

BA-3284

## Riverview

### **Architectural Survey File**

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site ([mht.maryland.gov](http://mht.maryland.gov)) for details about how to make an appointment.

All material is property of the Maryland Historical Trust.

***Last Updated: 02-04-2016***

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_\_\_  
no

Property Name: Riverview Inventory Number: BA-3284  
Address: Hollins Ferry Road Kessler, 5th, Bero, Freeway, Bigley, Caledonia, Burbank, Rambo, Seckel, Regis, Aspen, Shiloh, etc. Historic district:  yes \_\_\_\_\_ no  
City: Lansdowne Zip Code: 21227 County: Baltimore County  
USGS Quadrangle(s): Relay  
Property Owner: Multiple Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: 0109  
Project: MD 295 Riverview Noise Barrier (BA9798B22) Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration  
Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration  
Preparer's Name: SHA Consultant Architectural Historian Rebecca Crew Date Prepared: 05/29/2014

Documentation is presented in: \_\_\_\_\_

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:  yes  no Listed:  yes  no

Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Riverview is a community of approximately 1300 brick-veneer rowhouses built from 1955 to 1957. Originally designed with nearly identical design, the rowhouses all appear to have been altered due to their individual owners' preferences. The homes are two stores in height, with flat roofs, and footprint dimensions of 16 feet wide by 32 feet deep. Each unit has a large, two-story window panel, extending from a brick sill below the first floor window up to the roof flashing. The façade entrance is separated from the window panel by a narrow column of brick veneer. The side elevations of end units feature a smaller two-story panel containing window openings, and the rear elevations have a single door to the side of a two-story window panel, virtually identical to the primary façade, except the firewalls between the homes are visible above the roofline.

The neighborhood is located southeast of Lansdowne, west of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway (MD 295), and north of the Baltimore Harbor Tunnel Thru-Way (I-895). The Ryerson Circle neighborhood, Riverview Elementary School, Kessler Park, and Charleston Avenue form the western boundary of Riverview. Circle Terrace Apartments, Riverview Apartment Townhomes, and Lansdowne Shopping Center form the northern boundary of the irregularly-shaped 210-acre development.

The houses are arranged along the curving spine of Hollins Ferry Road. Connector-level roads include Bero Road, Freeway,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended   
Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

MHT Comments:

[Signature]  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

6/20/2014  
Date

[Signature]  
Reviewer, National Register Program

6/24/14  
Date

Kessler Road, Bigley Avenue, and Caledonia Avenue. Kessler Court and Burbank Court are longer cul-de-sacs with pull-in parking in groups in front of the housing groups. The remaining streets are small courts with large paved parking areas providing ample, off-street parking: Rambo, Seckel, Regis, Aspen, Shiloh, Lambert, Carlsbad, Tartarian, Gorham, Niagara, Fredonia, Imperial, Catawba, and Winsap. The layout of the streets is varied to counter the similarity of each house within the development. There are no alleys in the development. A walking path runs behind Freeway connecting Hollins Ferry Road to Hickory Hills Park. The house dimensions are a uniform 16 feet wide by 32 feet deep. Lot sizes vary, but each house has its own poured concrete pathway leading to the community's concrete sidewalks. The number of houses in each group range from five to eight. The houses have no basements, and they are arranged on the landscape so that neighboring houses may have different elevation levels. The pattern of left- or right- entrances does not conform to a specific pattern, again creating variety among the mass-produced homes.

Alterations to each home are extensive. Approximately half of the yards are fenced. Waist-height chain-link fences are the most common fencing, but wood fences are found in a variety of styles and heights, including privacy fences.

Porch and other entrance sheltering alterations are varied and common. Many houses have shed-roof porches extending across the entire front. These may be wood-framed with asphalt shingles, or they may be aluminum awning types. A small number of houses have brick post supports. Some houses have enclosed front porches or sunrooms. Some houses have gabled entrance porticos or aluminum awnings sheltering the entrances. At least one house has recessed its front door in order to create a sheltered entrance.

The original doors appear to have been paneled wood doors with six lights occupying the top third of the door. Some of these original doors remain, and replacement styles include fan-lights and leaded oval lights. The prefabricated window panel of each house originally had vertical wood paneling extending between the first and second floor windows. This area is now typically clad with horizontal vinyl or aluminum siding. Asbestos shingles, Formstone, and brick are commonly found. Vertical wood siding is rarely found, but it is present, painted turquoise green, at 411 Caledonia Road. However, it does not have the narrow striations shown in an architectural drawing illustration a June 1955 advertisement for the community (1). The rear elevation of 2945 Freeway retains the vertical wood siding in the original material.

