

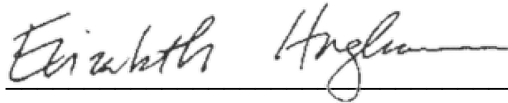
**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)
Name of Property
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County and State
04001374
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State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal
 name change (additional documentation) other
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.



July 5, 2024

Signature of Certifying Official/Title:

Date of Action

National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 additional documentation accepted
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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The Old West Baltimore Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in December 2004. In 2019, an NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), *Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland: 1831–1976*, was completed. In 2020 an amendment was completed as part of a project to document sites within the district associated with the Civil Rights Movement under the 2019 context. This amendment was completed by Nicole A. Diehlmann in 2022 as part of a project to document sites associated with the Woman’s Suffrage Movement in Maryland. The additional documentation amends the current nomination to add Social History-Women’s History as an area of significance under Criterion A and is only changing for the buildings listed below that are associated with women’s history. The additional documentation makes no changes to the resource count of contributing buildings as the noted resources were all previously recorded as contributing. The period of significance falls within that outlined for the larger district. The additional documentation utilizes the historic district property type and the “20th Century: New Opportunities and New Voices” historic context as documented in the Women’s Suffrage Movement in Maryland Multiple Property Submission.

7. DESCRIPTION

Old West Baltimore is a large, approximately 175-block area northwest of downtown Baltimore roughly bounded by Fulton Street to the west, North Avenue to the north, Madison Avenue to the east, and Dolphin Street, Hoffman Street, Fremont Avenue, and Franklin Street to the south. It consists of a group of neighborhoods now known as Madison Park, Upton, Druid Heights, Harlem Park, and Sandtown Winchester. While primarily composed of rowhouses, there are also religious and institutional buildings scattered throughout the district, as well as a commercial area along Pennsylvania Avenue. Individuals and organizations, both of varying levels of significance associated with the Woman’s Suffrage Movement, are located throughout the Old West Baltimore Historic District.

Buildings in the district associated with the woman’s suffrage movement are primarily residences of members of various organizations that advocated for woman’s suffrage movement, including:

- **1402 Druid Hill Avenue (the S. Jane Waller House):** This three-story, three-bay, red-brick, Italianate-style rowhouse with a stone foundation is on the southwest side of Druid Hill Avenue. The boarded-up entrance is through the northern bay. There are two-over-two windows in the third story bays, but the remainder of the openings are boarded up. An elaborate wood cornice with modillions is at the top of the shed roof. A corner store is south, and a vacant lot is north. The property is vacant and in deteriorated condition.
- **1531 Druid Hill Avenue (the Martha and Dr. John W. Derry House):** This two-story, three-bay brick rowhouse with a brick foundation is on the northeast side of Druid Hill Avenue. The southern two bays form a two-story, projecting bowfront and the entrance is through the northern bay. The windows are one-over-one with wood sills and lintels. There is a stepped brick cornice at the roof. A three-story rowhouse is north and a similar rowhouse is to the south.
- **1532 Druid Hill Avenue (B-1373-6, the Margaret Briggs Gregory and Dr. Mason Albert Hawkins House):** This is a rare detached, three-story, common-bond brick, Italianate-style dwelling on the southwest side of Druid Hill Avenue. It has a northeast-southwest running shed roof with parapets on the northwest and southeast elevations and a massive cornice on the northeast elevation. The Druid Hill Avenue

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facade is two bays wide with a full-length, hipped-roof porch. A single door with transom is in the southern bay, and a one-over-one vinyl window is in the northern bay.

- **1534 Druid Hill Avenue (B-2669, the Augusta Lewis and Dr. Robert Garland Chissell House):** This is a rare detached, three-story, common-bond brick, Italianate-style dwelling on the southwest side of Druid Hill Avenue. The two-bay building has a northeast-southwest running shed roof with stepped parapets on the northwest and southeast elevations and a massive cornice on the northeast elevation. The primary entry is on the five-bay northwest elevation under a hipped-roof portico in the second bay.
- **1912 Druid Hill Avenue (the Sarah Elizabeth and T. Evans Fernandis House):** This two-story, three-bay brick rowhouse with a brick foundation is on the southwest side of Druid Hill Avenue and is slightly set back from the street. The entrance is through the northern bay. It is accessed by a short flight of marble stairs and is topped by a transom surrounded by a corbelled brick hood. The windows are one-over-one with stone sills. There is a stepped brick cornice at the roof. Similar rowhouses are to either side.
- **1522 McCulloh Street (the Minnie L. and Dr. Rev. Abraham L. Gaines House):** This three-story, three-bay, red brick rowhouse with a stone foundation is on the southwest side of McCulloh Street. The arched entrance is in the southern bay and contains paired wood and glass doors topped by an arched transom. There are one-over-one windows with lambs-tongue stops and stone sills in the remaining openings. At the roof is a brick cornice with a Greek-key design. Similar rowhouses are on either side.
- **1808 McCulloh Street (the K. Bertha and Rev. John Hurst House):** This three-story, three-bay, red brick, Italianate-style rowhouse with a stone foundation is on the southwest side of McCulloh Street. The entrance is recessed in an arched opening in the northern bay. It is lined with replacement bricks and contains a solid wood door. Windows are one-over-one vinyl replacements with stone sills; the first story windows have transoms. At the roof is a wood cornice with four brackets. Similar rowhouses are on either side.
- **1821 McCulloh Street (the Erma Bruce and Carrington L. Davis House):** This three-story, three-bay, red brick rowhouse with a sandstone foundation is on the northeast side of McCulloh Street. The first story is faced entirely in sandstone blocks and contains an entrance, accessed by sandstone stairs, on the north side. The second story has three windows with sandstone lintels and sills. Windows on the first and second stories are one-over-one. The third story contains a tripartite window set in an arched opening lined by sandstone blocks. A dentiled cornice runs below a brick parapet that hides the flat roof. The property is flanked by three-story rowhouses.
- **526 W. Lanvale Street (the Miss Carrie L. Cook House):** This three-story, red-brick, Italianate-style rowhouse with a brick foundation is on the northwest side of West. Lanvale Street. The rectangular entrance is in the eastern bay and contains a single paneled door topped by a transom. There are two four-over-four wood windows in the first story west of the door. The second story contains two six-over-six wood windows. The third story has one-over-one wood windows. At the roof is a dentiled wood cornice with modillions. Similar rowhouses are on either side.

Institutional Buildings associated with Women’s Suffrage include the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) Madison Avenue Branch at 1912 Madison Avenue, Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church (B-2963) at 508-516 Dolphin Street, and Bethel AME Church (B-123) at 1300 Druid Hill Avenue, all of which were thoroughly described in the 2020 amendment under the *Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland: 1831–1976* MPDF.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

Old West Baltimore was the city’s premier African American neighborhood in the first half of the twentieth century. Due to segregation in the city’s housing, businesses, and institutions, large numbers of the city’s black population lived in the area, which had many businesses owned by and operated for African Americans. Within the neighborhood was an affluent and educated upper-middle class that led a variety of social, fraternal, civic, and religious organizations that pushed for civil rights for African Americans. Like other organizations in Baltimore, the various woman’s suffrage organizations run by whites in the city were not welcoming to black members. Therefore, black women advocated for woman’s suffrage first through existing women’s organizations, and later through a dedicated woman’s suffrage organization established in 1915. These women hosted meetings in their homes, but also held larger events at institutional buildings in the neighborhood, including the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) and various churches. After passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, organization leaders shifted from suffrage advocacy to voter registration and education, ensuring that local women used the franchise with which they had been entrusted.

Suffrage Leaders in Old West Baltimore

Because of segregation within the suffrage movement, black women were generally not part of the larger white woman’s suffrage organizations. That, however, did not mean they were not advocating for women’s suffrage. Instead, they tended to promote woman’s suffrage through existing African American women’s organizations. There was a large and active social scene in Old West Baltimore and middle-class women were leaders in a variety of progressive social and civic groups, such as the DuBois Circle, the Cooperative Women’s Civic League, and various women’s auxiliary groups, as well as in mixed-gender organizations such as the Baltimore branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Baltimore Urban League. African American women had long been involved in protesting discrimination and segregation and promoting civil rights. They were active in preserving the voting rights of male African Americans against legislation such as the Digges amendment, proposed in 1910 in Maryland, which would have disenfranchised large numbers of black men through a property requirement. Because of segregated housing policies in the city, many of these women lived in close proximity to one another and frequently met in one another’s homes. For example, Margaret Hawkins lived next door to fellow suffragist Augusta Chissell, who lived at 1534 Druid Hill Avenue (B-2969), and down the street from suffrage leader Estelle Young at 1100 Druid Hill Avenue (demolished). In addition, many of these female leaders were married to well-connected men, who were also leaders of various religious and civic organizations, expanding their sphere of influence.

The Baltimore chapter of the DuBois Circle, a literary and debating society founded in 1906 as part of the Niagara Movement promoted by W.E.B. DuBois, counted among its members many of the most influential women in Old West Baltimore. In addition to being a prestigious African American literary society, the DuBois Circle is also one of the oldest surviving African American women’s organizations in the city. One of the earliest documented events in the neighborhood regarding woman’s suffrage was a DuBois Circle meeting in 1911 at the home of Fannie Cardozo at 1625 Druid Hill Avenue, where Helen Irving read a paper on “Some Noted Suffragists” and Sarah L. Jackson read a paper about work women have done to secure equal rights with men. Minnie L. Gaines led the discussion and Estelle Young read a pro-suffrage poem titled “Don’t Ever Let Your Husband Know All Your Business.” The consensus of the meeting was that women should have the right to vote (*Afro-American* 1911, 4).

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An African American organization solely for woman's suffrage did not emerge until 1915. The impetus for the establishment of such an organization may have been a rousing talk by Lucy Diggs Slowe, secretary of the Baltimore branch of the NAACP, at Sharp Street Church in which she argued "women need the right to vote as they are taxpayers, homemakers and deeply interested in all movements for civic betterment" and that "the voteless group in any republic is a helpless one" (*Afro-American* 1915c, 1). The suffrage organization was founded in September 1915 at the residence of Estelle Young. Young was elected president; Margaret Hawkins, vice president; Augusta Chissell, secretary; Sarah Jackson, assistant secretary; and Annie Smith, treasurer. The executive board included Erma Bruce Davis, chair; Bertha Hurst, vice chair; and Minnie L. Gaines, Mrs. W. S. Lewis, Mrs. J. Jackson, Mrs. F. Fernandez (most likely Sarah Elizabeth Fernandis), Mrs. S. Jane Waller, and Miss Carrie Cook, members. They held their first meeting on October 5, 1915, where Mrs. Gaines and Mrs. Davis were speakers (*Afro-American* 1915e, 8). Many of these women were also members of the DuBois Circle and were leaders in a variety of civic and religious organizations (*Afro-American* 1915b, 4).

The group has been referred to under various names, including the Woman's Suffrage Club, Colored Woman's Suffrage Club, and the Progressive Woman's Suffrage Club. Estelle Young was referred to as president of the Woman's Suffrage Club when the organization planned its first rally at the YWCA in November 1915 (*Afro-American* 1915a, 1). The group hosted a meeting the following month at Grace Presbyterian Church at Dolphin and Etting Streets (demolished), where noted national suffrage leader Alice Dunbar of Wilmington spoke. Other speakers at the event were Estelle Young and Rev. Harvey Johnson of Union Baptist Church (*Afro-American* 1915e). The following year, there was an advertisement for a meeting of the Progressive Women's Suffrage Club at the Eastern M. E. Fire and Holy Ghost Church at McElderry Street and Patterson Park Avenue in East Baltimore (*Afro-American* 1916b, 5). By 1916, the group was listed in the *Coleman Colored Business, Professional, and Clerical Directory* as the Women's Suffrage Organization. Estelle Young was president; Augusta Chissell, secretary; Anne E. Smith, treasurer; and Erma Davis, chair of the executive committee. By the 1920-21 edition of the directory, the organization was called the Colored Woman's Suffrage Club of Maryland with Estelle Young still as president and Margaret Hawkins as vice president. The group was active for several years after the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, but it was no longer listed by the 1925-26 edition (Coleman 1916-1917, 1920-21, 1925-26). Like their white counterparts, these women frequently met at one another's homes, gathering support for the movement. One example was a meeting at the home of Mrs. Martha Derry, wife of pharmacist John W. Derry, at 1531 Druid Hill Avenue, where the *Afro-American* reported that Mr. Glenford Pennington read a paper for the "Woman's Progressive Club" explaining why suffrage had been defeated in the east. Both Margaret Hawkins and Estelle Young were also speakers (*Afro-American* 1917, 1).

These female leaders advocated for woman's suffrage and civic uplift activities through other organizations, too, such as the Maryland Federation of Christian Women, where Margaret Hawkins and Estelle Young spoke in 1915, and the Women's Cooperative Civic League, of which Margaret Hawkins was vice-president and later president, and where Estelle Young spoke on suffrage in 1916 (*Afro-American* 1915b, 1; *Afro-American* 1916c, 1; Jones 2018). The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs met in Baltimore in 1916 at Bethel AME Church, one of the city's largest and most prominent African American congregations. Many of Baltimore's most influential female leaders attended the event, which included an evening symposium on woman's suffrage (*Afro-American* 1916d, 1).

After passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, African American suffragists mobilized to register women to vote.

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The Colored Women's Suffrage Club held weekly meetings at the YWCA to educate women on how to register to vote. Estelle Young also organized a branch of the suffrage club in Montgomery County (*Afro-American* 1920, 8). Augusta Chissell wrote a recurring column in the *Afro-American* newspaper called "A Primer for Women Voters" "for the benefit of women who wish to inform themselves in regard to their newly acquired duties and privileges as voters and citizens" (*Afro-American* 1920, 6). The column educated women on how to register and vote, answering readers' questions in a matter-of-fact manner. One reader asked: "What good will it do women to vote?" Chissell wrote, "It will give women power to protect themselves in their persons, property, children, occupations, opportunities and social relations. It will enable them to get done what ought to be done. ... it will make all classes of women more nearly equal with men and with each other" (*Afro-American* 1920a, 6).

The work of these African American suffragists was clearly successful. An article in the *Sun* noted: "... according to white judges at the negro district registration offices, the negro women went through the process of registering as though they had studied nothing else for weeks" (*The Sun* 1920, 24). According to the *Afro-American*, black women registered in greater proportion than white women. For approximately every three black men who registered to vote, two black women registered to vote. In the white community, the proportion was one white woman to two white men (*Afro-American* 1920c, 9). Brief descriptions of identified suffrage leaders follow.

Augusta Lewis Chissell, 1534 Druid Hill Avenue

In her 1973 obituary, the *Sun* described Augusta Chissell as an "active clubwoman;" however, this description does not do justice to her broad civic activism and role as suffrage and civil rights leader. She was an officer of the Colored Women's Suffrage Club and a long-time member of the DuBois Circle. She hosted DuBois Circle meetings in her house, supported the group's philanthropic and civic improvement efforts, and served as a member of the executive committee from 1921 to 1935, including the role of executive secretary (*The Sun* 1973, A17; *Afro-American* 1916a, 8; *Afro-American* 1925b, A3; Loughlin 2019; Jones 2018). Ms. Chissell was a lifetime member of the NAACP and one of the fourteen founding members of the Baltimore branch of the NAACP (Loughlin 2019). She was elected fourth vice-president of the Baltimore branch in 1930 (*Afro-American* 1930b, 19). In 1935, she was head of the special gifts committee in the NAACP's effort to enroll 5,000 members in Maryland (*Afro-American* 1935, 11). In 1939, she was elected vice president of the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP, serving in that role under president Lillie M. Carroll Jackson through at least 1966 (*Afro-American* 1939a, 7).

Carrie L. Cook, 526 W. Lanvale Street

Miss Carrie Cook was an active member of the DuBois Circle, serving as chairman of the executive committee in 1915 and president in 1921. She was a teacher at the Colored High School and was involved in Catholic church causes supporting both St. Peter Claver and St. Barnabas Churches. She was also an active member of the NAACP (*Afro-American* 1911d, 8; *Afro-American* 1915d, 6; *Afro-American* 1916e, 1; *Afro-American* 1921a, 10; *Afro-American* 1925a, 8).

Erma Bruce Davis, 1821 McCulloh Street

Erma Bruce Davis, wife of Carrington L. Davis, was a leader of a variety of civic organizations, including the

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Colored Women's Suffrage Organization. She was a language teacher at the Colored High School at Pennsylvania Avenue and Dolphin Street, where she met her husband. Carrington L. Davis first taught Greek at Morgan College and later went on to teach Latin and German at the Colored High School, which later moved to a new building at Calhoun Street and was renamed Frederick Douglass High School. He eventually became vice-principal of the school. In 1933, he became principal of Dunbar High School. The Davises were married in 1915, and likely moved into the house at 1821 McCulloh Street house shortly thereafter. The house was the site of club meetings and social affairs. A guest list for a reception hosted by the Carrington's in 1928 reads like a "who's who" of influential African Americans in Baltimore, including educators, attorneys, activists, and religious leaders, illustrating how interconnected the community was. The guest list included fellow suffragists Augusta Chissell, Margaret Hawkins, and Estelle Young (*Afro-American* 1928, 11). Ms. Davis continued to live in the house until her death in 1960 (Coleman 1918-19; *Afro-American* 1959, 18; Phillips 1960, 16; *Afro-American* 1939b, 9; *Afro-American* 1959, 18).

In 1915, Ms. Davis presided over a mass meeting of the Women's Suffrage Organization at Grace Presbyterian Church. The following year, she was listed as chair of the organization's executive committee (*Afro-American* 1915a, 1). During World War I, she participated in the National Food Conservation Campaign with other suffrage leaders Margaret Hawkins, Augusta Chissell, and Estelle Young (*Afro-American* 1917, A2). She was also "chief hostess" for the War Camp Community Service Club for Colored Soldiers and Sailors at St. Mary's Hall in 1918 (*Afro-American* 1918, 1). She was a founder of Baltimore's Epsilon Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, hosting the first meeting in her home (Phillips 1960, 16). Ms. Davis was elected to the board of the Baltimore YWCA in 1942 with Margaret Hawkins (*Afro-American* 1942, 24). By 1951, she was the president of the Maryland League of Women's Clubs and was still supporting woman voters. She presided over a luncheon featuring Mrs. Wilson Wing, president of the Baltimore League of Women Voters encouraging club women to be savvy about modern politics (*Afro-American* 1951, 13).

Martha Derry, 1531 Druid Hill Avenue

Not much is known about Martha Derry other than that she hosted a meeting of the women's suffrage organization. In 1908, her pharmacist husband Dr. John W. Derry and Dr. Edward V. Stokes purchased the former drugstore of H. C. Spetzler on Druid Hill Avenue near Oxford Street (demolished) and renamed the store Stokes and Derry Pharmacy (*Afro-American* 1909a, 8; Coleman 1917-18; 1920 Census).

Minnie L. Gaines, 1522 McCulloh Street

Minnie Gaines was married to Rev. Dr. Abraham L. Gaines, a leader in the AME church, who served as pastor at Bethel, Waters, and Trinity AME Churches. She moved to Baltimore from Georgia circa 1903 and quickly became involved in a variety of social and civic causes, including the Women's Mite Missionary Society of the AME Church. She was a member of the DuBois Circle, serving as its president multiple times. She was also involved in the Women's Cooperative Civic League, Day Nursery, Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Equal Suffrage League according to a profile in the *Afro-American* (Black 1916, 2). They lived on the east side of town in the second decade of the twentieth century at 1016 Linden Avenue and 427 Aisquith Street, but they moved to 1522 McCulloh Street circa 1919, which was listed as the parsonage for Trinity AME Church. Mrs. Gaines lived in that house until her death in 1954 (Coleman 1914-15, 1916-17, 1920-21; *Afro-American* 1954, 20).

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Sarah Elizabeth Fernandis, 1912 Druid Hill Avenue

Sarah Elizabeth Fernandis was married to T. Evans Fernandis, who owned his own barber shop. She was a member of the DuBois Circle, serving as treasurer in 1915 (*Afro-American* 1915b, 6). An article in the *Afro-American* describes her as a “club worker and civic leader;” she was also a member of the YWCA finance committee (*Afro-American* 1933, 12). The couple lived at the Druid Hill Avenue house since at least 1910, and Sarah remained there until her death in 1944 (*Afro-American* 1910d, 8). Sarah Elizabeth Fernandis should not be confused with Sarah Collins Fernandis, who was a social worker and leader of the Women’s Cooperative Civic League. The two were likely related by marriage.

Margaret Briggs Gregory Hawkins, 1532 Druid Hill Avenue

Margaret Hawkins was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, attended preparatory school at Howard University, and studied history at St. Augustine College in North Carolina and Boston University. She moved to Baltimore in 1903 to teach at the Colored High School, where she met her future husband, Mason Hawkins. By at least 1910, they were living at 1532 Druid Hill Avenue (MSA MWHOF; *The Sun*, 1969, A15; MSA BCLR SCL 2520/407). Margaret became involved in a variety of civic and civil rights organizations. She was a founder of the DuBois Circle and was the organization’s first president, serving in that role from 1906 to 1913. She often hosted organization meetings at her house (*Afro-American* 1960, 16; Jones 2018; *Afro-American* 1912, 8). In 1913, she became a member of the executive committee of the Baltimore branch of the NAACP, and, in 1926, she was elected to the executive committee of the Baltimore Urban League. She was a longtime leader and supporter of the YWCA, originally located at 1200 Druid Hill Avenue. Ms. Hawkins served as the chair of various YWCA committees at the Druid Hill Avenue Branch, including public affairs, education, and health and sanitation, as well as chair of the board of managers. In 1943, she became the first black woman to serve on the executive board of the YWCA Central Branch (*The Sun* 1941, 5; *Afro-American* 1913b, 4; *Afro-American* 1926, 12; *Afro-American* 1943, 20; Jones 2018). In addition, she supported the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA). In 1909, she was appointed assistant secretary of the Ladies Crescent Aid Association, an auxiliary to the YMCA (*Afro-American* 1909b, 4).

Ms. Hawkins was a member of the ladies’ auxiliary to the Morgan College in 1909, and by 1921 was serving as the president of the Cooperative Women’s Civic League. In addition, she was a member of the Maryland Federation of Colored Women’s Clubs and the Maryland Federation of Christian Women. She was the first black woman appointed to the board of the Maryland Training School for Colored Girls (later part of the Montrose School for Girls) in Reisterstown, serving two six-year terms between 1933 and 1945. She was also a member of St. James Episcopal Church, the Fortnightly Whist Club, and the S.S.S. Embroidery Club, often hosting club meetings at her home (*Afro-American* 1909c, 4; Coleman 1920-21; *Afro-American* 1927, 5; *Afro-American* 1930a, A12; *The Sun*, 1969, A15; Thompson and Jones 2021; MSA MWHOF).

Katherine Bertha Hurst, 1808 McCulloh Street

K. Bertha Hurst was married to the Rev. John Hurst, who served at Waters AME church, and later became a bishop. By 1913 they were living at 1808 McCulloh Street. Bertha was a member of DuBois Circle and the Women’s Cooperative Civic League, where she served as treasurer in 1915 with Margaret Hawkins, vice-president, and Augusta Chissell, chair of the smoke abatement committee (*Afro-American* 1915c, 1). She was

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president of the Mite Missionary Society of the AME Church and involved in the YWCA and the Maryland Training School for Girls (*Afro-American* 1959, 18; *Afro-American* 1913a, 8).

Sarah R. Jackson, 618 N. Caroline Street (demolished)

Miss Sarah R. Jackson was a DuBois Circle member, inducted in 1907, and involved in the YWCA and Bethel AME Church, where she was a Sunday School teacher. She was a teacher at Paul Laurence Dunbar School No. 101 and lived outside the district at 618 N. Caroline Street but attended many events and participated in organizations within the district (Coleman 1916-17). Like other suffrage leaders, she also accepted a position of vice president of the NAACP in 1913 (*Afro-American* 1913b, 2; Hay-Chatterjee).

Anne "Annie" E. Smith, 412 Freemont Avenue and 1203 Harlem Avenue (both demolished)

Miss Anne "Annie" E. Smith was listed as treasurer of the Woman's Suffrage Organization in the 1915 Coleman *Colored Professional, Clerical and Business Directory*, but she was also involved in a variety of other civic causes in Old West Baltimore. She graduated from the Baltimore Colored High and Technical School in June 1902 (*Afro-American* 1902, 4). By 1904, she was teaching at the school, which was at the time located at Dolphin Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. That summer she took classes at Howard University (*Afro-American* 1904a, 4), and later that fall she spoke about her work at St. James P.E. Church at a large interracial meeting of women engaged in benevolent activities throughout the city. Estelle Young, who would later lead the Woman's Suffrage Organization, gave the welcome address at Sharp Street Church (*Afro-American* 1904b, 5). In 1908, she earned a shorthand certificate from the Rochester Business Institute (*Afro-American* 1908, 5).

The 1916-17 edition of the Coleman *Colored Professional, Clerical and Business Directory* featured a profile of Miss Smith, describing her as a "a native Marylander and product of the Baltimore Public School system. Miss Smith is an active worker along all lines for public good. This fact is attested to by her ardent and effective work in our charitable and social service organizations" (Coleman 1916-17, 95). In 1905, she was the corresponding secretary for the Alumni Association of the Baltimore City High School (*Afro-American* 1905, 8), and between 1912 and 1916, she was the corresponding secretary for the Day Nursery Association for Colored Children (Coleman 1916-17, 73). In October 1910, she was elected secretary of a new literary and debating society at Grace Presbyterian Church. This first meeting included a paper by attorney W. Ashbie Hawkins on "Race Segregation and Its Meaning" and a discussion of the West segregation ordinance (*Afro-American* 1910b, 4). She was secretary of the Baltimore Educational Association in 1911, and was also a member of the DuBois Circle, Fresh Air Circle, and involved with St. James Church. A 1913 article about a mass meeting of the NAACP notes that Annie Smith was among the "prominent citizens" who were asked to serve as vice presidents of the organization (*Afro-American* 1911a, 3; *Afro-American* 1911b, 8.) Miss Smith and Margaret Hawkins also led a girls' club at the YWCA (*Afro-American* 1915c, 2).

She served on a committee to stimulate interest in improving the health of black people, including prevention and care of tuberculosis patients, with Margaret Hawkins and Augusta Chissell and Estelle Young's husband, Dr. Howard E. Young, as well as other civil rights leaders such as Sarah Collins Fernandis (*Afro-American* 1915f, 7). They held a conference and exhibit at Bethel AME Church that was so successful, they formed the Maryland Colored Public Health Association Conference to continue the work, meeting at Osler Hall, the headquarters of the Medical and Chirurgical Society (B-1507), which was often the site of mass meetings for women's suffrage

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hosted by white women. Annie Smith was elected secretary of the new organization (*Afro-American* 1915d, 1).

S. Jane Waller, 1402 Druid Hill Avenue

Mrs. S. Jane Waller was active in many social and civic organizations. She was the first secretary of the DuBois Circle, a member of the executive committee of the YMCA, and a member of the board of Lady Managers of Provident Hospital. She was involved in various women’s auxiliaries to Masonic organizations, including the Electra Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of Isis, an auxiliary to the Mystic Shriners. Her husband, A. T. Waller was a prominent mason and salesman for Castleberg Brothers (*Afro-American* 1910c, 8).

Estelle Hall Young, 1100 Druid Hill Avenue (demolished)

Estelle Young moved to Baltimore in 1905, where she married Dr. Howard E. Young, a pharmacist who ran the first African American owned and operated pharmacy in the city. She was a member of the DuBois Circle and was involved in many other civic and social organizations, including the Maryland Federation of Colored Women and the NAACP. She was president of the Baltimore Women’s Suffrage Club upon its founding in 1915 (Brooks).

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the district as it relates to the Woman’s Suffrage Movement begins in 1911, with the first documented meeting of the DuBois Circle regarding the topic of suffrage, and continues to 1920 with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and subsequent voter education and registration drives.

Integrity

Despite several waves of late twentieth and early twenty-first century redevelopment and demolition within the district, the historic district retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as Baltimore's premier late-nineteenth and twentieth-century historic African American community and center of woman’s suffrage activism. The majority of buildings associated with woman’s suffrage are extant and still occupied.

Conclusion

The Old West Baltimore Historic District is significant as a historic district under the Maryland Woman’s Suffrage Movement Multiple Property Submission Form. It is significant for its concentration of sites associated with notable individuals, organizations, and events related to the effort to enact woman’s suffrage legislation, enabling women to vote. It is closely associated with individuals and events of the woman’s suffrage movement and retains its overall appearance from its period of significance.

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PHOTO LOG

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

City or Vicinity: Baltimore

County: Baltimore City

State: Maryland

Photographer: Nicole A. Diehlmann

Date Photographed:

Photo 1 of 8: Margaret Briggs Gregory Hawkins House, 1532 Druid Hill Avenue (left), and Augusta Lewis Chissell House, 1534 Druid Hill Avenue, northeast facades, facing southwest

MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0001.TIF

Photo 2 of 8: Carrie L. Cook House, 526 W. Lanvale Street, southeast façade and northeast elevation, facing west

MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0002.TIF

Photo 3 of 8: Erma Bruce Davis House, 1821 McCulloh Street, southwest façade, facing northeast

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Photo 4 of 8: Martha Derry House, 1531 Druid Hill Avenue, southwest façade, facing east

MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0004.TIF

Photo 5 of 8: Minnie L. Gaines House, 1522 McCulloh Street, northeast façade, facing west

MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0005.TIF

Photo 6 of 8: Sarah Elizabeth Fernandis House, 1912 Druid Hill Avenue, northeast façade, facing south

MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0006.TIF

Photo 7 of 8: Katherine Bertha Hurst House, 1808 McCulloh Street, northeast elevation, facing southwest

MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0007.TIF

Photo 8 of 8: S. Jane Waller House, 1402 Druid Hill Avenue, northeast façade and northwest elevation, facing west

MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0008.TIF

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Photo 1 of 8: Margaret Briggs Gregory Hawkins House, 1532 Druid Hill Avenue (left), and Augusta Lewis Chissell House, 1534 Druid Hill Avenue, northeast facades, facing southwest
MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0001.TIF



Photo 2 of 8: Carrie L. Cook House, 526 W. Lanvale Street, southeast façade and northeast elevation, facing west
MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0002.TIF

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Photo 3 of 8: Erma Bruce Davis House, 1821 McCulloh Street, southwest façade, facing northeast
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Photo 4 of 8: Martha Derry House, 1531 Druid Hill Avenue, southwest façade, facing east
MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0004.TIF

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Photo 5 of 8: Minnie L. Gaines House, 1522 McCulloh Street, northeast façade, facing west
MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0005.TIF

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Photo 6 of 8: Sarah Elizabeth Fernandis House, 1912 Druid Hill Avenue, northeast façade, facing south
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Photo 7 of 8: Katherine Bertha Hurst House, 1808 McCulloh Street, northeast elevation, facing southwest
MD_BaltimoreCity_WomansSuffrageMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0007.TIF

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Photo 8 of 8: S. Jane Waller House, 1402 Druid Hill Avenue, northeast façade and northwest elevation, facing west
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B-1373

Old West Balto HD

Balto City, MD

Niccolò A. Diehlmann

1/20/2023

MD SHPO

28585700321941

203490693 / 01000069yuj6 / 74003 / 02-14 / 4

Hawkins & Chissell Houses, 1532 & 1534
Druid Hill Ave., NE facades facing SW

1 of 8



B-1373

Old West Balto HD

Balto City, MD

Nicolas A. Diehlmann

1/20/2023

MD SHPO

28585700321941

203490693 / 01000069yuj6 / 74003 / 02-14 / 3

Cookhouse, 526 W. Lanvale Street, SE facade
& NE elevation, facing west.

2 of 8



RENTAL OFFICE OF THE CITY OF PHOENIX
1000 N. CENTRAL AVENUE, SUITE 1000
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85004
TEL: 503-222-1111
WWW.PHONIXAZ.GOV

KELLY
411

B-1373

Old West Balto HD

Balto City, MD

Nicco A. Diehlmann

1/20/2023

MD SHPO

28585700321941

203490693 / 01000069yuj6 / 74003 / 02-14 / 6

Erma Davis House, 1812 MacCullon Street.

SW facade looking NE

3 of 6



B-1373

Old West Balto HD

Balto City, MD

Nicolas A Diehlmann

1/20/2023

MD SHPO

28585700321941

203490693 / 01000069yuj6 / 74003 / 02-14 / 14

Martha Derry House, 1531 Druid Hill Ave.

SW facade, facing east.

4 of 8



1522

NO PARKING
THURSDAY
12:00-2:00 PM
← →

B-1373

Old West Balto HD

Balto City, MD

Nicco A. Diehlmann

1/20/2023

MD SHPO

28585700321941

203490693 / 01000069yuj6 / 74003 / 02-14 / 5

Minnie Gaines House, 1522 McCulloh St.

NE facade, facing west

5 of 8



B-1373

Old West Balto HD

Baltimore City, MD

Nicola A. Diehlmann

1/20/2023

MD SHPO

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Sarah E. Fernandis House, 1912 Druid Hill Ave.

NE facade, facing south

6 of 8



B-1373

Old West Balto HD

Baltimore City, MD

Nicole A. Dienlmann

1/20/2023

MD SHPO

28585700321941

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Bertha Hurst House, 1808 McCulloh Street
NE elevation, Facing SW

7 of 8



MARKET

SPEED
LIMIT
25

NO PARKING
FRIDAY
12:00PM-2:00PM

1402

GRAFFITI

GRAFFITI

B-1373

Old West Baltimore HD

Balto City, MD

Nicole A Diehlmann

1/20/2023

MD SHPO

28585700321941

203490693 / 01000069yuj6 / 74003 / 02-14 / 9

Jane Waller House, 1402 Druid Hill Avenue,
NE facade & NW elevation, looking west.

BoF&

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State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal
 name change (additional documentation) other
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.

Eirabthi Hnglu

5/26/2023

Signature of Certifying Official/Title:

Date of Action

National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 additional documentation accepted
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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The Old West Baltimore Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in December 2004. In 2019, an NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Civil Rights in Baltimore, Maryland: 1831–1976*, was completed. This amendment was completed in 2020 as part of a project to document sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement in Baltimore based on the 2019 context. The district meets the registration requirements for the Historic District property type outlined in the MPDF. While the 2004 NRHP form for Old West Baltimore extensively documents the historic development of the district and the buildings within it, it does not discuss in detail the significant people, sites and activities associated with the Civil Rights Movement. The additional documentation amends the current nomination to add Social History – Civil Rights as an area of significance under Criterion A under the Segregation and the Fourteenth Amendment (1885-1929) and The Great Depression and World War II (1930-1965) historic contexts.

7. DESCRIPTION

Old West Baltimore is a large, approximately 175-block area northwest of downtown Baltimore roughly bounded by Fulton Street to the west, North Avenue to the north, Madison Avenue to the east, and Dolphin Street, Hoffman Street, Fremont Avenue, and Franklin Street to the south. It consists of a group of neighborhoods now known as Madison Park, Upton, Druid Heights, Harlem Park, and Sandtown Winchester. While primarily composed of rowhouses, there are also religious and institutional buildings scattered throughout the district, as well as a commercial area along Pennsylvania Avenue. Individuals and organizations of varying levels of significance associated with the Civil Rights Movement were located throughout the Old West Baltimore Historic District. Described below are some of the most significant properties associated with the Civil Rights Movement.

Harry Sythe Cummings Residence, 1318 Druid Hill Avenue

The circa-1885 Harry Sythe Cummings residence is on the southwest side of Druid Hill Avenue in the middle of a mixed-use block. The property is several houses northwest of Bethel AME Church. Across the street to the northeast is Henry H. Garnet Park and the 1870 Home of the Friendless (B-2968), a former orphanage. The Victorian Queen Anne–style rowhouse is built to the lot line and is separated from the street by a concrete sidewalk. The three-story, two-bay rowhouse is constructed of red brick and has a mansard roof with slate shingles. The entrance in the southeastern bay is accessed by a flight of marble steps with metal railings on both sides. The entrance has a rectangular transom under a brick segmented arch. The paired metal doors with single square lights are covered by a metal mesh security door. The northwestern bay contains a two-story, three-sided projecting bay. Windows in the bay are wood one-over-one with lambs-tongue stops and rusticated stone sills and lintels. The full-height, first-story windows have a wood transom and are covered by metal security bars. Between the first and second story are panels of decorative brickwork. The second-story window in the southeastern bay is wood one-over-one with lambs-tongue stops, a rusticated stone sill, and brick segmented-arch lintel. The southeastern bay of the third story has a shallow wall dormer with a shed roof and multi-pane window with wood surround. The northwestern bay in the third story has a much larger wall dormer with a gabled pediment. There are paired wood windows topped by a single transom and rusticated stone lintel. Slate singles are within the pediment. The raised basement is faced in rusticated stone and has window openings in each side of the bay that are covered in plywood. The southwestern (rear) elevation faces an alley and a parking lot for Bethel AME Church. The rear is covered in vinyl siding and contains several one-over-one windows. A concrete-block wall encloses the rear yard with a large American elm tree that was planted on the seventh birthday of Harry S. Cummings’s son (Pousson 2018c).

Amelia and Harvey Johnson Residence, 1923 Druid Hill Avenue

The circa-1905 Amelia and Harvey Johnson Residence is on the northeast side of Druid Hill Avenue in the middle of a block that is entirely occupied by rowhouses. The house is built to the lot line and is separated from the street by a concrete sidewalk. The three-story, three-bay rowhouse has been covered in formstone, but the original bracketed Italianate-style cornice remains. The arched entrance in the northwestern bay is accessed by a flight of marble steps. There is an arched transom over an area of wood infill and a metal storm door with security grates. First floor windows are vinyl one-over-one topped with a transom; they rest on a marble sill. The second- and third-story windows are vinyl one-over-one. The

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exposed basement is clad in marble and has two square fixed-pane windows. The basement and first-floor windows are covered by metal mesh security grates. The lot extends to Stoddard Alley where there is a rear yard with grass lined by a concrete-block wall at the alley. On the northeast (rear) elevation there one and two-story frame additions and a metal fire escape.

