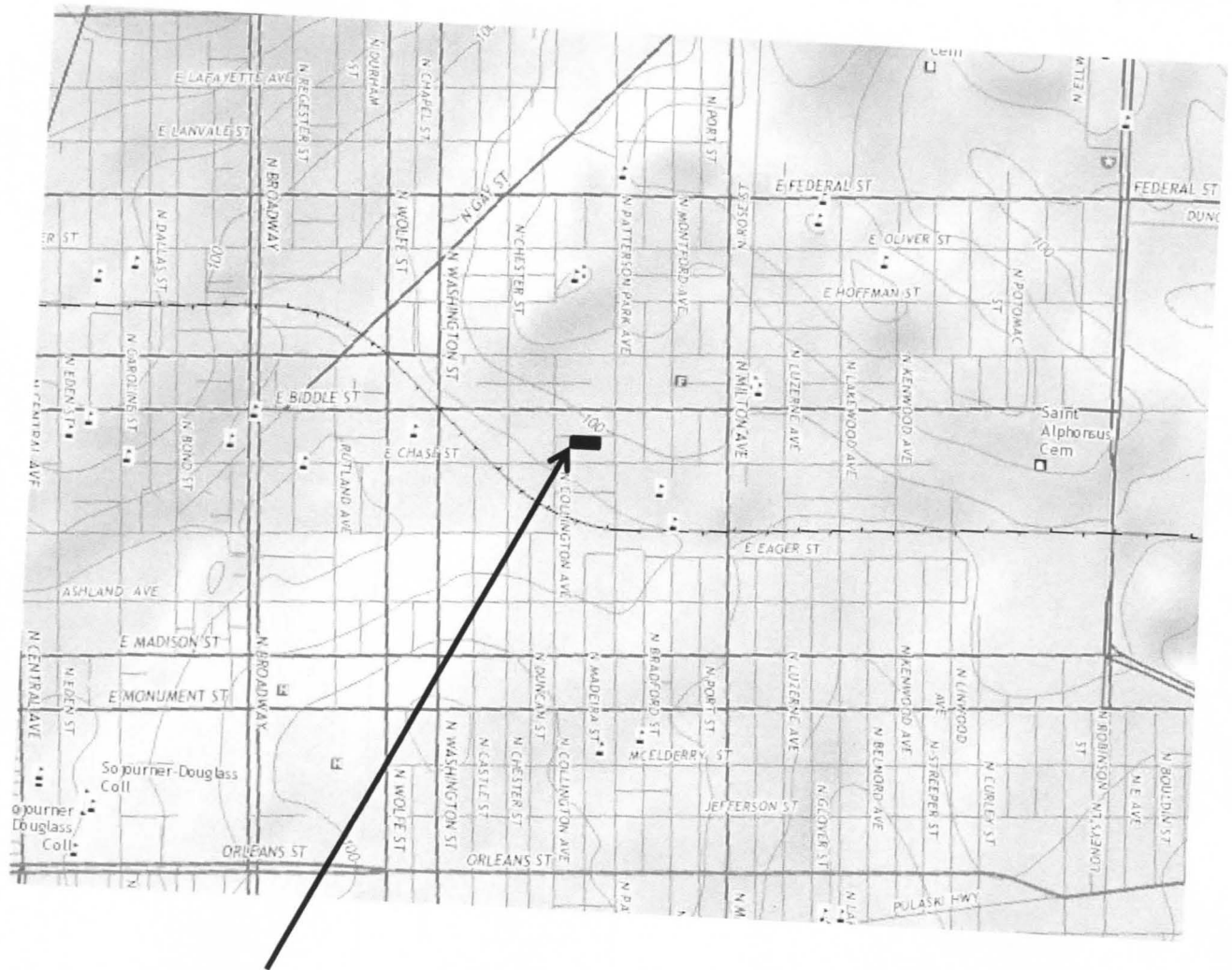
[illegible]

Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

This is a black and white map of a city grid. A black square marks the intersection of N Washington St and E Biddle St. A black arrow points from the bottom left towards this square. The map includes labels for streets like N Broadway, N Washington St, E Biddle St, and various other local streets. A 'Saint Alphonsus Cem' is marked on the right side.