The original windows were advertised as Thermopane, suggesting a double-pane thickness. The 1955 advertisement drawing shows a nine-light picture window on the first floor and a six-light window on the second floor. This configuration is not extant in any of the houses. A June 1956 advertisement includes an architectural drawing with six-light picture windows on the first and second floors, and brick filling the area beneath the first floor window (2). This design appears more accurate to what was built. Current window configurations are varied; many houses have three, one-over-one sash units retaining the six-light design, while other fenestration styles including bay, bowed, quadruplet, tripartite, paired, and single windows are found. A variety of shutters and awnings have been added to the windows as well.

The June 1956 advertisement referenced above shows large, one-by-one windows on the side of end-of-group homes, and advertises three and four bedroom units. The end-of-units do have a narrow window panel in the rear half of the exposed side elevation. The original window configuration seems to be a tripartite ribbon window, but current configurations include one-by-one horizontal-sliding sash; paired, casement windows; single-light, fixed sash; and even vertical rectangular openings, such as six-over-six sash units.

Some of the end-of-group homes have had side-wing additions, usually one-story in height. One example of a two-story addition was found at Burbank Court, and one example of a garage was found at Bero Road.

Riverview today expresses an overall characteristic of a community where homeowners have attempted individuality in mass-

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

**Eligibility recommended**

**Eligibility not recommended**

**Criteria:**

A B C D

**Considerations:**

A B C D E F G

**MHT Comments:**

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

produced homes. Presumably because of the low-cost of these homes, they may be the first homes the homeowners have owned, and as homeowners, rather than renters, they have the freedom to personalize their homes to meet their needs and preferences. The vast number of changes to the community's individual homes remove the integrity of materials and workmanship, and minimize the original characteristic of pre-fabricated mass production. The changes may alter the feeling and association of the community from monotony and efficiency to reflect the pride of homeownership. The community's location and setting, adjacent the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and the Baltimore Harbor Thruway remain intact as part of Baltimore's suburban development in the mid-twentieth century.

History and Context

Riverview was established in the post World-War II era to provide affordable row homes for purchase in a suburban setting. Nearby communities in southwest Baltimore County included Lansdowne, which had been laid-out along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in a grid pattern. Baltimore Highlands, located east of Riverview was laid out in 1908 (also in a grid pattern), but developed slowly until the plans for the Baltimore-Washington Parkway came to fruition. Construction of the Parkway began in 1947, spurring development along its corridor. By 1953, Baltimore Highlands was about 80% built-out (3). Work on Riverview soon began. Riverview was developed by Henry J. Knott, under the company name of MARDO Homes.

Henry J. Knott (1909-1995) was born and raised in Baltimore in a family involved in the construction and renovating industry. He attended Loyola College for a time, but he did not complete his degree after he married in 1928 and began working, eventually as a brick contractor. By 1939, he began planning his first development of row houses, on Baltimore City's East Federal and North Decker Streets. Because Knott was already married with a large family to support, he did not serve in World War II, but his business benefitted from the housing demands of returning veterans, and Knott marketed his first houses, as well as many other later developments, to veterans (4). Knott made significant land purchases in Baltimore County in 1948 and 1949, but held onto the land until the mid 1950s, as he worked on other projects and waited for the Baltimore-Washington Parkway to progress (5).

In 1951, James Rouse, Henry J. Knott, and Alexander Cochran collaborated on the Freedom Apartments and Shopping Center on Erdman Avenue in east Baltimore. James Rouse was the developer, Cochran served as the architect, and Knott served as the contractor. Completed in 1951, the shopping center still remains, but the apartments have been replaced by public housing built in recent years (Orchard Ridge). The Freedom Apartments' buildings were two-stories tall, and U-and L-shaped building arranged around parking plazas (6). It appears that the units were each two-stories tall, with individual exterior entrances, such as the form espoused by the USHA, and the same as the form Rouse and Cochran used at the Waverly Redevelopment project in 1955 (7). It is also the form that Knott and Cochran used at Riverview at approximately the same date, although Riverview was built as houses for purchase rather than rental apartments.