Warner T. McGuinn Residence, 1911 Division Street

The circa-1885 Warner T. McGuinn Residence is on the northeast side of Division Street in the middle of a block that is entirely occupied by rowhouses. There are now grass-covered lots at the northeast and southwest corners of Division and Robert Street where rowhouses once stood. The house is built to the lot line and is separated from the street by a concrete sidewalk. The two-story, three-bay rowhouse is constructed of running-bond brick. The cornice has been enclosed with horizontal aluminum siding that likely hides an Italianate-style cornice similar to other houses on the block. The entrance in the northwestern bay is accessed by three marble steps with a metal handrail. There is a six-panel metal door with two small lights topped by a large rectangular transom. The door is surrounded by a band of projecting brick and the transom has an elaborate segmented-arch brick surround set in a stepped pattern. Windows are vinyl one-over-one. First-story windows have marble sills and are covered with security bars. Second-story windows have brick sills. The raised basement has two segmented-arch openings with rectangular sliding vinyl windows; the windows are covered with a mesh metal security grate. The rear yard is accessed via an alley off Etting Street and faces a vacant lot that once housed small alley houses.

George W. F. McMechen Residence, 1834 McCulloh Street

The circa-1885 George W. F. McMechen Residence is on the southwest side of McCulloh Street near the northwest corner of the block that is predominantly occupied by rowhouses. The house is built to the lot line and is separated from the street by a concrete sidewalk. The three-story, three-bay rowhouse is constructed of running-bond brick painted red. The original Italianate-style bracketed wood cornice remains. The entrance in the northwestern bay is accessed by stone steps with a metal handrail. There is a wood door with a large single light above two wood panels. Above the door is a large rectangular transom that is surmounted by a segmented-brick arch and band of small pointed bricks. To the side of the transom is a stepped-brick surround. Windows are vinyl one-over-one. First-story windows have painted stone sills with stepped-brick detailing below. Above is a segmented arch with a brick soldier course topped by a row of small pointed bricks. Second-story windows have painted stone sills supported by brick corbels. Above is a segmented arch with a brick soldier course topped by a row of small pointed bricks. Third-story windows have painted stone sills and a segmented arch with a brick soldier course. A painted stone belt course runs between the first story and the basement. There are two basement windows with segmented arches—one window has rectangular one-over-one sash, while the other has sliding sash. The rear yard faces the house at 421 Robert Street.

Juanita Jackson and Clarence Mitchell Jr. Residence, 1324 Druid Hill Avenue

The circa-1885 Juanita Jackson and Clarence Mitchell Jr. Residence is on the southwest side of Druid Hill Avenue in the middle of a mixed-use block that contains an eclectic mix of Victorian rowhouse designs. The property is several houses northwest of Bethel AME Church and the Harry S. Cummings residence. Across the street to the northeast is Henry H. Garnet Park and the 1870 Home of the Friendless (B-2968), a former orphanage. The Victorian Queen Anne-style rowhouse house is built to the lot line and is separated from the street by a concrete sidewalk. The three-story, two-bay rowhouse is constructed of running-bond red brick and has a wood cornice over a band of patterned brick. The entrance in the southeastern bay is accessed by a flight of marble steps. The entrance has a rectangular transom under a brick segmented arch. The door is covered with plywood. The northwestern bay contains a two-story, rounded bay constructed with header bricks. There are three window opening on each floor that are covered with plywood. The first-story windows have rusticated stone sills and are topped by a rusticated stone belt course that serves as a lintel for the windows. The second-story windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels. The bay is topped with a deeply projecting metal cornice. The third

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story has two openings with rusticated stone sills and segmented-arch lintels set with two rows of header-course bricks. The southeastern window is covered in plywood and the northwestern opening is empty. The raised basement is faced in rusticated stone and has three window openings in the bay that are covered in plywood. The southwestern (rear) elevation faces an alley and a parking lot for Bethel AME Church. The property suffered a roof collapse circa 2009 and all interior material was removed (Google Street View). In 2013, Baltimore City stabilized the roof and rebuilt the rear wall of the building in concrete block (Baltimore Heritage 2018f).

Congressman Parren Mitchell Residence, 1805 Madison Avenue

The circa-1886 Parren Mitchell Residence is an elaborate Queen Anne-style rowhouse on the northeast side of Madison Avenue near the southeast corner of the block that is solely occupied by rowhouses. The rowhouse is built to the lot line and is separated from the street by a concrete sidewalk. The three-story, two-bay rowhouse is constructed of red brick and has a wood cornice over a band of uneven brick corbels with brick brackets. A projecting brick belt course runs above the third-story windows and diamond-shaped decorative terra-cotta tiles are centered in each bay between the belt course and the corbels. The arched entrance in the northwest bay is accessed by a steep flight of painted stone steps with a metal railing. The opening is surrounded by an inner course of beaded bricks surrounded by an exterior soldier course of bricks. The multi-light arched transom tops paired wood doors with single foliate-carved panels. Metal light sconces are to either side of the entry. Above the entrance is a band of three square decorative terra-cotta tiles with floral and foliate designs. The second-story of the northwest bay has a vinyl one-over-one window with a stone sill and brick segmented-arch lintel. Above this window is a panel with soldier course bricks set at a forty-five degree angle, creating a sawtooth pattern. A brick belt course runs between the second and third stories, intersecting with the stone sill of the third-story window. This window is also one-over-one vinyl with a brick segmented-arch lintel.

The southeast bay is more elaborate and is set between brick pilasters that terminate in brick brackets, which support the wood cornice. The first story has an arched opening with a patterned brick lintel supported by brick pilasters. The opening rests on a painted stone sill and contains paired one-over-one vinyl windows separated by a vinyl-covered wood panel. Above is the original multi-pane arched transom resting on a narrow carved wood panel. Over the first-story windows is a band of five square terra-cotta panels with alternating foliate designs. The second-story has a segmented-arch opening set within brick pilasters and topped with a projecting brick pediment. The paired vinyl one-over-one windows sit on a smooth stone sill and have a decorative wood panel above; a vinyl-covered wood panel is between the windows. The pediment has brick returns. Inside the pediment, bricks are set at a 45-degree angle, creating a triangular area with a sawtooth pattern. The third story has a segmented-arch opening set between the brick pilasters. The paired windows are vinyl one-over-one and have the original wood panel in between. The windows rest on a stone sill and are topped by a decorative wood panel.

A painted stone belt course runs between the first story and basement. The basement contains a segmented-arch opening with paired windows separated by a wood panel. A decorative arched wood panel is between the windows and the brick lintel. The two-light windows are covered with a metal mesh security grate. The northeast (rear) elevation faces Morris Street. A wood board and lattice fence separates the rear yard from the ally. The rear elevation has a brick two-story wing extending to the northeast. On the first floor it has two bays—one with one-over-one vinyl window and one with a three-horizontal-light door topped by a transom. The second story has a three-sided projecting bay covered in vinyl siding. There is a glass door flanked by single fixed-pane windows. The third story has three vinyl one-over-one windows with soldier-course lintels.

YMCA Druid Hill Avenue Branch, 1609 Druid Hill Avenue

The 1918 Druid Hill Avenue branch of the YMCA is on the northeast side of Druid Hill Avenue in the middle of a mixed-use block that contains Italianate-style rowhouses and Trinity Baptist Church. The facility consists of two four-story brick buildings that are essentially T-shaped. The northernmost building was constructed in 1918. The Colonial Revival-style building has five bays on the first story and seven irregularly spaced bays on the upper levels of its southwest facade. It has

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Flemish-bond brick and a massive limestone cornice with modillions and dentils. The central entrance has a broken limestone pediment supported by Tuscan columns. "Druid Hill YMCA" is engraved in the entablature. There are paired metal-and-glass doors, topped by a rounded awning, that provide entry to the building. A flagpole hangs over the entrance between the second and third stories. The remaining four bays have recessed arched openings lined with a brick soldier course. Windows are four-light, fixed-pane vinyl units, and a low metal railing runs in front. Limestone belt courses run between the first and second and third and fourth stories. Second-story windows are one-over-one and have limestone sills and jack-arch lintels with prominent limestone keystones. Third-story windows have limestone sills and jack-arch lintels without keystones. The fourth-story windows are shorter, but still one-over-one. They are placed directly above the belt course and have jack arch lintels. Between the windows are panels with bricks laid in a geometric pattern; diamond-shaped limestone insets are at the center of the panels. A wide limestone belt course runs between the first story and the basement. Below it are bands of four fixed-pane windows in each bay. There is a limestone sill and the windows are covered with metal security bars.

The southern building, built between 1949 and 1950, is slightly recessed, but attached to, the northern building. Its design is similar to the original building, but the detailing is relatively sparse. The Flemish-bond brick building has six bays on the first story and seven evenly spaced bays on the upper stories. The entrance is in the second bay and contains a simple limestone entablature supported by pilasters. There is a metal-and-glass door topped by a large transom. The remaining five bays have segmented-arch openings with four-light, fixed-pane vinyl windows and a low metal railing in front. Limestone belt courses run between the first and second and third and fourth stories. Second- and third-story windows are one-over-one and have limestone sills and jack-arch lintels. The fourth-story windows are shorter, but still one-over-one. They are placed directly above the belt course and do not have lintels. A narrow limestone cornice runs above the fourth story and is topped with a brick parapet. A wide limestone belt course runs between the first story and the basement. Below is a rectangular fixed-pane window in each bay with a header-brick sill. The windows are covered with metal security grates.

The southeast elevation consists of a solid brick wall. The northwest elevation abuts the building directly to the northwest. The northeast (rear) elevation backs onto Stoddard Alley and consists of a variety of window and door openings.

YWCA Madison Avenue Branch, 1912 Madison Avenue

The circa-1885 Madison Avenue branch of the YWCA is on the southwest side of Madison Avenue in the middle of a mixed-use block that contains Queen Anne-style rowhouses, a park, a telephone company building, and the former Baltimore Hebrew Congregation Synagogue (B-3702). The building is constructed to the lot line and is separated from the street by a concrete sidewalk. The facility consists of a four-story, Second Empire-style brick building with a mansard roof. The nine-bay building is entered through a circa-1945, Colonial Revival-style pedimented entrance in the sixth and seventh bays on the first story. The entrance is accessed by two flights of marble stairs with metal railings that meet in a middle landing before the paired doors with single, fixed-pane lights. Above the door is a leaded-glass fanlight and an arched wooden surround with a prominent keystone. The door is surrounded by a dentiled and modillioned pediment supported by Ionic columns. Lights sconces flank the doors. First-story windows are full height with a marble sill. Second- and third-story windows are smaller and also have marble sills; all are one-over-one. The fourth-story has six clipped gable-front dormers with five-sided upper sash windows. The mansard roof is slate. A marble belt course runs between the first story and the basement. The basement is faced in marble and has seven openings with a variety of windows including one-over-ones with mesh metal security grates and fixed sash. The northwesternmost bay has stairs leading to a basement door.

The northwest elevation does not have any fenestration. The southwest (rear) elevation is stuccoed on the basement and first stories and has brick on the remaining stories. It contains a variety of windows, mostly one-over-one vinyl. There is a solid brick addition that likely houses a stair and/or elevator. The southeast elevation also has a variety of windows. There is an asphalt parking lot southwest of the building that is accessed from Tiffany Alley.

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Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church (B-2963), 508-516 Dolphin Street

The 1898 Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church and Community House was individually listed in the NRHP in 1982 and appears substantially similar to when first documented. The massive granite Gothic Revival building is on the northwest corner of Dolphin and Etting Streets. The building is constructed to the lot line and is separated from the street by a concrete sidewalk. It has sharply pitched gables on both the northeast and southeast elevations that contain a large central arched stained-glass window flanked by smaller stained-glass windows; all the windows have stone Gothic-inspired window hoods. A quatrefoil window is in the gable end. One-over-one windows are at the ground level under the arched window and are covered in mesh metal security grates. The entrance is via a square parapeted corner tower. The northeast and southeast elevations of the tower are identical. The first story contains ogee-arched openings with paired wood-and-glass doors accessed via granite steps. "Sharp Street Memorial" is engraved in the stone above the doors. The second story has a Gothic-arched opening with leaded glass windows. Above are two small Gothic-arched windows and a smaller square window. At the top of the tower are paired Gothic-arched traceried openings with louvers. Buttresses line all corners of the tower. Three-story bays are at the southwest and northwest corners. They contain paired doors on the first story, an arched window with Gothic window hoods on the second, and two rectangular windows on the third.

The associated Community House at 1206–1210 Etting Street, northwest of the church, is a four-story, five-bay 1921 Georgian Revival–influenced brick structure, with white brick accents at the basement, quoins, lintels and sills. The elaborate limestone entranceway supports a second-story balcony accessed by paired windows; the entry contains paired metal-and-glass doors. The central bay has paired one-over-one windows, while the remaining bays have single one-over-one windows. A solid limestone or concrete band is at the roof where a metal cornice once existed. Above are three brick pillars connected by clear railing. The northeasternmost bay has a fifth-story that provides access to the rooftop.

Bethel AME Church (B-123), 1300 Druid Hill Avenue

Bethel AME Church is a large Gothic Revival church constructed in 1868 on the southwest corner of Druid Hill Avenue and West Lanvale Street. The rusticated-marble building contains a projecting five-story bell tower with spire at the southeast corner. The northeast corner has a square three-story tower with crenellation at the top. The façade faces northeast and has a projecting central gable-front entrance topped with a stone cross. Within the gable are recessed paired metal-and-glass doors topped by a stained-glass fanlight. Flanking the entrance are two arched stained-glass windows set within Gothic openings. The second story of the central section has a slightly recessed segmented-arched area within which are seven arches of varying sizes. The central arch is the largest and contains a stained-glass window. The second and sixth arches are smaller and also contain stained-glass windows. The remaining arches are the smallest and are filled with rusticated marble. In the gable end is a small rose window. The buttressed southeast corner tower has two small rectangular stained-glass windows on the first story, two taller rectangular stained-glass windows on the second story, and paired stained-glass windows set within arched openings on the third story. The fourth story has a four-bay arcade with blind openings. The fifth story also has a four-bay arcade, but the openings are filled with louvers. Centered above is an oval rose window. An octagonal spire rises from the top of the tower. The northeast tower has a small rectangular window on the first story and paired stained-glass windows set within arched openings on the second and third stories. All stained-glass windows in the towers have geometric designs.

The southwest elevation faces West Lanvale Street and has seven bays with buttresses between them. The westernmost bay has a projecting gable front with an arched central entrance with paired doors topped by a fanlight and flanked by two arched windows. The second story has four stained-glass windows set within a large arched opening; above is a small rose window. The second through sixth bays are two stories tall and have paired stained-glass windows set within arched openings on both levels, except for the first story of the second bay, which has paired doors topped by a fanlight. The seventh bay is in the projecting southeast tower. Concrete stairs and a concrete accessibility ramp with metal railing lead to an arched opening with recessed paired doors topped by a fanlight. The second story has two arched stained-glass

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windows with a rose window above, all set within a gable-front projection. The third story has paired stained-glass windows set within an arched opening. The fourth story has a four-bay arcade with blind openings and the fifth story has a four-bay arcade with louvers in the openings .

Demolished Properties in the District

Several significant sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement have been demolished since the district was originally designated in 2004. These include Freedom House at 1234 Druid Hill Avenue, which served as offices for the Baltimore branch of the NAACP in the 1950s and 1960s. The building was demolished by Bethel AME Church in 2015 (Pousson 2018b). St. Vincent's Infant Asylum (Carver Hall Apartments) at 1401–1411 Division Street was damaged by fire in 2015 and illegally demolished without a permit in 2018. The building, constructed between 1860 and 1910, provided housing and services to dependent women and children (Pousson 2018). In addition, several hundred rowhouses throughout the district were demolished in the second decade of the twenty-first century under various city, state and local housing and "blight eradication" programs, including Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise) (Chrabaszcz 2013; Archer 2016 and 2017).

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

Old West Baltimore’s history is inextricably entwined with white efforts to segregate black housing, businesses, and institutions, and black efforts to fight these discriminatory practices. A confluence of events led to dramatic political and social changes in the city during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that resulted in the residential segregation of black residents and the creation of segregated black neighborhoods. White, mostly German, immigrants moved to new suburban developments further from downtown, leaving older rowhouse neighborhoods and thereby creating new housing opportunities for black residents and institutions. Immigration from rural areas in Maryland and the south swelled the black population, and various public and private investments displaced existing residents, many of whom found a new home in Old West Baltimore. The remaining white residents used racially restrictive covenants and housing segregation ordinances, as well as violent acts to prevent the flow of black residents into the neighborhood. This discrimination against black residents, in Old West Baltimore and throughout the city, only accelerated after the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision that established the “separate but equal” doctrine. In response, African Americans advocated for equal treatment through education, lawsuits, and direct action.

Prior to the late nineteenth century, black Baltimoreans lived throughout the city, mostly in smaller alley houses, surrounded by larger homes occupied by whites. No ward had a population that was more than one-third black. After the Civil War, however, the black population of the city increased, fueled by migration from rural areas in Maryland as well as from other southern states. In addition, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad expanded its facilities at Camden Station, resulting in the demolition of over 200 black-occupied dwellings. The destruction of over fifteen hundred buildings in the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904, and the city’s subsequent work to widen downtown streets also contributed to the displacement of black residents in the city center. Overcrowded conditions and poor sanitation encouraged wealthier blacks to relocate to available homes in Old West Baltimore, where the racial demographics were changing (Olsen 1991, 57–9; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 53–4).

Old West Baltimore was established after the Civil War as an elite suburb of the rapidly growing city and was primarily occupied by German immigrants, with some African Americans living in smaller houses along alleys, such as Etting Street, Shields Place, Vincent Alley and Parrish Alley. The new neighborhood included prominent focal points such as Lafayette Square and Harlem Park. Between 1892 and 1905, all the major German Jewish synagogues moved to the area bounded by Lanvale Street, Park Avenue, North Avenue and McCulloh Street. Prior to the 1910s and 1920s, the population of the neighborhood was largely segregated white, with many areas enforcing segregation through deed restrictions, local legislation and even physical attacks on black families that attempted to move into the neighborhood. By the early twentieth century, the area was built out and could not compete with the detached, single-family houses and modern amenities found in new residential suburbs such as Ten Hills (circa 1909) and Hunting Ridge (circa 1920s) that were easily accessible to downtown by new electric streetcars. This reduced demand for housing in Old West Baltimore provided an opportunity for black households to move into previously segregated neighborhoods (Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 61–2; Shoken 2004, 8.4–5; Baltimore Heritage 2018c; Baltimore Heritage, 2018h).

The population shift was rapid and often fraught with racial strife as the remaining white residents fought the arrival of new black residents. Passage of a series of segregated housing ordinances beginning in 1910 attempted to keep the area segregated, but black attorneys living in neighborhood, including W. Ashbie Hawkins and George McMechen, fought to overturn the ordinances. Despite being ultimately being ruled illegal by the Supreme Court in 1917, the segregated housing ordinances had a lasting imprint on where blacks in the city lived. Other new suburbs, such as those developed by the Roland Park Company, included racially restrictive covenants that prohibited blacks, and often Jewish people, from living in those neighborhoods. With the rare exception of neighborhoods such as Morgan Park and Wilson Park near Morgan State College, and Day Village in Dundalk, developers almost never built homes for black buyers. Black residents simply had very few housing options within the region, and Old West Baltimore was the neighborhood of choice. By 1904, half of the city’s black population was living in Old West Baltimore. It was a diverse neighborhood housing maids, chauffeurs, cooks, and laborers, as well as professionals such as dentists, physicians, attorneys, and schoolteachers. The wealthier professional

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residents tended to live in the northern part of the district in the large three-story rowhouses along the major streets like Druid Hill Avenue and McCulloh Street, while the working class lived in smaller houses like those on Etting Street. The poorest residents lived in the alley houses in the centers of the blocks, but most of these houses have been demolished. This concentration of black residents, particularly affluent and well-educated professionals, resulted in Old West Baltimore’s development as the city’s premier African American neighborhood (Olsen 1991, 59–61; Baltimore Heritage 2018h; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 58–60; Wilson 1989, 136).

Churches followed their congregations to the district, beginning with Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist who built a new building at the northwest corner of Dolphin and Etting Streets in 1898. In 1905, Union Baptist built a new stone Gothic Revival–style building a block away at 1219 Druid Hill Avenue. Five years later, Bethel AME purchased an existing church building a block north at 1300 Druid Hill Avenue. A second cluster of significant African American churches developed nearly two decades later in Lafayette Square. Within a period of six years, four black congregations moved to existing buildings adjacent to the square. Metropolitan Methodist Church was the first, moving from their original home at Orchard Street in 1928. The following year, St. John’s AME Church moved from its Lexington Street location. St. James Episcopal moved in 1932 from Park Avenue and Preston Street, and Emmanuel Christian Community church relocated in 1934 from Calhoun Street. This concentration transformed Lafayette Square into a spiritual center for the district’s African American community. In addition, in 1931, the old State Normal School was converted into the George Washington Carver Vocational-Technical High School, the first Maryland school to provide vocational training for black students (Baltimore Heritage 2018h).

Within this small area was a flourishing middle-class African American community whose depth is illustrated by the number of lawyers, business owners, educators, school administrators, religious leaders, and civic organizations listed in the first edition of the *Colored Business Directory* published by Robert W. Coleman in partnership with his wife, Mary Mason, beginning in 1914. These well-to-do residents gained political power through election to public office, like City Councilmen Harry Sythe Cummings and Warner McGuinn and Congressman Parren Mitchell; established social institutions, such as the YMCA, YWCA, and Baltimore branch of the NAACP, which all sought to improve the lives of black residents; and, started businesses along Pennsylvania Avenue. Church pastors, like Harvey Johnson at Union Baptist and W. A. C. Hughes at Sharp Street, were a formidable force for change and used the power of their large congregations to orchestrate a variety of civil rights activities. Black attorneys, like George W. F. McMechen and Juanita Jackson Mitchell, fought for equality through the courts, winning major civil-rights victories for black residents (Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 53).

Pennsylvania Avenue became the community’s primary commercial street. In this Jim Crow era, many businesses in the downtown area, including the large department stores and five and dime shops at Howard and Lexington Street as well as theaters and restaurants, refused or limited service to African Americans. Many of the businesses located on Pennsylvania Avenue catered to the needs of the black community. Most were still owned by whites, but there were also some African-American–owned businesses. Some of the white businesses refused to employ African Americans, prompting a 1933 "Buy Where You Can Work" campaign spearheaded Lillie Carroll Jackson and her daughter Juanita, working with a young Thurgood Marshall. They recruited hundreds of volunteers to picket business that would not hire black workers. The campaign came to an unfortunate end when business owners won a lawsuit preventing future protests; however, the effort was a precursor to successful student protests that would take place downtown and at Northwood Plaza in the 1950s and 1960s (Shoken 2004, 8.8; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 77).

The population in the district continued to grow. Between 1910 and 1930, the African American population in the area doubled with most of the growth occurring on the west side of the district between Pennsylvania and Fulton Avenues. By 1940, there were 60,000 African Americans living in the district, comprising 93.5 percent of the population. As more black men and women moved to the city to work defense jobs during World War II, the district experienced severe overcrowding, mostly because segregation limited their housing options. This prompted many owners and landlords to convert formerly single-family houses to multiple apartments. Housing vacancies for units open to black occupancy shrank from 0.8 percent to 0.1 percent between January 1941 to November 1941. In response to this housing shortage, black residents began to

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move into blocks at the western, northern, and southern edges of the district, but were occasionally met with violence and vandalism by white neighbors. Even more changes came to the neighborhood following the US Supreme Court’s 1948 decision in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, a landmark decision that ended the legal enforcement of racially restrictive covenants. This decision significantly expanded access to new houses for black households that could afford the cost of new homes. While the Housing Act of 1949 expanded access to mortgages for white Baltimoreans, black residents did not have equal access to these funds. This resulted in the wealthiest black households leaving the district, while the poorer residents remained (Shoken 2004, 8.7–8; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 103–4).

Ironically, the successes of the Civil Rights Movement, first by the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision and passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and ultimately by the passage of the Fair Housing Act in 1968, led to the decline of the district. The *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision ended to the "separate but equal" doctrine established over 50 years earlier in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Among other things, the Civil Rights Act confirmed equal access to public accommodations, allowing African Americans to shop, dine and seek entertainment throughout the city. The Fair Housing Act ended racial discrimination in housing sales and occupancy, giving middle-class blacks entree to suburban neighborhoods that previously had been off limits. Pennsylvania Avenue declined as a viable retail and entertainment center and Old West Baltimore became a poor enclave as residents began to shop and live elsewhere. The city soon designated portions of the district as urban renewal areas resulting in massive demolition and abandonment in the late 1960s and 1970s (Shoken 2004, 8.12–13; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 144).

Despite disinvestment and decline in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, Old West Baltimore was the largest and most influential black neighborhood in the city for much of the twentieth century. It housed residents and institutions that sought equal treatment for black citizens in housing, employment, equal accommodation and more over nearly a century of advocacy and legal action. The earliest actions were led by church leaders seeking to improve the social, political, economic, and spiritual conditions in the African American community, such as Harvey Johnson at Union Baptist Church. They formed schools, started newspapers, and advocated for change. Eventually secular institutions, like the NAACP, were formed to further civil rights efforts. Using persuasion, the legal system, and direct action, residents of Old West Baltimore laid the groundwork, through incremental change, for the modern Civil Rights Movement that ultimately resulted in federal civil rights legislation. A description of several notable sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement in Old West Baltimore follows.

Harry Sythe Cummings House, 1318 Druid Hill Avenue

Harry S. Cummings was a local African American politician and lawyer. In 1889, he was one of the first two black men to graduate from the University of Maryland Law School before the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision led to the resegregation of the school. At the age of 26, in 1890, he was the first black person to win an elected office in Baltimore, when he narrowly won the Baltimore City Council seat for the Eleventh Ward, which had been recently redistricted into area with more black voters. He was reelected in 1891, but lost his seat in 1892. He won the seat back in 1897 and served three terms. In 1907, after redistricting, Cummings ran for a seat in the Seventeenth Ward and was elected to a four-year term; he was reelected to this seat in 1911 and 1915. While not serving on the council, Cummings practiced law, partnering with Warner T. McGuinn between 1893 and 1895 at an office at 19 East Saratoga Street. Cummings gave a well-received speech at the Republican National Convention of 1904 in Chicago, seconding the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president. Cummings was an advocate for black residents, particularly in regard to providing improved school facilities for children (MSA 1998a; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 53).

Cummings first moved into Old West Baltimore in 1898 where he lived at 1234 Druid Hill Avenue. Cummings lived in that house until 1911, when he moved up the street into a rowhouse at 1318 Druid Hill Avenue with his wife Blanche Teresa Conklin and their two children, Louise Virginia and Harry Sythe Cummings Jr. Cummings used the house as a political base as well as his home. He campaigned for and won re-election to the City Council in 1911 and 1915 while living in the house. In 1912, he hosted the Seventeenth Ward Organization at his home, where local Republicans endorsed William Howard Taft for president. Cummings lived in the house until his untimely death at age 51 in 1917 (Pousson 2018b). After his death, his

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remains laid in state at Metropolitan M. E. Church (B-1401) on Orchard Street and thousands of people, both white and black, came to pay their respects. Hundreds of people visited the family at his home where Rev. Leonard Z. Johnson of Madison Street Presbyterian Church conducted a brief service. At the service, Johnson remarked: “This life is a token and a proof of Negro possibility in the sphere of life achievement, if given its chances to fulfil itself, and while such Negro possibility shows there shall none, of right reason, decry the Negro people and race and reuse right and a place of common human respect and equal opportunity of strong life in the citizen life of the nation” (Pousson 2018c). Blanche Cummings lived in the house until her death in 1955, and the property remained in family ownership until 2005 (Pousson 2018c).

The house at 1318 Druid Hill Avenue is the last remaining house associated with Cummings’s productive life as a politician. Cummings’s sister continued to live in his 1234 Druid Hill Avenue house through the 1950s, but this house, later known as Freedom House for its role as offices of the local NAACP chapter, was demolished by Bethel AME Church in November 2015.

Amelia and Harvey Johnson Residence, 1923 Druid Hill Avenue

Rev. Harvey Johnson was the long-time pastor of Union Baptist Church (B-2965) at 1219 Druid Hill Avenue, serving between 1872 to 1923. Johnson was born into slavery in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1843. Johnson attended the Wayland Theological Seminary in Washington, DC, graduating in 1868. He came to Baltimore in 1872 to serve at Union Baptist Church when it was located at the former Disciples Meeting House on North Street (today known as Guilford Avenue) between Saratoga and Lexington Streets. The congregation had been formed in 1852, the fifth oldest African American congregation in Baltimore, and Johnson was its fifth pastor. In 1877, Johnson married writer Amelia Etta Hall, a Canadian whose family had emigrated to Maryland in 1874, and together they grew the congregation from 268 people in 1872 to over 2,000 in 1885. This large congregation provided a powerful base of support for the Johnsons’ activist work (MSA 1998b; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 42–3). In 1905, the church built a new stone Gothic Revival–style building, financed solely by African Americans, at 1219 Druid Hill Avenue. This building was listed in the NRHP in 2009 and its history is described in the nomination form (Goodwin and Wagner 2009). The congregation included many notable civil rights activists, including Harry S. Cummings, W. Ashby Hawkins, and Warner McGuinn (Baltimore Heritage 2018e).

In 1885, Rev. Johnson founded the Order of Regulators with a group of other Baptist ministers. Two years later, this civil rights advocacy organization changed its name to the Brotherhood of Liberty. One of the organization’s first campaigns was to assist then 26-year-old Everett J. Waring in being admitted to the state bar, understanding the importance of black lawyers to challenging discriminatory policies and unequal treatment for African Americans. By October 1885, they were successful, making Waring the first black lawyer able to practice in Maryland. Together with Waring and other allies, Johnson waged a campaign against the state’s prohibition on interracial marriage and discriminatory provisions in the state bastardy law. The bastardy law entitled unmarried white women to seek financial support from a child’s father but did not offer the same right to unmarried black women. By threatening to bring a legal test case before the state Supreme Court, the Brotherhood of Liberty pressured the Maryland state legislature, which in early 1888 updated the law, dropping the word “white” from state bastardy laws as well as the stated requirements for jury service and admission to the bar. This strategy of using legal test cases became a model for successful civil-rights activism in the twentieth century—an approach commonly used by the NAACP.

Rev. Johnson also fought discrimination in the church. In 1892, he spearheaded Union Baptist Church’s withdrawal from the Maryland Baptist Union Association because of discrimination against black churches, in particular unequal salaries for black pastors and unequal authority for the black churches belonging to the religious association. In 1898, Rev. Johnson organized the Colored Baptist Convention of Maryland, giving black Baptist churches their own association (Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 54). While the Brotherhood of Liberty appears to have faded from existence by the early twentieth century, Johnson continued his activism. He became involved in the Niagara Movement, a predecessor to the NAACP, that was formed by W. E. B. DuBois and William Monroe Trotter. Johnson spoke at the newly formed organization’s 1906 business meeting in Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia (Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 47–8).

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Amelia Johnson was an activist in her own right. She published a monthly literary magazine called *The Joy*, beginning in 1887, that was meant to encourage black writers and inspire black youth. She also wrote articles for various secular and religious newspapers, as well as novel for young adults. In 1906, she and a group of other middle-class black women formed a Baltimore chapter of the DuBois Circle, a women's auxiliary created to support the Niagara Movement. The group organized regular meetings where both literature and current issues affecting the city's black residents were discussed. Literary societies such as this played a meaningful role in sharing political opinions, providing mutual aid for black neighbors, and organizing resistance to Jim Crow laws in Baltimore (MSA 1998b; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 53). Amelia Johnson penned an introduction to a book written by Rev. Johnson encouraging black Americans to "search out, examine, reject and deny the wretched misrepresentations" of black people as inferior (Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 54).

Warner T. McGuinn House, 1911 Division Street

Warner T. McGuinn was a lawyer and civil rights activist who served two terms on the Baltimore City Council. He was born in November 1859 in Goochland County, Virginia, near Richmond where his parents sent him to public school. McGuinn then attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania where he graduated in 1884. Afterward, he studied law at Howard University in Washington, DC, for two years but finished his degree at Yale University in Connecticut. McGuinn moved to Baltimore in 1889 and was admitted to the Maryland Bar the following year. Starting in 1893, he worked with Harry S. Cummings, who was elected Baltimore's first African American City Councilman in 1890. Around that time, he moved with his wife Anna L. Wallace and daughter Alma to 1911 Division Street, just six blocks north of Cummings's house on Druid Hill Avenue.

McGuinn was a life-long civil rights activist. In 1910, he collaborated with lawyer W. Ashbie Hawkins to overturn Baltimore's West housing segregation ordinance, and McGuinn argued against a similar ordinance in federal court in 1917. These victories prevented Baltimore and other southern cities from passing laws that would segregate blacks into limited areas within a municipality. He was also a supporter of woman's suffrage, viewing it as a key piece in ensuring full voting rights for all black citizens. McGuinn also served as general counsel to the Afro-American Company, publisher of the Baltimore *Afro-American* newspaper, for 22 years (*Afro-American* 1937).

McGuinn was also active in politics. In 1895 he was appointed as secretary to the Board of Liquor License commissioners. In 1917, he served on the Board of Managers of the Colored War Camp Commission Service. He then went on to serve two terms as a Republican on the Baltimore City Council, from 1919 to 1923 and 1927 to 1931. Upon his reelection in 1927, the *Sun* wrote: "No member has been more efficient or more earnest in endeavoring to promote public welfare than Warner T. McGuinn. ... He set an example of nonpartisanship in consideration of measures before the Council, and when he spoke upon them showed that he had taken pains to inform himself. His record deserves commendation" (*The Sun*, 1937; Baltimore Heritage 2018b; MSA 1998c). McGuinn died at age 74 in 1937. His funeral was held at Bethel AME Church, after a viewing at his home at 1911 Division Street. Speakers at the funeral included Baltimore Mayor Howard W. Jackson, US Circuit Court judge Morris Soper, and the dean of Lincoln University (*Afro-American* 1937).

George W. F. McMechen Residence, 1834 McCulloh Street

George W. F. McMechen was a lawyer and civil rights activist who fought against racially segregated housing. He was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1871. In 1891 he enrolled in the Centenary Biblical Institute, established by ministers at Sharp Street United Methodist Church. The Institute soon changed its name to Morgan College, and McMechen graduated with the first class under that name (at that time, the school was located at Fulton and Edmonson Avenues). After graduating from Morgan in 1895, he entered Yale Law School, receiving his degree in 1899. He first practiced law in Evansville, Indiana, where he met and married his wife, Anna Lee Mason of Sparta. They moved to Baltimore in 1904, and after admittance to the Maryland bar he formed a partnership with William Ashbie Hawkins. The two practiced under the name "Hawkins & McMechen" until Hawkins' death in 1941. McMechen continued to practice law solo until 1955 (MSA 1998d; *Afro-American* 1961a).

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W. Ashby Hawkins purchased the house at 1834 McCulloh Street in 1910 and rented it to George McMechen, spurring great unrest in the still predominantly white area that was seeing an increase in black residents. Outraged white people vandalized the house by throwing bricks and stones through windows and putting tar on the steps. Advocates for segregated housing had long desired legislation that would prevent black households from living in predominantly white areas, and McMechen's move spurred them to action. Weeks after Ashby's purchase, white northwest Baltimore residents organized the Madison Avenue, McCulloh Street and Eutaw Place Improvement Association and began advocating for a segregated housing bill with the support of City Councilman Samuel T. West. Known as the "West Ordinance" after its sponsor, the bill, written by attorney Milton Dashiell, was signed by Mayor J. Barry Mahool on December 20, 1910 (*The Sun* 1910, 4; Power 1983, 303-5; Pietila 2010, 8; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 66). The *New York Times* called the legislation "the most remarkable ordinance ever entered upon the records of town or city of this country ... an ordinance so far-reaching ... that it may be said to mark a new era in social legislation" (*New York Times* 1910, SM2).

Within a month, 26 cases were brought to the courts, and in the first to be heard, the ordinance was determined to be ineffective and void because it was "inaccurately drawn." A second ordinance, written by noted attorney William L. Marbury and signed by Mayor Mahool on April 7, 1911, addressed the deficiencies of the first ordinance and made minor changes that allowed for ambiguity in the treatment of mixed-race blocks. A month later, the Council passed a revised ordinance with two new provisions addressing the location of churches and schools. Mayor Mahool signed this third ordinance on May 15, 1911, the day before he was replaced by Mayor James H. Preston. This third ordinance was not challenged until 1913, when W. Ashbie Hawkins defended John E. Gurry, who was accused of moving into an all-white block. The judge in the Criminal Court of Baltimore City ruled that the ordinance was unreasonable and dismissed the case against Gurry. The case was appealed to the Maryland Court of Appeals, which found the ordinance unconstitutional (*The Sun* 1910, 4; Power 1983, 303-5; Pietila 2010, 8; Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 66).

The McMechens continued to live at 1834 McCulloh Street until 1918, when they moved two blocks north to 2007 McCulloh, a home they continued to live in until at least 1940 (Polk 1912, 1917, 1918-19; US Census 1940). McMechen was active in various civic and governmental organizations throughout his life. In 1915, he ran for the Fourteenth Ward City Council seat, but lost. In 1919, he was anointed the Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks of the World, serving as the organization's national leader, the first Baltimorean to do so. From 1921 to 1939, he served as a trustee of Morgan College, and after the transfer of the college to the state, he served as a member of the board of the Morgan Corporation until his death. McMechen was the first African American appointed to the Board of School Commissioners when he was appointed by Governor Theodore McKeldin in 1944, serving for six years. McMechen retired in 1955 and passed away on February 22, 1961 (MSA 1998d; *Afro-American* 1961b, 18).