2021-2041 E Biddle Street
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

B-5077



2203-2213 Henneman Avenue/ 2217-2235 Henneman Avenue
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

[illegible]

1026-1034 N Patterson Park Avenue
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

[illegible]

1100-1106 N Patterson Park Avenue
Baltimore
Baltimore East Quad
Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

Baltimore East Quad

Within Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 11 of 12

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Image File Name	Description of View
B- 5077_2016-03-23_01	2404-2406 Vonderhorst Lane, south elevations, looking west
B- 5077_2016-03-23_02	2404-2406 Vonderhorst Lane, south elevations, looking northeast
B- 5077_2016-03-23_03	2402 Vonderhorst Lane, south elevation, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-23_04	1931-1933 N Patterson Parke Avenue, west elevations, looking east
B-5077_2016-03-23_05	2228-2244 E North Avenue, south elevations, looking northeast
B-5077_2016-03-23_06	2228-2234 E North Avenue, south elevations, looking north
B-5077_2016-03-23_07	2236-2244 E North Avenue, south elevations, looking north
B-5077_2016-03-23_08	1751-1731 N Chester Street, west elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2016-03-23_09	1751-1745 N Chester Street, west elevations, looking east
B-5077_2016-03-23_10	1747-1739 N Chester Street, west elevations, looking east
B-5077_2016-03-23_11	1737-1731 N Chester Street, west elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2016-03-31_12	1800-1844 N Chester Street, east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2016-03-31_13	1800-1806 N Chester Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-31_14	1808-1818 N Chester Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-31_15	1820-1828 N Chester Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-31_16	1830-1838 N Chester Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-31_17	1836-1844 N Chester Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-31_18	1803-1809 N Chester Street, west elevations, looking east
B-5077_2016-03-31_19	1700-1722 N Castle Street, east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2016-03-31_20	1700-1706 N Castle Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-31_21	1708-1714 N Castle Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-31_22	1716-1722 N Castle Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-23_23	1703-1711 and 1733-1735 N Castle Street, west elevations, looking northeast
B-5077_2016-03-23_24	1703-1709 N Castle Street, west elevations, looking east
B-5077_2016-03-23_25	1709-1711 and 1733-1735 N Castle Street, west elevations, looking east
B-5077_2016-03-23_26	1408-1410 N Gay Street, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2016-03-23_27	1424-1432 N Gay Street, southeast elevations, looking north
B-5077_2016-03-23_28	1424-1428 N Gay Street, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2016-03-23_29	1428-1432 N Gay Street, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2016-03-23_30	1304-1350 N Washington Street, east elevations, looking southwest
B-5077_2016-03-23_31	1342-1350 N Washington Street, east elevations, looking west

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 12 of 12

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

B-5077_2016-03-23_32	1336-1342 N Washington Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-23_33	1328-1334 N Washington Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-23_34	1316-1326 N Washington Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-23_35	1310-1314 N Washington Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-23_36	1304-1308 N Washington Street, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-23_37	2021-2041 E Biddle Street, south elevations, looking northeast
B-5077_2016-03-23_38	2203-2213 Hennemen Avenue, north elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2016-03-23_39	2217-2235 Hennemen Avenue, north elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2016-03-23_40	1026-1034 N Patterson Park Avenue, east elevations, looking west
B-5077_2016-03-23_41	1100-1106 N Patterson Park Avenue, east elevations, looking west
B- 5077_2016-03-23_42	1100-1122 N Milton Avenue, east elevations, looking northwest
B- 5077_2016-03-23_43	1100-1104 N Milton Avenue, east elevations, looking west
B- 5077_2016-03-23_44	1106-1112 N Milton Avenue, east elevations, looking west
B- 5077_2016-03-23_45	1114-1122 N Milton Avenue, east elevations, looking northwest
B-5077_2016-03-31_46	1710-1724 N Collington Avenue, east elevations, looking northwest