Riverview was built between 1955 and 1958, and the development was described in an article in "The Sun" in March 1958, describing its unique features including the homes' reverse plans, with the kitchens in front and living rooms in back of the first floor. The layout included plenty of parking and space for children to play outside away from high-speed traffic. Cost-saving measures in building included prefabricated two-story window panels and stairways, concrete slab foundations, and plywood floors, covered in asphalt tile. Low-maintenance materials included flat, built-up roofs to last 20 years, hermetically-sealed windows to provide insulation. Each home had three bedrooms and a bathroom. Herbert W. Smull and Company served as the exclusive sales agents for Riverview. By August 1957, they had sold 1,200 houses, and a limited number were remaining at the same original price of \$5995, with \$90 ground rent. End of group units sold for \$6250, and corner houses sold for \$6450. No down payments were required from veterans, due to the Federal Housing Administration financing and the availability of Veterans Administration loans. Due to its size, Riverview warranted its own elementary school (began January 1956) and shopping center

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:

A B C D

Considerations:

A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

(completed by August 1957). Riverview's architects were listed as Cochran and Stephenson (8).

Alexander Smith Cochran (1913-1989) was a Baltimore native who studied at Yale's School of Architecture and Harvard's Graduate School of Design where his instruction came first-hand from such giants of Modernism as Le Corbusier, Frank Lloyd Wright, George Howe, Eliel Saarinen, Richard Neutra, and Walter Gropius (9). In 1941, Cochran became a project planner for the United States Housing Authority (USHA), an agency that oversaw local housing agencies to build public housing. The leaders of the USHA made direct recommendations to architects' groups on the importance of cost-saving techniques and design. USHA technical director Albert C. Shire advised foregoing symmetry, tradition, and "bourgeois standards" in favor of low-maintenance trim, efficiently-planned spaces, and rooms designed for placement of furniture rather than evenly-spaced windows (10). Shire and USHA administrator Nathan Straus also advised to lay-out these low-rent public housing complexes to eliminate the need for staff gardeners, as tenants should be able to care for their own bit of space, which would instill pride in their homes (11). The USHA instructions paired well with the Bauhaus design philosophy of Walter Gropius, who promoted prefabricated housing (including panels) and taught how to create visual variety among mass-produced housing (12). In 1941, under the USHA, Gropius collaborated with architect Marcel Breuer to design a housing complex for defense workers in New Kensington, Pennsylvania called Aluminum City Terrace. As a low-cost rental community, each two-story unit had its own private entrance, and efficient materials and layout. Groups of houses were laid-out on a series of hill tops to minimize grading, maximize sun-exposure, and create visual variations. In 1948, Aluminum City Terrace' residents purchased the property from the U.S. Government and created a co-operative community (13). While Cochran was not directly involved in Aluminum City Terrace, it is likely that its design by his former professor, published in journals such as "Architectural Forum", had a lasting influence on his design vocabulary, along with other projects built by the USHA during his brief tenure there.

After World War II service that included construction supervision in the Washington, DC Navy Yard (for a 250-unit, two-story project) and time in the South Pacific, Alexander Cochran returned to Baltimore and began designing Modern architecture for his hometown. Early projects included his own house at 901 W. Lake Avenue, completed in 1950: a flat-roofed, glass-and-cypress split-level molded onto the landscape. The Modern house, which was published in House and Garden Magazine and awarded an American Institute of Architects Merit Award, illustrated his design principles and while it turned away some potential clients, it appealed to others, including developer James Rouse, who commissioned a private residence as well as several development projects.

Alexander Cochran was active in groups such as the Citizens Planning and Housing Association (CPHA), and housing was a significant part of his firm's portfolio, such as the Flag House Courts apartments (1955), the U.S. Consulate and staff residences in Nagoya, Japan (1959), and Bolton Place (1965). His partners included James Henry Stephenson, Edward Yee Wing, and Richard Cornelius Donkervert. Educational buildings were another major form for Cochran's firm. As Cochran, Stephenson, and Wing, they designed the Beth El Synagogue School in 1952, the Harford Hills Elementary School in 1960, and the Mount Washington Elementary school in 1961. They collaborated with Richard Neutra for Mellon Hall at St. John's College in Annapolis in the mid-1950s. As Cochran, Stephenson and Donkervert, they designed Dunbar High School in 1970 and Roland Park Country School in 1978. They designed a swimming pool complex for Johns Hopkins Hospital at 1602 McElderry Street in 1961 and the Goucher College Swimming Pool and Dance Studio in 1968. A new building for the Suburban Club in Pikesville in 1959, a factory for the Lion Brothers (an embroidery emblem manufacturer) in Owings Mills in 1960, and the second Cochran home are notable extant works. Their most-frequent corporate client during the busy 1950s and 1960s was the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. Ecclesiastical work included the All Saints Chapel in Hanover, Pennsylvania (1958), the Episcopal Church of Our Savior at Broadway and McElderry Street, Baltimore (1959, demolished), the parish house for St. Timothy's Episcopal Church in Catonsville (1963), and St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Washington, DC (1966).