Juanita Jackson and Clarence Mitchell Jr. House, 1324 Druid Hill Avenue

Juanita Jackson Mitchell was a life-long civil rights activist. She was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas, where her parents, Lillie May Carroll Jackson, longtime leader of the Baltimore NAACP branch, and Kieffer Jackson, were traveling. She graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a degree in education and started her career teaching in Baltimore City schools. She founded the City-Wide Young People's Forum in 1931, and in 1937, became the NAACP's first national youth director, raising awareness among black youth and encouraging them to register and vote. Jackson later attended the University of Maryland law school, graduating in 1950. She was the first black woman graduate of the school and was also the first black woman to practice law in the state (Baltimore Heritage 2018f; Watson 1992, 4K).

As an attorney, Mitchell argued many discrimination cases in the courts, including ones that sought to remove segregation in recreational facilities, such as Sandy Point Beach, restaurants, and public schools. She often offered her services pro bono to the NAACP (MSA 1987). Mitchell's important cases include desegregating Western High School in 1953, representing students seeking to integrate restaurants in the early 1960s, and preventing police from conducting mass searches of private homes without warrants in the mid-1960s (Watson 1992, 4K).

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Juanita Jackson married Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. in 1938. Clarence Mitchell was a nationally known civil rights activist, serving as a lobbyist for the NAACP and heading the organization’s Washington Bureau. Mitchell was born in Baltimore in 1911 and earned a degree from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. He first worked as a reporter for the *Afro-American* newspaper, and later worked for the Urban League before taking a position at the NAACP. Clarence Mitchell was a key player in the passage of major civil rights legislation at the national level, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. He was also brother to Parren Mitchell, the first black representative to Congress from Maryland (Weil 1984, B7).

Juanita Jackson and Clarence Mitchell moved to 1324 Druid Hill Avenue in 1942, the same year Clarence started working at the Fair Employment Practices Commission established by President Roosevelt to fight workplace discrimination during World War II. The couple raised five sons at the house, and they continued to live there until the end of their lives. The house deteriorated after their deaths, and the roof collapsed. Baltimore City stabilized the roof and rear wall of the building in 2013 but it remains vacant and in poor condition (Baltimore Heritage 2018f). Prior to occupancy by the Mitchells, the building housed Madame M. A. Hunter’s Beautifying Parlor and School of Instruction in the second decade of the twentieth century (*Afro-American* 1915c, 6).

The family maintained offices nearby at 1239 Druid Hill Avenue, on the southeast corner of Druid Hill Avenue and West Lanvale Street, that Lillie May Carroll Jackson and Juanita Jackson Mitchell purchased in 1950 (MSA BCLR 8109, 465). The building served as offices for the various pursuits of Lillie Carroll Jackson, Juanita Jackson Mitchell, Clarence Mitchell Jr. and other members of the Mitchell family (Baltimore Heritage 2018g). Both Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. (attorney) and Clarence M. Mitchell III (Senator) were listed in the White Pages at that address in 1970.

Congressman Parren Mitchell House, 1805 Madison Avenue

The circa 1886 house at 1805 Madison Avenue was occupied by white German immigrants for its first several decades. At the turn of the twentieth century, as white residents moved to new suburbs further out from the city center, African Americans moved into the neighborhood. In 1923, Keiffer Jackson, husband of the well-known civil rights activist Lillie May Carroll Jackson, purchased 1805 Madison Avenue. The Jacksons never occupied the house, maintaining it as a rental property. The Jackson family sold the property to Congressman Parren Mitchell in 1974, after Kieffer Jackson’s death (Baltimore Heritage 2018c).

Parren James Mitchell was born in Baltimore on April 29, 1922, and lived in several houses in Old West Baltimore, including 712 Carrollton Avenue, where he moved when he was seven years old with his older brother, Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. Parren Mitchell graduated from Douglass High School in 1940, and two years later joined the US Army, serving as a commissioned officer and a company commander within the all-black 92nd Infantry Division, earning a Purple Heart for his service during his World War II in Italy. After the war, Mitchell returned to Baltimore and attended Morgan State College (Baltimore Heritage 2018c). In 1950, he successfully sued the University of Maryland to gain admittance to the university’s graduate school where he earned a master’s degree in sociology in 1952. Mitchell held a series of jobs including professor of sociology at Morgan State, leader of the Baltimore Community Action Agency, and president of Baltimore Neighborhoods Inc., where he was able to advocate for anti-poverty and housing programs that benefitted black residents. In addition, in 1963 he was appointed the executive secretary of the Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations where he oversaw implementation of the state’s new public accommodation law (US House).

In 1970, Mitchell was elected to the US Congress, the first black Marylander to hold such office. Mitchell served eight terms, retiring in 1986. In 1974, Parren Mitchell moved to 1805 Madison Avenue at a time when the city was struggling with the aftermath of urban unrest following the 1968 assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. Mitchell renovated the house, combining the first and second stories back into a single unit with a new staircase, but retaining the third-story apartment. He used conventional financing to pay for the \$32,000 project. Mitchell’s purchase of the house was a statement of his pride in the city of Baltimore and his belief in the ability of government programs, such as the city’s new homesteading

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program (established in 1973) and the federal Community Reinvestment Act (passed in 1977), to improve the living conditions of poor Baltimoreans. Mitchell once remarked: “Come to my house at 1805 Madison Avenue in the heart of a ghetto in Baltimore City and look at the home across the street which was sold for \$1 under the Homestead Act. If you do you will see a beautiful and decent residence for a family” (Baltimore Heritage 2018c).

Parren Mitchell used his time in Congress to advocate for small and minority-owned businesses, support sanctions against the apartheid government in South Africa, and fight against the Vietnam War, because he believed the cost was limiting funding for social programs. He was also a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus, serving as its chairman between 1977 and 1979. After his retirement from Congress, he sold the Madison Avenue property, ultimately returning to Harlem Park where he lived at 828 North Carrollton Avenue until 2001 (US House; Baltimore Heritage 2018c.)

YMCA, Druid Hill Avenue Branch, 1609 Druid Hill Avenue

The Druid Hill branch of the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) was established in 1885 to fill the religious and recreational needs of Baltimore’s black community. The idea to create an institution that would provide housing, educational, and recreational opportunities was first circulated among Baltimore’s black ministers in 1869 during a meeting organized by the pastor of Bethel AME Church, but it wasn’t until 1885 that Rev. Harvey Johnson of Union Baptist Church sponsored the first meeting of the colored YMCA under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Liberty, one of the earliest civil rights organizations in the city. The keynote speaker at the event was the noted abolitionist Frederick Douglass. In 1893, the group petitioned the central YMCA branch for recognition of the colored association, and by 1896, the organization appeared in central branch reports (Wilson 1989, 137–8).

During its formative years, the colored YMCA held religious meetings and activities at various sites in Baltimore, including in private homes. Between 1893 and 1895, it rented a house at 438 West Biddle Street. By 1899, it purchased a large house on the southeast corner of Hoffman and Druid Hill Avenue, in Old West Baltimore at the center of the largest concentration of black residents in the city. By 1902 it moved to 1033 Druid Hill Avenue and, by 1910, it was located on the southeast corner of McMechen Street and Druid Hill Avenue, where it remained through 1918. Community fundraisers provided financial support for the institution (Wilson 1989, 138–9).

The push for a permanent home for the Druid Hill YMCA came in the second decade of the twentieth century. Philanthropist Julius Rosenwald granted \$25,000 for the erection of a YMCA building in Baltimore provided the community raise an additional \$75,000 to the project. White citizens agreed to provide \$50,000 of the match if black citizens raised the other \$25,000. The initial campaign was held in 1912 when 3,300 people made pledges, but fundraising efforts continued for several years with pledged amounts from the black community totaling \$32,000. Rosenwald’s offer expired January 1, 1916, leading to a rush to collect pledges at the end of 1915. Leaders of this final fundraising campaign included lawyers and civil rights activists W. Ashbie Hawkins and George McMechen, as well as other community and religious leaders (*Afro-American* 1915a, 4; *Afro-American* 1915b, 6).

Despite the black community’s fundraising success, the white community’s deep-seeded antagonism toward the expansion of black institutions and housing into formerly white neighborhoods nearly stopped the construction of a new building. The YMCA announced the purchase of lots at Dolphin and McCulloh Streets for the new facility in December 1916 after obtaining assurances by Mayor Preston and the city solicitor that the proposed building site would not violate any existing segregation laws. This, however, did not stop a group of white women from protesting the location in February 1917, claiming “it would be unpleasant and disagreeable for the white girls who attended the Western Female High School, to pass a building occupied by colored men, and also that colored people in the building would tend to depreciate property values in the neighborhood” (*Afro-American* 1917, 1). The *Afro-American* newspaper disputed these claims, noting that at one time the lower end of McCulloh Street was “occupied by a wealthy class of white people, but they have all long since moved away, and the houses have been converted into tenements of the lower order. In any number of these houses a

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large number of families have been crowded until now McCulloh Street from Lanvale to Biddle Street has taken on the appearance of a ghetto" (*Afro-American* 1917, 1).

The YMCA abandoned plans for a building on that site and ultimately purchased a new site at 1619 Druid Hill Avenue. Construction began in 1918, and the building was dedicated in January 1919. The four-story Colonial Revival–style building did not contain a gymnasium, but it did have a 40 x 20-foot swimming pool, the only indoor pool in the city accessible to black residents. There were also locker and shower rooms, a game room, multi-purpose room, club room and offices. The three upper stories consisted of rooms that were rented to “decent, unmarried, young black men” (Wilson 1989, 142). This rental income helped cover operating costs of the facility (Wilson 1989, 142; *Afro-American* 1918, 5). Demand for rooms was high during the Great Depression and World War II because of the limited housing stock available to African Americans. In 1949, the YMCA began construction of an annex at 1609 Druid Hill Avenue, directly southeast of the main building. The new building, which opened in 1950, contained a 45 x 70-foot gymnasium, social rooms, offices, and 37 dormitory rooms on the upper floors. The YMCA was listed in Victor Hugo Green’s *The Negro Motorist Green Book*, the annual guidebook for African American road trippers, from 1938-1967.

The facility had always struggled financially, but became even more stressed in the second half of the twentieth century. After hard-won civil rights victories, the middle-class blacks who had been the base of support for the institution began moving to desegregated suburban neighborhoods. In 1960, under pressure from civil rights activists, the YMCA central branch integrated and officially incorporated the Druid Hill YMCA as a branch under the central administration. Under this new arrangement, the title to the property was transferred to the central branch. As urban renewal efforts, such as the “highway to nowhere” (US Route 40) devastated the neighborhood, the population decreased and YMCA membership declined even further. The central administration closed the Druid Hill branch in 1976 to the dismay of the black community. In the late 1970s, the city bought the building and rehabilitated it using federal funds. In 1980, the city then rented to facility back to the YMCA, which continues to operate out of the building today.

YWCA, 1200 Druid Hill Avenue and 1016 Madison Avenue

The Colored Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) was established in 1896 by a group of black women who were members of the Women’s Auxiliary of the Druid Hill YMCA, including Martha Howard Murphy, wife of John Murphy, founder of the *Afro-American* newspaper. It was one of the first colored YWCAs in the country. The mission of the organization was to “help the young women in our community ... to make the most of themselves in mind, body, and soul ... It is especially our aim to assist our girls to fit themselves for better positions in life” (CYWCA 1896). Like the YMCA, the organization provided lodging facilities for young single women. It also provided employment services, relief to unwed mothers, and classes in stenography and typing (Preservation Maryland; Lindemeyer and Bowling 2003). The YWCA was listed in Victor Hugo Green’s *The Negro Motorist Green Book*, the annual guidebook for African American road trippers, from 1938-1967.

The YWCA first operated out of a rented house at 324 West Biddle Street, but in 1902, the YWCA purchased a 12-room rowhouse at 1200 Druid Hill Avenue, at the corner of Dolphin Street, for \$4,500. It remained at that location for forty years, despite a short-term closure between 1921 and 1926. A cornerstone on that building notes the organization’s establishment and date it moved to the building (Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 46; *Afro-American* 1907, 4). A variety of civil-rights-related activities occurred in the building, including meetings by the Women’s Suffrage Club in the fall of 1920, where organizers registered black women to vote for the first time that November thanks the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment that finally gave women the right to vote (Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 52).

Nearly forty years later, YWCA members embarked on a fundraising campaign to move to a new facility. If the organization raised \$75,000, the central branch would contribute \$25,000 to the effort. More than 700 black women joined the effort, raising the funds in two months, including funds from band leader Cab Calloway. The YWCA then purchased the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation’s Synagogue House at 1016 Madison Avenue for \$20,000 and invested the rest in renovations. Noted African American architect Albert Irvin Cassell redesigned the space to accommodate a variety of uses. The ground floor housed a recreation area, two bowling alleys, locker and shower rooms and an office. The first floor had a combination gymnasium and auditorium, a lounge, a dining room and kitchen, and offices. The second floor had a 100-person library, a

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lecture room for meetings and movies, a kitchenette, and offices. The third and fourth floors consisted of lodging for 18 permanent residents and 18 temporary residents. The building was dedicated in 1945 with much fanfare. The facility’s auditorium seated 325 people and hundreds more gathered outside to hear the event broadcasted on loudspeakers. At the opening Emma Bright, branch management committee chairman, “expressed the wish that the new building would help to break down some of the artificial barriers of races and erect a common fellowship” (*Afro-American* 1945, 15). The following year, the National YWCA voted to “abolish all semblance of bias from its program” (*Afro-American* 1946, 12).

Despite this professed integration at the national level, the Madison Avenue branch remained a black facility. It offered a wide variety of programming and hosted many community meetings, including those related to civil rights and improving the conditions for black Baltimoreans. As the downtown branch better integrated, many activities moved from Madison Avenue to downtown. The Madison Avenue YWCA stopped housing women in 1967 when city housing officials determined the building was unsafe; the residents were moved to the central branch’s residence hall. The Madison Avenue facility closed in 1978 due to rising costs and lack of community support, and the building was sold (Hardin 1993, 1C; Moss 1967, 5; Dawson 1978, H1). It has now been converted to apartments.

Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church (B-2963)

Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church was established in 1787, the first African American Methodist congregation in Baltimore, and has a long history of civil rights activism throughout the city. By 1802, the congregation purchased their first building on Sharp Street between Lombard and Pratt Streets. Prior to that time, the congregation, which consisted of both enslaved and free African Americans, worshipped at the Lovely Lane Chapel on German Street. Rev. Daniel Coker opened a church school as well as a day school for black children in an 1811 addition to the church. In 1867, leaders from Sharp Street established the Centenary Biblical Institute to train black ministers. That institution morphed into what is now called Morgan State University. In 1872, the church established Mount Auburn Cemetery (B-5060) for its congregants (Hallmen 2020; Dougherty 1981, 8.0).

As congregants moved to Old West Baltimore, so did the church. Under the leadership of Rev. Daniel W. Hays, who lived at 1819 McCulloh Street, the congregation purchased a 90 x 90-foot lot at Dolphin and Etting Streets in 1897 and constructed the current building on the site, which opened the following year (*The Sun* 1897, 10; Johnson 1940, 8). The church was built by Alphonsus H. Bieler, a Baltimore architect and built by contractor Edgar M. Noel. Upon its 1898 dedication, the *Sun* claimed it “is the handsomest church for a colored congregation in the state” (*The Sun*, 1898, 7; Dougherty 1981, 8.4). The church’s newsletter reflected the changing demographics of Old West Baltimore, noting: “Happily the removal of our church uptown does not lie open to the charge of abandoning the masses in order to keep up the more highly favored few ... but a small number will be inconvenienced by the change and none will be left destitute of church accommodations. We are going to the people, rather than from them” (Rivera 1998).

By 1911, Rev. Dr. W. A. C. Hughes was the pastor. He was praised by the *Afro-American* for his financial management of the church. The paper noted that “Dr. Hughes has striven to make the church a great intellectual center as well as religious ... Besides the large amount of work he does for the church, he stands among the foremost of our city in civic and social movements affecting racial life” (Franklin 1911,2). Under his leadership the church increased its benevolent work, including a large contribution to Morgan College’s Carnegie fund for a new campus and building (Franklin 1911,2). In 1921, church leaders added the adjoining Community House at 1206–1210 Etting Street to the church. In addition to dormitory rooms for single young women, the building housed childcare services, a gymnasium, library, arts and crafts instruction, and club room facilities (Johnson 1940, 8; Dougherty 1981, 8.3–4).

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Figure 1: 1936 photo by Paul Henderson of delegates to the 27th Annual NAACP Conference in front of the Sharp Street Church Community House (NAACP Records, Library of Congress).

Prominent members of the church include noted abolitionist Frederick Douglass, who sang in the choir between 1836 and 1837, and Lillie Carroll Jackson, her daughter Juanita Jackson Mitchell, and son-in-law Clarence Mitchell Jr. Ms. Jackson was a lifelong member of the church, singing in the choir as a child, and delivering powerful speeches about African Americans' need for equal rights as an adult. She was the long-time president of the NAACP, serving in that role between 1935 and her retirement in 1970. Over 1,200 people attended the funeral service at the church after her death in 1975. At the church, Juanita Jackson organized the City-Wide Young People's Forum, which famed black educator and activist Nannie Helen Burroughs later called, "the best, most progressive, and analytical organization of Negro young people in America" (Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 77; Hallmen 2020).

Bethel AME Church, 1300 Druid Hill Avenue

Bethel AME Church originated from the same Lovely Lane Methodist church that once housed the Sharp Street United Methodist Church congregation. By 1797, the group was known as the Bethel Free African Society, and the congregation, which primarily consisted of free black people, worshipped at the former German Lutheran Church on Saratoga Street. That year, the church formerly separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church because of discrimination within the church. Rev. Daniel Coker joined the group, and, by 1810, had opened up a school for African Americans. In 1811, he became the first official pastor of the 600-member church, which was now known as the African Methodist Bethel Church of Baltimore City. In 1816, Coker participated in a conference of black churches in Philadelphia that resulted in the creation of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, the first church body primarily composed of African Americans. Many Bethel pastors later became bishops of the AME Church. By the 1850s, the congregation had grown to 1,500, and abolitionists frequently spoke at the church (*Afro-American* 1987, A6).

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Rev. Levi Coppin, pastor between 1881 and 1883, observed the poor conditions around their 1847 sanctuary: “Bethel could not remain indefinitely in Saratoga St., among the iron foundries and hold a leading place among the Churches” (Pousson and Diehlmann 2019, 62). He encouraged the congregation to move, but they ignored his pleas until 1909, when the Baltimore City Council called for the widening of Saratoga Street, displacing the church through condemnation procedures. The following year, the church bought the former St. Peter’s Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of Druid Hill Avenue and Lanvale Street for \$90,000, joining two other newly relocated black churches—Sharp Street Memorial and Union Baptist—in Old West Baltimore. The building had been designed by Baltimore church architects Nathaniel Henry Hutton and John Murdoch and was constructed in 1868 (*Afro-American* 1987, A6; CHAP 2012).

Under the leadership of Rev. W. Sampson, the church retired its debts and grew its congregation to be the largest black congregation in the state. According to the *Afro-American*, the church was “a center of the black struggle for equality. ... it was used for meetings to discuss the political issues affecting the entire Baltimore community” (*Afro-American* 1987, A6). Rev. Harrison J. Bryant, pastor between 1948 and 1964 was an ardent civil rights activist who went on to become an AME bishop (*Afro-American* 1987, A6). Prominent congregants include John H. Murphy Sr., publisher of the *Afro-American* newspaper.

Other Notable Residents Associated with the Movement

Other people associated with the Civil Rights Movement lived in the district, but many of these houses are no longer extant or are not the most significant properties associated with their productive lives. These include Thurgood Marshall, the first black US Supreme Court justice, who was born at 543 McMechen Street and later lived at 1838 Druid Hill Avenue and 1632 Division Street, which is the only extant building associated with Marshall in the district (Shoken 2004, 8.9). Lawyer W. Ashbie Hawkins lived at 529 Presstman Street (demolished) in the second decade of the twentieth century, but in 1920 he moved to Wilson Park on the east side of town near Morgan College.

Other civil rights activists who lived in the district include E. T. Camper, a Baltimore NAACP official who lived at 639 N. Carey Street. In 1942, Camper and Juanita Mitchell led a march on Annapolis pressuring the Governor to address the issue of police brutality in Baltimore (Baltimore Heritage 2018a). John Murphy, editor of the *Afro-American* newspaper, which was once headquartered at Cathedral and Read Streets, and his wife Martha, who was a leader of the YWCA, lived at 1320 Druid Hill Avenue. Augusta Chissell and Margaret Hawkins were neighbors at 1532 and 1534 Druid Hill Avenue and leaders of the Progressive Women’s Suffrage Club who advocated for women’s right to the vote in the 1910s. Lillie May Carroll Jackson also lived in the district at 1226 Druid Hill Avenue, but she moved to 1320 Eutaw Place in Bolton Hill in 1953.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the district as it relates to the Civil Rights Movement begins in 1898 when Harry Sythe Cummings, the first black man elected to the city council, moved into the district. It ends in 1968 with the passage of the Fair Housing Act, which ended race-based discrimination in the occupancy and sale of homes. Following this landmark legislation, middle-class African Americans began moving out of Old West Baltimore en masse, and the neighborhood's historic character as a vibrant community of influential African Americans leaders began to change.

The period of significance listed for the district in the original 2004 nomination is from 1838 to 1954, beginning with the 1838 construction the Upton Mansion, the earliest known building in the district, and continuing to 1954, the year of the *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision that ended the "separate but equal" doctrine and sparked the modern Civil Rights Movement. A more appropriate ending period for the district’s period of significance as the largest and most influential African American neighborhood in Baltimore is 1968, the year the Fair Housing Act was passed. That year represents a turning point for the district when its role as Baltimore’s leading black neighborhood waned.

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Integrity

Despite several waves of late twentieth and early twenty-first century redevelopment and demolition within the district, the historic district retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as Baltimore's premier late-nineteenth and twentieth-century historic African American community and center of civil-rights activism. The neighborhood remains dominated by its characteristic row housing. Significant streetscapes remain, as do landscape features such as Lafayette Square. Major institutions, such as churches, schools and the YMCA remain relatively unaltered. Pennsylvania Avenue remains the district's commercial core, and some important commercial buildings, such as the Arch Social Club, are extant. The gaps in the district are a reminder of the long-term challenges experienced by black residents in the neighborhood, such segregation, lack of employment opportunities, unequal civic investment in schools and public works, and poor access to capital financing, that civil rights activists worked so hard to address. Together the extant features convey both the successes and failures of civil rights activists in building a more equal society.

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PHOTO LOG

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District
City or Vicinity: Baltimore
County: Baltimore City **State:** Maryland
Photographer: Nicole A. Diehlmann
Date Photographed: August 19 and 28, 2020

Photo 1 of 14
MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0001.tif
Harry Sythe Cummings Residence, 1318 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northwest

Photo 2 of 14
MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0002.tif
Amelia and Harvey Johnson Residence, 1923 Druid Hill Avenue, looking north

Photo 3 of 14
MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0003.tif
Union Baptist Church, 1219 Druid Hill Avenue, looking southeast

Photo 4 of 14
MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0004.tif
Warner T. McGuinn Residence, 1911 Division Street, looking northeast

Photo 5 of 14
MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0005.tif
George W. F. McMechen Residence, 1834 McCulloh Street, looking southwest

Photo 6 of 14
MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0006.tif
Juanita Jackson and Clarence Mitchell Jr. Residence, 1324 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northwest

Photo 7 of 14
MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0007.tif
Mitchell Family Offices, 1239 Druid Hill Avenue, looking southeast

Photo 8 of 14
MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0008.tif
Congressman Parren Mitchell Residence, 1805 Madison Avenue, looking northwest

Photo 9 of 14
MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_0009.tif
YMCA Druid Hill Avenue Branch, 1609 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northeast

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MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_00010.tif

YWCA, 1200 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northwest

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MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_00011.tif

YWCA Madison Avenue Branch, 1912 Madison Avenue, looking southwest

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MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_00012.tif

Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church (B-2963), 508-516 Dolphin Street, looking northwest

Photo 13 of 14

MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_00013.tif

Sharp Street Church Community House, 1206–1210 Etting Street, looking northeast

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MD_BaltimoreCity_CivilRightsMPS_OldWestBaltimoreHD_00014.tif

Bethel AME Church (B-123), 1300 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northwest

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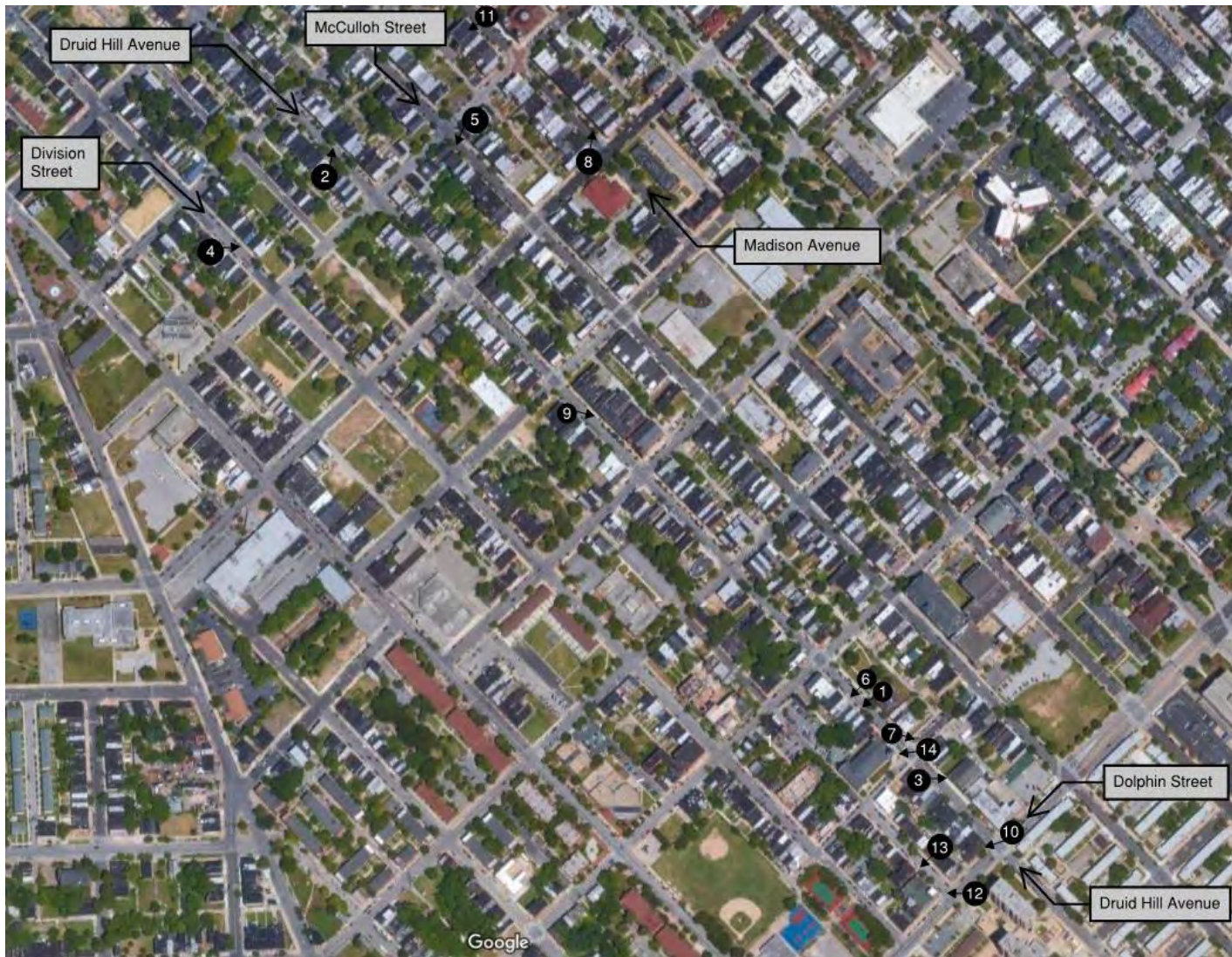


Figure 2: Aerial photo of Old West Baltimore and photo locations.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: 1936 photo by Paul Henderson of delegates to the 27th Annual NAACP Conference in front of the Sharp Street Church Community House (NAACP Records, Library of Congress). 18

Figure 2: Aerial photo of Old West Baltimore and photo locations. 27

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Harry Sythe Cummings Residence, 1318 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northwest

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Photo 2 of 14

Amelia and Harvey Johnson Residence, 1923 Druid Hill Avenue, looking north

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Photo 3 of 14

Union Baptist Church, 1219 Druid Hill Avenue, looking southeast

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Warner T. McGuinn Residence, 1911 Division Street, looking northeast

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Photo 5 of 14

George W. F. McMechen Residence, 1834 McCulloh Street, looking southwest

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Photo 6 of 14

Juanita Jackson and Clarence Mitchell Jr. Residence, 1324 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northwest

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Mitchell Family Offices, 1239 Druid Hill Avenue, looking southeast

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Congressman Parren Mitchell Residence, 1805 Madison Avenue, looking northwest

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Photo 9 of 14
YMCA Druid Hill Avenue Branch, 1609 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northeast

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Photo 10 of 14
YWCA, 1200 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northwest

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YWCA Madison Avenue Branch, 1912 Madison Avenue, looking southwest

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Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church (B-2963), 508-516 Dolphin Street, looking northwest

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Sharp Street Church Community House, 1206–1210 Etting Street, looking northeast

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Photo 14 of 14
Bethel AME Church (B-123), 1300 Druid Hill Avenue, looking northwest

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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

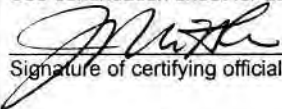
historic name Old West Baltimore Historic District
other names Harlem Park/Upton/Sandtown/Druid Heights/Madison Park (B-1373)

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by North Ave., Madison Ave., Dolphin St., Franklin St.,
Fulton Ave. not for publication
city or town Baltimore vicinity
state Maryland Code MD county Independent City code 510 zip code 21217

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).

 11-9-04
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 _____

Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)
Name of Property

Baltimore (Independent City), Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5987	585	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5987	585	Total

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

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

N/A

9 (see attached list)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling and multiple dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility and church school

EDUCATION: school and library

COMMERCE: specialty store, financial institution, restaurant and warehouse

GOVERNMENT: fire station and post office

RECREATION & CULTURE: theatre and monument

LANDSCAPE: park

DOMESTIC: single dwelling and multiple dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility and church school

EDUCATION: school and library

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, financial institution, restaurant and warehouse

GOVERNMENT: fire station and post office

RECREATION & CULTURE: theatre and monument

LANDSCAPE: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID 19TH CENTURY Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Romanesque

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Beuax Arts, Classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival

foundation BRICK, STONE

walls BRICK, STONE

roof SLATE, CERAMIC TILE, ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)
Name of Property:

Baltimore (Independent City), Maryland
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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)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK
 ARCHITECTURE
 COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1838-1954

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple known and unknown; see continuation sheet.

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: _____

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Description Summary:

Old West Baltimore is primarily a row house neighborhood of approximately 175 city blocks directly northwest of downtown Baltimore, Maryland. Strict diagonal and north-south street grids converge within this district roughly bounded by North Avenue, Madison Avenue, Dolphin Street, Hoffman Street, Fremont Avenue, Franklin Street and Fulton Avenue. Most of the properties are row houses, but the district includes other housing from grand mansions to alley houses, as well as churches, public buildings (primarily schools), commercial buildings, and landscaped squares. Older traditional brick houses with flat facades and refined detailing predominate, but eclectic designs with projecting bays, turrets and terra cotta decorations are well represented within the district. Massive stone churches, often located at street corners, feature towers and spires that rise above the surrounding row houses creating dynamic streetscapes (photograph #1). The majority of commercial buildings, with the exception of corner stores, are clustered along Pennsylvania Avenue, the main street of the community featuring a later twentieth century municipal market house. Although some older buildings have been meticulously rehabilitated, many are vacant and in a dilapidated condition. Vacant lots can be found throughout the area. Newer houses, commercial buildings and churches have replaced large sections of older structures, especially in the vicinity of Pennsylvania Avenue, Gilmor Homes and the Laurens Street-Winchester Street corridor. Despite these intrusions, the historic character of the area has been maintained due to the retention of significant streetscapes and the preponderance of surviving houses, churches, institutions and civic monuments that relate to Baltimore's premier historic African-American community.

General Description:

A table is attached as an addendum to this nomination, listing the properties within the Old West Baltimore Historic District, and indicating each property's street address, building type, approximate construction date, and Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC) status.

The eastern portion of Old West Baltimore was built along a diagonal street grid running parallel to Pennsylvania Avenue, an old turnpike route from Baltimore to the northwest. The blocks from Druid Hill Avenue to Madison Avenue are narrow eliminating alleys bisecting main streets. From Druid Hill Avenue to Fremont Avenue, the blocks are wider, featuring parallel alley streets, such as Etting Street, Brunt Street and Shields Place. Fremont Avenue slices

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through the diagonal street grid at a sharper angle creating triangular shaped blocks. The remainder of the district west of Fremont Avenue features the regular north-south street grid that predominates in Baltimore's inner city. Carey and Calhoun streets, north of Presstman Street, are exceptions to this street pattern as they follow the diagonal street grid.

The street grid has been disrupted by later developments. Large blocks were created when Gilmore Homes, an early public housing project, was built in the neighborhood in the early 1940s. A few mid-to-late twentieth century schools have also been built on large blocks requiring the closure of some streets.

While the area is densely built-up, there are some parks and open space within the district, as well as vacant lots where housing has been demolished. Lafayette Square and Harlem Park are older public squares similar to Franklin Square and Union Square in southwest Baltimore. Other recreational open space exists at school and recreation centers, adjacent to Booker T. Washington Middle School (Old Western High School) at McCulloh and Lanvale streets, Furman Templeton Elementary School at Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues, and William Pinderhughes Elementary School at Fremont Avenue and Laurens Street.

The old Pennsylvania Railroad, now used by Amtrak, bisects the district at Winchester Street, east of Fremont Avenue and along Wilson Street, west of Fremont Avenue. It is primarily located in a tunnel, but portions are exposed west of Gilmore Street and between Fremont and Pennsylvania avenues. Baltimore's subway also tunnels under the neighborhood primarily along Pennsylvania Avenue, but cannot be detected except for the North Avenue and Upton Metro Stations.

The general topography of the neighborhood gently rises from the southeastern corner at Franklin Street and Fremont Avenue to the northwest at Pennsylvania and North Avenues. The earliest building in the neighborhood overlooks its immediate surroundings atop a hill in the vicinity of Lanvale Street and Fremont Avenue.

Residential Buildings

The Upton Mansion at 811 West Lanvale Street (photograph #2) was built in 1838. It is a three-story Greek Revival brick estate house – a rare surviving structure within Baltimore's

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urban setting. It represents an era when country houses dotted the landscape of the district prior to urbanization.

As urban development spread to the area after 1850, traditional residential buildings were constructed. Some of the earliest housing types were built along the Pennsylvania Avenue, an early turnpike route. Small 2½-story gabled roof houses with dormers fronted on the street, however, none has survived recent redevelopment activity. A few antebellum row houses survive, primarily along Franklin Street and Pennsylvania Avenue (photograph #3). These houses have slightly pitched gable roofs and smaller windows at the third floor attic level. Often built in groups of threes or fours, the houses features flat brick facades and little decoration.

A few early porch front houses set back from the street are also indicative of the early stages of urbanization (photograph #4). Several groups of these houses survive in the district. They were built individually or as duplexes, with cornices at times disguising gable roofs that are perpendicular to the street.

The primary housing type built from the 1860s through the 1900, when much of the district was developed, were three-story traditional red brick Baltimore row houses with flat facades, bracketed cornices and decorative door surrounds (photograph #5). Smaller two-story versions of these houses were built for working class households (photograph #6). Even smaller houses were built in alleyways (photograph #7). Many of these alley houses were demolished as a part of urban renewal efforts. Within the Harlem Park Urban Renewal Area, all alley houses were razed for inner block parks in the 1960s.

Traditional Baltimore row houses gave way to more eclectic designs in the late nineteenth century. Unusual window styles, a break from the traditional, appear on some houses along Edmondson Avenue (photograph #8). Long rows with terra cotta decorations and corbelled brick cornices are also indicative of changes from the traditional row house style (photograph #9). Bay windows breaking the plane of row house facades alters the traditional appearance (photograph #10). A rounded corner tower capped with a conical roof and a recessed entrance set into a keyhole porch on the house at McCulloh and McMechen streets attests to the degree that later houses broke from traditional styles (photograph #11). The corbelled brick work, wall dormers and varied window styles on each floor level of a small row in the 1300 block of Division Streets contrast sharply with the adjoining traditional houses (photograph #12).

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By the turn of the century, tan brick had replaced the traditional red brick of older houses and rounded bays were a complete departure from the traditional flat facades (photograph #13). There are even a few later two-story porch-front row houses that fill in the gaps within some older blocks in the neighborhood. By 1915, the row house development of the area was substantially complete.

Although row housing predominates throughout Old West Baltimore, there are also some noteworthy individual buildings. The Sellers Mansion at 801 N. Arlington Street fronting Lafayette Square is a five-bay brick house with ground level porticoes and a mansard roof (photograph #14). Large brick duplexes rather than row houses front on Lafayette Square. Other individual houses are located in row house contexts, such as the two late nineteenth-century houses at the corner of McCulloh and Robert streets featuring mansard roofs and projecting bays (photograph #15). The five-story Belview-Manchester apartment building at Madison Avenue and Bloom Street is one of the larger residential buildings within the district (photograph #16). It was designed as an apartment building and towers above three-story row houses. Another multi-story early twentieth century apartment building is located at Madison Avenue and Wilson Street.