Photographer: Melissa Archer

Dates photographed: Photographs shot on two different dates, 3-23-2016 and 3-31-2016

Paper and Ink combination used: Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Epson Premium Photo Paper Glossy

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 14, 2016
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	



B-5077

2404-2406 Vonderhorst Lane

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

South elevations, looking west

/46



3-5077

2404 - 2406 Vonderhorst Lane

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic Distric

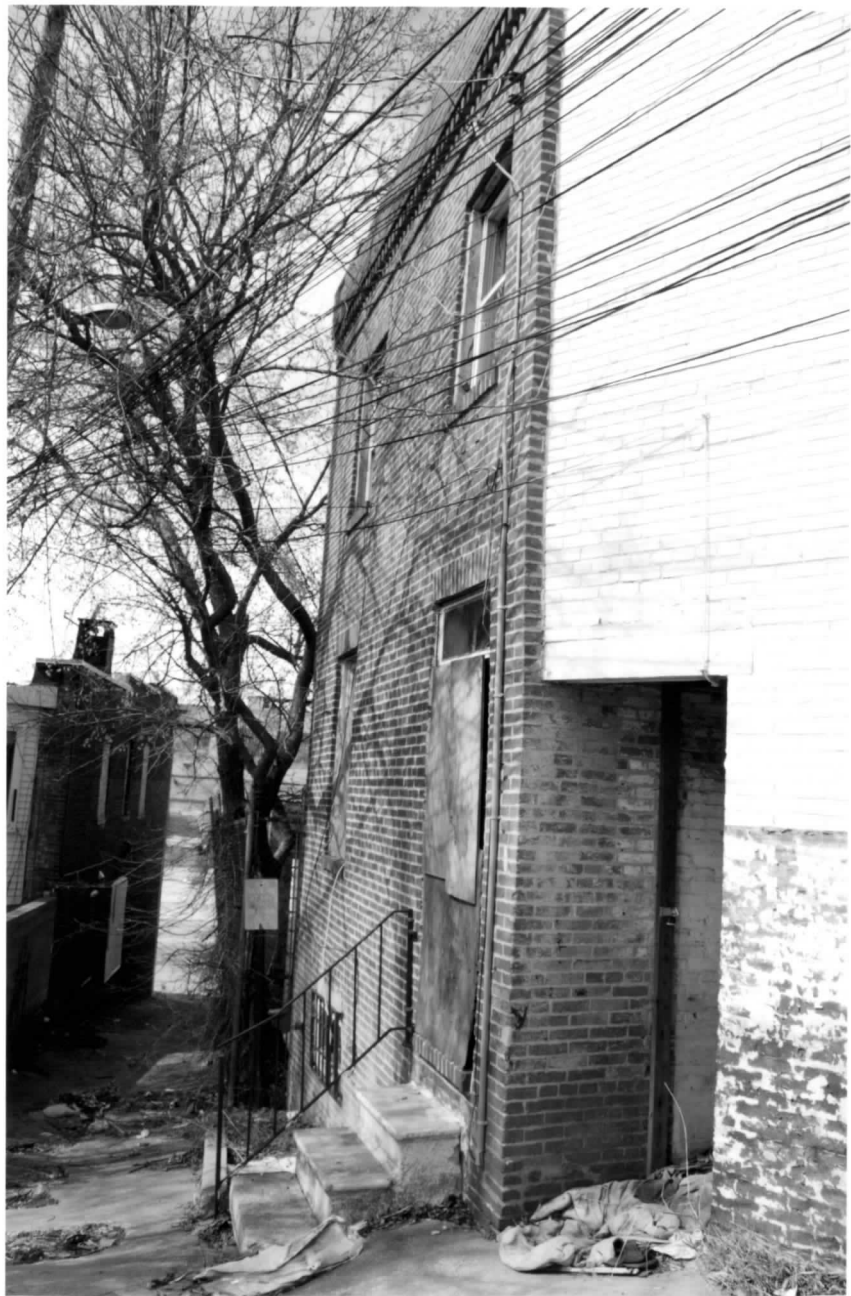
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