Developer Henry Knott's relationship with Cochran's firm extended beyond Freedom Apartments and Riverview. In 1956,

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
Eligibility recommended							Eligibility not recommended						
Criteria:	A	B	C	D	Considerations:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
MHT Comments:													
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date						
Reviewer, National Register Program							Date						

Knott's Broadway redevelopment project included apartments, offices, and a hotel near Johns Hopkins Hospital with Alex. Cochran and Associates as the architect. The hotel, originally the Sheraton-Baltimore Inn when it opened in 1960, has been demolished, but the office and apartment building located at 500-522 North Broadway is still there. Knott continued to use the townhouse-style apartment layout for numerous apartment complexes in the 1950s and 1960s including Highland Village Townhomes, Riverview Townhomes, Fontana Village, Whispering Woods Townhomes, and Cove Village Townhomes (14). It is not clear if Cochran or his firm was retained for these commissions, but the style reflected the success of the design of Cochran's Freedom Apartments. Henry J. Knott's success at profitable house-building built him a fortune that formed the basis of the philanthropic Knott Foundation, which funds numerous charities in central and Western Maryland (15).

**Significance Evaluation**

Riverview is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. While the community illustrates the suburban development practices that were common in the Post-World War II era, this is a typical pattern, and the Riverview community is not a significant example of suburban development in Baltimore County, Maryland. Thus, Riverview is not eligible under Criterion A. Riverview is also not eligible under Criterion B. Research did not reveal significant historic associations among its residents. Riverview continues the Baltimore tradition of the rowhouse form applied in a mid-twentieth century suburban setting, but this does not qualify Riverview for eligibility under Criterion C. It exhibits elements of Modern design, but the design of the Riverview townhomes is not particularly influential, and is not the best example of work of Alexander Cochran and his associates. Many of the Modern elements of Riverview have been obscured by renovations of homeowners, and the development lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Riverview was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

The boundary for Riverview encompasses approximately 210 acres, on the west side of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, north of the Baltimore Harbor Thruway. It includes Hollins Ferry Road between Kessler Road and 5th Avenue; 5th Avenue between Hollins Ferry Road and the Riverview Townhomes Apartments; Bero Road south of Bigley Avenue; and the east side of Kessler Road. It encompasses all residential parcels along Freeway, Bigley and Caledonia Avenues, and includes the roadway and parking plazas and parcels of Kessler, Burbank, Rambo, Seckel, Regis, Aspen, Shiloh, Lambert, Carlsbad, Tartarian, Gorham, Niagara, Fredonia, Imperial, Catawba, and Winsap Courts. It excludes Hickory Hills Park, the commercial buildings east of Hollins Ferry Road and north of Freeway, Riverview Townhome Apartments, and Riverview Elementary.

**Sources**

- (1) Display Ad 188- No Title. The Sun, June 19, 1955. Pg. SF29.
- (2) Display Ad 155- No Title. The Sun, June 10, 1956, pg. A34.
- (3) Lione, Brian Michael. "Baltimore Highlands, BA-3001." Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form, May 22, 2002.
- (4) History- The Marion I. & Henry J. Knott Foundation. [http://www.knottfoundation.org/about\\_us/histpry](http://www.knottfoundation.org/about_us/histpry). Accessed August 8, 2013.
- (5) Baltimore County Land Records.
- (6) Weeks, Christopher. "Alexander Smith Cochran: Modernist Architect in Traditional Baltimore." Maryland Historical Society, 1994. (84-85); Photo Standalone 7- No Title. The Sun: April 20, 1952. Pg. C1.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>													
<b>Eligibility recommended</b>				<b>Eligibility not recommended</b>									
Criteria:	A	B	C	D	Considerations:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
<b>MHT Comments:</b>													
<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>							<b>Date</b>						
<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>							<b>Date</b>						

(7)Weeks, 86-87.