Starting in 1940, redevelopment began to remove slum conditions and create modern housing. McCulloh Homes, just outside the southern district boundary replaced five city blocks in the vicinity of Druid Hill Avenue and Preston Street. These new two- and three-story brick buildings front on inner block courtyards rather than vehicular streets – a major departure from previous housing configurations (photograph #17). A similar development took place in the northwest portion of the district at Gilmor Homes.

Older row houses were rehabilitated in Harlem Park as part of urban renewal efforts in the 1960s, but historic facades were replaced with new modern fronts (photograph #18). In the 1970s, garden apartments were built along Pennsylvania Avenue and scattered sites fronting Madison Avenue. High-rise apartment buildings for seniors were constructed at several locations including Lafayette Square, Pennsylvania Avenue and a Dolphin Street expansion of McCulloh Homes. In the 1980s and 1990s, new market rate and subsidized housing was built in the Sandtown section (photograph #19). One of the newer residential groupings in the 2200 block of Brunt Street features ground level garages facing the street, more reminiscent of suburban townhouses than urban residential development (photograph #20).

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The southeast corner of the district takes in a few houses of the recently completed Heritage Crossing development that replaced the high-rise public housing project of Murphy Homes. These duplexes with small front yards on winding streets are also a major departure from traditional residential development (photograph #21), yet the streets connect to the existing street grid instead of the super block configuration of the former high-rise housing project on this site.

The residential development of the district spans a 160-year time period from an early country estate to urban row housing to later suburban style townhouses. Despite the great variety in housing types, the row house form predominates. Many notable African-American leaders resided in these houses in addition to large numbers of working people. They created a distinctive community that shaped the social and political history on both a local and national level.

Religious Buildings

Dozens of religious buildings take up corner lots within the district providing visual landmarks within row house streetscapes (photograph #22). The rusticated white marble spire of Bethel A.M.E. Church at Druid Hill Avenue and Lanvale Street towers above surrounding houses (photograph #23). Nearby, Sharp Street M.E. Church is also located on a corner lot at Dolphin and Etting streets, where it features a square corner tower of Woodstock Granite (photograph #24). Four distinctive stone churches front onto Lafayette Square creating a special character for this urban square (photograph #25). Since most squares began as real estate ventures to create a special environment for housing to be developed fronting onto the square, it is unusual that so much land facing this square is non-residential. The Union Baptist Church in the 1200 block of Druid Hill Avenue is one of the few mid-block churches in the area (photograph #26).

The cottage-like appearance of Saint Katherine's Episcopal Church at Division and Prestman streets stands in contrast to other churches that tower over their immediate streetscapes (photograph #27). The classical design of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church also differs in both material and style from most churches within the district (photograph #28). Another rare example of a brick church is St. Peter Claver Church on Fremont Avenue (photograph #29).

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In addition to the dozens of churches within the district, three former synagogues stand along the northeastern edge of the district. Berea Temple, built by the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation at Madison Avenue and Robert Street, occupies a Byzantine stone design with towers flanking a central dome (photograph #30). The former Shearith Israel Congregation at 2105 McCulloh Street is a mid-block structure of corbelled tan brick, with a covered central circular window and two minarets flanking a central gable (photograph #31). A third synagogue building, now housing a church, was built at McCulloh and Mosher streets.

Several newer churches have been built on Pennsylvania and Madison avenues, as well as other locations within the district. Some notable early churches including St. Gregory, a stone Baldwin and Pennington design at Baker and Gilmor streets, and the Immaculate Conception Church at Druid Hill Avenue and Mosher Street, have been razed and replaced with newer religious buildings.

Public Buildings

The Old West Baltimore district was a complete neighborhood with not only housing and religious buildings, but also a variety of public buildings to serve the needs of residents. The school buildings of the area are of special note.

The earliest surviving public school building in Baltimore City stands in the 1200 block of Argyle Avenue. Harriet Beecher School #158 was built in 1858. A small gable-roofed brick structure, it had been converted into housing but now stands vacant (photograph #32). School #103 (Old School #6) at 1315-27 Division Street dates from 1877. It is a three-bay brick building featuring an ornate entrance bay capped with a pedimented roof, as well as stone band courses and window surrounds (photograph #33). Public School #111, now vacant, two blocks north of Lafayette Square, is another traditional brick schoolhouse dating from 1892 (photograph #34).

School #104 (Old Colored School #9), designed by Alfred Mason at 1431 N. Carey Street, dates from 1897. It is a Renaissance Revival design featuring arched windows, rusticated brick walls and an overhanging hipped roof (photograph #35). It has been renovated for housing. The same architect had previously designed the Romanesque Old Western High School in 1894 at McCulloh Street and Lafayette Avenue. It features intricate terra cotta details and a distinctive roofline (photograph #36). Now functioning as Booker T. Washington Middle School

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it is the oldest public school building in Baltimore City still used to educate children. Old Frederick Douglass High School at 1601 N. Calhoun Street is a late Gothic Revival building dating from 1924 (photograph #37). Previously converted into housing, it is now vacant. Other public school buildings dating from the 1920s and 1930s survive within the district, as do newer schools from the 1960s and later.

One of the original four Enoch Pratt Free Library branches opened in 1886 at Fremont Avenue and Pitcher Street. Although covered with formstone, it retains the original roofline, a design element identical on branch libraries constructed in Canton, South Baltimore, Southwest Baltimore and Old West Baltimore (photograph #38). The library was replaced by a modern design at the corner of North and Pennsylvania avenues. Fire Engine House #25, a rusticated stone design at McCulloh and Gold streets, dates from 1903. It is currently being converted into a community center (photograph #39). Newer fire houses from the 1960s currently serve the community at McCulloh and McMechen streets and on the 1500 block of Lafayette Avenue.

Institutional and Commercial Buildings

Other institutional buildings in the area include the old Home of the Friendless at 1313 Druid Hill Avenue built in 1870. A five-story brick building with mansard roof, it originally housed an orphanage but was converted into offices for the Baltimore City Health Department and later the Department of Housing and Community Development (photograph #40). Another orphanage operated by the St. Vincent de Paul Society at Division and Lanvale streets was converted into apartments in the 1940s. Dating from c. 1865, it features two pedimented wings and a central section capped by a mansard roof (photograph #41). The first "colored" YWCA for Baltimore occupied a row house at 1200 Druid Hill Avenue (photograph #42). The Druid Hill YMCA is still active in a group of buildings dating from the 1920s to 1940s (photograph #43).

The highest concentration of commercial buildings within the district is located along Pennsylvania Avenue. At one time, movie theatres, nightclubs, stores and other commercial uses stretched the entire length of "the Avenue" within the district. Today only small groupings remain. The 1700 and 1800 blocks retain a commercial character (photograph #44). Although many of the storefronts are converted row houses, a few individual commercial buildings survive, including the small classically styled Bank of America branch at 1806 Pennsylvania Avenue dating from 1916 (photograph #45).

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Other commercial buildings are scattered throughout the district. A three-story brick building with corbelled brickwork and a corner entrance at Druid Hill Avenue and Robert Street was built for a dairy. A sign panel reads "Wester Ogle" – the name of a Baltimore County estate that operated the dairy (photograph #46). Directly across the street is a small brick and rusticated stone telephone company building with classical detailing (photograph #47).

An early two-story, twentieth-century garage in the 1700 block of McCulloh Street has been converted to residential use (photograph #48). A surviving commercial building that once housed a coal dealer is extant at Division and Gold streets (photograph #49). Three original movie houses survive. The Fulton Theatre, built in 1916 at 1563 Fulton Avenue, no longer has a projecting marquee but retains a central archway, Doric columns and cornice (photograph #50). The Schanze Theatre, built in 1912 at 2426 Pennsylvania Avenue, depicts beautiful sculpted muses on its central arch (photograph #51). The former Lennox Theatre still stands at 2115-17 Pennsylvania Avenue.

There are many other commercial buildings in the area including corner stores, commercial bakeries, a storage building and garage-type structures. The building now housing the Avenue Market (originally Lafayette Market) dates from 1956, but its exterior has been significantly altered. An older wood market house formerly stood at the site.

Landscaping – Monuments/Sculptures

Lafayette Square, bounded by Carrolton Avenue, Arlington Avenue, Lafayette Avenue and Lanvale Street, is the premier public space in the district. The square block public park features urns, curving concrete walkways and a fountain. Four stone churches dating from the 1870s, large brick houses, the Seller's Mansion and the single non-contributing property (a high-rise apartment building for seniors), surround the square (photograph #52).

Harlem Park originally occupied two city blocks, but half of the park has been taken over for active recreation space by Harlem Park Elementary and Middle School. The school also bounds the park on the north. At the present time the park is fenced and undergoing rehabilitation. The James L. Ridgely Monument (1885), memorializing a key figure of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, stands at the center of the landscaped square (photograph #53).

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A few notable sculptures and civic monument relate to the African-American history of the community. Just outside of the district, two concrete sculptures depicting African-American children, a boy playing the harmonica and a girl reading, stand in front of McCulloh Homes (photograph #54). A more recent statue of Billie Holiday is located at Pennsylvania Avenue and Lanvale Street (photograph #55). Often considered a Baltimore native, recent evidence has shown that the noted jazz singer was actually born in Philadelphia, although she was raised in Baltimore. A monument to the Royal Theatre is currently under construction diagonally opposite the Billie Holliday Monument. The monument will display a marquee reminiscent of the theatre (photograph #56). The Royal Theatre was the premier African-American Theatre in Baltimore, once ranking with the Apollo in Harlem, the Howard in Washington, DC, the Regal in Chicago, and the Earl in Philadelphia.

New Construction and Redevelopment

Today, large portions of Old West Baltimore reflect urban renewal and redevelopment activities that have affected the historic character of the district. Much of Pennsylvania Avenue has been completely rebuilt with garden apartments, churches, public buildings and commercial structures. These new buildings stand in sharp contrast to the original character of the street. The Shake and Bake Recreation Center is a long, low building occupying a location where the Regent Theatre once stood (photograph #57). The Furman Templeton Elementary School and Recreation Center occupies both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue north of Dolphin Street with a pedestrian bridge spanning the street (photograph #58). An earlier school and the Northwest District Police Station once stood at this location. McCulloh Homes and Murphy Homes (the latter subsequently replaced by Heritage Crossing) eliminated the earliest housing in the neighborhood and define the southeast edge of the district.

In addition to portions of the neighborhood where redevelopment has taken place, row houses have been demolished at many locations, and those sites remain vacant. This has created a "tooth gap" appearance in sections of the district (photograph #59). The effect of these vacant lots, however, has not been as devastating as other public projects that have created sharp physical boundaries on the south edge of the district. Highway construction for Route 40 (originally designed as a spur of I-70) cleared over a mile of city blocks in the Franklin-Mulberry corridor (photograph #60).

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Summary Statement of Significance:

Old West Baltimore is significant under National Register Criterion A as Baltimore's premier early African-American neighborhood. Beginning in the 1890s, African Americans began occupying houses on the main streets of this area, most notably Druid Hill Avenue. Prior to that time, African Americans were relegated to alley housing spread throughout the city. In this community, African Americans living in Baltimore gained political power, established social institutions, started businesses and empowered churches to not only guide the spiritual life of the community, but to spearhead social progress. Such noteworthy figures as Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, Congressman Parren Mitchell, Baltimore City Councilman Harry S. Cummings, jazz artist Cab Calloway, civil rights leader Lillie Mae Carroll Jackson, and Carl Murphy, editor of the *Afro-American* newspaper, lived and/or worked in the area. The area derives additional significance under National Register Criterion C as an example of a type of urban development that characterized the city from the second quarter of the nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth. Its streetscapes include numerous individual buildings designed by noteworthy local architects, important public squares and surviving residential buildings representing the evolving character of the district from scattered country estates to an urban rowhouse neighborhood. Although a certain degree of redevelopment has occurred within the area, the district retains the majority of its significant streetscapes, buildings, public spaces and civic monuments.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Development of the Built Environment

Old West Baltimore is an extension of the City of Baltimore that was founded along the northwest branch of the Patapsco River in 1729. By 1850, the population of Baltimore had risen to nearly 170,000 people and the expanding city approached the outskirts of Old West Baltimore, as depicted in an 1848 view of Baltimore from the northwest by August Köllner (Illustration #1). Most of the built environment of the district dates from 1860-1915, but at least one notable pre-urban structure survives, the Upton Mansion at 811 Lanvale Street.

This estate house was built in 1838 by David Stewart, a prominent lawyer, who served for a month in the U.S. Senate filling out the term of Reverdy Johnson who left the Senate in 1849 to

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become U. S. Attorney General. This three-story brick Greek Revival Style house is a rare surviving example of an estate house of this style and period. Although it has been altered with the enclosure of a two-story portico facing southeast and much interior modification, the house retains some original details including decorative ironwork and an interior staircase. The only other surviving nearby estate is the old Norwegian Seaman's House or the Bond Estate, now servicing as a multi-purpose center for the Reservoir Hill community northeast of this district.

Some of the earliest buildings in the district were built along Pennsylvania Avenue, an early turnpike route to the northwest. Originally part of the Reisterstown Turnpike (also called the Hookstown Pike), the road was begun in 1806 and completed in 1815. A milestone bearing the inscription "1 Mile to Baltimore" stood at Pennsylvania Avenue and Robert Street until the 1960s. Some older traditional brick houses with gabled roofs and dormers stood on Pennsylvania Avenue, but were razed as recently as the 1990s. A few early houses, including a wooden building at Pennsylvania Avenue and Baker Street that has been significantly altered, survive, representing the earliest examples of development along the turnpike.

The unusual street pattern in the district is a result of a survey conducted by Thomas H. Poppleton for the Baltimore Board of Commissioners (Illustration #2). His 1823 plan laid out streets primarily on a north-south grid, but in a few locations, most notably along Pennsylvania Avenue (Reisterstown Road), Columbia Avenue (Washington Boulevard) and Fort Avenue, the grid followed diagonal streets leading directly to specific destinations: Reisterstown, District of Columbia and Fort McHenry. Although the street pattern dates from 1823, few houses were built in Old West Baltimore prior to the Civil War.

A few early buildings also survive at the southeast edge of the district on Franklin Street. Some freestanding houses or duplexes set back from the street and featuring front porches were built on Druid Hill Avenue, Lanvale Street and Gilmore Street. Constructed during the first stages of urbanization, when land costs did not demand houses built up to the building line, these houses have small front yards and, in some cases, side entrances.

In addition to housing, the oldest extant Baltimore City public school (built in 1858) stands on Argyle Avenue south of Lanvale Street. By 1864, Lafayette Market was established at Laurens Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, indicative of the growth in this area. Lafayette Square was sold to the city in 1857, providing a public park to enhance the development of housing. During the Civil War, the park was turned into a camp for Union soldiers (Illustration #3).

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Elegant duplexes and row houses were built around the square in the 1860s and 1870s. A similar type of development took place surrounding Harlem Park, donated to the city in 1868. Fulton Avenue also was developed as a boulevard with park squares donated to the city in 1866, but this landscaping no longer exists.

As urbanization took place in Old West Baltimore, row housing became the predominant building type. Some of the early rows were built in groups of three and four houses, but by the 1880s entire blocks of houses were built by a single developer/builder. Row housing ranged from the simple to the elaborate. Some were the designs of builders, while other were planned by noted local architects.

Between 1870 and 1872, E. Francis Baldwin designed four houses at 1520-26 Druid Hill Avenue; one was used as his residence. Joseph Cone became a major builder of row houses in the vicinity of Harlem Park. In a little over fifteen years, he built 500 houses. While most houses in the area were three stories and featured traditional design, smaller two-story houses were built on alleys and side streets.

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, row house styles were influenced by national architectural trends. The traditional house featuring red brick facades, bracketed cornices and refined decorative surrounds at windows and doors was embellished in a number of ways. Unusual window styles with diamond-shaped panes are found on Edmondson Avenue in this area. Corbelled brickwork and terra cotta decorative panels relieved the relatively plain facades. Projecting bay windows broke the planes of flat facades. Corner towers and keyhole entrances can be found in later row houses in this district. Eventually, tan Roman brick replaced the traditional red brick houses at the last stages of row house development in the early twentieth century. A few daylight-style houses with front porches filled gaps in the row house development by 1920. The Old West Baltimore district with its thousands of row houses is architecturally significant, representing of the evolution of Baltimore row houses from 1860-1915. Virtually all row house styles and designs popular in Baltimore during that period can be found in the district.

The district is also architecturally noteworthy for many outstanding examples of church architecture, providing diversity to streetscapes in the area. Some of the finest churches can be found surrounding Lafayette Square, along Fremont Avenue and in the Druid Hill Avenue corridor. Many of these churches have been listed individually in the National Register of

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Historic Places: Cummins Memorial Church, now Emmanuel Christian Community Church, at 1210 W. Lanvale Street on Lafayette Park; Madison Avenue M.E. Church, now Douglass Memorial Church, at 1327 Madison Avenue; and Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church at 508 Dolphin Street. The old Baltimore Hebrew Synagogue (Berea Temple), at 1901 Madison Avenue, is also listed in the National Register.

Old West Baltimore has the greatest diversity in public school buildings of any Baltimore City neighborhood. It retains schools buildings from the 1850s, 1870s, 1890s and the early twentieth century. These buildings represent the evolution of schools from small vernacular structures to Romanesque designs, and later to Gothic Revival-styled buildings. School #158 at Argyle Avenue near Lanvale Street is the oldest surviving public school house in Baltimore. The old Western High School (now Booker T. Washington Middle School) at 1301 McCulloh Street is the oldest school building still in operation in Baltimore City. The stone carvings and decorations are the most elaborate on any surviving school building.

Many outstanding local architects are responsible for individual buildings in Old West Baltimore. They represent the work of Baltimore's most significant architects of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: Thomas Balbirnie designed Madison Avenue Methodist Church (now Douglass Memorial Church); E. Francis Baldwin designed 1520-26 Druid Hill Avenue; Charles E. Cassell designed Bishop Whittingham Memorial Church (now St. Katherine P.E. Church); Charles Carson designed Enoch Pratt Library Branch #1 and Baltimore Hebrew Synagogue (now Berea Temple); Dixon & Carson designed Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church (now St. John A.M.E. Church); Paul Emmart designed the Schanze Theatre (now Arch Social Club); George Frederick designed Pius Memorial Church; Hutton & Murdoch designed St. Peters P.E. Church (now Bethel A.M.E. Church); Louis Levi designed Shearith Israel Synagogue; Alfred Mason designed Western High School (now Booker T. Washington Middle School) and School #104 (Old Colored School #9); Joseph Evans Sperry designed old Chizuk Amuno Synagogue (McCulloh Street); and Frances E. Tormey designed the Fulton Theatre.

The Evolution of Baltimore's Premier African-American Neighborhood

Prior to the 1890s, Baltimore City neighborhoods were not racially segregated. African Americans lived in proximity to their white neighbors; however, African Americans, along with poorer immigrants, lived in alley housing located behind the large houses for the wealthy on

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main streets. This demographic pattern applied to Old West Baltimore. Germans were the major ethnic group in the community. A German-English School was established at Pennsylvania Avenue and Dolphin Street in the 1870s. From 1892-1905, all the major German Jewish synagogues moved from downtown and east Baltimore to the area bounded by Lanale Street, Park Avenue, North Avenue and McCulloh Street. The African-American population was relegated to the smaller houses along alleys, such as Etting Street, Shields Place, Vincent Alley and Parrish Alley.

In 1880, African Americans were scattered among the 20 wards of the city and never made up more than one-third of the population of any ward; within ten years a predominately black neighborhood developed in the area now occupied by McCulloh Homes, just southeast of the district. While alleys generally bisect main streets in most nineteenth century Baltimore neighborhoods, in the area directly north of Seton Hill a series of alley-like streets ran parallel to Orchard Street, extending northward to Hoffman Street. With the growth of Baltimore's African-American population at the end of the nineteenth century, a substantial African-American neighborhood spread along these alley streets: Orchard Street, Biddle Street, Union Avenue, Preston Street and Oxford Street. As African Americans prospered, professionals could afford the larger main street houses, and a majority African-American neighborhood developed in Old West Baltimore centering on Druid Hill Avenue.

In 1909, Booker T. Washington wrote about the expansion of this neighborhood in his book, The Story of the Negro, "So far as I know there is no city in the United States where the coloured people own so many comfortable and attractive homes to proportion to the population, as in the city of Baltimore. In what is known as the Druid Hill district of the city, there are, perhaps, fifteen thousand coloured people. For fifteen blocks along Druid Hill Avenue nearly every house is occupied or owned by coloured people. In the later part of the ninties Dr. R. M. Hall, who is one of the oldest coloured physicians and one of the wealthiest coloured men in Baltimore, moved into 1019 Druid Hill Avenue. He was almost the first coloured man to make his home upon that street. Since that time the white people who lived there have moved out into the suburbs and the coloured people have moved in to take their places. I have been told that fully 50 per cent of the coloured people on Druid Hill Avenue own their homes, though, so far as I know, no systematic investigation has been made of the facts."¹

The concentration of African Americans in this neighborhood led to growing political power. Harry S. Cummings, an 1889 graduate of the University of Maryland Law School (prior

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to the banning of black students until 1935), became the first African American elected to the Baltimore City Council in 1890. In 1906, a Colored Law and Order League was established and worked to close down disorderly saloons just southeast of this district.

As more and more African Americans moved into the area, churches and institutions were established in the district. Many churches that were built by white congregations sold to black congregations at the turn of the twentieth century, such as converting St. Peter's P.E. Church to Bethel A.M.E. Church in 1910. Other established churches moved to this area from other neighborhoods and built anew; for example, Sharp Street Church relocated to Dolphin and Etting streets in 1898. Union Baptist in the 1200 block of Druid Hill Avenue represents a new church established in this area. These churches not only provided for the spiritual needs of Baltimore's African-American citizens, but church leaders became activists encouraging the improvement of the conditions in the African-American community. Church schools were established to educate young people. Morgan State University had its start as the Centenary Biblical Institute of the Sharp Street Church. A church leader started the *Afro-American* newspaper. Civil rights speakers addressed audiences of young people at local church auditoriums.

In addition to churches, other African-American institutions were established in this area. Provident Hospital at Division Street north of Lafayette Avenue (no longer standing) was the only hospital where black physicians and nurses could practice medicine. The Colored YWCA was established at Druid Hill Avenue and Dolphin Street in 1896 (a cornerstone displaying CYWCA is extant on the building). By 1921 nearly all the major African-American civic organizations listed in the 9th Annual Colored Directory of Baltimore City were located within Old West Baltimore:²

Arch Social, W. Herman Layne, Sec., 1106 McCulloh St.
Baltimore Dramatic Club, H. M. Gross, Pres., 1106 Myrtle Ave.
Baltimore Educational Association, H. M. Gross, Pres., 1106 Myrtle Ave.
Baptist Orphans' Home, 509 McMechen St., Mrs. Q. Credit in charge.
Colored H. S. Alumni Association, G. S. Whyte, Pres., George St.
Co-operative Women's Civic League, Mrs. M. A. Hawkins, Pres., 1532 Druid Hill Ave.
Cosmopolitan Choral Society, Dr. C. E. Stewart.
Day Nursery, Mrs. J. H. Ross, Pres., 2047 Division St.
Dubois Circle, Miss Carrie Cook, Pres., 517 W. Lanvale St.
E. J. Neighborhood Club, Mrs. Alice Chambers, Pres., 2021 McCulloh St.
Inter-Racial Conference, Prof. M. A. Hawkins, Sec'y-Treas., 1532 Druid Hill Ave.

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- Maryland Association, Colored Blind, W. H. Langley, Pres., 1506 McCulloh St.
- Maryland Association for Social Service, J. R. L. Diggs, Pres., 713 Mosher St.
- Md. Colored Public Health Association, Prof. M. A. Hawkins, Pres., 1532 Druid Hill Ave.
- Md. Medical Dental and Ph. Assn., J. W. McRae, 1126 Druid Hill Ave.
- Md. State Teachers' Association, Geo. B. Murphy, Pres, 1404 Argyle Ave
- N. A. A. C. P., Mr. J. A. Callis, Pres., 2113 Druid Hill Ave.
- Nat. Mut. Imp. Assn., J. A. Jones, Sec., 223 Biddle St.
- Old Folks' Home for Men, Druid Hill Ave. near McMechen St.
- Public School Assn., Mrs. Bauerschmidt, Pres, 609 Fidelity Bldg (W.).
- St. Cath. Home for Boys, Presstman and Bruce Sts.
- St. Cath. Home for Girls, Presstman and Druid Hill Ave.
- Social Center of Washington Conf., Baker & Carey Sts., Rev. E. S. Williams, Chr.
- Sharp St. Church, Community Center, Rev. E. Y. Trigg, Chr., Dolphin & Etting.
- Universal Negro Improvement Assn., Rev. J. J. Cranston, 1917 Penna. Ave.
- Y. M. C. A., S. S. Booker, Sec., 1619 Druid Hill Ave.
- Y. W. C. A., Miss M. E. Cooper, Pres., 1216 Drud Hill Ave.
- Woman's Suffrage Org., Mrs. H. E. Young, Pres.. 1100 Druid Hill Ave.

Public schools originally built for white students became "colored" schools in Baltimore's segregated school system. New schools built specifically for African Americans were built in this area, most notably Douglass High School at Calhoun and Baker streets, replacing cramped quarters in the vicinity of Pennsylvania Avenue and Dolphin Street.

Old West Baltimore became the most populous African-American neighborhood in Baltimore. Block by block the neighborhood spread to the north and west. By 1910, 23,000 African Americans lived east of Pennsylvania Avenue compared to 7,500 white residents. The spread of the black population led to legislative action by the Baltimore City Council to restrict blocks to white occupancy. The courts overruled these efforts, yet private measures such as real estate deed restrictions, mortgage practices and physical intimidation limited areas where African Americans could live.

In the twenty years after 1910, the African-American population in the area doubled with the largest growth occurring between Pennsylvania and Fulton avenues. By 1940, 60,000 African Americans lived in the eight census tracts that made up the district accounting for 93.5% of the population in the district.

As the African-American population became predominant in this area, Pennsylvania Avenue became the community's main street. In this Jim Crow era, many businesses in the

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downtown area and other neighborhoods refused service to African Americans. Downtown department stores did not allow African Americans to try on clothes. Hotels would not accommodate African-American visitors. Most restaurants were for whites only. Theatres would restrict African Americans to the balcony, if allowing them admission at all.

Restricted where they could shop, dine and attend performances, African Americans flocked to the businesses located on Pennsylvania Avenue that catered to the needs of this community. Although whites owned a majority of businesses, some African-American owned businesses operated on and around Pennsylvania Avenue. Some of the white businesses refused to employ African Americans, despite the fact that their clientele was nearly all African American. A "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work" protest and boycott of Pennsylvania Avenue in the 1930s was a precursor of the civil rights demonstrations that affected social and legal change in the 1950s and 1960s.

In 1921, the Douglass Theatre opened as an African-American owned and operated theatre, but it was not a financial success. Within four years it closed, soon to re-open under white ownership with a new name, the Royal Theatre. The Royal was the largest and most famous theatre along "the Avenue." Over the years, top national music entertainers performed at the Royal, including Nat King Cole, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Billie Holliday, Count Bassie, Dizzy Gillespie, Stan Kenton, Earl Hines, Pearl Bailey, Charley Parker, the Orioles, Platters, Temptations and Supremes. African-American comedians such as Moms Mabley and Slappy White also performed there.

In addition to the Royal, many establishments catered to a growing entertainment center in the heart of Old West Baltimore. They included the Regnet Theatre, the Sphinx Club, Club Casino, the Strand Ballroom, Albert Hall, the Avenue Bar, Gamby's, Club Frolic and Buck's Bar.

Cab Calloway, who grew up in Old West Baltimore, described the types of acts performed at the Regent Theatre in the 1920s: "The revues at the Regent Theatre usually consisted of various bands that would play instrumentals or accompany singers like me doing pop tunes like 'Bye, Bye Blackbird.' Then the chorus line would come on and the girls would dance up a storm: tap dance, soft shoe, and jazzed-up ballet numbers. The costumes were always out of sight, colorful and flamboyant, and the guys in the band always dressed formally, in black tuxedos with white shirts and bow ties. It was something to see."³

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Performers stayed at the Penn Hotel, a black-run establishment, and patronized restaurants on the Avenue. Unlike downtown theatres, these entertainment venues were not racially restricted. Whites attended performances of black musicians at Pennsylvania Avenue theatres and nightclubs. It was the only place in town where these entertainers could perform.

While Old West Baltimore was not the only major African-American neighborhood in Baltimore, it was the largest and most influential. By the 1920s, East Baltimore also had a substantial African-American population centered on the current Old Town Mall area. This neighborhood included Dunbar High School, African-American oriented businesses and even some important entertainment venues, such as the Apollo Theatre, but no other Baltimore neighborhood compared with the size and influence of Old West Baltimore in the social, political, economic, and spiritual development of Baltimore's African-American community.

Important People of the Community

The most famous resident of Old West Baltimore was Thurgood Marshall, US Supreme Court Justice and NAACP lawyer responsible for ending de jure segregation in the United States. Marshall spent his formative years living in this neighborhood. He was born at 543 McMechen Street and later lived at 1632 Division Street and 1838 Druid Hill Avenue. He attended School #103 on Division Street and later went to Douglass High School with classmate Cab Calloway. He worked after school running errands for Mr. Schoen's hat shop on Pennsylvania Avenue. He joined St. Katherine's Episcopal Church on Division Street. His grandfather, Thorney Marshall, operated a grocery store at 533 Dolphin Street. His mother later taught at School #103.

Unable to attend University of Maryland Law School, since they would not accept African-American students, Thurgood Marshall took the train daily from Baltimore to Howard Law School in Washington. After becoming a lawyer, he set up a practice in downtown Baltimore and achieved his first major legal success, in the case of *Murray vs. Maryland*, where the court ruled that the University of Maryland Law School had to admit an African-American student, since no other law school existed in the state and no out of state law school specialized in teaching Maryland law. Within a year of winning this case, the NAACP Headquarters in New York hired him, catapulting his legal career. He was soon arguing segregation cases before the Supreme Court and in 1967, President Lyndon Johnson selected him as a Supreme Court Justice, the highest government position obtained by an African American at that time.

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Juan Williams, the author of Thurgood Marshall: American-Revolutionary, stated in an interview that growing up in Old West Baltimore was influential in shaping Thurgood Marshall, "and in Marshall's case, the fact that he comes from Baltimore, Maryland, is essential to understanding what gives him the vision and the drive. He has a sense, I think, that the world should be like Baltimore, as Baltimore was for him as a child. And what it was, was a port city, where there were lots of immigrants; immigrants from Russia, Germany, Ireland, coming and living in Old West Baltimore. In the black area, he grows up next to a Jewish family, best friend is a Jewish kid, and he has a sense also that black people have some political voice, that they can speak out if there's anything being done incorrectly. He has a sense of black people having the capacity to run their own businesses, lead their own religious institutions, have their own newspapers. He sees this as the way the world is. If he'd been farther South, he would have been too much under the thumb of very much intense oppression in terms of the aftermath of slavery and reconstruction and harsh Jim Crow. And if he'd been up North, of course, then he would have been experiencing the kind of alienation that comes from being one family among many in terms of the small number of black people." ⁴

In addition to Thurgood Marshall, Clarence Mitchell, Jr., a native of Old West Baltimore, was influential in the national civil rights movement. Called the "101st Senator," he was Director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP and led the struggle for passage of Civil Rights acts in 1957, 1960 and 1964, the Voting Rights Act in 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. In 1980 President Carter awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Other members of the Mitchell family were important in national, state and local politics and the Civil Rights movement: Parren J. Mitchell, first African-American member of the United States House of Representatives from Maryland (1971-1987); Lillie Carroll Jackson, Director of the Baltimore NAACP from the 1930s through the 1970s; and Juanita Jackson Mitchell, National Youth Director of the NAACP. More recently Clarence Mitchell IV, Michael Mitchell and Keiffer Mitchell have held state and local legislative office.

Members of the Murphy family, the editors of the *Afro-American* newspaper, lived in this community. The *Afro-American* was begun by Reverend William Alexander in 1892 and was published on North Fremont Street. By 1896, John H. Murphy, Sr., became the editor and later his son, Carl Murphy, published the paper for nearly fifty years. The *Afro* became a national

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chain. It battled local segregation in education, recreation, employment and housing. Its sports editor, Sam Lacey, influenced the end of the color barrier in professional baseball in the 1940s.

The Maryland State Archives website "From Frederick to Thurgood" [<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/stager/s1259/121/6050/html/1000.html>] documents other important early African-American leaders in this neighborhood. Harry S. Cummings, first African-American City Councilman, lived at 1234 and 1318 Druid Hill Avenue. Dr. Henry J. Brown, a physician and political activist, lived at 426 N. Gilmore Street. George M. Lane, the first African American to run for Mayor in 1897, lived at 1353 N. Carey Street and 1607 Division Street. W. Ashbie Hawkins, an early African-American lawyer and political leader, lived at 529 Prestman Street. George McMechen, an attorney and first African American appointed to the Board of School Commissioners, lived at 1429 North Mount Street and 1834 McCulloh Street; Walter T. McGuin, an African-American Baltimore City Councilman in the 1920s, lived at 1911 Division Street. Roberta Sheridan, the first African-American teacher in Baltimore City Schools, lived at 1441 North Carey Street.

Noted jazz performers Cab Calloway and Billie Holliday lived in Old West Baltimore. Cab Calloway was one of the jazz era's most noted bandleaders. He led the band at New York's Cotton Club gaining radio exposure and national recognition. While Cab Calloway lived in the neighborhood for most of his youth, attended Douglass High School and first performed on Pennsylvania Avenue, Billie Holliday mostly lived on Baltimore's eastside. For a short time, Billie Holliday, then known as Eleanora Fagan, lived in the 1400 block of Freemont Avenue and was registered to attend School #104 (the old Colored School #9) on Carey Street. Her frequent absences resulted in being sent to the House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls when the courts found her to be a "minor without proper care and guardianship." After moving to Harlem as a teenager, she was discovered and later sang for Count Bassie and Artie Shaw, becoming one of the first African-American singers to perform with a white orchestra. A statue of Billie Holliday now stands at Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues.

While Old West Baltimore is associated with lives of significant persons in our past, it was also the home to working class African Americans who performed basic jobs in Baltimore, raised families and contributed to the community. Most of these people are little-known, but a Ladies Home Journal article of April 1951 entitled, "Our Children Are Going to College," documented the lives of James and Eledith Peters of 1635 W. Lafayette Avenue. A railway porter and substitute schoolteacher, the Peterses scraped by on meager earnings to buy their

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Baltimore row house and raise three children, sending two to college while their youngest was still in high school at the time of the article. The article describes their life in Old West Baltimore, economic struggles, participation in schools and civic associations in the neighborhood (School #132, Frederick Douglass High School, Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church and the NAACP) and dealing with racism. Old West Baltimore is not only significant for its association with the lives of Thurgood Marshall, Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Cab Calloway and Billie Holliday, but the Peters family and all the working class African-American residents who lived in the row houses of the community.

Redevelopment and Historic Integrity

Older houses just southeast of Old West Baltimore area were torn down for redevelopment as early as 1927. In that year the Samuel C. Taylor Elementary School at Preston Street near Dolphin Street was built on the site of a dilapidated area known as Lung Block, because it had the highest number of tuberculosis cases in the city. In August 1941, McCulloh Homes, one of the earliest public housing projects in Baltimore, was opened on five square blocks in the vicinity of Druid Hill Avenue and Preston Street. Within the district, Gilmor Homes at Prestman and Gilmor streets, east of Pennsylvania Avenue, was completed in June 1942. This housing project differed from the older row houses since entrances into units faced inner block courts, instead of streets.

One of the major changes in the community took place with the success of the civil rights movement and the end of legally-mandated segregation, partially due to the efforts of the district's most noteworthy citizen, Thurgood Marshall. While civil rights efforts took place over a substantial period of time, the landmark Brown vs. the Board of Education decision in 1954 put an end to the "separate but equal" doctrine that was the law of the land since the 1890s. Subsequent fair housing laws ended racial restrictions in residential areas. Middle class African Americans were free to follow white citizens to more suburban neighborhoods and many left Old West Baltimore for Ashburton, Forrest Park, Randallstown, and Woodlawn.

The end of racial segregation in public accommodation allowed African Americans to shop, dine and seek entertainment in areas where they were once forbidden. This led to a decline of Pennsylvania Avenue as a viable retail and entertainment center. The historic neighborhoods of Old West Baltimore became the enclaves of the poor and were soon designated urban renewal areas: Upton, Harlem Park, Madison Park, Sandtown-Winchester and Druid Heights.

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Massive demolition and abandonment took place in the 1960s and 1970s when urban renewal plans resulted in considerable change to the built environment. Within Harlem Park, inner block alley houses were cleared and replaced with parks, while rehabilitation was encouraged for larger houses. At the time, rehabilitation largely involved substantial remodeling and modernizing of facades. Within the Upton area, most of Pennsylvania Avenue was demolished and replaced with new townhouses, garden apartments, churches and public buildings.

Housing abandonment and clearance without replacement left large vacant lots scattered throughout the community. In the 1990s, the Schmoke administration undertook a massive effort to redevelop the Sandtown area with the construction of new homes, subsidized and at market rate, and with the substantial rehabilitation of blocks of row houses. A new development in the 2200 block of Brunt Street featuring houses with front garages is more reminiscent of recent suburban developments than the traditional appearance of urban row house communities.

While redevelopment has impacted the integrity of the historic character of the district, the overall appearance of the neighborhood is still dominated by row housing, and many significant churches, public buildings and even some of the commercial buildings have survived. New market rate housing has encouraged home ownership and may help recapture a middle class African-American population that left this area with the end of legalized housing segregation. The recent installation of a mural depicting important historic citizens of Marble Hill (illustration #4), placement of a historic marker at the boyhood home of Thurgood Marshall, and the construction of a Royal Theatre memorial are some of the activities that may lead to a better public understanding of the significance of this area.