South elevations, Looking west

2/46



B-5077

2402 Vonderhorst Lane

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

South elevation, looking west

3/46



B-5077

1931-1933 NPatterson Park Avenue

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

West elevations, looking east

4/46



3-5071

2228-2244 E N Avenue

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

South elevations, looking northeast

5/46



3-5077

2228 - 2234 E North Avenue

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

South elevations, looking north

6/46



5-5077

2236-2244 E North Avenue

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

South elevations, looking north

1/46



B-5077

1751-1731 N Chester Street

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Nelissa Archer

3/23/16

Nest elevations, looking southeast

8/46



B-5011

1751-1745 N. Chester Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Velissa Archer

3/23/16

Nest elevations, looking east

9/46



B-5077

747-1739 N. Chester Street
Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District
Baltimore City MD

Nelissa Archer

1/23/16

Nest elevations, looking east

0/46



B-5077

737-1731 N Chester Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

Nest elevations, looking southeast

1/46



3-5077

1800-1844 N Chester Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/31/16

ast elevations, looking northwest

2/46



B-5071

1800-1806 N. Chester Street

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/31/16

East Elevations, looking west

13/46



B-5077

1808-1818 N Chester Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/31/16

east elevations, looking west

14/46



B-5077

820-1828 N. Chester Street

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/31/16

East elevations, looking west

15/46



B-5077

1830-1838 N Chester Street

Baltimore, East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/31/16

East elevations, looking west

16/46



3-5077

836-1844 N Chester Street

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3B1/1b

east elevations, looking west

7/4b



3-5077

803-1809 N Chester street

Baltimore. East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Nelissa Archer

3/3/16

Nest elevations, looking east

18/46



3-5077

1700-1722 N Castle Street

Baltimore, East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore, City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/31/16

east elevations, looking northwest

19/46



B-5077

700-1706 N Castle Street

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/31/16

ast elevations, looking west

20/46



B-5017

1708-1714 N. Castle Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Velissa Archer

3/31/16

east elevations, looking west

21/40



B-5077

1716-1722 N castle street

Baltimore East/south Clifton Park historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Nelissa Archer