(8)Display Ad 188- No Title. The Sun, June 19, 1955. Pg. SF29; Display Ad 155- No Title. The Sun, June 10, 1956, pg. A34; Display Ad 147- No Title. The Sun, pg. F27. "Newest Row Houses Built In Reverse." The Sun: March 16, 1958, pg. C5.

(9)Weeks, 11; 15-17.

(10)"Watch Costs in Designing, Shire Urges." The Washington Post, Nov. 12, 1939, pg. R7.

(11)Overlander, H. Peter and Eva Newbrun, Houser: the Life and Work of Catherine Bauer. (UBC Press, 200), p. 163.

(12)Pearlman, Jill. "Inventing American Modernism: Joseph Hudnut, Walter Gropius, and the Bauhaus Legacy at Harvard" (UVA Press, 2007), p. 167; 170-71.

(13) "Aluminum City Terrace Housing." Architectural Forum, July 1944. Page65-76. Accessed May 22, 2014 via the Marcel Breuer Digital Archive, Syracuse University Library ([http://breuer.syr.edu/xtf/view?docId=mets/32071.mets.xml;query=aluminum city;brand=breuer](http://breuer.syr.edu/xtf/view?docId=mets/32071.mets.xml;query=aluminum%20city;brand=breuer))

(14) Cohn, Meredith. "Knott company sells most of its real estate." The Sun, May 8, 2003.

(15) History- The Marion I. & Henry J. Knott Foundation. [http://www.knottfoundation.org/about\\_us/histpry](http://www.knottfoundation.org/about_us/histpry). Accessed August 8, 2013.

Works Consulted

"Aluminum City Terrace Housing." Architectural Forum, July 1944. Page65-76. Accessed May 22, 2014 via the Marcel Breuer Digital Archive, Syracuse University Library ([http://breuer.syr.edu/xtf/view?docId=mets/32071.mets.xml;query=aluminum city;brand=breuer](http://breuer.syr.edu/xtf/view?docId=mets/32071.mets.xml;query=aluminum%20city;brand=breuer))

"Architects to Honor Cochran." The Sun, March 18, 1962. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Baltimore Architects Win Design Award." The Sun, September 25, 1960. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Baltimore Firms Get NIH Project." The Washington Post, Times Herald, May 7, 1963. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Baltimore County Land Records

Bishop, Audrey. "Builders Seen Realizing Architects' Worth." The Sun, September 19, 1954. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Cochran, Alexander S., "Letter to the Editor." The Sun, June 13, 1957. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Cohn, Meredith. "Knott company sells most of its real estate." The Sun, May 8, 2003.

Dilts, James. "New Post Office, automated giant, is city's largest public building." The Sun, February 21, 1972. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:

A

B

C

D

Considerations:

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Display Ad 188- No Title. The Sun, June 19, 1955. Pg. SF29.

Display Ad 155- No Title. The Sun, June 10, 1956, pg. A34.

Display Ad 147- No Title. The Sun, pg. F27.

Display Ad 114- No Title. The Washington Post, Times Herald, September 11,1971. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"E. Y. Wing, 47, Long Ill, Dies: Architect Was Active In Designing Buildings Here." The Sun, November 18, 1962. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Food Termed Key to Peace: Grocers' Head Gives Views to Commerce Association." The Sun, April 30, 1952. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Ground Breaking For 150-Room Inn." The Sun, June 21, 1959. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Harlan, Heather. "Dynasties: Inside Baltimore's Power Families; Brick by brick: Knotts have a tight hold on city's past, future." Baltimore Business Journal, October 11, 2004. <http://www.bizjournals.com/baltimore/stories/2004/10/11/story3.html>, accessed 8 August 2013.

Henry, Helen. "Trying for Another Landmark." The Sun, September 28, 1975. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"History- The Marion I. & Henry J. Knott Foundation." [http://www.knottfoundation.org/about\\_us/history](http://www.knottfoundation.org/about_us/history), No Date. Accessed August 8, 2013.

"Hopkins In Swim Of Things." The Sun, Jun 11, 1961. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Huxtable, Ada Louise. "Sharp Debate: What Should an Embassy Be? It should look American yet suit its foreign setting, which poses a delicate problem." New York Times: September 18, 1960. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Inn Opens On Wednesday." The Sun, September 25, 1960. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Kosnett, Jeff. "Cochran plans to move over so others can rise in design firm."The Sun, October 15, 1978. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Lione, Brian Michael. "Baltimore Highlands, BA-3001." Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form, May 22, 2002.