Other Baltimore National Register historic districts have similar conditions of dilapidated buildings and vacant lots, most notably the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park district. Established historic districts like Bolton Hill include portions that were demolished and replaced by later townhouses, high rise apartment buildings, schools, college dormitories and a small shopping center. A single historic block of Linden Avenue is all that remains of one of the major streets within Bolton Hill. Therefore, despite challenges to the integrity of its built environment, Old West Baltimore merits designation not only for its significant structures, but its unique history as Baltimore's premier African-American neighborhood of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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Architects and Builders

Architects whose work is represented in the district include: E. Francis Baldwin, George Frederick, Alfred Mason, Joseph Evans Sperry, Thomas Balbirnie, Charles E. Cassell, Charles Carson, Thomas Dixon, Paul Emmart, Nathaniel Henry Hutton, John Murdoch, Louis Levi, Alfred Mason and Frances E. Tormey. Joseph Cone was a major builder active in the area.

Period of Significance Justification:

The period of significance is defined as 1838-1954. The 1838 date relates to the construction of the earliest known building in the district, the Upton Mansion. The 1954 date marks the Brown vs. Board of Education decision that ended the "separate but equal" doctrine and led to the end of legally mandated segregation in housing. Following this landmark case, middle-class African Americans began to move out of Old West Baltimore, and the neighborhood's historic character as a vibrant community of African Americans of all social strata began to change.

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4. WEST VIEW

Illustration #1 **Baltimore - Northwest View, 1848.**

<http://www.epfl.net/exhibits/catorprints/images/large/cator111.jpg>

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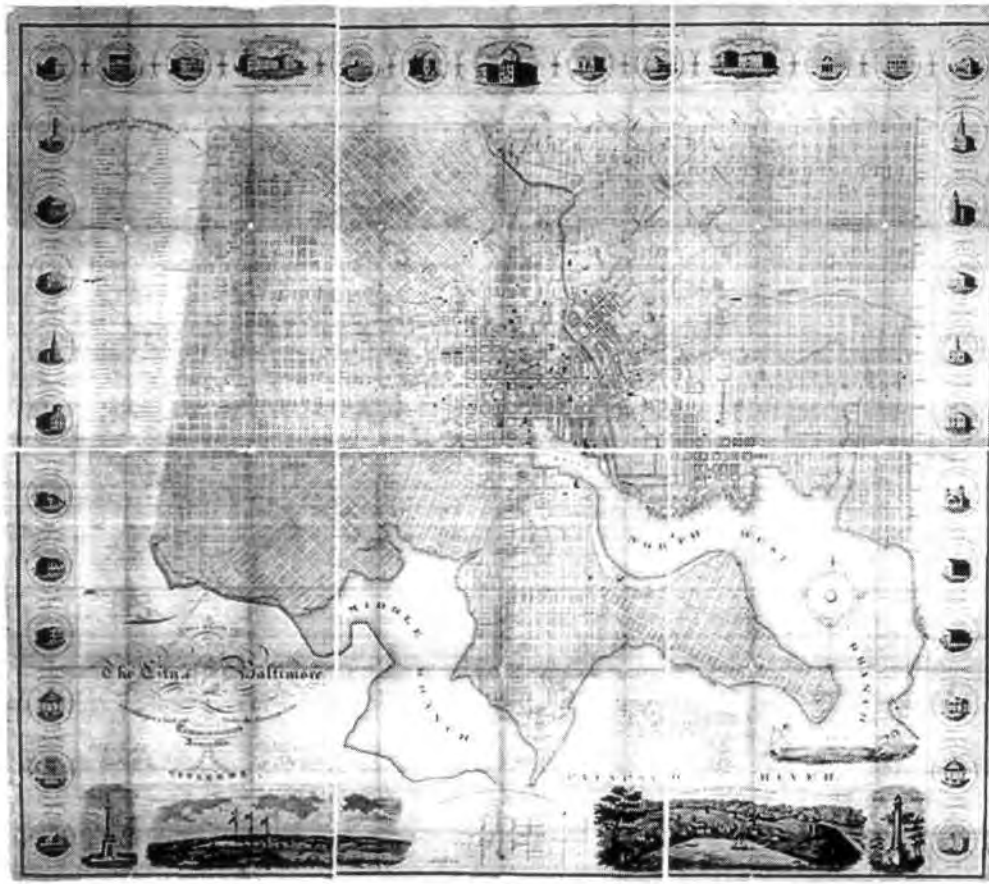


Illustration #2 Baltimore – Plan of the City of Baltimore 1823
<http://www.mdhs.org/library/MappingMD/image19f.html>

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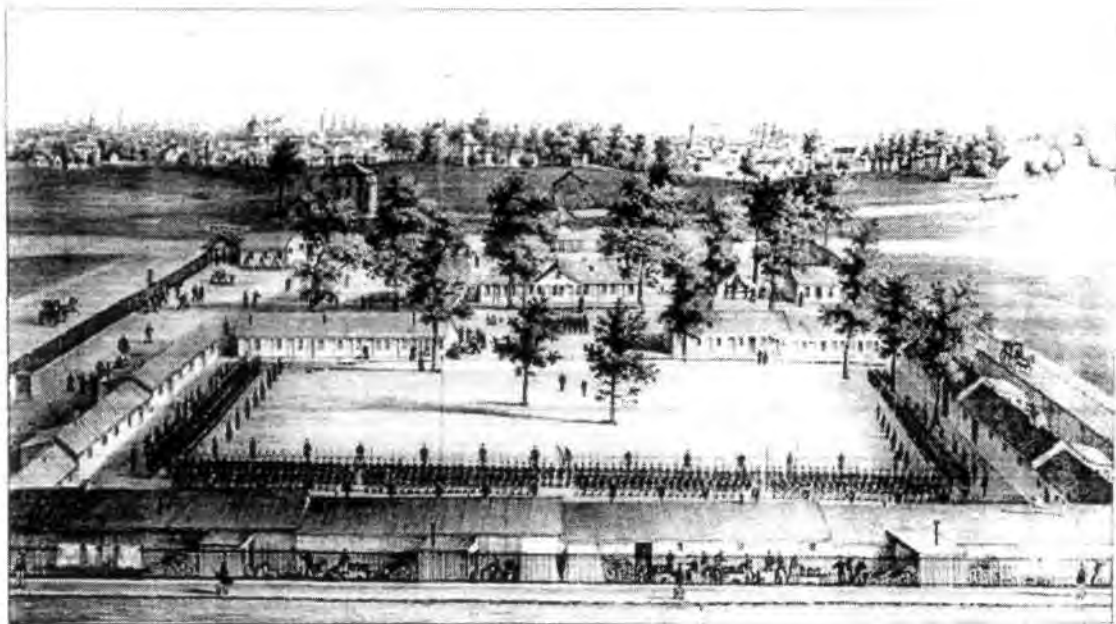
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Headquarters Third Maryland Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

GENERAL BENJAMIN FOGG FOR MD. & DELAWARE.

Detachment of 1st Reg. Penn. Inf. V. I.

1862

Illustration #3 Lafayette Barracks, Baltimore, Md. Headquarters Third Maryland Veteran Volunteer Infantry. 1862.

<http://www.epfl.net/exhibits/catorprints/images/large/cator122.jpg>

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Illustration #4 The Marble Hill Mural at 1740 Druid Hill Avenue. 2001.
<http://www.goucher.edu/oldwestbaltimore/1740druidhill.htm>

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- 1/60 1000 Block W. Lanvale Street
- 2/60 Upton Mansion, 811 W. Lanvale Street
- 3/60 900 Block W. Franklin Street
- 4/60 1528-30 Druid Hill Avenue
- 5/60 1603-05 Edmondson Avenue
- 6/60 1000 Block N. Calhoun Street
- 7/60 1100 Block Shields Place
- 8/60 1034 Edmondson Avenue
- 9/60 2000 Block Madison Avenue
- 10/60 1600 Block Edmondson Avenue
- 11/60 1538 McCulloh Street
- 12/60 1336 Division Street
- 13/60 1800 Block Mount Street
- 14/60 Sellers Mansion, 801 N. Arlington Avenue
- 15/60 2000-2002 McCulloh Street
- 16/60 Bellview – Manchester Apartments, 2101 Madison Avenue
- 17/60 McCulloh Homes, Cummings Court* (outside of district boundaries)
- 18/60 601-05 N. Carey Street
- 19/60 1316-22 Riggs Street
- 20/60 2200 Block Brunt Street
- 21/60 Perkins Square Gazebo, Heritage Crossing* (outside of district boundaries)
- 22/60 700 Block N. Freemont Avenue
- 23/60 Bethel A.M.E. Church, 1300 Druid Hill Avenue
- 24/60 Sharp Street Memorial U.M. Church, 508 Dolphin Street
- 25/60 Cummins Memorial and Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church, Carrollton Avenue at Lanvale Street
- 26/60 Union Baptist Church, 1227 Druid Hill Avenue
- 27/60 St. Katherine's P.E. Church, 2001 Division Street
- 28/60 Madison Avenue M.E. Church, 1327 Madison Avenue
- 29/60 St. Peter Claver R.C. Church, 1532 N. Freemont Avenue
- 30/60 Berea Temple, 1901 Madison Avenue
- 31/60 Shearith Israel Synagogue, 2105 McCulloh Street

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- 32/60 School #158, 1223 Argyle Avenue
- 33/60 School #103, 1315 Division Street
- 34/60 School #111, 1024 N. Carrollton Avenue
- 35/60 School #104, 1431 N. Carey Street
- 36/60 Old Western High School, 1301 McCulloh Street
- 37/60 Frederick Douglass High School, 1601 N. Calhoun Street
- 38/60 Enoch Pratt Free Library Branch #1, 664 Pitcher Street
- 39/60 Engine House #25, 2140 McCulloh Street
- 40/60 Home of the Friendless, 1313 Druid Hill Avenue
- 41/60 Saint Vincent's Infant Asylum, 1411 Division Street
- 42/60 Colored YWCA, 1200 Druid Hill Avenue
- 43/60 Druid YMCA, 1609 Druid Hill Avenue
- 44/60 1800 Block Pennsylvania Avenue
- 45/60 Bank of America Branch, 1806 Pennsylvania Avenue
- 46/60 Wester Ogle Dairy, 1847 Druid Hill Avenue
- 47/60 Telephone Building, 1901 Druid Hill Avenue
- 48/60 Garage, 1711 McCulloh Street
- 49/60 Adams Coal Company, Gold Street at Division Street
- 50/60 Fulton Theatre, 1563 Fulton Avenue
- 51/60 Schanze Theatre (Arch Social Club), 2426 Pennsylvania Avenue
- 52/60 Lafayette Square
- 53/60 Harlem Park
- 54/60 McCulloh Homes Statues, 1000 Block McCulloh Street* (outside of district boundaries)
- 55/60 Billie Holliday Statue, Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues
- 56/60 Royal Theatre Memorial, Pennsylvania and Lafayette avenues
- 57/60 Shake and Bake Family Fun Center, 1601 Pennsylvania Avenue
- 58/60 Furman L. Templeton Elementary School, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
- 59/60 500 Block Robert Street
- 60/60 1100 Block Franklin Street

Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register

Baltimore Hebrew Congregation Synagogue, 1901 Madison Avenue, B-3702
Cummins Memorial Church, 1210 W. Lanvale Street, B-127
Frederick Douglass High School, 1601 N. Calhoun Street, B-4210

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Home of Friendless, 1313 Druid Hill Avenue, B-2968
Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 1327 Madison Avenue, B-4432
Public School #111, 1024 N. Carrollton Avenue, B-3930
Sellers Mansion, 801 N. Arlington Avenue, B-87
Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church & Community House, 508 Dolphin Street,
B-2963, B-3609
Upton, 811 W. Lanvale Street, B-2980

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District

Name of Property

Baltimore (Independent City), Maryland

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County and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District

Name of Property

Baltimore (Independent City), Maryland

Section 9 Page 3

County and State

Endnotes:

¹ The Story of the Negro: The Rise of the Race from Slavery (vol. 2), Booker T. Washington, New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1909, p. 257-58.

² THE FIRST COLORED Professional, Clerical and Business DIRECTORY OF BALTIMORE CITY 9th Annual Edition, 1921-1922, p. 13.

³ Minnie the Moocher and Me. Cab Calloway and Bryant Rollins, New York: Thomas Y. Cromwell Co, 1976, p. 28.

⁴ "American Revolutionary?" David Gergen interview of Juan Williams in News Hour with Jim Lehrer Transcript, November 3, 1998,
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Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)
Name of Property

Baltimore (Independent City), Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 675 acres

UTM References

(Place UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<table border="1"><tr><td>Zone</td><td>Easting</td><td>Northing</td></tr></table>	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	<table border="1"><tr><td>Zone</td><td>Easting</td><td>Northing</td></tr></table>	Zone	Easting	Northing
Zone	Easting	Northing							
Zone	Easting	Northing							
2	<table border="1"><tr><td>Zone</td><td>Easting</td><td>Northing</td></tr></table>	Zone	Easting	Northing	4	<table border="1"><tr><td>Zone</td><td>Easting</td><td>Northing</td></tr></table>	Zone	Easting	Northing
Zone	Easting	Northing							
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 By

name/title Fred B. Shoken, Preservation Consultant
Organization _____ date February 2, 2004
street & number 1707 Park Avenue telephone (410) 669-5669
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21217

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 Multiple Ownership (more than 50 owners) Contact: Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation
street & number 417 E. Fayette Street, 8th Floor telephone (410) 396-4866
city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21202

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District

Name of Property

Baltimore (Independent City), Maryland

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

UTM References:

Baltimore West, MD Quadrangle

1. 18-357978-4352442
2. 18-359040-4352478
3. 18-359832-4351630
4. 18-359360-4350838
5. 18-359253-4350736
6. 18-358013-4350695

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Fremont Avenue and Franklin Street, Old West Baltimore borders on the north side of Franklin Street westerly until it intersects the alley directly west of Fulton Avenue; thence northerly including properties on both sides of Fulton Avenue to the southwestern corner of Fulton Avenue and North Avenue; thence easterly along the south side of North Avenue until it intersects the western boundary of the Bolton Hill Historic District defined by the extension of Morris Street (between Eutaw Place and Madison Avenue); thence binding on Morris Street southeasterly until it intersects with Dolphin Street; thence binding on the north side of Dolphin Street southwesterly until it intersects with first alley west of Pennsylvania Avenue (once known as Wilmer Court); thence binding on said alley southeasterly until it intersects with Hoffman Street; thence binding on Hoffman Street southwesterly until it intersects with Harlem Avenue; thence binding on Harlem Avenue westerly until it intersects with Brune Street; thence binding on Brune Street southerly until it intersects with a 16' alley south of Edmondson Avenue; thence binding on said alley westerly and northerly to intersect with Edmondson Avenue; thence binding on Edmondson Avenue westerly to intersect with Fremont Avenue; thence binding on west side of Fremont Avenue until it intersects with Franklin Street, the place of the beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District

Name of Property

Baltimore (Independent City), Maryland

County and State

Section 10 Page 2

Boundary Justification:

Franklin Street is a sharp southern boundary since highway construction has cut off this area from other neighborhoods. The somewhat jagged southeastern boundary was defined to exclude major redevelopment projects. The eastern boundary abuts the Bolton Hill National Register Historic District receding to Madison Avenue south of Dolphin Street since Morris Street ends at that point. South of Dolphin Street, the State Office Complex takes up three city blocks that have been entirely cleared except for a c. 1960s state building. North Avenue was defined as the boundary on the north, since this was the city boundary prior to 1919 and is consistent with the northern boundary of the Bolton Hill Historic District. The western boundary takes in both sides of Fulton Avenue that was developed as a boulevard with park-like medians and is much wider than other streets in the area. Historically, Fulton Avenue was the dividing line between the African-American community of Old West Baltimore and white neighborhoods to the west.

The boundaries of the Old West Baltimore Historic District are consistent with the area that was predominantly occupied by African Americans beginning in 1890 through 1954. The name Old West Baltimore has been used recently by historians to define this area, most notably in Ryon Roderick's 1982 *Maryland Historical Magazine* article, in Karen Olsen's article for the *Baltimore Book* and in Juan Williams' biography of Thurgood Marshall.

Historically, sections of Old West Baltimore were popularly known as Sugar Hill, Marble Hill, Sandtown, Lafayette Park and Harlem Park; boundaries of these neighborhoods were not clearly defined. Although there were always subsections of Old West Baltimore, the unifying racial characteristic of the overall area was significant in a time of housing segregation and Jim Crow laws. The boundaries were defined to embrace the full extent of the African-American community rather than divide it between smaller subsections that cannot be specifically defined.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Old West Baltimore:
Harlem Park/Upton/Santown/Druid
Heights/Madison Park
B-1373

Name of Property

Baltimore (Independent City) Maryland

County or State

Address List

Address	Even	Odd
Allegany Place		703-715
Argyle Avenue	1116-1600	1109-1535
N. Arlington Avenue	502-1036	503-1019
Bakbury Court	1600-1612	1601-1679
Baker Street	502-1532	503-1723
Balmor Court	1600-1612	1601-1679
Bennett Place	900-1028	901-1029
Bloom Street	342-516	309-549
Booker Court	1600-1628	1601-1639
Brantley Avenue	1000-1048	1001-1049
Bruce Court	1600-1678	
N. Bruce Street	1520-1526	1701-1715
Brune Street	700-728	
Brunt Street	1806-2128	1705 1/2 -2229
N. Calhoun Street	500-1742	501-1729
N. Carey Street	500-1802	501-1747
N. Carrollton Avenue	502-1156	501-1157
Cumberland Street	602-738	501-719
Delano Court	1600-1658	
Division Street	1300-2216	1205-2309
Dolphin Street	500-758	701-753
Druid Hill Avenue	1200-2230	1201-2239
Edmondson Avenue	802-1700	805-1739
Etting Street	1206-2332	1201-2025
W. Franklin Street	900-1722	
N. Fremont Avenue	500-1536	701-1125
N. Fulton Avenue	504-1826	501-1827
N. Gilmor Street	502-1632	501-1637
Gold Street	402-710	501-711
Harlem Avenue	800-1724	803-1725
Hoffman Street	648-650	
W. Lafayette Avenue	502-1724	513-1723
W. Lanvale Street	520-1708	505-1729
Laurens Street	410-1716	501-1633
Leslie Street	1500-1520	1501-1531
Lorman Court	1600-1648	1601-1649
Lorman Street	1702-1720	1703-1717
Madison Avenue	1400-2100	1213-2039
McCulloh Street	1208-2212	1305-2135
McMehen Street	502-558	401-543
Mosher Street	630-1714	309-1717
N. Mount Street	512-1828	615-1831
Mountmor Court	1400-1678	1401-1539
Myrtle Avenue	1104-1500	1101-1505

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Old West Baltimore:
Harlem Park/Upton/Santown/Druid
Heights/Madison Park
B-1373

Name of Property

Baltimore (Independent City) Maryland
County or State

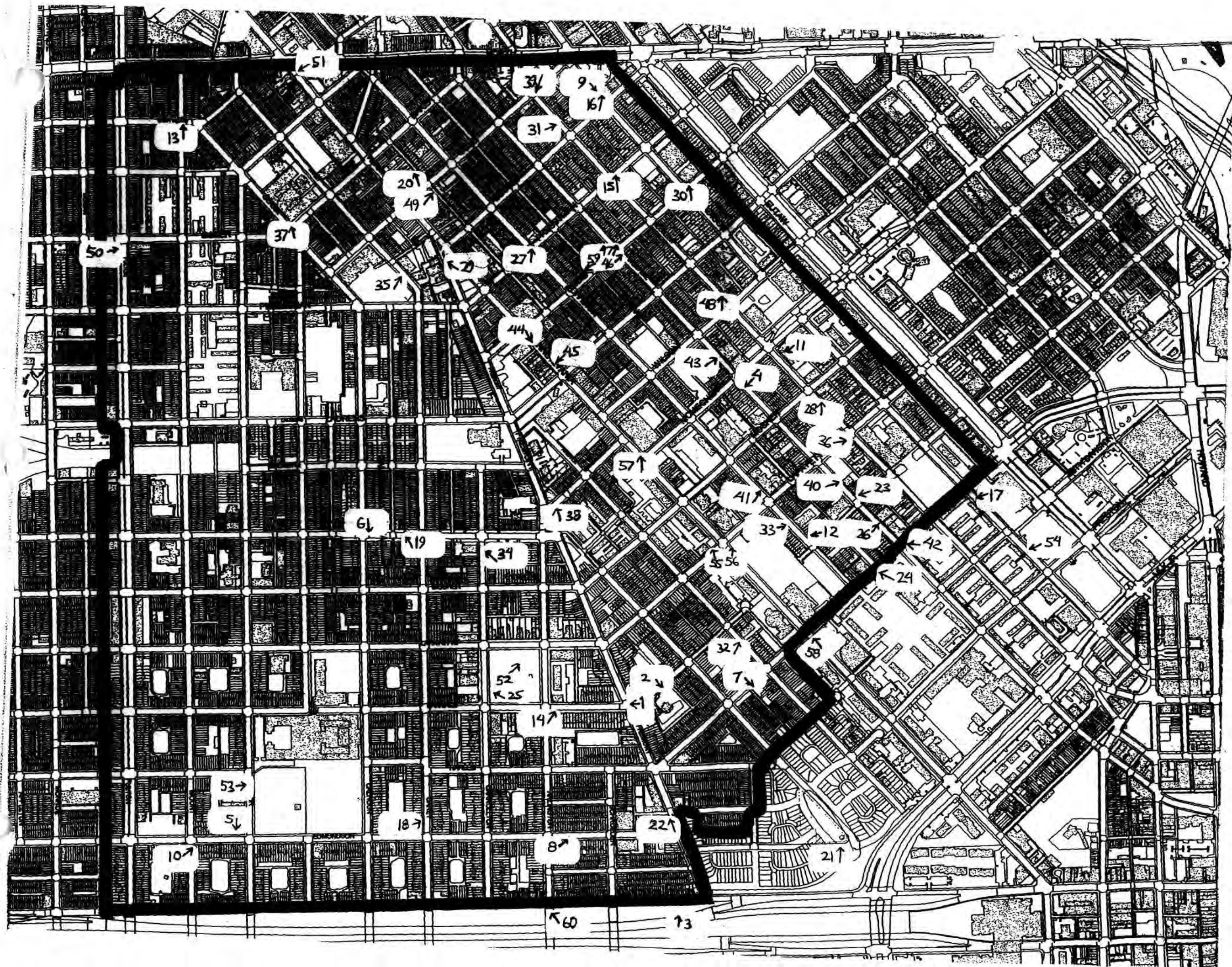
Address List

Address	Even	Odd
W. North Avenue		1129-1741
N. Parrish Street	1204-1434	1003-1225
Pennsylvania Ave.	1200-2426	1211-2327
Pitcher Street	602-664	601-643
Presbury Street	1610-1720	
Presser Court	1500-1528	1501-1519
Presstman Street	332-1722	401-1721
Riggs Avenue	1100-1720	1115-1619
Robert Street	428-528	341-559
Sanford Place	500-534	501-545
N. Schroeder Street	504-524	503-645
Shields Place	1110-1154	1109-1131
Smithson Street	636-1214	629-1225
Spray Court	1600-1604	1601-1605
N. Stockton Street	1020-2434	1309-2413
N. Stricker Street	504-1548	503-1539
Vincent Court	1600-1612	1515-1679
Westwood Avenue	1612-1716	1613-1729
Whatcoat Street	1100-1224	1101-1223
Wilson Street	414-582	529-543
Winchester Street	1520	1105-1519
N. Woodyear Street	1100-1826	1101-1559



Balto. West
 B-1373
 OLD WEST
 BALTIMORE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 BALTIMORE CIT
 UTM REFERENCE
 1. 18/359978/43524
 2. 18/359040/43521
 3. 18/359832/43516
 4. 18/359360/43501
 5. 18/359253/435
 6. 18/358013/435

4354
 (BALTIMORE EAST)
 5662 1 SE
 OVERLEA 6.8 MI
 BEL AIR 23 MI
 55 MI TO MD 7
 HAYNE DE GRACE MI
 17'30"
 28 MI TO U.S. 40
 4349
 3 MI TO U.S. 40



OLD WEST
BALTIMORE:

HARLEM PARK

UPTON

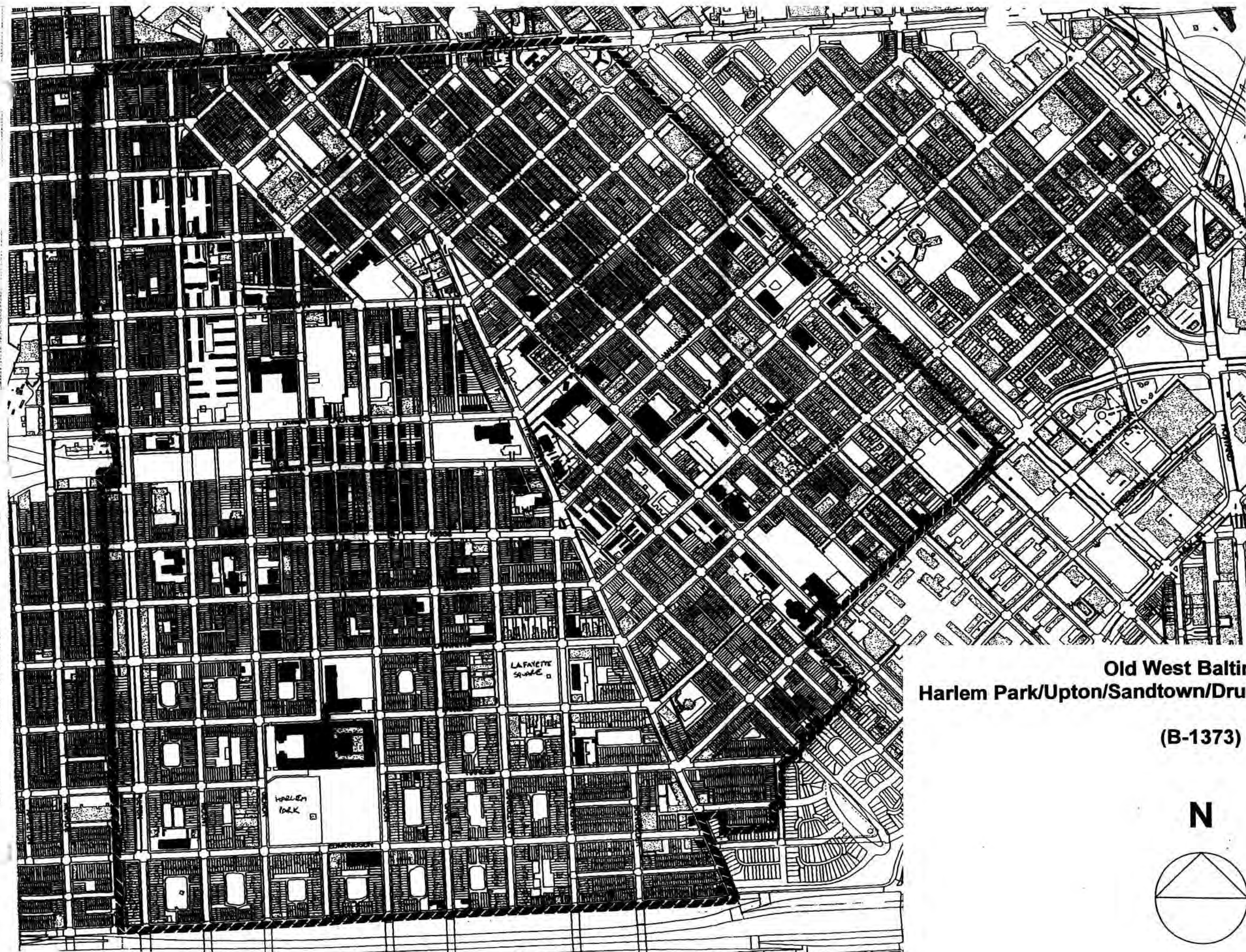
SANDTOWN

DRUID HEIGHTS

MADISON PARK

B-1373

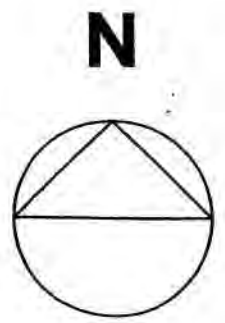
PHOTO INDEX



■ NON CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

**Old West Baltimore:
Harlem Park/Upton/Sandtown/Druid Heights/Madison Park**

(B-1373)





B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

1000 BLOCK W. LANNALE ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

TYPICAL STREETScape

1/60

11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
858K ST*PN> - 1192-188



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

UPTON MANSION, 811 W. LANGLIST,

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

EARLIEST HOUSE IN DISTRICT - 1838

2/60

ART-2611 <NO. 19 >848
189 1817 +2 11 11 11 11 11 11 11



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

900 BLOCK W. FRANKLIN ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. STOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

EARLY GABLED ROOF ROW HOUSES

3/60

PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFFREY J. STOKEN
1997-2011 © JEFFREY J. STOKEN



B-1373

OLD YES BALTIMORE
1528-30 DRUID HILL AVE
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKET

1/200A

MARYLAND SIPO
EARLY SET-BACK HOUSES

4/60

DATE: 1960 (1960?) 4/60
BY: (1960?) (1960?) (1960?)





B-1373

OLD YEAST BALTIMORE

1000 BLOCK N. CALHOUN ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. STOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

TRADITIONAL TWO-STORY ROW HOUSES

6/60

ART-2611 (REV. 2-2009)
J98 J817 42 N 1-36 (04103)



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

1100 BLOCK SHIELDS PLACE

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHIP

ALLEY ROW HOUSES

7/60

ART-2611 CHG. TO CBS3
189 1812 47 11 11 28 1111



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

1034 EDMONSON AVE

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. STOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

ECCLECTIC ROY HOUSE - NOTE DIAMOND SHAPED 2ND FL. WINDOWS

8/60

ART-2611 (No. 16) B25

198 1917 * 11 11 * 11 11 11 11



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

2000 BLOCK MADISON AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

NON-TRADITIONAL ROY HOUSES WITH TERRA COTTA DECORATIONS

9/60

1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
1600 BLOCK EDMONSON AVE.
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND
FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO
NON-TRADITIONAL ROW HOUSES WITH BAY WINDOWS

10/60

ART-2011 - SHO, J. SHIST
100 1111 12 11 11-11
10 1111 11-11 11 11 11 11 11



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
1538 McCULLOH ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND
FRED B STOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

NON-TRADITIONAL ROY HOUSE W/CORNER TOWER + KEYHOLE ENTRANCE

11/60

ART 2611 (No. 25) 842
199 1912 1913 1914 1915



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
1336 DIVISION ST
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND
FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

NON-TRADITIONAL ROW HOUSE w/VARIED WINDOW STYLES ON EACH FLOOR

12/60

ART-2611 <No. 24 >B39

DOI 1987 12 23 144 14 00100



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

1800 BLOCK MOUNT ST

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. STOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

TAN BRICK SWELL - FRONT ROW HOUSES

13/60

ART-2611 GND. 18. 2014
199 1817 12 11 11-2-11 11



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

SELLERS MANSION, 801 N. ARLINGTON AVE

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND EMPIRE MANSION

14 160

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
FEB 11 2004 FBI - BALTIMORE



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

2000-2002 McCULLOH ST

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES - NOT PART OF A ROW

15 | 60

191-2611 <NA> 9 2816
191-2611 <NA> 9 2816



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BELLVIEW - MANCHESTER APARTMENTS, 2101 MADISON AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

FIVE-STORY APARTMENT BUILDING

16/60

ART-2611 (REV. 04-2011) 1192-1284
FBI/DOJ - CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
MCCULLOH HOMES, CUMMINGS COURT
BALTIMORE (CITY), MARYLAND
FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO
EARLY PUBLIC HOUSING WITH ENTRANCES ON COURTYARD

17/60

PHOTOGRAPHED BY
191 191 191 191
918-7-818 1192-126



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

601-05 N. CAREY ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

REHABILITATED ROY HOUSE WITH MODERNIZED FACADE

18/60

APR 2011 - APR 13 2011
1000 11 1000 11 1000 11



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
1316-22 RIGGS ST.
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND
FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO
NEW TOWNHOUSES SET BACK FROM THE STREET
19/60

PHOTOGRAPH BY [unclear] 1960-1961



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

2200 BLOCK FRONT ST

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

NEW TOWNHOUSES WITH GARAGES AT FRONT

20/b.

NOT 2011 10/1/2011
10/1/2011 10/1/2011



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

PERKINS SQUARE GAZEBO, HERITAGE CROSSING

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES IN SUBURBAN-LIKE SETTING

21/60

PHOTOGRAPH BY
FRANKLIN W. WILSON
ART 2611 & NO. 10 2878



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

700 BLOCK N. FREMONT AVE

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

STREETSCAPE PUNCTUATED BY CHURCH STEEPLES

22/60

Faded text at the bottom of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH, 1300 DRUID HILL AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

GOthic STONE CHURCH WITH CORNER STEEPLE

23/60

01/2004 01/2004
100 100 100



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

SHARP STREET MEMORIAL U.M. CHURCH, 508 DOLPHIN ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

GOthic STONE CHURCH WITH CORNER TOWER

24/60



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
CUMMINS MEMORIAL CHURCH AND LAFAYETTE SQUARE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CAROLTON AVE. AT LANVALE ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

STONE CHURCHES FRONTING PUBLIC SQUARE

25/60

PR1-2611



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 1227 DRUID HILL AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

MID-BLOCK STONE CHURCH

26/60

ART-2611 (No. 21) >835

1997 1817 10 17 10 10 01 0013 35



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

ST. KATHERINE'S P.E. CHURCH, 2001 DIVISION ST

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

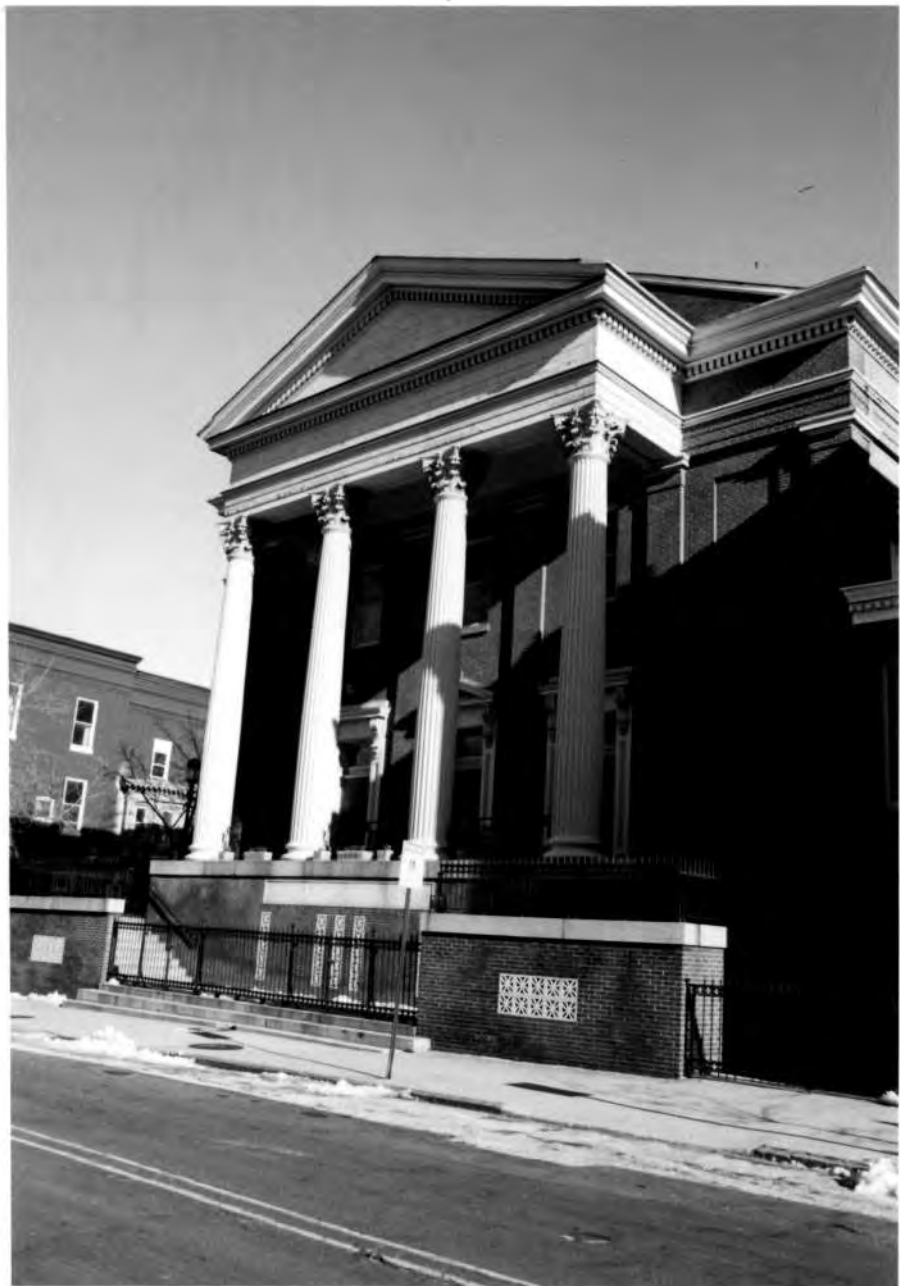
1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

STONE COTTAGE - TYPE CHURCH

27/60

1991 11-11-11 11:11 AM
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
DST-DEPT CHM. & STATE
1190-1190



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, 1327 MADISON AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SUPO

CLASSICAL REVIVAL BRICK CHURCH

28/60

ART-2611 (No. 3 2004)
191 1112 12 22 11 11 11 11 11 11



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

ST. PETER CLAVER CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1532 N. FREMONT AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

BRICK CHURCH WITH CENTRAL TOWER

29/60

NOT 2011 (No. 24) 2011

(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BEKEA TEMPLE, 1901 MADISON AVENUE

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

BYZANTINE STONE SYNAGOGUE

30/60

ART-2611 <No. 2>883

191 1812 12 11 N N 01 (R1130)



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

SHARITH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE, 2105 MCCULLOH ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHIP

CORBELLED BRICK SYNAGOGUE

31/60

001-2621 316-111-1818
001-2621 316-111-1818



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

SCHOOL # 158, 1223 ARGYLE AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKENI

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

OLDEST EXTANT PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE IN BALTIMORE CITY

32/60

2004 JAN 11 11:11 AM
9000 21740 1192 180



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

SCHOOL # 103, 1315 DIVISION ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

TRADITIONAL 1870S PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE

33/60

ART 2011 410-05-0100
2011 410-05-0100



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

SCHOOL #111, 1024 N. CARROLLTON AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

VICTORIAN 1870s PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE

34/60

ART-2611 <No. 5>R07

199 1812 +2 11 11-1 07 (041)0



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
SCHOOL # 104, 1431 N. CAREY ST.
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

4/2004

MARYLAND SHPO
RENAISSANCE REVIVAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

35/60

MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES
1000 ...