3/31/16

East elevations, looking west

22/46



B-5077

703-1711 and 1733-1735 N Castle Street

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

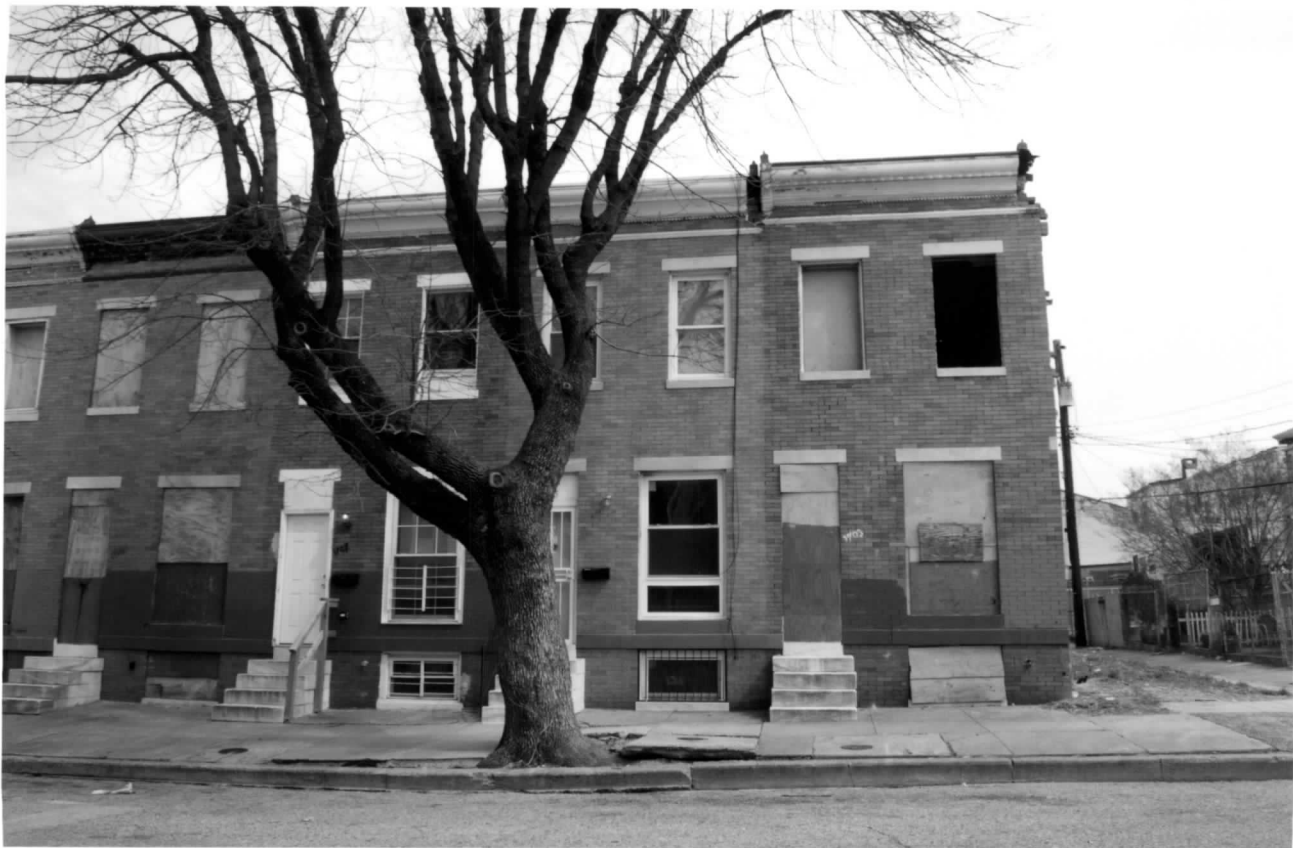
Baltimore City, MD

Nelissa Archer

3/23/16

Nest elevations, looking northeast

23/46



3-5077

703-1709 N. Castle Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

West elevations, looking east

24/46



3-5077

709-711 and 733-735 N Castle Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Nelissa Archer

3/23/16

test elevations, looking east

25/46



3-5077

408-1410 N Gay Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

southeast elevations, looking northwest

26/46



B-5077

424-1432 N Gay Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/14

southeast elevations, looking north

27/46



3-5077

124-1428 N Gay Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Nelissa Archer

3/23/14

southeast elevations, looking northwest

28/46



3-5077

128-1432 N Gay Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

outtheast elevations, looking northwest

29/46



5077

504-1350 N Washington Street

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Elissa Archer

3/23/16

East elevations, looking southwest

30/46



B-5077

1342-1350 N. Washington Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/28/16

east elevations, looking west

31/46



3-5077

336-1342 N. Washington Street

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Nelissa Archer

3/23/16

ast elevation, looking west

32/46



3-5077

328-1334 N Washington Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

Last elevation, looking west

33/46



3-5011

316-1326 N. Washington Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

East elevation, looking West

34/46



3-5077

310-1314 N Washington Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Julissa Archer

3/23/16

East elevations, looking West

35/46



3-5877

1304-1308 N Washington Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

Last elevations, looking west

30/46



B-5077

2021-2041 E Biddle Street

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

South elevations, looking northeast

37/46



B-5077

2203-2213 Hennemen Avenue

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

North elevations, looking southeast

38/46



3-5077

2217-2235 Hennemen Avenue

Baltimore East/south Clifton Park- Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