"Modern Home Tour Set October 17." The Sun, September 19, 1954. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"New School Building Set: Riverview Elementary Work Will Begin This Week." The Sun, January 30, 1956, pg. 10.

"Newest Row Houses Built In Reverse." The Sun, March 16, 1958. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Off Street Parking At Our Expense (Display Ad 188)." The Sun, June 19, 1955. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

**Eligibility recommended**

**Eligibility not recommended**

**Criteria:**

A

B

C

D

**Considerations:**

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

**MHT Comments:**

**Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services**

**Date**

**Reviewer, National Register Program**

**Date**

Overlander, H. Peter and Eva Newbrun, Houser: the Life and Work of Catherine Bauer. (UBC Press, 2000).

Pearlman, Jill. "Inventing American Modernism: Joseph Hudnut, Walter Gropius, and the Bauhaus Legacy at Harvard" (UVA Press, 2007).

"Photo Standalone 2." The Sun, June 16, 1958. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Photo Standalone 3." The Sun. March 5, 1955. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Photo Standalone 7." The Sun, April 20, 1952. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Photo Standalone 11." The Sun, January 7, 1966. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Reppert, Ralph. "Always Having a Banner Year." The Sun, August 30, 1959. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Rozhon, Trace. "Cochran house, a pioneer in modern design, is being converted to classrooms at Boys' Latin." The Sun, September 13, 1975. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Site Rules School Design." The Sun, August 13, 1961. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Stanton, Phoebe B. "Architecture: the art of public purpose." The Sun, July 7, 1974. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"State Boards Certified Eight As Architects." The Sun, June 2, 1954. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Suburban Club Plans A New Building." The Sun, March 15, 1959. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Symposium on Homes Held: 'Space For Living' Discussed By Architects, Decorators." The Sun, February 18, 1953. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

"Watch Costs in Designing, Shire Urges." The Washington Post, Nov. 12, 1939, pg. R7.

"Water Still In Cemetery. The Sun, September 24, 1946, pg. 16.

Weeks, Christopher. "Alexander Smith Cochran: Modernist Architect in Traditional Baltimore." Maryland Historical Society, 1994.

Williams, Carroll E. "Awards Given For 3 Houses: Area Architects, Builders Cited For Progress." The Sun, December 12, 1956. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Williams, Carroll E., "Work Costing \$15,000,000 To Start Soon: Six Building Projects Slated on 25 Acres At Hopkins Hospital." The Sun, May 27, 1956. ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

Wing, Mrs. Wilson. "The Cochran Case (Letter to the Editor)." The Sun, December 8, 1960.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

**Eligibility recommended**

**Eligibility not recommended**

**Criteria:**

A

B

C

D

**Considerations:**

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

**MHT Comments:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Reviewer, National Register Program**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