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

OLD WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL, 1301 MCCULLOH ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

ROMANESQUE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING

36/60

ART-2611 <No. 6 >B11
191 1112 42 11 1-22 1111 1111



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

FREDERICK DOUGLASS HIGH SCHOOL, 1601 N. CALHOUN ST

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

LATE GOTHIC SCHOOL BUILDING

37/60

APR-2011 11:03 AM
119 1812 *2 11 11 20 100



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

OLD ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY BRANCH #1, 664 PITCHER ST,

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

AN ORIGINAL BRANCH LIBRARY BUILDING

38/60

ART-2011-1192-1284
1978-1984-1984-1984



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

ENGINE HOUSE #25, 2140 MCCULLOH ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

EARLY 20TH CENTURY FIREHOUSE

39/60



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, 1313 DRUID HILL AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

EARLY ORPHANAGE INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

40/60

NRT-2611 <No. 24 <ISS
199 199 12 12 199 199 199 199



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM, 1411 DIVISION ST,
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

EARLY ORPHANAGE INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

41/60

1000
= 5128 E 10000 10000 10000



RENTAL
OFFICE
101 N. 10th St.
PHILADELPHIA

B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

COLORED Y/CA, 1200 DRUID HILL AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND S/PO

AFRICAN - AMERICAN INSTITUTION

42/60

ART-2611 <Nov20 1037>
100 100 100 100 100 100



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

DRUID YMCA, 1609 DRUID HILL AVE,

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTION

43/6.

ART-2641 <10-15 0827
101-101-101-101-101-101



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
1800 BLOCK PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND
FRED B. SHOTEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO
SURVIVING COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPE

AA/60

ART-2611 JAN-11 2004
189 181V 189 181V



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BANK OF AMERICAN BRANCH, 1806 PENNSYLVANIA AVE,
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

EARLY 20th CENTURY COMMERCIAL BUILDING

45/60

WEST BALT
BANK OF AMERICAN
1806 PENNSYLVANIA AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21201



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

WESTER OGLE DAIRY, 1847 DRUID HILL AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

COMMERCIAL DAIRY BUILDING

46/60

PORT 2611 - SHOWS 2003

LOG 1007 40 11 11 21 11110



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
TELEPHONE BUILDING, 1901 DRUID HILL AVE.
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND
FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL BUILDING
47/60

ART-2611 (NOV-12-2021)
199 1817 45 11 12 2021



B-1373

OLD ~~WEST~~ BALTIMORE
GARAGE, 1711 MCCULLOH ST.
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND
FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO
GARAGE COMMERCIAL BUILDING

48/60

ART-2611 - KRM 11 2014
191 1812 11 11 11



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

ADAMS COAL COMPANY, GOLD ST. AT DIVISION ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHIP

COAL YARD COMMERCIAL BUILDING

49/60

UNIT 2011 VOL. 6, P. 37

1998-1999



GATEWAY
CHURCH OF CHRIST
ORDER OF SERVICES
SUNDAY 10:00 AM
WEDNESDAY 7:00 PM
MEMBERSHIP 1842

1842

B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

FULTON THEATRE, 1563 FULTON ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

THEATRE COMMERCIAL BUILDING

50/60

ART-2611 <NO. 24 >B65
189 1812 + 2 N 1842 10 <B41

Arch Social Club
 **CELEBRATING OVER 90 YEARS**
BLACK MEN TOGETHER FOR

ARCH SOCIAL CLUB INC.

JACKSON HEWITT

Small sign on the left side of the building facade.

Small sign on the right side of the building facade.



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

SCHANZE THEATRE (ARCH SOCIAL CLUB),

2426 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

THEATRE COMMERCIAL BUILDING

51/60



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

LAFAYETTE SQUARE

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

MID-19TH CENTURY PUBLIC SQUARE

52/60

197-2611 <http://www.shpo.org>
197-2611 <http://www.shpo.org>



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

HARLEM PARK

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

MID-19TH CENTURY PUBLIC SQUARE

53/60

ART 2611 (No. 8 5813)
1997 10/2 10/21 11/05 10/10



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

MCCULLOH HOMES STATUES, 1000 BLOCK MCCULLOH ST.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

4/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

AFRICAN-AMERICAN RELATED SCULPTURES

54/60

ART-2611 <10.4.2002
194 1812 02 N 11 11 11



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BILLIE HOLLIDAY STATUE, PENNSYLVANIA AND LAFAYETTE AVENUES
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

BRONZE STATUE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN SINGER

55/60

URT-2611 (Neg. 1) 2004
1997-2004 22 11/11/04 10:00 AM



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

ROYAL THEATRE MEMORIAL, PENNSYLVANIA AND LAFAYETTE AVENUES

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHIP

MEMORIAL ON THE SITE OF THE ROYAL THEATRE

56/60

189 2811 110 2004
189 2811 110 2004



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

SHAKE AND BAKE FAMILY FUN CENTER, 1601 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

NEW RECREATION BUILDING

57/60

REC-2611 1/14/04 11:20 AM



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

FURMAN L. TEMPLETON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,
1200 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND

FRED B. SHOENL

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL

58/60

APR 2011
2834 SC 192-128



B-1373
OLD WEST BALTIMORE
500 BLOCK ROBERT ST.
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND
FRED B. SHOKEN
1/2004
MARYLAND SHPO
VACANT LOTS IN DISTRICT
59/60

NO. 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
SOUTH FIELD 1000-1000



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
1100 BLOCK FRANKLIN ST.
BALTIMORE (CITY) MARYLAND
FRED B. SHOKEN

1/2004

MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTHERN BOUNDARY DEFINED BY HIGHWAY
60/60

ART 2113 (AND 15) 2023
S200 61 0000 1100 1200

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2022, five properties located at 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, and 2416 North Stockton Street encompassing .17 acres in the Old West Baltimore National Historic District will be demolished as part of Phase 5 of Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise), a joint blight elimination initiative between the State of Maryland and City of Baltimore.

The houses were built in 1899 and are contributing structures to the district. They are also located within the Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District (B-4434) and were surveyed as a group of alley houses (B-4465). They are the last remaining houses on the block and are in very poor condition.

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 2 of 2

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

PHOTO LOG

Name of Photographer: Melisa Archer

Date of Photographs: March 16, 2022

Location of Original: MD SHPO

Photo 1 of 5:

Perspective view of southeast and northeast elevations, looking west

B-1373_03-16-2022-01.tif

Photo 2 of 5:

View of front northeast facades, looking southwest

B-1373_03-16-2022-02.tif

Photo 3 of 5:

Detail of cornice on 2410 N Stockton Street, looking southwest

B-1373_03-16-2022-03.tif

Photo 4 of 5:

Perspective view of northwest and northeast elevations, looking south

B-1373_03-16-2022-04.tif

Photo 5 of 5:

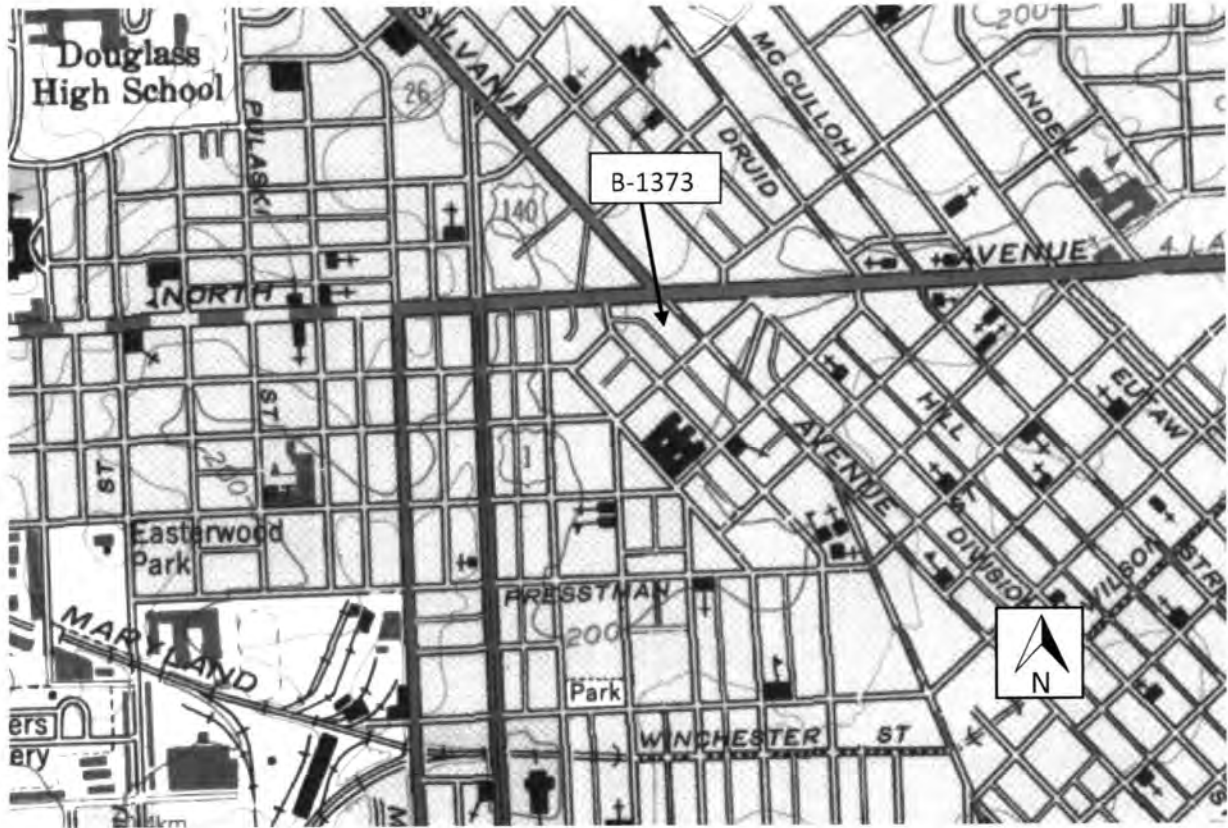
View of rear southwest elevations, looking northeast

B-1373_03-16-2022-05.tif

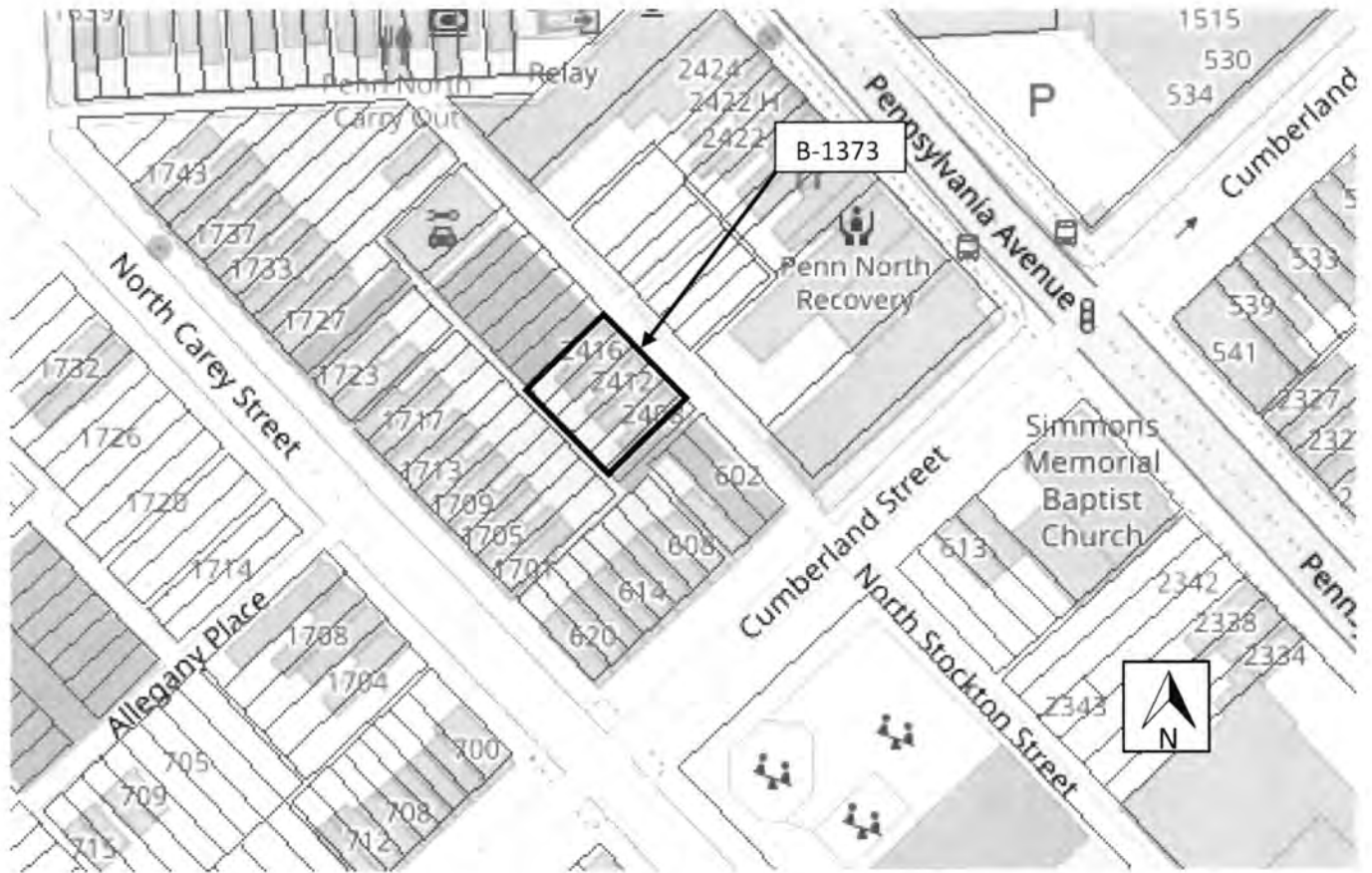
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
2408, 2410, 2412, 2414 and 2416 N Stockton St.
Block 294 Lot 70-74
Baltimore City
Baltimore Quad West



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
2408, 2410, 2412, 2414 and 2416 N Stockton St.
Block 294 Lot 70-74
Baltimore City
Baltimore Quad West



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
2408, 2410, 2412, 2414 and 2416 N Stockton St.
Block 294 Lot 70-74
Baltimore City





B-1373

Melissa Archer

8/19/21

1/5



B-1373

Melissa Archer

8/19/21

2/5



B-1373

Melissa Archer

8/19/21

315



B-1373

Melissa Archer

8/15/21

4/5



B-1373

Melissa Archer

8/19/21

6/6

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 1 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2022, six properties within the Old West Baltimore 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 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:

- 818-822 N FREMONT AVE
- 1102-1106 N CARROLLTON AVE (also located in B-4434 Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District)

SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION:

818-822 North Fremont Avenue are a group of three mid- to late-nineteenth century brick Italianate rowhouses, the remnant of a once larger group. They are three bays wide and three stories high with flat facades, segmental arched doorways, rectangular window openings, and simple marble stoops. 820 and 822 have been faced with Formstone (or an equivalent product) and have had their cornices removed. The still visible façade of 818 has splayed brick jack arches above the windows and a bracketed cornice with decorative carved vent panels between the brackets. 822 shows extensive fire damage.

1102-1106 North Carrollton Avenue are a group of three small brick Italianate rowhouses, two stories high, three bays wide, with flat facades, simple stoops, segmental arch openings. The doorways are topped by corbeled brick hoods. The cornices are bracketed with decorative cut wood vent panels between the brackets. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: February 3, 2022

**Addendum to
Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 2 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

SECTION 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Acreage of properties on which Phase 5, Group 2 demolition is to occur (total): 0.18

Quadrangle: Baltimore West 1:24,000

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: February 3, 2022

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

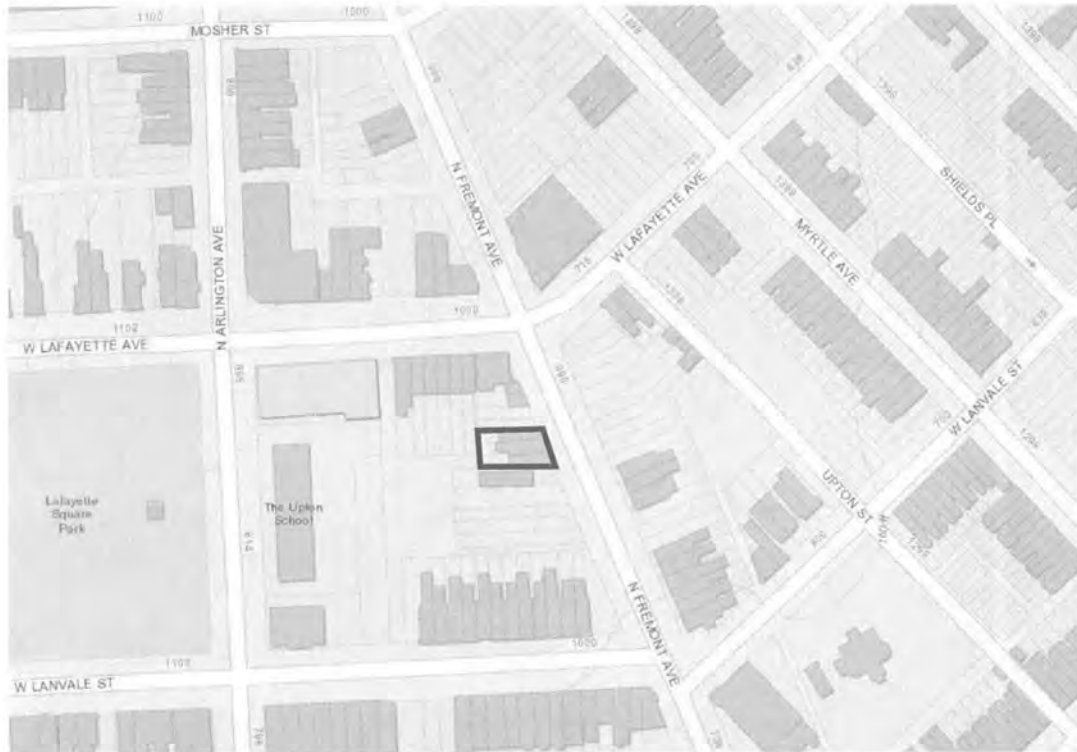
Inventory No. B-1373

Page 3 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

818-822 N Fremont Ave



Baltimore City codeMap

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: February 3, 2022

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 4 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

818-822 N Fremont Ave



USGS Baltimore West Quadrangle

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 5 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

1102-1106 N Carrollton Ave



Baltimore City codeMap

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: February 3, 2022

**Addendum to
Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 7 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

PHOTOGRAPHS

Image File Name	Description
B-1373_2020-01-29_01	818-822 N Fremont Ave, east elevations, looking west
B-1373_2020-02-14_02	1102-1106 N Carrollton Ave, east elevations, looking northwest

Photographer: Jeffrey Honick

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

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: February 3, 2022



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HUNICK

JAN 29, 2020

MD SHPO

818-822 N. FREMONT AVE

EAST (FRONT) ELEVATIONS, LOOKING WEST

1/2



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

FEB 14, 2020

MD SHPO

1102-1106 N. CARROLLTON AVE.

EAST (FRONT) ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NW

2/2

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 1 of 3

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2021, 14 properties within the Old West Baltimore 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 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:

- 1105 Mosher St (also in Sandtown Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 514-524 N Carey St (also in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)
- 538-542 N Carey St (also in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)
- 1721-1723 N Carey St (also in Sandtown Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 714-716 Brune St

SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION:

1105 Mosher Street is a large late middle Nineteenth Century brick Italianate rowhouse. While currently freestanding, it was originally attached on both sides as part of a row of similar houses, which have been previously demolished. It is three stories high and three bays wide. It sits on a high basement with a seven-step stoop leading up to an arched entrance. The window openings are rectangular with stone lintels. The front elevation is topped by a bracket and dentil cornice with an extra-wide entablature.

514-524 N. Carey Street and **538-542 N. Carey Street** are nearly all that remains of a group of rowhouses that once stretched the entire west side of the block. (Two of the houses, 510 and 512, are still occupied and not slated for demolition at this time.) They are large brick Italianate rowhouses, three stories high and three bays wide. All of the window openings are rectangular, topped by splayed brick jack arches. The door openings vary, some being rectangular with splayed brick jack arches, some segmental arched, and some round arched lined with bullnose brick. Of the windows remaining, some are 2/2, some 4/4 and some 1/1 double hung sash. The cornices are a continuous course of moldings with closely spaced modillions, over a course of dentils, accented intermittently by brackets, which are tied together by another course of small dentil molding near their bottoms.

1721-1723 N. Cary Street are a pair of late Nineteenth Century swell-front rowhouses, two stories high, each three bays wide. Formstone covers the original brick front walls. They have simple brick stoops. The openings are rectangular with stone lintels. Although these two houses are of a typical rowhouse design, they are detached from the rowhouses on either side. They appear to have been built as infill on a previously undeveloped lot. The rest of the block consists of flat front and swell front rowhouse groups of varying designs that appear to have been developed separately.

Prepared by: Jeffrey Honick

Date: April 14, 2021

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 2 of 3

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION (continued):

714-716 Brune Street are a pair of small Italianate brick rowhouses, the remnant of a once larger group. Each is two stories high and three bays wide. They sit on low basements with simple marble stoops. The façade of 714 has been covered with Formstone. The doorway openings are segmental arched. The doorway at 716 has its original dentilated corbeled brick hood. The window openings are rectangular with splayed brick jack arches. At 716, where the original brick is still exposed, there are three panels above the second story windows of angular decorative brickwork. The cornice consists of molding and decoratively cut vent panel, accented by brackets which frame three additional decoratively cut wooden vent panels set in the wall above the decorative brick panels.

SECTION 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Acreage of properties on which Phase 5 demolition is to occur (total): 0.50

Quadrangle: Baltimore West 1:24,000

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 3 of 3

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

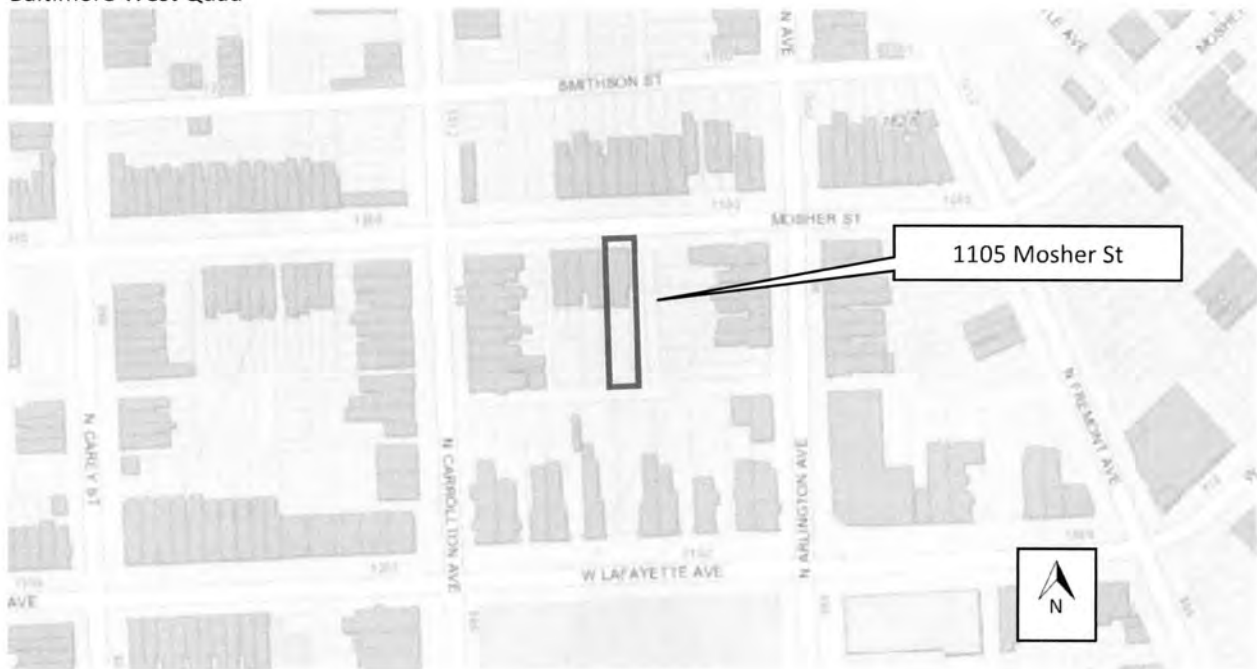
PHOTOGRAPHS

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
B-1373_2021-01-29_01	1105 Mosher Street, north & west elevations, looking southeast
B-1373_2021-01-29_02	514-524 N. Carey Street, east elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2021-01-29_03	538-542 N. Cary Street, east elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2021-01-29_04	1721-1723 N. Carey Street, southwest elevations, looking northeast
B-1373_2021-01-29_05	714-716 Brune Street, east elevations, looking west

Photographer: Jeffrey Honick

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

B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1105 Mosher St
Block 0079 Lot 024
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373

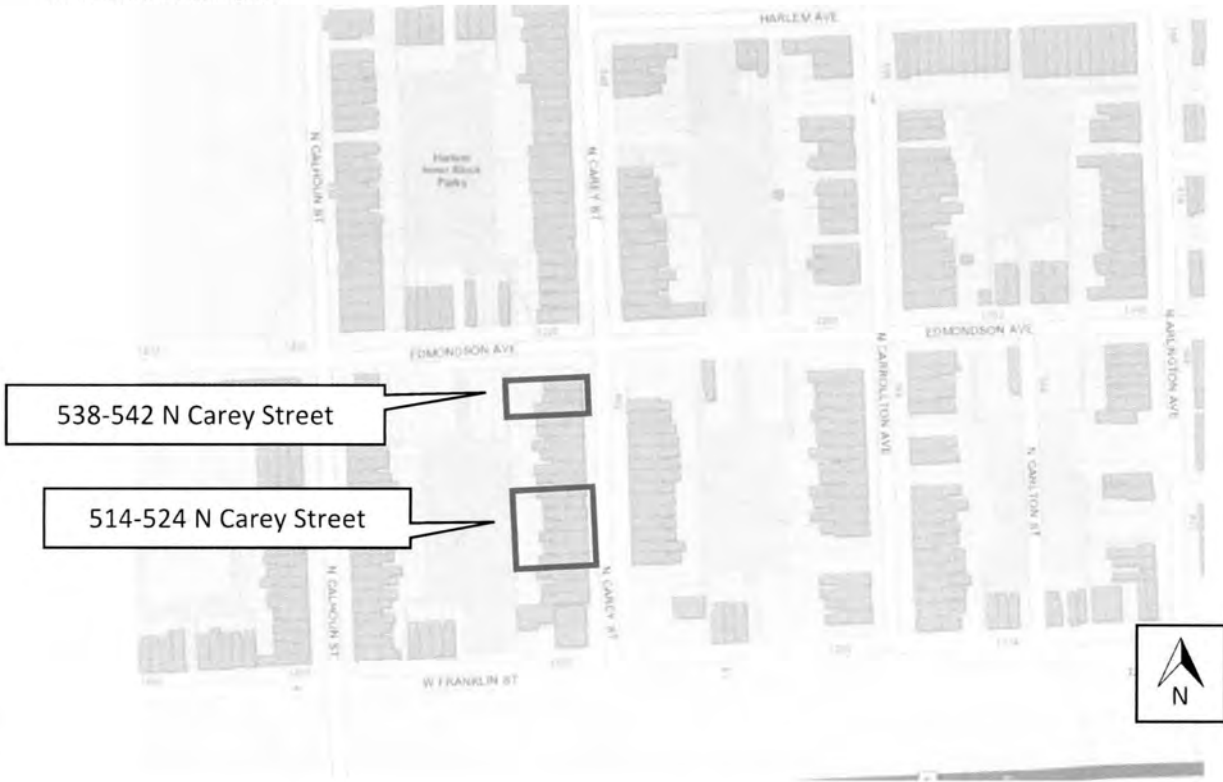
Old West Baltimore Historic District

514-524 and 538-542 N. Carey Street

Block 0125, Lots 008-013 and 020-022

Baltimore City

Baltimore West Quad



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

1721-1723 N. Carey Street

Block 0294, Lots 046-047

Baltimore City

Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
714-716 Brune Street
Block 0452, Lots 008-009
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad





B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE HIST. DISTR

1105 MOSHER ST.

NORTH (FRONT) & WEST ELEVATIONS
LOOKING SE

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 29, 2020

1/5



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE HIST. DIST.

514-524 N. CAREY ST.

EAST (FRONT) ELEVATIONS, LOOKING SW

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 29, 2020

2/5



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE HIST DISTR

538-542 N. CAREY ST.

EAST (FRONT) ELEVATIONS, LOOKING SW

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 29, 2020

3/5



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE HIST. DISTR.

1721-1723 N. CAREY ST.

SW (FRONT) ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NE

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 29. 2020

4/5



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE HIST. DISTR.

714-716 BRUNE ST.

EAST (FRONT) ELEVATIONS, LOOKING WEST

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 29, 2020

5/5

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2018 and 2019, numerous properties within the Old West Baltimore Historic District will be demolished as part of Phase 4 of Project CORE (Creating Opportunities for Renewal and Enterprise), a joint Maryland State and Baltimore City undertaking to remove blight and create redevelopment opportunities. This addendum describes seven of those properties that have been added to those already described in an earlier addendum. The affected properties are nearly all chronically 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:

1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726 and 1728 North Carey Street (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION:

1716-1728 North Carey Street are a group of seven early twentieth century brick houses. Although all are of the general form of rowhouses, 1716-18 is in fact a semi-detached pair with narrow passages between them and neighboring houses.

1716 and 1718 are each "swell front" houses, two stories high and three bays wide. The doorways are each in the right-most bay; there are tall rectangular windows with stone sills and lintels on the first story. The second story of each has three double-hung 1/1 windows, also with stone sills and lintels, two in the bow and one on the flat portion of the façade. The facades are topped by a narrow cornice composed of egg-and-dart and ogee molding. The facades are covered by Formstone, obscuring the brick and any additional detailing.

1720 through 1728 are part of a contiguous group of attached rowhouses. 1720 and 1722 are each flat front, two stories high, three bays wide with segmental-arched tall narrow openings marble front steps, and narrow dentil cornices framed by large brackets. The facades are covered with Formstone. 1724, 1726 and 1728 are "swell front" houses, each two stories high and three bays wide. The basements are faced with rough-hewn stone. The walls above the basement are of orange Roman brick with bands of stone above the first and second story windows. The walls are topped by corbelled brick supporting a narrow dentil cornice.

SECTION 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Acreage of properties covered by this addendum (total): 0.20

Quadrangle: Baltimore West 1:24,000

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 2 of 2

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

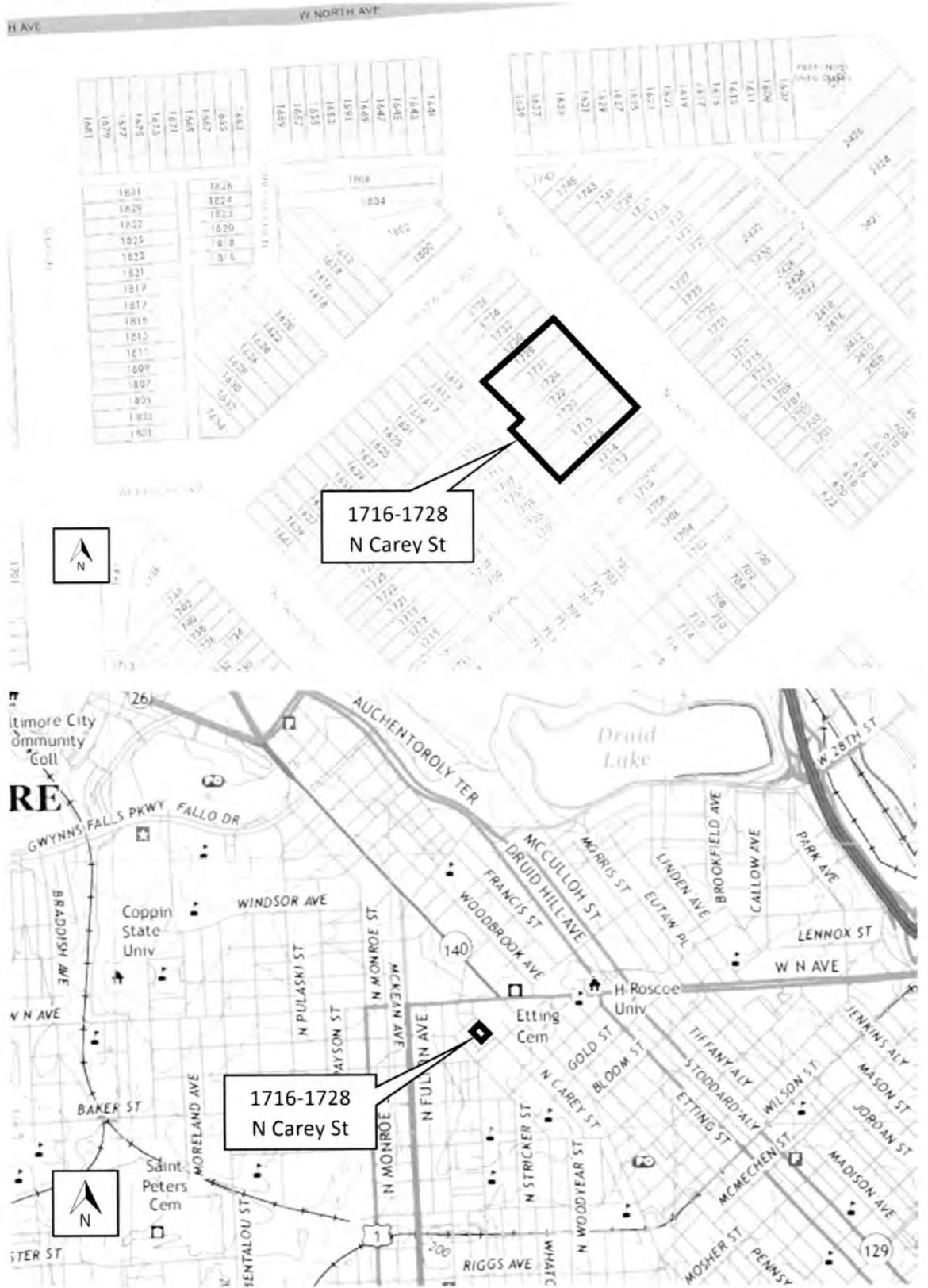
PHOTOGRAPHS

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
B-1373_2018-09-25_01	Front (Northeast) elevations of 1716-1718 N. Carey St., looking SW
B-1373_2018-09-25_02	Front (Northeast) elevations of 1720-1722 N. Carey St., looking SW
B-1373_2018-09-25_03	Front (Northeast) elevations of 1700 block N. Carey St, looking south
B-1373_2018-09-25_04	Detail of façade of 1726 N. Carey St. showing corbelling and cornice

Photographer: Melissa Archer

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

B-1373
 Old West Baltimore Historic District
 1716-1728 N Carey St.
 Block 0293, Lots 008-014
 Baltimore City
 Baltimore West Quad





B-1373

1716-1728 N. CAREY ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE HIST. DISTR

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

MELISSA ARCHER

SEP 25, 2018

1D SHPO

FRONT (NE) ELEVATIONS OF 1716-1718, LOOKING SW

1/4



NO PARKING
MONDAY
FOR TRUCKS
← →
NO PARKING

1720

1722

B-1373

1716-1728 N. CAREY ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE HIST. DISTR

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

TELISSA ARCHER

SEP. 25, 2018

1D SHPO

FRONT (NE) ELEVATIONS OF 1720-1722 LOOKING SW

2/4



B-1373

716-1728 N. CAREY ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE HIST DISTR.

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

MELISSA ARCHER

SEP. 25, 2018

1D SHPO

FRONT (NE) ELEVATIONS OF 1700 BLOCK N. CAREY ST
LOOKING SOUTH

3/4



B-1373

1716-1728 N. CAREY ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE HIST. DISTR

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

MELISSA ARCHER

SEP. 25, 2018

MD SHPD

DETAIL OF FAÇADE OF 1726 SHOWING CORBELLING
AND CORNICE

W/H

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 1 of 5

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2018, 76 properties encompassing approximately 2.5 acres in the Old West Baltimore 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 Old West Baltimore 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:

- 434 Bloom Street
- 500, 502, 504, and 506 N Calhoun Street
- 517, 519, 521, and 523 N Carey street

- 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 626, and 628 N Arlington Avenue
- 617, 619, 621, 623, and 625 N Carey Street
- 711, 713, 715, 717, and 719 N Carey Street
- 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, and 822 Edmonson Avenue
- 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, and 819 Edmonson Avenue
- 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, and 922 W Harlem Avenue
- 954 and 956 W Franklin Street
- 961 Bennet Place
- 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, and 1317 W Mosher Street
- 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, and 1420 W Mosher Street

434 Bloom Street is a three-story brick structure with four-bays on the first floor and three-bays on the second and third floors. The front façade is constructed with running bond brick walls that have been painted. The first floor has a three-bay wide commercial storefront that is boarded up. The far northeast bay contains a residential entrance accessed by three marble steps with a boarded transom window with a segmental arch. The upper floor windows contain both paired and single openings with brick segmental arches and painted sills. All of the sashes have been replaced. The roof is capped with a deep wooden cornice with dentil molding, carved brackets, and a band of wood molding below a brick frieze. According to the 1901 Sanborn map and Baltimore Sun ads, the first floor housed a grocery store and later a tin shop.