North elevations, looking southeast

39/46



3-5077

026-1034 N Patterson Park Avenue

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Nelissa Archer

3/23/16

East elevations, looking west

40/46



2-5077

100-1106 N Patterson Park Avenue

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

East elevations, looking west

11/46



3-5047

100-1122 N Milton Avenue

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Nelissa Archer

3/23/16

East elevations, looking northwest

42/46



3-5077

100-1104 N Milton Avenue

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

East elevations, looking west

43/46



B-50-F+

1106-1112 N. Milton Avenue

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

east elevations, looking west

44/46



25077

114-1122 N Milton Avenue

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3/23/16

ast elevations, looking northwest

45/46



B-5074

1710-1724 N Collington Avenue

Baltimore East / South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Nelissen Archer

3/23/16

East elevations, looking northwest

16/46

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2017, 21 properties encompassing approximately .47 acres in the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District will be demolished as a component of the State of Maryland's blight elimination initiative called Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise). The properties planned for demolition are as follows, and are shown on the attached maps:

- 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, and 2419 E Lafayette Avenue
- 2042, 2044, and 2046 E Hoffman Street
- 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, and 1927 E Hoffman Street
- 1920, 1922 and 1924 E Preston Street

The structures at 2401-2419 E Lafayette Avenue are two-story, three-bay wide rowhouses constructed of light brown iron-spot brick with alternating flat front and curved swell fronts. The first floor of the corner unit at 2401 was converted to a commercial space. Many of the facades have been painted and most of the concrete steps removed. The doors have rectangular transom window openings with segmental arches. The windows of the flat fronted units have brick segmental arched windows with stone sills, while the swell fronted units have stone lintels and sills. The houses are capped with metal cornices with dentils and decorative brick corbeling below the cornice.

The structures at 2042-2046 E Hoffman Street are three-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses that have either been painted or covered with formstone. 2042 and 2044 have doorways with rectangular transom windows and a pair of ganged windows on the first floor. All of the openings have segmental arches and the basement window at 2042 was converted into a door. 2046 has a wooden door surround and a large picture window on the first floor with a half round transom. The upper floor windows have jack arches. The row is capped with a simple wooden cornice with corbels.

The structures at 1919-1927 E Hoffman Street are two-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses, the majority of which have been covered with formstone. The houses have concrete steps leading to boarded doorways with rectangular transom windows. The original sash windows were two-over-two sashes with segmental brick arches. The houses were capped with elaborate scroll-sawn bracketed cornices, most of which are missing.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: March 20, 2017
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5077

Page 2 of 2

Name of Property: Baltimore East/ South Clifton Park Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

The structures at 1920-1924 E Preston Street are two-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses that have either been painted or covered with formstone. Concrete or brick steps lead to boarded up doorways with rectangular transoms and segmental arches. The second floor windows have jack arches and brick sills with replacement or missing sashes. The original scroll-sawn cornice with corbels is visible at 1920 E Preston while the others are covered by sheets of aluminum.

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of View</u>
B-5077_2017-01-12_01	2401-2419 E Lafayette Avenue, north elevations, looking southeast
B-5077_2017-01-12_02	2407 E Lafayette Avenue, detail of cornice
B-5077_2017-01-12_03	2042-2046 E Hoffman Street, south elevations, looking north
B-5077_2017-01-12_04	1919-1927 E Hoffman Street, north elevations, looking south
B-5077_2017-01-12-05	1920-1924 E Preston Street, south elevations, looking north

Photographer: Melissa Archer

Paper and Ink combination used: Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Epson Premium Photo Paper Glossy

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: March 20, 2017
Organization:	Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development	
Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
City:	Baltimore, MD 21201	