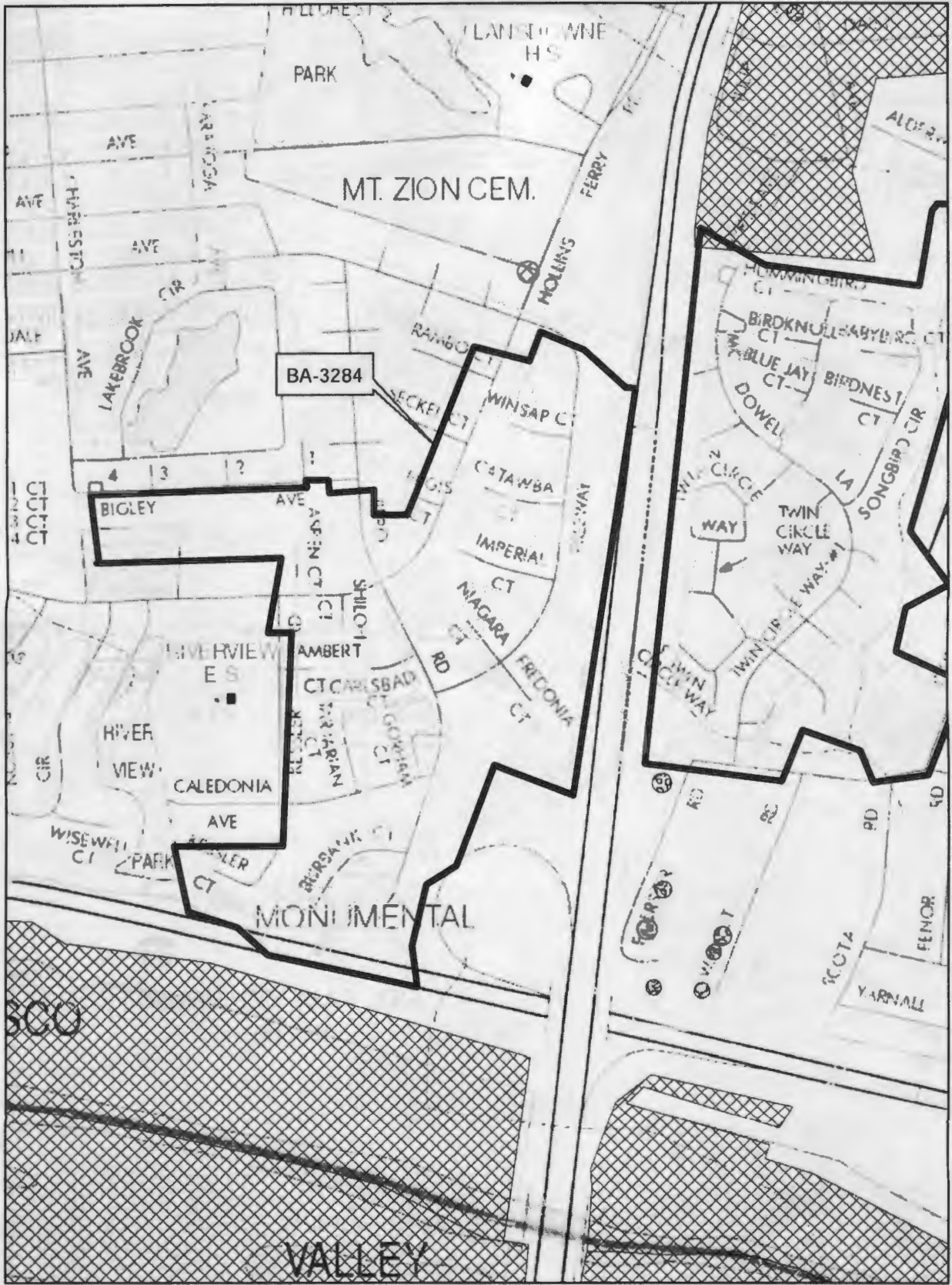


BA 3290

Riverview, BA-3284  
Lansdowne, MD  
(Baltimore County, Relay Quad)

1:12,000





Riverview, BA-3284  
 Lansdowne, MD  
 (Baltimore County, Relay Quad)

1:8,000



**Maryland State Highway Administration  
Cultural Resources Section  
Photo Log**

**Project No.:** BA978B22

**Project Name:** MD 295 Riverview

**MIHP No.:** BA-3284

**MIHP Name:** Riverview

**County:** Baltimore

**Photographer:** Rebecca Crew

**Date:** July 30, 2013 and August 20, 2013

**Ink and Paper Combination:** Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink/Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper

**CD/DVD:** Verbatim, CD-R, Archival Gold

<b>Image File Name</b>	<b>Description of View</b>
BA-3284_2013-07-30_01	View of 323 Bigley Avenue.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_02	View facing southeast towards 320 block of Bigley Avenue
BA-3284_2013-07-30_03	View facing northeast for Bigley Avenue streetscape
BA-3284_2013-07-30_04	View facing northeast towards Riverview Townhomes
BA-3284_2013-07-30_05	View facing northwest towards 444-56 Bigley Avenue
BA-3284_2013-07-30_06	View facing northeast towards 3107-13 Aspen Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_07	View facing northwest towards 3106-16 Aspen Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_08	View facing northwest towards 4202-14 Hollins Ferry Road.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_09	View facing east towards 3161-73 Shiloh Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_10	View facing west towards 494-506 Carlsbad Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_11	View facing northwest towards 3200-12 Gorham Court
BA-3284_2013-07-30_12	View facing north on Bero Road at Freeway.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_13	View facing west towards 3214-36 Gorham Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_14	View facing south on Bero Road from Gorham Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_15	View facing south towards 465-75 Caledonia Road.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_16	View facing north on Tartarian Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_17	View facing southeast towards 411 Caledonia Road.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_18	View facing southeast towards 3301-07 Kessler Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_19	View facing north from the south end of Kessler Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_20	View facing northwest towards 3314-26 Kessler Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_21	View facing south towards 1003-11 Fredonia Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_22	View facing southwest towards 935-47 Imperial Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_23	View facing southeast along 3000 block Freeway.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_24	View facing southwest towards 801-05 Fifth Avenue.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_25	View facing southwest towards division of Riverview and Riverview Townhomes on Rambo Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_26	View facing southwest towards 801-09 Rambo Court.