500-506 N Calhoun Street are three-story, three-bay wide Italianate rowhouses constructed of running bond red brick. Some of the facades have been painted and the first floor of 500 N Calhoun was converted to a commercial space at some point. 502-506 have tall basements with stone water tables

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Preservation Officer	Date: April 24, 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-1373

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Name of Property: Old West Baltimore

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

that extend up to the first floor window sills. The front doors are accessed by four marbles steps and have prominent rounded wood door surrounds with half round transom windows. The first and second floor windows have flat jack arches and stone sills on the first floor and painted wood sills on the upper floors. All of the doors and windows are missing, broken, or boarded. The cornices are wood with carved modillions and three brackets each with a band of wood molding below a protruding brick frieze.

517-523 N Carey Street are three-story, three-bay wide Italianate rowhouses with running bond red brick facades, some of which have been painted. The houses feature stone water tables that extend up to the first floor window sills. The front doors are accessed by marbles steps and have wooden door surrounds with rounded transom windows. The first and second floor windows have flat jack arches and stone sills. All of the doors and windows are missing, broken, or boarded. The cornices are wood with carved modillions and three to four brackets each with a wood paneled frieze.

612-622 and 626-628 N Arlington Avenue are three-story, three-bay wide Italianate rowhouses with common bond brick facades. Some of the facades have been painted or covered with formstone, and the first floors of 620 and 622 were converted to storefronts. The first floors of 626 and 628 had rounded wooden door surrounds and transom windows. 612-622 feature stone water tables that extend up to the first floor window sills and brick or wooden segmental arched doorways with transom windows. All have flat jack arches and stone sills on the first and second floor windows with a combination of boarded, missing, and original 2/2 wood sashes. The cornices are all wood with carved modillions and wooden frieze boards. Some of the cornices also feature long brackets and dentil molding with miniature modillions.

617-625 N Carey Street are three-story, two-bay wide Italianate rowhouses constructed with running bond red brick. The facades of 617-619 were completely reconstructed in the mid-twentieth century as part of an urban renewal project. The facades of 621-625 are intact with a set of paired windows on the first floor and single windows on the upper floors. The front facades are embellished with a stone belt course on the first floor, molded brick door surrounds, molded brick segmental window arches on the first floor, and sawtooth brick belt courses at the first and second floor window levels. The upper floor windows have brick segmental arches and brick sills with missing or replacement window sashes. The windows of 1623 also have springstones on the end of each segmental arch. The roofline is capped with a wooden cornice with a decorative frieze that features brick dentils, brick sawtooth panels, a molded brick band, and three brick corbeled brackets.

711-719 N Carey Street are three-story, three-bay wide Italianate rowhouses with running bond red brick facades, all of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The houses feature stone water tables that extend up to the first floor window sills. The entrances are accessed by marble steps

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Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

and have round or segmentally arched brick door surrounds with transom windows. The first and second floor windows have brick segmental arches and stone sills. All of the doors and windows are missing, broken, or boarded. The cornices are wood with carved modillions and brackets with a band of wooden trim. The façade of 711 was reconstructed using salvaged parts.

802-814 Edmonson Avenue are three-story, two-bay wide Italianate rowhouses with running bond red brick facades, some of which have been painted red. The entrances are accessed by marble steps and have segmentally arched brick door surrounds with transom windows. The first and second floor windows have brick segmental arches and wood sills. All of the doors and windows are missing, broken, or boarded. The cornices are wood and feature carved modillions, dentil molding with miniature modillions, three long brackets, and a brick frieze with a band of wooden trim. The houses at 816-822 Edmonson Avenue are almost identical but are three-bays wide and feature a stone belt course at the first floor level, rounded wooden door surrounds, and stone sills on the first floor.

803-819 Edmonson Avenue are three-story, two-bay wide Italianate rowhouses with running bond red brick facades, some of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The entrances are accessed by marble steps with various styles of door surrounds including segmentally arched brick, rounded brick, and rounded wood, all with transom windows. The first and second floor windows have brick segmental arches and wood sills. All of the doors and windows are missing, broken, or boarded. The cornices are wood with carved modillions and two long brackets each with a brick frieze and band of wooden trim.

908-914 W Harlem Avenue are three-story, three-bay wide Italianate rowhouses with running bond red brick facades, all of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The entrances are accessed by marble steps. The doorways originally had carved wooden door surrounds and half round transom windows, but all but one have been removed. The first and second floor windows have brick segmental arches and stone sills. There is evidence of original two-over-two wood sash windows, most of the sashes on the block are missing, broken, or boarded. The cornices are wood with carved modillions, dentil molding with miniature modillions, and a plain wood frieze board. 916-922 are identical but feature stone water tables that extend to the first floor window sills.

954-956 W Franklin Street are two-story, two-bay wide attached duplexes that are set back from the street with small front yards. The houses are constructed with brick which has been covered with stucco on the front elevation and vinyl siding on the western side elevation. The houses have simple doorways with rectangular transom windows that are accessed by concrete steps. The windows are all missing, replaced or boarded. The roofline of 956 does not have a cornice and may have been lowered, while 954 retains its original wooden cornice with carved modillions.

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Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

961 Bennett Place is a three-story masonry building that is two-bays wide on the primary west elevation and four-bays wide on the west elevation where the entrance is located and accessed by concrete steps. The building was originally constructed as a single family dwelling and was later converted to apartments. The masonry has been covered with stucco and all of the window openings have missing or replaced window sashes. The cornice was removed and stuccoed over.

1309-1317 Mosher Street are two-story, three-bay wide Italianate rowhouses that have running bond red brick facades, all of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The front doors are accessed by marble steps and have segmental brick arches with decorative round brick medallions and transom windows. The first and second floor windows also have segmental brick arches with round brick medallions as well as wood sills and scroll sawn wood tympanums. All of the window sashes are missing, boarded or replaced. The houses are capped with decorative molded brick panels above the second floor and elaborate scroll sawn wood cornices with scalloped molding, bullseye medallions, long brackets, a brick frieze with decorative wood attic vent panels, and a band of molded trim.

1406-1418 W Mosher Street are two-story, three-bay wide Italianate rowhouses that have running bond red brick facades, most of which have been painted or covered with formstone. The front doors are accessed by concrete steps and have segmental brick arches with a decorative band of molded brick and transom windows, all of which are boarded up or infilled. The first and second floor windows also have segmental brick arches with molded brick detail and there is also a decorative molded brick belt course between the first and second floors. All of the window sashes are missing, boarded or replaced. The houses are capped with wood cornices with scalloped molding and a scroll sawn flower design, long brackets, a brick frieze, and a band of molded trim. 1420 is a three-story, three-bay wide brick house that appears to have a reconstructed façade with a salvaged wood cornice with carved modillions, a wooden frieze board and four long brackets.

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of View</u>
B-1373_2018-02-20_01	343 Bloom St., southwest and southeast elevations, looking north
B-1373_2018-02-20_02	500-506 N Calhoun St., south and east elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2018-02-20_03	504 N Calhoun St., detail of door surround
B-1373_2018-02-20_04	504 N Calhoun St., detail of cornice
B-1373_2018-02-20_05	517-529 N Carey St., south and west elevations, looking northeast
B-1373_2018-02-20_06	517-529 N Carey St., north and west elevations, looking southeast
B-1373_2018-02-20_07	612-628 N Arlington Ave., north and east elevations, looking southwest

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B-1373_2018-02-20_08	626-628 N Arlington Ave., east elevations, looking west
B-1373_2018-02-20_09	622-628 N Arlington Ave., east elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2018-02-20_10	622 N Arlington Ave., detail of cornice
B-1373_2018-02-20_11	617-625 N Carey St., west elevations, looking northeast
B-1373_2018-02-20_12	617-625 N Carey St., north and west elevations, looking southeast
B-1373_2018-02-20_13	623 N Carey St., detail of front door
B-1373_2018-02-20_14	623 N Carey St., detail of belt courses
B-1373_2018-02-20_15	623 N Carey St., detail of first floor window
B-1373_2018-02-20_16	623 N Carey St., detail of cornice
B-1373_2018-02-20_17	711-719 N Carey St., west elevations, looking northeast
B-1373_2018-02-20_18	802-822 Edmonson Ave., south and east elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2018-02-20_19	802-808 Edmonson Ave., south elevations, looking north
B-1373_2018-02-20_20	810-816 Edmonson Ave., south elevations, looking north
B-1373_2018-02-20_21	818-824 Edmonson Ave., south elevations, looking north
B-1373_2018-02-20_22	806 Edmonson Ave., detail of cornice
B-1373_2018-02-20_23	803-819 Edmonson Ave., north elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2018-02-20_24	803-819 Edmonson Ave., north elevations, looking southeast
B-1373_2018-02-20_25	908-922 Harlem Ave., east and south elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2018-02-20_26	908-912 Harlem Ave., south elevations, looking north
B-1373_2018-02-20_27	914-918 Harlem Ave., south elevations, looking north
B-1373_2018-02-20_28	918-922 Harlem Ave., south elevations, looking north
B-1373_2018-02-20_29	954-956 W Franklin St., west and south elevations, looking northeast
B-1373_2018-02-20_30	961 Bennett Place, north and west elevations, looking southeast
B-1373_2018-02-20_31	1309-1317 W Mosher St., east and north elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2018-02-20_32	1309-1317 W Mosher St., north elevations, looking south
B-1373_2018-02-20_33	1406-1420 W Mosher St., east and south elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2018-02-20_34	1408-1414 W Mosher St., south elevations, looking north
B-1373_2018-02-20_35	1414-1420 W Mosher St., south elevations, looking north

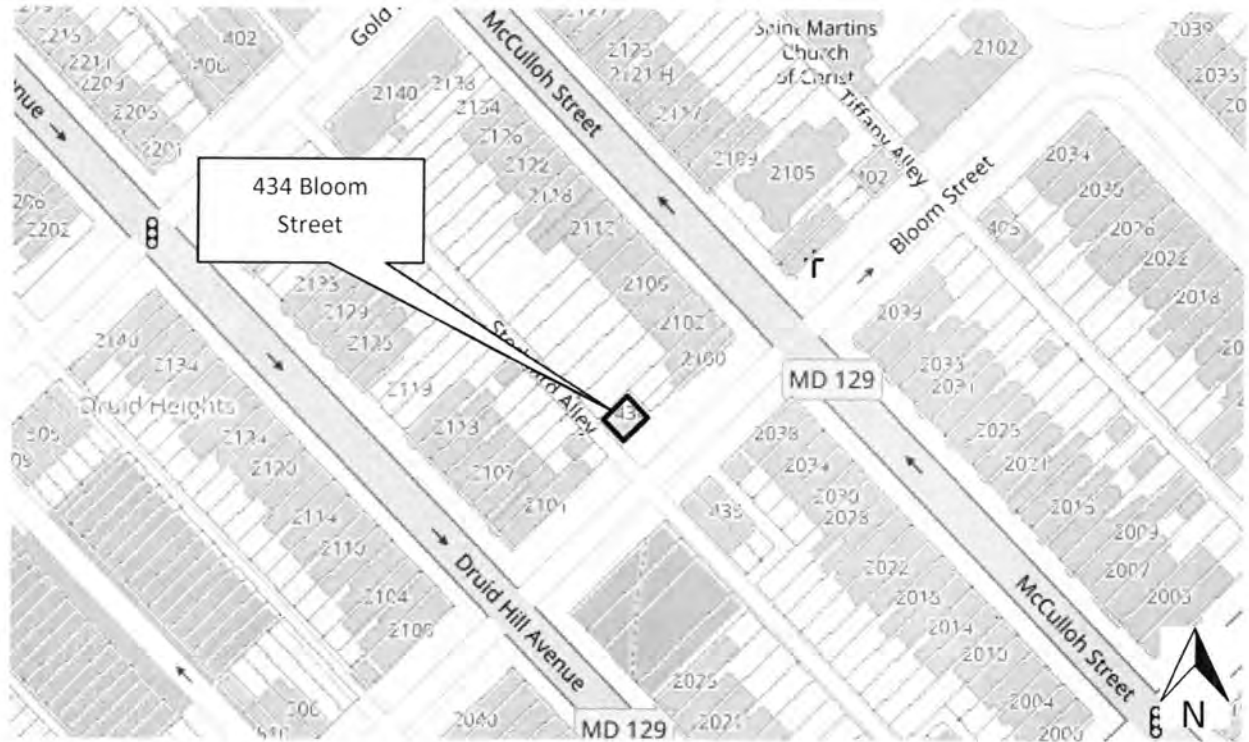
Photographer: Melissa Archer

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

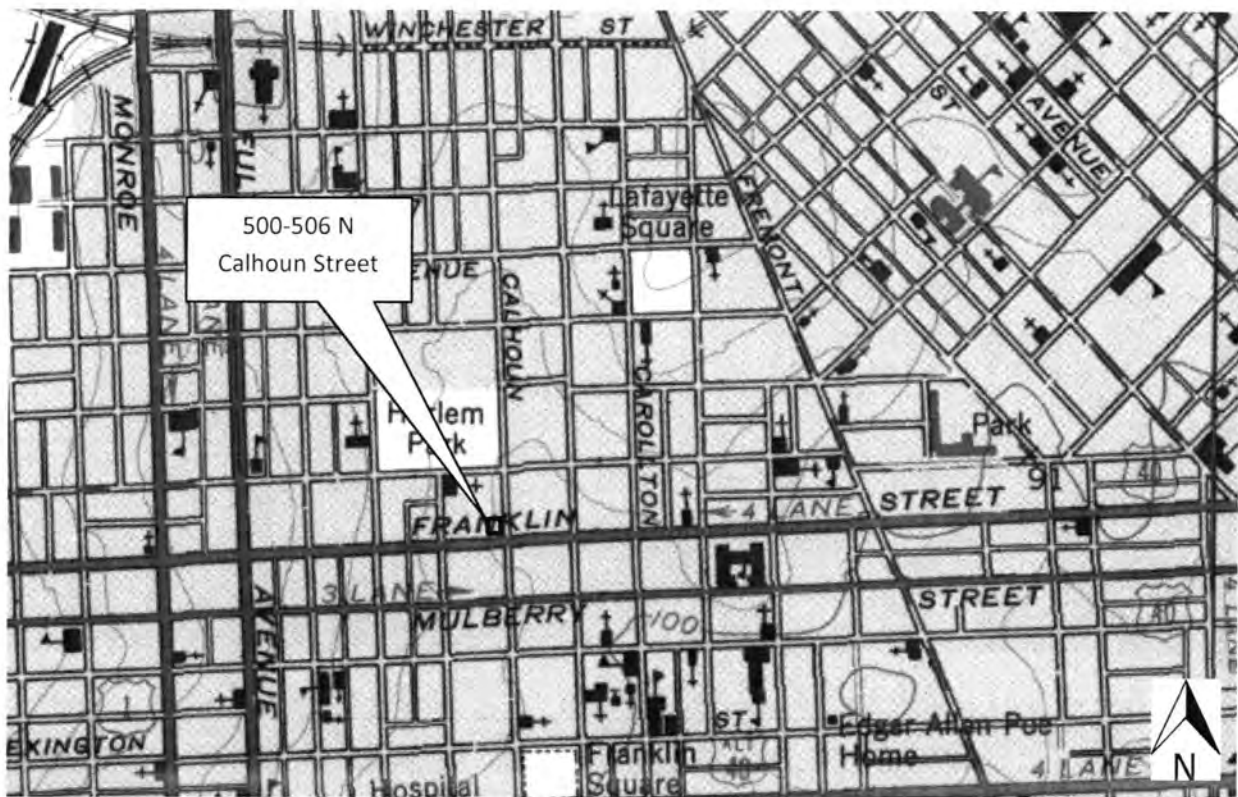
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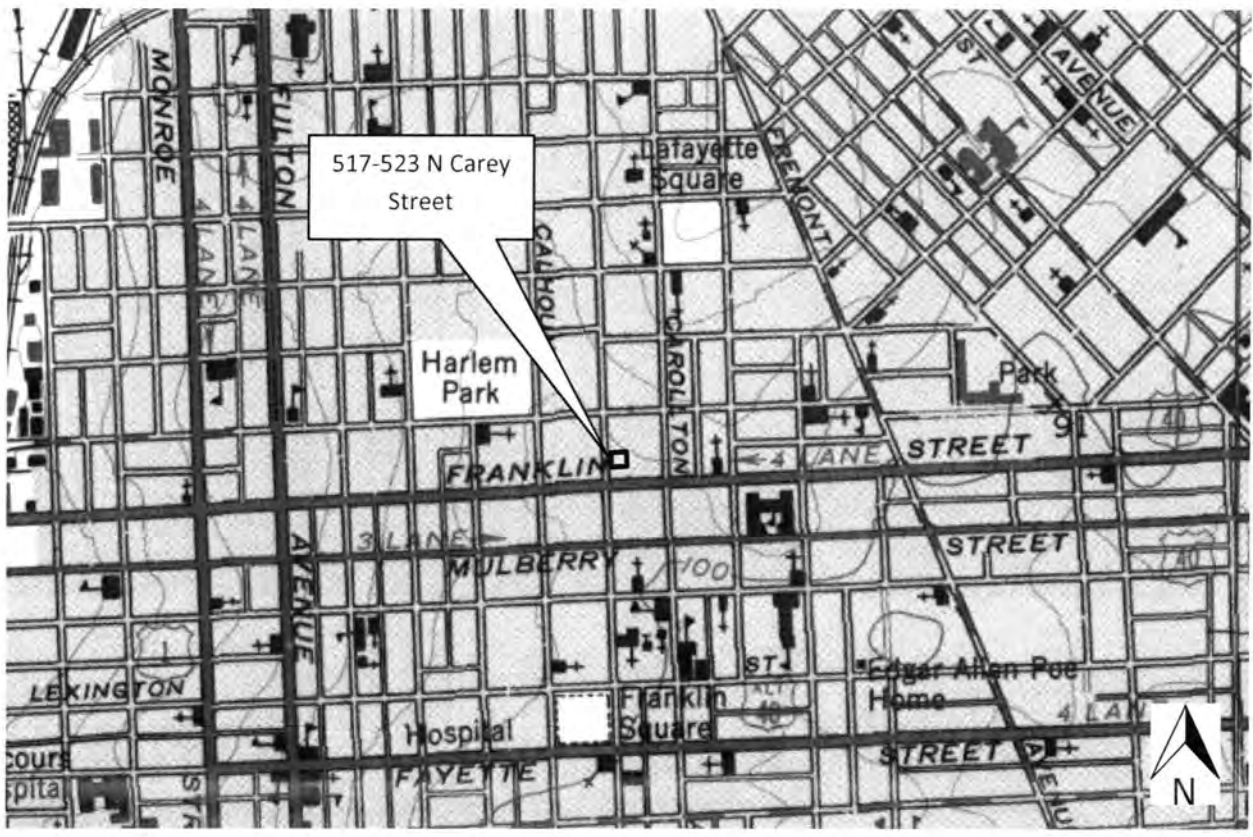
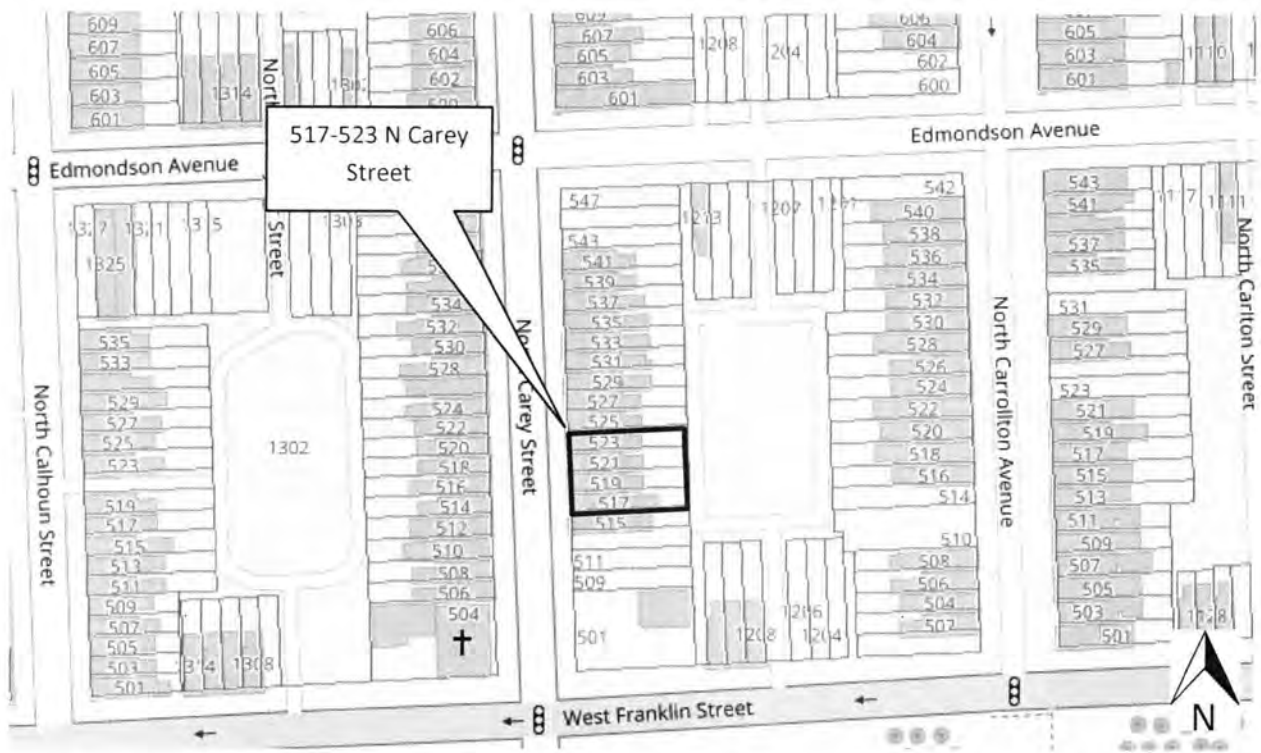
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
434 Boom Street
Block 309, Lot 43
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



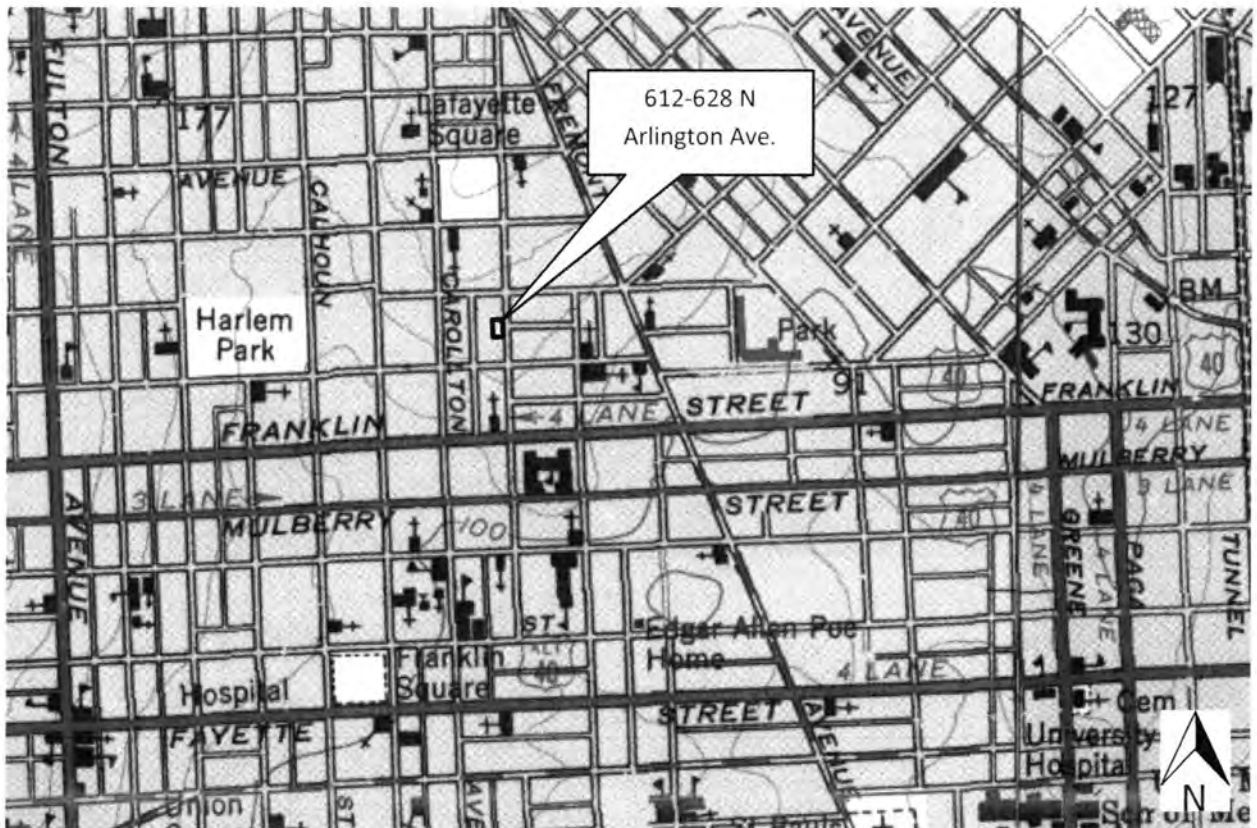
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Old West Baltimore Historic District
500-506 N Calhoun Street
Block 124, Lot 001-004
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
517-523 N Calhoun Street
Block 126, Lot 040-043
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
612-628 N Arlington Ave.
Block 114, Lot 048-056
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373

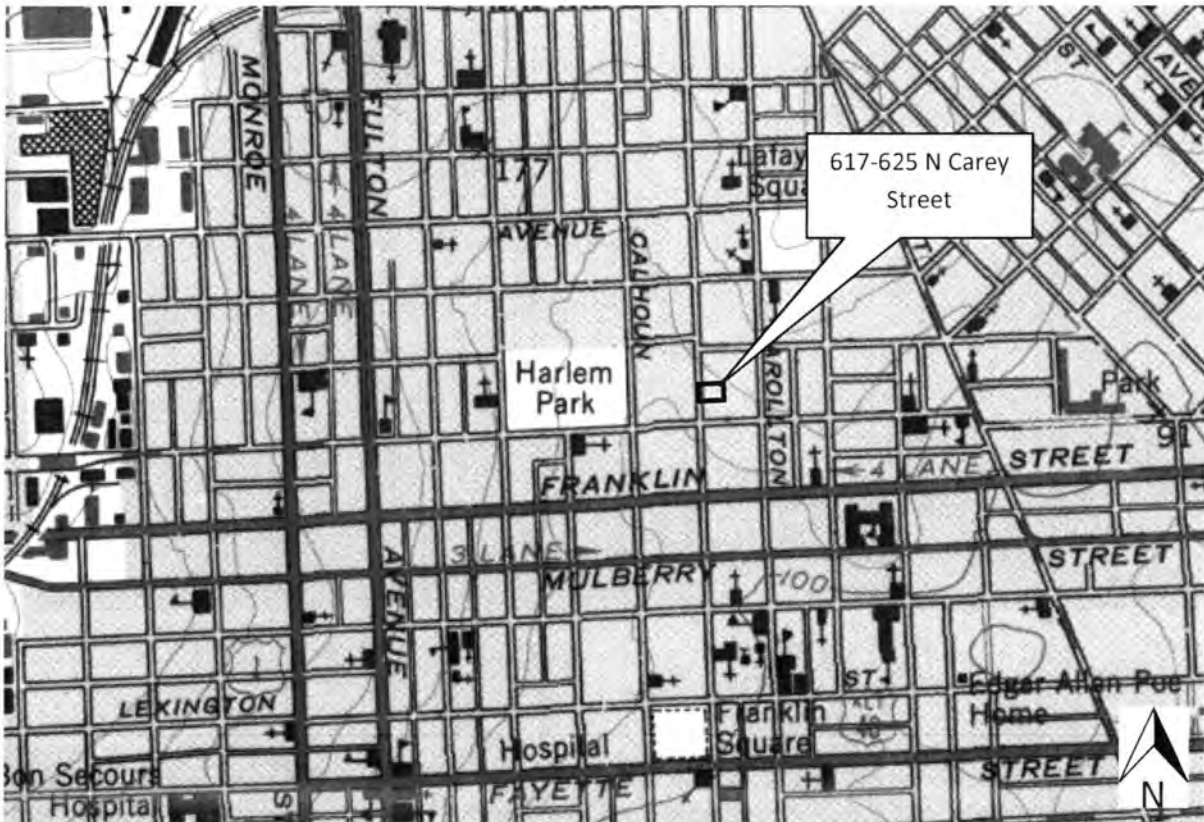
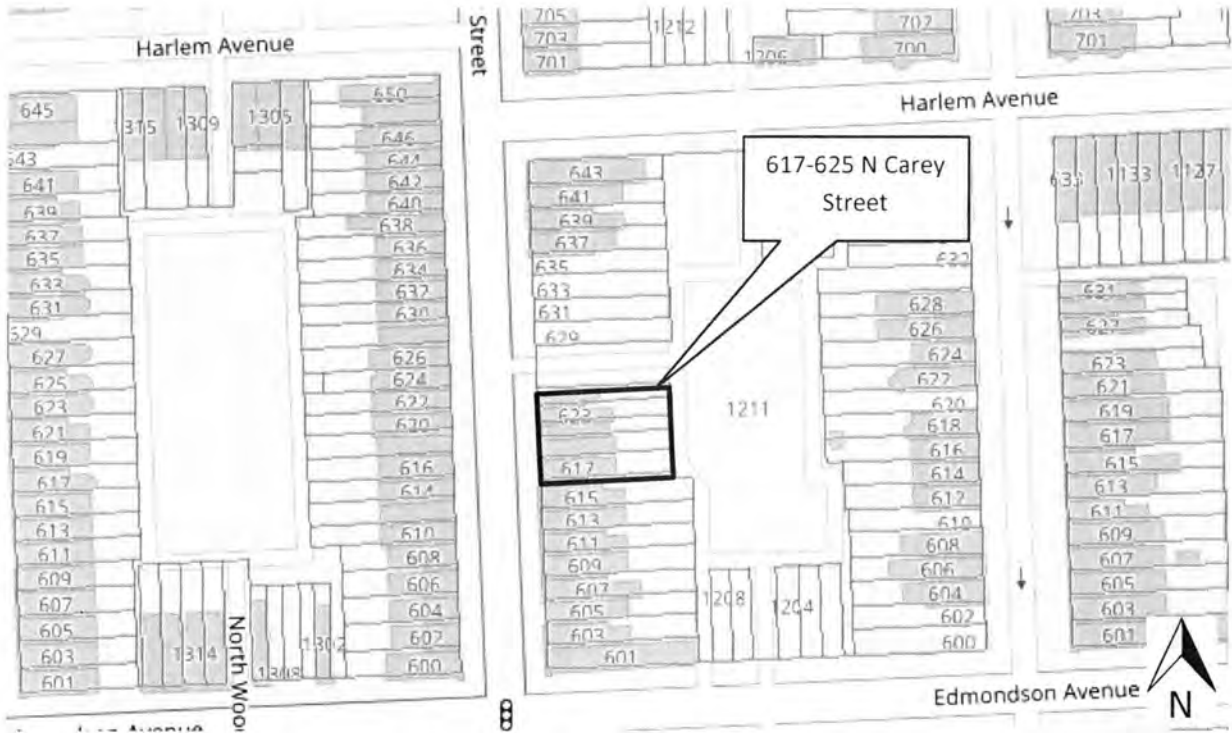
Old West Baltimore Historic District

617-625 N Carey Street

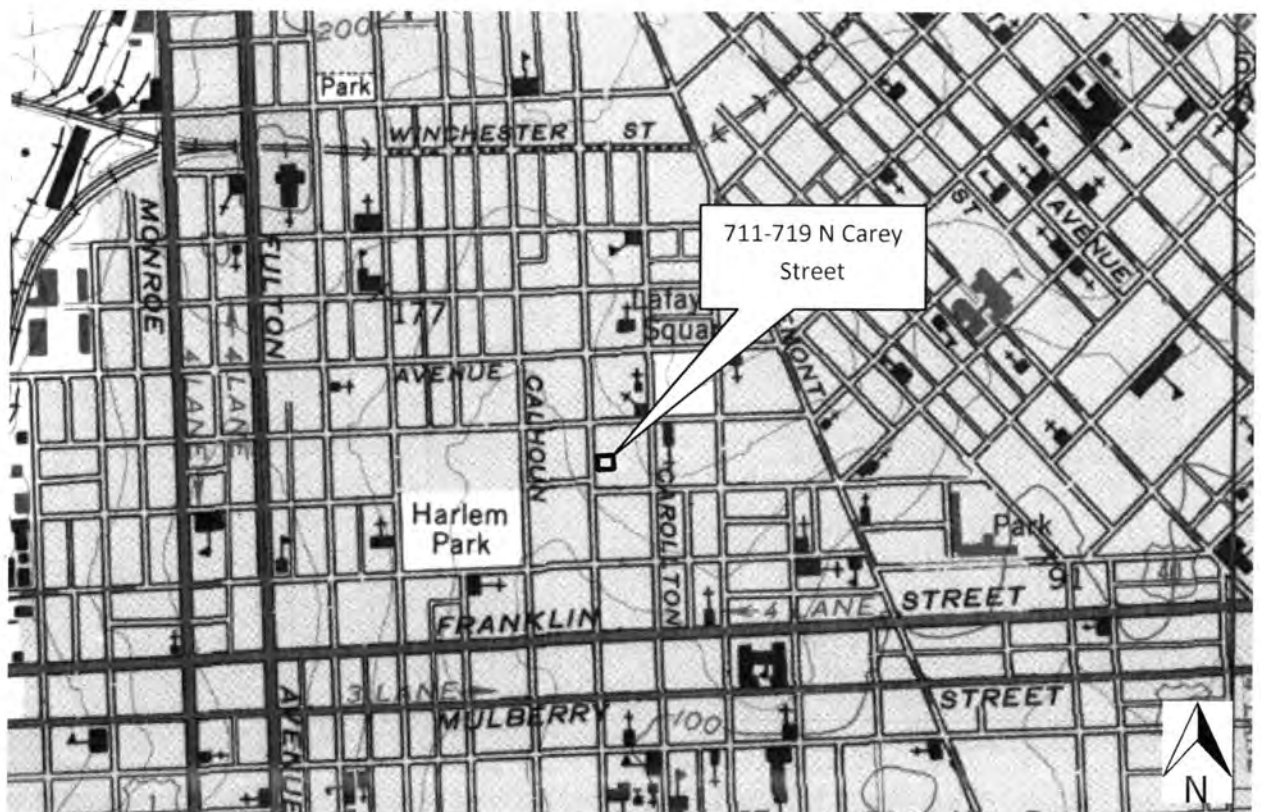
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Baltimore City