B-5077
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
2401-2419 E Lafayette Avenue
Block 1464, Lots 01-10
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



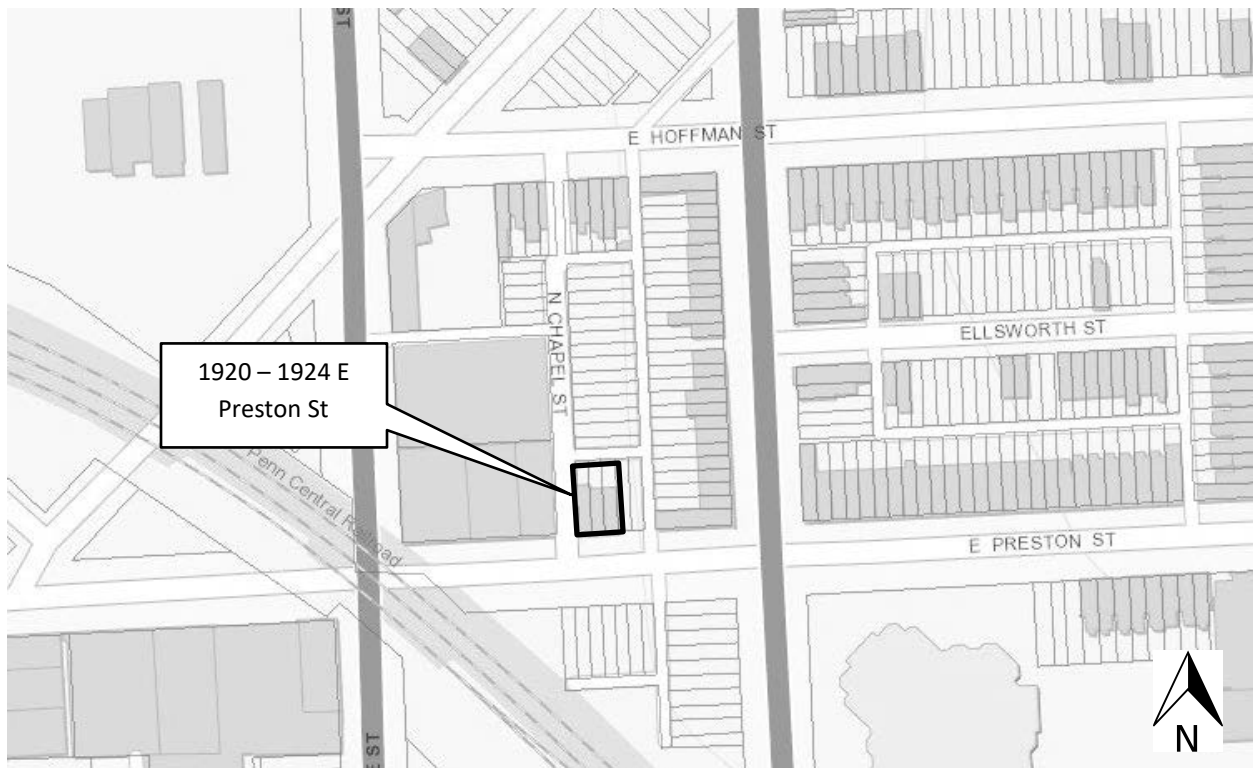
B-5077
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
2042-2046 E Hoffman Street
Block 1499, Lots 22-24
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



B-5077
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
1919-1927 E Hoffman Street
Block 1516, Lots 09-13
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad



B-5077
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
1920-1924 E Preston Street
Block 1516, Lots 42-44
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad





B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

2401-2419 E Lafayette Avenue, north
elevations, looking southeast

of 5



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2407 E Lafayette Avenue, detail of cornice
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2042 - 2046 E Hoffman Street, south
elevations, looking north

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919-1927 E Hoffman Street, north elevations,
looking South

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1920-1924 E Preston Street, South elevations,
looking north

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