BA-3284_2013-07-30_27	View facing northeast towards 800-02 Sackel Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_28	View facing northwest towards 801, 800, 802, 804, and 806 Regis Court
BA-3284_2013-07-30_29	View facing northwest towards 803, 801, 800, and 802 Regis Court.
BA-3284_2013-07-30_30	View facing northeast towards 808-16 Regis Court.
BA-3284_2013-08-20_01	View facing southwest towards rear of 2929 Freeway.
BA-3284_2013-08-20_02	View facing west towards rear of 2945 Freeway.
BA-3284_2013-08-20_03	View facing northwest towards the rear of 2949 Freeway.
BA-3284_2013-08-20_04	View facing west towards the rear of 2957 Freeway.
BA-3284_2013-08-20_05	View facing west towards Freeway from path along MD 295.



6A-3284  
Riverview  
Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew  
7/30/2013

MD STAPD

View of 323 Bigley Ave.

1/35

EPSON

EPSON  
Professional Paper

EPSON  
Professional Paper

EPSON



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPD

View facing southeast towards 320 block of Bigley Avenue

8/35



BA-3284

Riverview  
Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPO

View facing northeast towards Bigley Avenue streetscape

3/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

View facing <sup>MD SH 20</sup> northeast towards Riverview Townhomes  
(outside Riverview Survey District).

4/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SAPP  
View facing northwest towards 444-56 Bigley Ave

5/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

IND SITE

View facing northeast towards 3107-13 Aspen Court

4/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPO

View facing northwest towards 4202-14 Hollins Ferry Rd

8/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crow

7/30/2013

MD SHPO

View facing east towards 3161-73 Shiloh Court

9/35



SA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPD

View facing west towards 494-506 Carlshad Court.

10/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore, MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SAPO

View Facing northwest towards 3200-12 Gorham Court

4/35



BA-3284  
Riverview  
Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPO

View facing north on Bero Road at Freeway

12/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co. MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPO

View facing west towards 3214-56 Gosham Ct

13/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co. MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPO

View facing south on Bero Road  
from Garham Court

14/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPD

View facing south towards

465-75 Caledonia Road

15/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPO

View facing north on Tartarian Court

16/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD 5H20

View facing southeast towards 411 Caledonia Rd

7/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SITPO

View facing Southeast towards  
3301-07 Kessler Court

18/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPO

View facing north from the south end of  
Kessler Court,

19/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SITPO

View facing northwest towards

3314-26 Kessler Court,

20/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPD

View facing south towards 1003-11 Fredonia  
Court

21/35



BA-3289

Riverview

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPD

View facing southwest towards 935-97  
Imperial Court

22/35



BA-3284,

Riverview

Baltimore, MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPD

View facing southeast along 3000 Llock  
Freeway

23/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co. MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD 54100

View facing southwest towards

801-05 Fifth Avenue

24/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Cr., MD

R. Crow

7/30/2013

MD STPO

View facing southwest towards direction of  
Riverview and Riverview Townhomes  
on Rambo Court.

25/35



BA-3284

Riverview, Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

Mrs SHPO

View facing Southwest towards 807-07 Rambo  
Court

26/35



BA-3284

Riverview, Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPD

View facing northeast towards 908-02 Sackel Ct.

27/35



BA-3284

Riverview, Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPO

View facing northwest towards 801, 800, 802,

804, and 806 Regis Court

28/35



BA-3284

Riverview, Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

MD SHPD

View facing northwest towards 803, 807, 809  
and 802 Regis Court

29/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. Crew

7/30/2013

NO STICK

View facing northeast towards 808-16

Regis Court

30/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

8/20/2013

MD SHPO  
View facing southwest towards Mar of

2929 Freeway

8/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

8/20/2013

View taking west towards rear of 2945 Freeway

32/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co., MD

R. CREW

MD SHPO

8/20/2013

View facing northwest towards rear of

2749 Freeway

33/35



BA-3284

Riverview

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

8/20/2013

MD 5th<sup>th</sup>  
View facing west towards

near of 2957 Freeway

34/35



BA-3284

RiverView

Baltimore Co, MD

R. Crew

8/20/2013

MD SHAO

View facing west towards

Freeway from path along MD 275

35/35