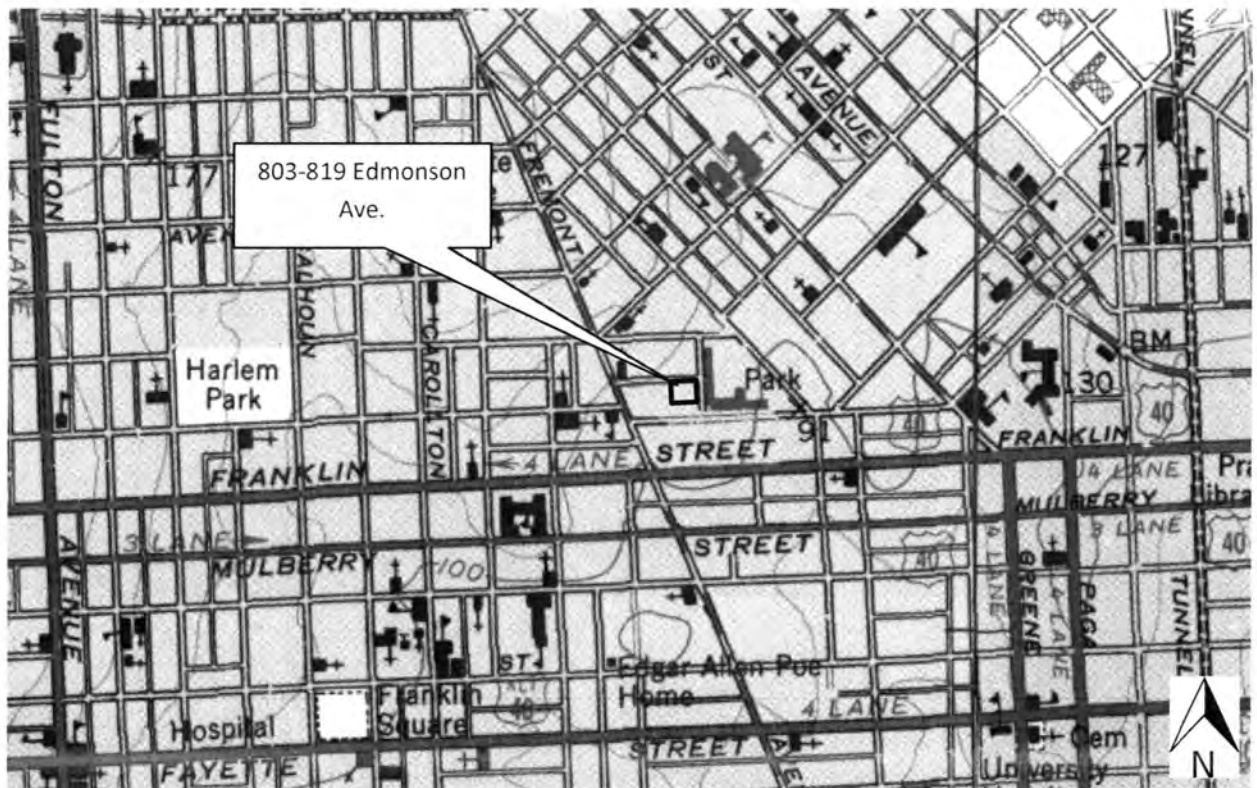
Baltimore West Quad



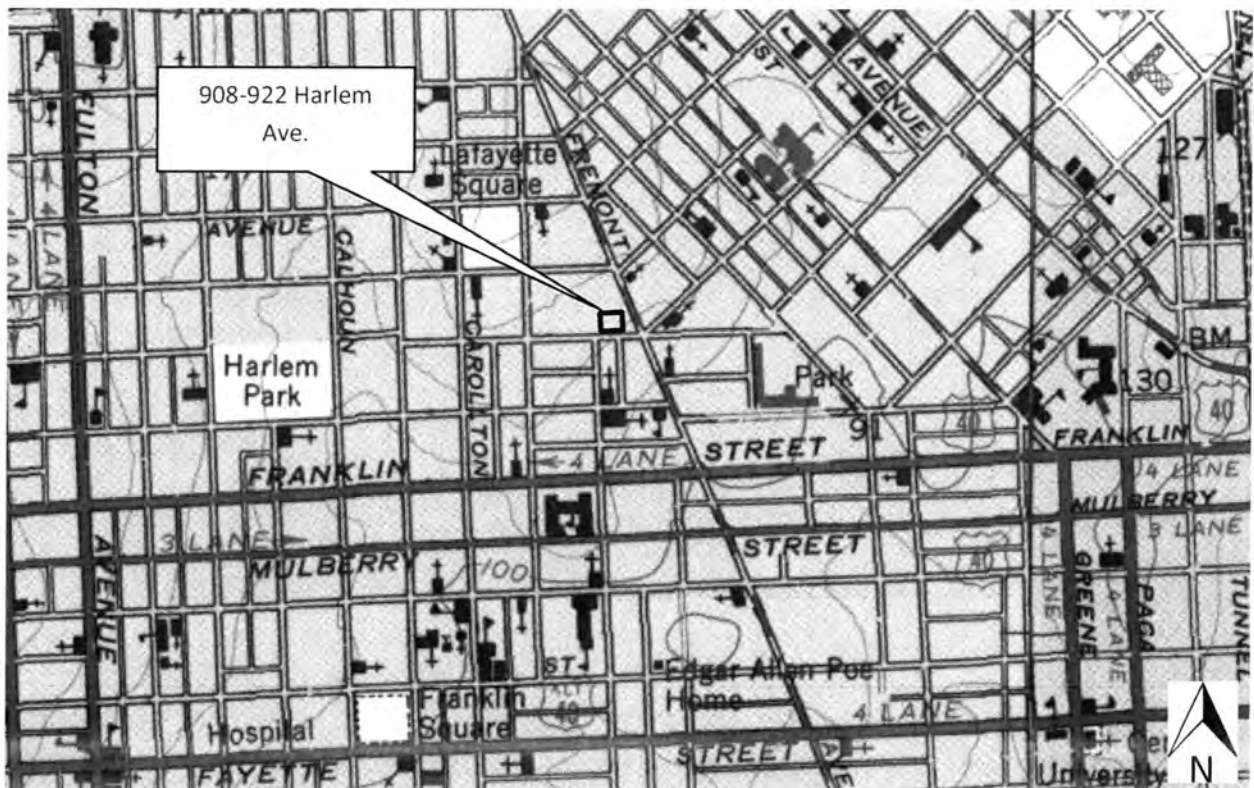
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Block 102, Lot 034-038
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



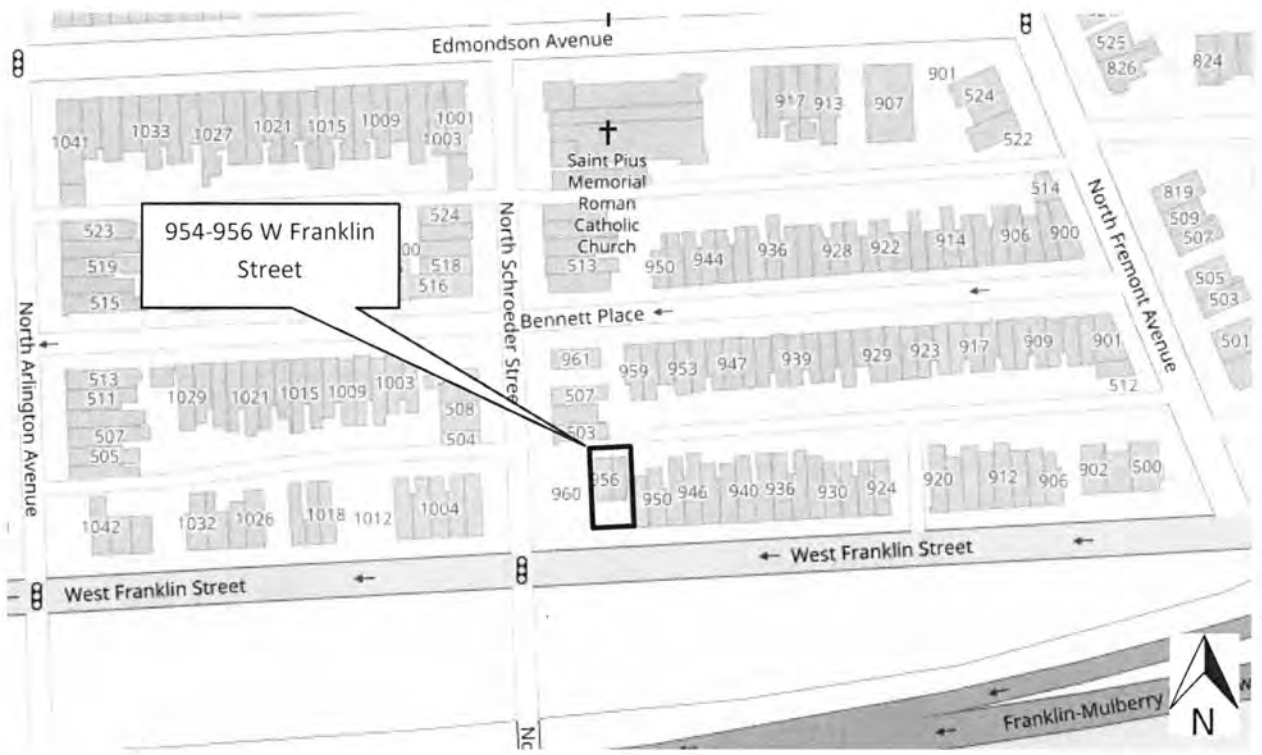
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Old West Baltimore Historic District
803-819 Edmonson Ave.
Block 469, Lot 001-009
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



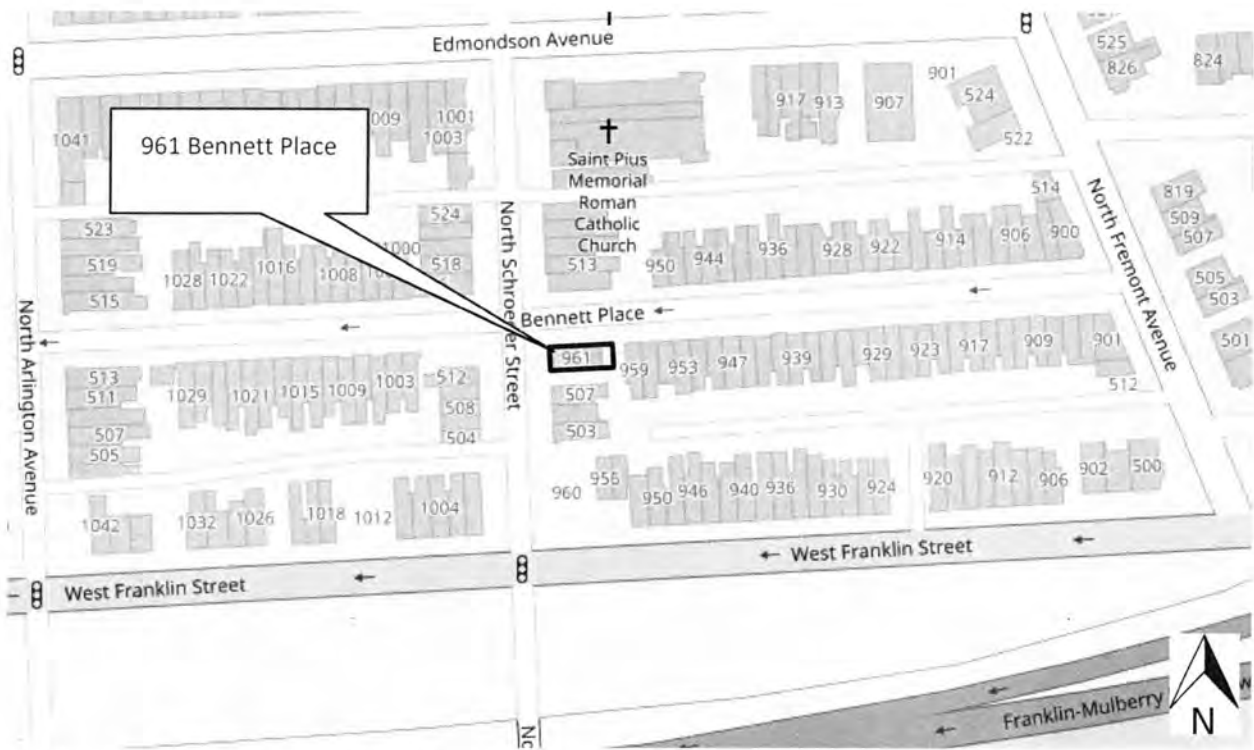
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Old West Baltimore Historic District
908-922 Harlem Avenue
Block 104, Lot 042-049
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



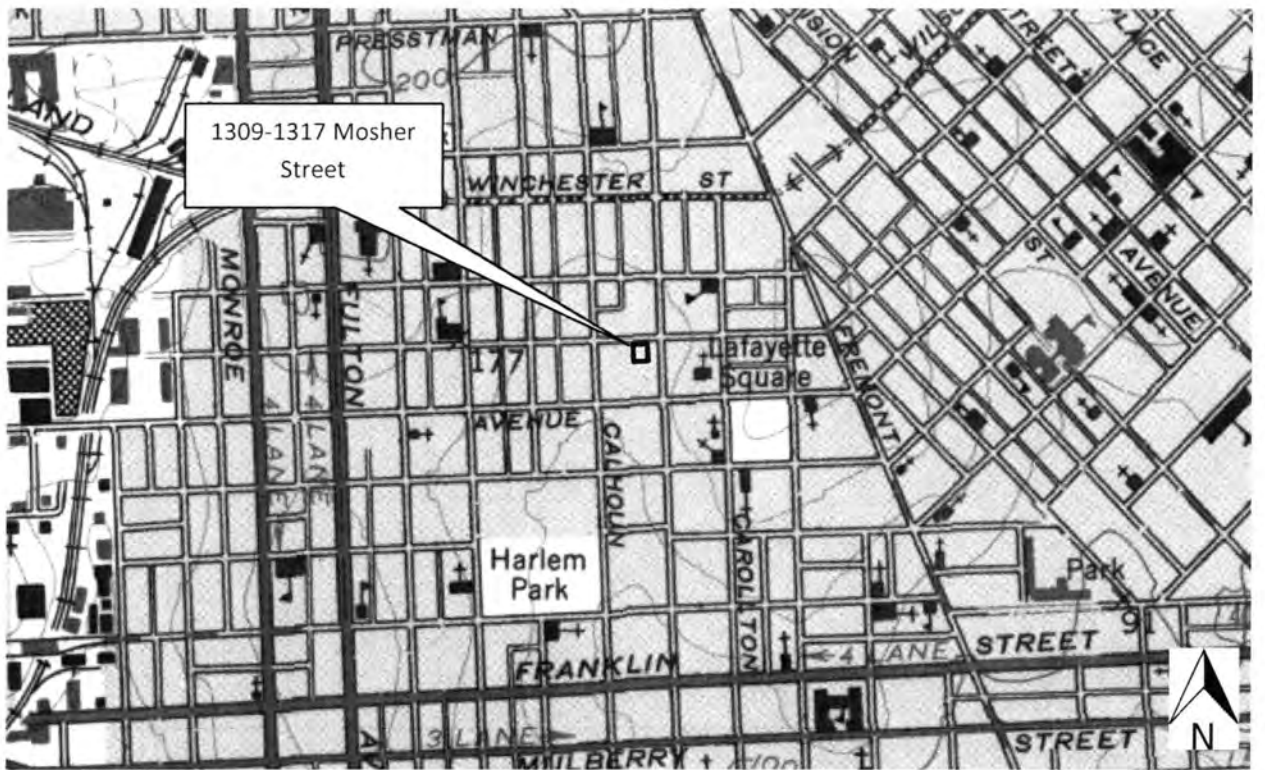
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Old West Baltimore Historic District
954-956 W Franklin St.
Block 129, Lot 027-028
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



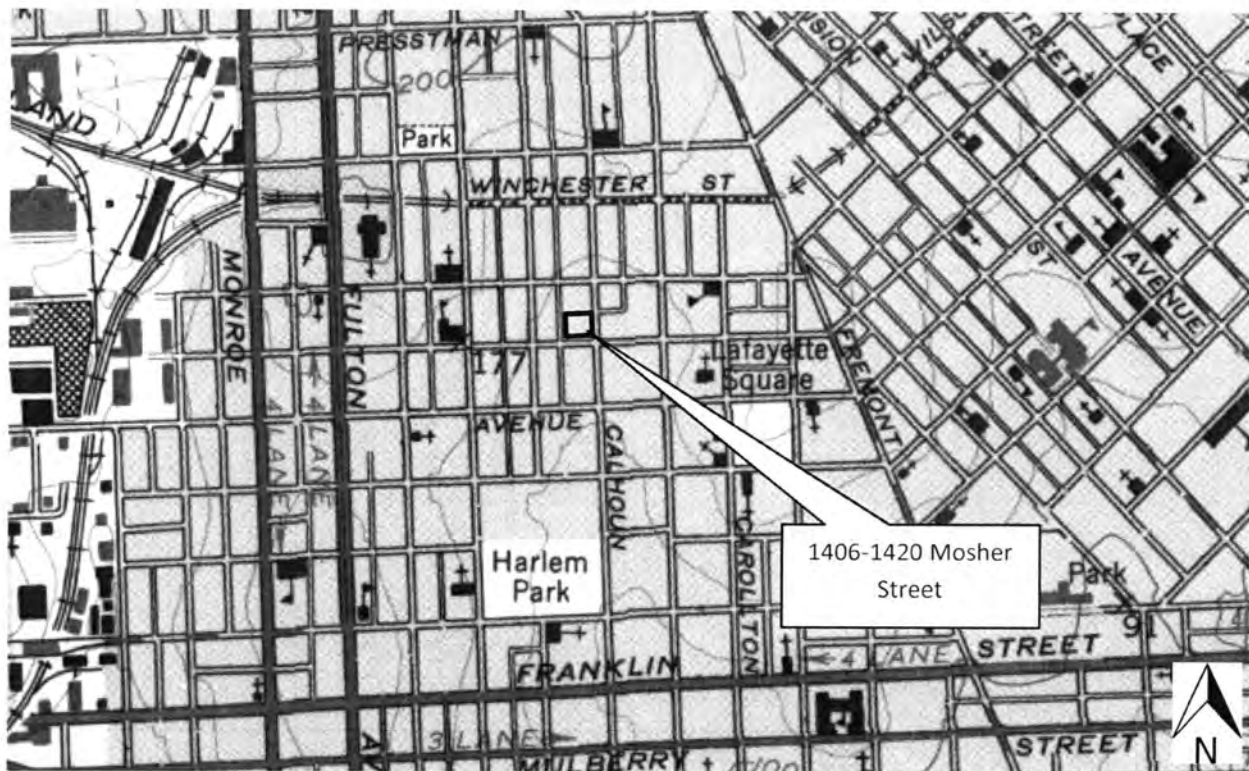
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
961 Bennett Place
Block 129, Lot 093
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1309-1317 Mosher St.
Block 77, Lot 001-006
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1406-1420 Mosher Street
Block 63, Lot 004-011
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad





B-13+3

Old West Baltimore

343 Bloom St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

343 Bloom St., Southwest and southeast
elevations, looking north

1/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

500-506 N Calhoun St

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

500-506 N Calhoun St., South and east
elevations, looking northwest

2/35

504

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PRIVATE
PROPERTY
NO LOITERING

Ar

B-1373

Old West Baltimore

500-506 N Calhoun St

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

504 N Calhoun St, detail of door surround

3/35



'B-1373

Old West Baltimore

500-526 N Calhoun St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

584 N Calhoun St., detail of cornice

4/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

517-529 N Carey St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

517-529 N Carey St., South and West eleven in

Looking northeast

5/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

517-529 N Carey St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

517-529 N Carey St.; north and south
elevations, looking looking southeast

6/35



B-1575

Old West Baltimore

612-628 N Arlington Ave

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

612-628 N Arlington Ave., north and
east elevations, looking southwest

7/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

612-628 N Arlington Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

626-628 N Arlington Ave., east elevation?

Looking west

8/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

617-628 N Arlington Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

622-628 N Arlington Ave., east elevation, looking

9/35

northwest



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

612-628 N Arlington Ave,

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

622 N Arlington Ave., detail of cornice

0135



B-15+3

Old West Baltimore

617-625 N Carey St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

617-625 N Carey Street, west elevations

Looking northeast

11/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

417-625 N Carey St.

Baltimore, MD

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2-20-2018

417-625 N Carey Street, north and west
elevations, looking Southeast

12/35

623

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B-13+5

Old West Baltimore

217-625 N Carey St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

623 N Carey Street, detail of front door

13/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

617-625 N Carey St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

623 N Carey St., detail of belt course

1A/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

617-625 N Carey St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

623 N Carey St., detail of first floor window

15/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

617-625 N Carey St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

623 N Carey St., detail of cornice

16/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

711-719 N Carey St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

711-719 N Carey St., west elevations,

Looking northeast

17/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

802-822 Edmondson Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

802-822 Edmondson Ave, south and east elevations, looking northwest

18/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

802-802 Edmonson Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

802-808 Edmonson Ave., South elevation,

Looking north

19/35



1974
MAY 12 1974

B-1373

Old West Baltimore

802-822 Edmondson Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

810-816 Edmondson Ave, south elevation,

Looking north

20/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

802 - 822 Edmonson Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

818 - 824 Edmonson Ave., South elevation

looking north

21/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

802-822 Edmonson Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

806 Edmonson Ave., detail of cornice

22/35



B-15 + 5
Old West Baltimore
803-819 Edmonson Ave,
Baltimore, MD
Melissa Archer

2-20-2018
803-819 Edmonson Ave., north elevations,
Looking Southwest
23/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

803 - 819 Edmondson Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

803 - 819 Edmondson Ave., north elevations,
looking Southeast

24/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

908-972 Harlem Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

908-972 Harlem Ave., east and south

elevations, looking northwest

25/35



B-1575
Old West Baltimore
908-972 Harlem Ave.
Baltimore, MD
Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

908-912 Harlem Ave., South elevations,
looking north

24/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

908-972 Harlem Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

914-918 Harlem Ave., South elevations,

Looking north

27/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

908-922 Harlem Ave.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

918-922 Harlem Ave, south elevations,

Looking north

28/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

954-956 W Franklin St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

954-956 W Franklin St., west and south
elevations, looking northeast

29/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

961 Bennett Place

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

961 Bennett Place, north and west elevations,
looking southeast

30/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

1309-1317 W Mosher St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

1309-1317 W Mosher St., east and north
elevations, looking southwest

31/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

1309-1317 W Mosher St

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

1309-1317 W Mosher St., north elevations,

looking south

32/35



D-13+3

Old West Baltimore

1406-1420 W Mosher St.

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

1406-1420 W Mosher St., east and south
elevations, looking northwest

33/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

1406 - 1420 W Mosher St

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

1408 - 1414 W Mosher St, south elevations,
Looking north

34/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore

1406 - 1420 N Mosher St

Baltimore, MD

Melissa Archer

2-20-2018

1414 - 1420 N Mosher St., South elevations
looking north

35/35

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

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Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2018, 177 properties within the Old West Baltimore 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:

- 502, 504, 506 & 508 N CARROLLTON AVE (also in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)
- 502, 504, 506, 508 & 510 GOLD ST
- 503, 505 & 507 BAKER ST
- 533, 535, 537 & 539 N CAREY ST
- 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614 & 616 N CAREY ST (also in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)
- 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, & 648 N CAREY ST (also in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)
- 631, 633, 635, 637, 639 & 641 N CALHOUN ST (also in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)
- 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, & 833 N GILMOR ST
- 927 & 929 N MOUNT ST (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 1000 N ARLINGTON AVE (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 1014, 1016, 1018 & 1020 N CARROLLTON AVE (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 1102, 1104, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120 & 1122 MOSHER ST (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 1115 & 1117 RIGGS AVE
- 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210 & 1212 ARGYLE AVE
- 1218, 1220, 1222, & 1224 ARGYLE AVE
- 1200 MOSHER ST (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236 & 1238 MOSHER ST (See B-4447; also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 1213 EDMONDSON AVE (also in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)
- 1221 & 1223 SMITHSON ST (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344 & 1346 MOSHER ST (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438 & 1440 ARGYLE AVE (See B-2957 for additional documentation)
- 1505 & 1507 MOSHER ST (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
- 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606 & 1608 W LAFAYETTE AVE
- 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624 & 1626 W LAFAYETTE AVE

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Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

-
- 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720 1722 & 1724 W LAFAYETTE AVE (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)
 - 1717, 1719, 1721 & 1723 W LAFAYETTE AVE
 - 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, & 2230 DRUID HILL AVE
 - 900 N GILMOR ST (also in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION:

502-508 N. Carrollton Avenue are a group of mid- to late-nineteenth century Italianate rowhouses, three bays wide and three stories high with flat facades, arched doorways, simple marble stoops, small recessed panels in the brick facades above the third story windows, and dentil cornices bracketed at either end. 504 through 508 have been covered with Formstone (or an equivalent product). The cornice at 506 has been removed, and the cornice at 508 has been encased in siding. Only at 502 is the original brick façade visible. (Also located in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)

502-510 Gold Street are a group of five small simple brick rowhouses, two stories high, three bays wide at the first floor, and two bays wide at the second floor, with flat facades, simple stoops, segmental arch openings, and a variety of cornices of either simple molding or corbelled brick. All of the houses in the group are badly deteriorated. Roofs have collapsed at 504 and 506. 506 shows evidence of fire damage.

503-507 Baker Street are a group of three small simple rowhouses, two stories high and two bays wide, with simple low stoops, rectangular openings, and cornices consisting of a simple molding over several graduated courses of projecting brick. The brick is a light golden color atypical of the area, and suggestive of a construction date later than most of the district.

533-539 North Carey Street are a group of four Italianate brick rowhouses, three bays wide and three stories high over raised basements, with tall rectangular window openings, and segmental arch doorways with transoms. The remaining cornices, at 533 and 537, are elaborate arrangements of closely spaced modillions interspersed with widely spaced large brackets. 533 and 535 have been faced with Formstone. The façade of 539 has been rebuilt very simply, with smaller windows and no cornice. All four houses are in an advanced state of deterioration, with collapsed roofs at 535 and 537, and a partially collapsed rear wall at 537.

600-616 North Carey Street are a group of nine brick Italianate rowhouses, three bays wide, three stories high on raised basements, with arched doorways, tall rectangular windows, and, where remaining, elaborate modillion and bracket cornices. The first floor of 600 has a commercial front with an entrance at sidewalk level, rather than the residential entrances of the rest of the group. The group is badly deteriorated, with several collapsed roofs. (Also located in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)

(618-628 North Carey Street, although part of a continuous row that includes 600-616 and 630-648 North Carey Street, are being demolished by the City of Baltimore outside of the CORE program.)

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630-648 North Carey Street are a group of ten brick Italianate rowhouses that are part of a continuous row with 600-616 North Carey Street (see above). The entire row appears to have been constructed together, and the description for this group is essentially the same, except that in this group more of the facades have been altered or faced with Formstone. There is serious deterioration, including several collapsed roofs and rear walls. At 634, all that remains standing is the front façade and a portion of the rear wall. (Also located in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)

631-641 North Calhoun Street are a group of six brick Italianate rowhouses, three bays wide and three stories high, with arched doorways, tall rectangular window openings (some with later in-fill), simple marble stoops, and cornices composed of closely spaced modillions interspersed with widely spaced large brackets. Four of the six have been faced with Formstone. 635 retains its decorative vent panels between the cornice brackets. The cornice at 637 has been encased in siding. 637 retains its original door surround, consisting of thick molding capped by a foliate-decorated keystone. The houses are badly deteriorated, with collapsed roofs and partially collapsed rear walls. (Also located in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)

803-833 North Gilmor Street are a mixed group of sixteen rowhouses. 803 and 805 are smaller houses, two stories high and three bays wide, faced with dark reddish brown brick, with rectangular openings, simple marble stoops, and a simple molding cornice. The remainder of the group are Italianate rowhouses, three stories high and three bays wide. Most have segmental arch doorways, and those that do not (807-811, 827) appear to be rebuilt or partially rebuilt facades. Five of the houses have been faced with Formstone. Serious deterioration is present, with multiple collapsed roofs and rear walls.

927-929 North Mount Street are a pair of Italianate rowhouses separated by previous demolition from the longer row of which they were once part. Each is three stories high and three bays wide, with rectangular openings, and a cornice of highly decorated molding on widely spaced brackets. The first floor level of 927 has been highly altered into a commercial front. Both houses exhibit extensive fire damage. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

1000 North Arlington Avenue is a corner building whose primary façade faces Mosher Street, but is addressed per its side facing Arlington Avenue, perhaps related to the now-boarded commercial front that enwraps the first floor at sidewalk level from the Mosher Street side all the way across the Arlington Avenue side. Above the commercial front, it is an Italianate rowhouse, three stories in total, two bays wide on the Mosher Street side, and five bays wide on its Arlington Avenue side, with a one story addition along Arlington Avenue. The Mosher Street side is capped by a modillion cornice (also extending around the corner for a few feet on the Arlington Avenue side) with a wide frieze punctuated by decorative molding, most of which is now missing. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

1014-1020 North Carrollton Avenue are a group of four small brick Italianate rowhouses, two stories high and three bays wide. 1014 and 1016 have been combined into a single property for use as a church, and the facades of that portion of the group have been considerably altered; they have been covered with Formstone, and the first floor façade has been altered to give a more ecclesiastical look with a sidewalk-level double door entrance in the center of

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the combined building, and two pointed-top windows flanking the entrance apparently meant to evoke gothic arched windows. 1018-1020 retain their original configurations. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

1102-1122 Mosher Street are a group of ten Italianate houses. (1106 Mosher Street has already been demolished by the City of Baltimore on an emergency basis outside of the CORE program.) The group reflects variations in style and detail. Most are Italianate rowhouses typical of the area, three stories high and three bays wide. Of these, four distinct cornice styles and two distinct doorway styles (arched with thick molding door surrounds, and rectangular with pilaster-and-lintel door surrounds) suggest that they were not all built together by the same builder at the same time. Also, 1104 and 1108 are atypical in that they have substantial setbacks from the street, and originally had large front porches (now collapsed). 1104 was part of a semi-detached pair with 1106 (now demolished, as noted above). 1108 is freestanding. These set back front porch houses are also Italianates, three stories high, two bays wide, topped by cornices. The group shows much of the same deterioration found in the area, with several collapsed roofs and partially collapsed rear walls. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

1115-1117 Riggs Avenue are a pair of small Italianate rowhouses, the remnant of what had been a row of five houses. They are two stories high, two bays wide, with segmental arch window openings with projecting brick hoods, and are topped by cornices with large brackets framing decoratively cut vent boards. These houses are of a distinctly smaller scale than many of the other houses in the district.

1200-1212 Argyle Avenue and **1218-1224 Argyle Avenue** are the remnants of what had been a continuous row of houses in the 1200 block of Argyle Avenue. They are all Italianate rowhouses, three stories high and, with one exception, three bays wide. 1212 is two bays wide. All except for 1212 have arched doorways, and 1210 retains its original door surround of thick molding with a foliate-decorated keystone. Deterioration in this group is particularly severe, with little more than the façade still standing at 1202, 1208 and 1222.

1200 Mosher Street, at the northwest corner of Carrollton Avenue and Mosher Street, is a three story Italianate end-of-group house whose primary (eastern) façade faces the 1000 block of North Carrollton Avenue, but is addressed by its long southern side elevation along Mosher Street. The first floor has a commercial front at sidewalk level that covers the Carrollton Avenue side and part of the Mosher Street side. Above that, on the Carrollton Avenue side, the house is three bays wide with bracket and modillion cornice that wraps partly around to the Mosher Street side. The Mosher Street side has a blank unfenestrated wall on its eastern third, then five bays with a metal fire escape, and a simple side entrance, and a small one-story addition. This building is the only remnant of what had been a continuous group of rowhouses on the west side of Carrollton Avenue from Mosher Street to Smithson Street. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

1202-1238 Mosher Street is a group of nineteen rowhouses on the north side of Mosher Street. (For more detailed discussion of 1206 through 1238, see MIHP B-4447.) 1202 and 1204 are Italianate rowhouses, three stories high and three bays wide, with tall rectangular openings, simple marble stoops, and the rotted remains of cornices barely discernible at the top. 1206 is also a three story Italianate rowhouse, but is two bays wide, with segmental arch

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openings (including a double-wide first floor window), narrow jigsaw cut decorative tympana, and a narrow dentil cornice. Although 1206 has been covered with Formstone, obscuring much of its detail, the fenestration suggests that it may have shared many stylistic elements with its neighboring houses at 1206-1238, albeit in a three story version (again, see B-4447). (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

1213 Edmondson Avenue is a three story, three bay wide Italianate rowhouse. It is the only remaining building in what had been a continuous row. Most of its original detailing has been removed or obscured by multiple alterations. The first floor has what appears to have been a commercial front. The second and third floors have rectangular window openings that are partly filled in with boards, and small replacement windows in the reduced openings. The front elevation is topped by a simple cornice that does not appear to be the original. The entire building is painted white. (Also located in Harlem Park Historic District B-1320)

1221-1223 Smithson Street are two small alley rowhouses that are the last remnant of what had been a continuous row from 1203 through 1225. Each is two bays wide, and two stories high on raised basements. The houses were entered by stairs running sideways along the front walls leading to small square entrance porches, with basement entrances a few steps down in the front walls directly below the entrance porches. The doors and windows are segmental arched, and the cornice is simple and undecorated. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

1300-1346 Mosher Street are a continuous group of twenty-four Italianate rowhouses, with five distinct sub-groups. 1300, at the corner of North Carey Street, is two stories high, with a commercial front on the first floor. At the second floor level it is three bays wide, with recessed panels in the brick wall above the second story windows, and a bracketed cornice with decorative jigsaw cut vent panels between the brackets. 1302 through 1314 are two stories high, three bays wide with simple marble stoops, segmental arch openings, projecting brick doorway hoods, and bracketed cornices with decorative jigsaw cut friezes and vent panels. 1316 through 1330 are three stories high, three bays wide, with arched doorways, tall rectangular windows, and bracketed cornices with decorative vent panels. 1332 through 1344 are two stories high, three bays wide at the first floor and two bays wide at the second floor, with segmental arch openings, projecting brick doorway hoods, bracketed cornices with jigsaw cut decorative friezes, and bands of decorative molded brick work connecting the first floor window sills and below the second story windows. 1346 has a commercial front on the first floor, and is three bays wide at the second floor. It has an identical cornice to those at 1332 through 1344, but it does not have the decorative brick work. Much of this block is badly deteriorated, with multiple collapsed roofs and partially collapsed rear walls.

1430-1440 Argyle Avenue: See MIHP B-2957.

1505-1507 Mosher Street are a pair of brick Italianate rowhouses, three bays wide and three stories high, with segmental arch doorways, tall rectangular window openings, and bracket and modillion cornices. They are the remnant of what had been a row of four similar houses. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

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1600-1608 West Lafayette Avenue are a non-contiguous mixed cluster of five brick rowhouses. **1600 through 1606** are three story high, three bay wide Italianate rowhouses with bracket and modillion cornices (still remaining at 1604 and 1606). The façade at 1600 appears to have been completely reconstructed at some point. 1604 has been altered and covered with Formstone, and 1606 has had a commercial front installed on the first floor, and has been heavily painted, obscuring façade details. All that remains of 1602 is the first two stories of the facade and fragments of the third story façade, the rest of the building having already collapsed; ironically, this is the member of the group that still displays the full detail of the original facades. The first story has segmental arch openings with marble sills. The doorway is surrounded by projecting brick, with a hood consisting of decorative molded brick surrounding a course of dentilated brick, and resting on two terra cotta bull's eye blocks. The second floor has rectangular window openings with flat arches flanked by thick white stone skew backs, with bands of decorative molded brick above and between the flat arches, and at window sill level. The fragments of the third floor façade show some similar detail to the second floor. **1608**, separated from the others by Vincent Street (an alley), is a turn-of-the-twentieth-century "swell front" rowhouse that was once part of a continuous row of similar houses that included 1608 through 1628; it is now fully detached. It is faced with tan brick, two stories high, three bays wide, with the entrance bay flat, and the other two bays projecting toward the street in a rounded extension. The openings are rectangular. The façade is topped by a dentil cornice framed by brackets at either end and accented by a strip of decorative molding running horizontally between the bottoms of the brackets, about a foot below the cornice.

1618-1626 West Lafayette Avenue are a group of five turn-of-the-twentieth-century "swell front" rowhouses that were once part of a continuous row of similar houses that included 1608 through 1628 (see previous group). Each is faced with tan brick, two stories high, three bays wide, with the entrance bay flat, and the other two bays projecting toward the street in a rounded extension. The openings are rectangular. The façade is topped by a dentil cornice framed by brackets at either end and accented by a strip of decorative molding running horizontally between the bottoms of the brackets, about a foot below the cornice. Several of the roofs and rear walls in this group have partially collapsed.

1712-1724 West Lafayette Avenue are a cluster of seven brick Italianate rowhouses in two distinct groups. 1712-1714 are each three bays wide and three stories high. The façade at 1712 has been rebuilt, but retains its original cornice, has a reconstructed segmental arch doorway, and rectangular window openings. 1714 has segmental arch door and window openings. 1712 and 1714 have a continuous bracketed cornice with tilted-out decorative jigsaw cut vent boards between the brackets and longer brackets at either end of each property. 1716 through 1724 are a distinct group, taller and slightly wider than 1712-1714. 1724 has a sidewalk level commercial front. The remainder of the group have arched doorways. All (1716-1724) have rectangular windows. 1716 retains its door surround with its hood of pressed metal scrolls and lintel. 1718 has been faced with Formstone and has had its cornice removed. The partially intact cornices across the rest of the group consist of modillions interspersed with large brackets framing jigsaw cut vent panels. 1716 and 1718 are largely collapsed except for their facades. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

1717-1723 West Lafayette Avenue are a cluster of four brick Italianate rowhouses, three bays wide and three stories high, with arched doorways and rectangular windows. Only 1721 has not been faced with Formstone. 1723

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has what appears to have been a commercial front window installed on the first floor, but not at sidewalk level. The roofs and rear walls of 1717 and 1719 have partially collapsed.

2204-2230 Druid Hill Avenue are a cluster of fourteen late nineteenth century brick rowhouses, the remnant of a group that had once extended through the entire block. They display eclectic design elements in a textured and polychromatic combination that differs from the more standard Italianate in much of the rest of the district. All are three stories high and three bays wide, and have a typical Italianate flat front massing with a classical dentil cornice, which is punctuated by a large bracket at every other property line. The roof line steps up slightly after every two or three houses to adjust to the slope of the street as it rises from south to north. All houses have simple marble stoops and quarry-faced stone at the basement level. Above the basement level, there are three façade designs – coordinated in material, but distinct from each other in their fenestration and trim patterns - that are repeated alternately throughout the group.

The first design has a segmental arch doorway opening and paired first floor windows joined under a wide segmental arch. At the second floor, there are two rectangular windows flanking a much smaller center window, whose top is even with the tops of the larger flanking windows. In some instances of this pattern, the small center window is set into a low segmental arch opening, while in others, it is set into a round arch opening with a fan tympanum. All window sills are of a light colored quarry faced stone. The tops of the second floor windows are joined visually by a course of the same stone that follows the contour of the flat tops of the flanking windows and the arched opening of the middle window. The stones over the center window are much thicker, and are cut and fitted to the brick courses to form a stepped arch effect. The third floor has two rectangular windows directly over the flanking window of the second floor, with matching stone sills and lintels. The center bay is unfenestrated blank brick wall.

The second façade design has round arched doorway opening with a semicircular transom. It has round arched window openings, with a stone belt course that serves as an impost for the brick arches, and with an additional course of stone outlining the arches above the brick. The second and third floors each have three windows, the center one being slightly wider than the flanking ones. The center window has a shallow segmental arch opening with a jigsaw cut tympanum, while the flanking windows have rectangular openings. Each window has a stone sill. The tops of the windows on both the second and third floors have a course of stone joining them that expands into a heavy stepped arch over the center window – similar to the treatment in the previously described façade style.

The third façade style differs from the second only at the first floor level. It has a round arched doorway opening with a semicircular transom, but it has one wide elliptical arch window opening which frames three double-hung 1/1 windows, a wide center one and two very narrow side windows, separated by thick wooden mullions.

900 North Gilmor Street is a three story brick Italianate end-of-group rowhouse at the northwest corner of Gilmor Street and Lafayette Avenue. The adjoining houses in the row, 902 through 912, have already been demolished, so 900 is now freestanding. It is three stories high, three bays wide on its primary elevation on Gilmor Street, and nine bays wide on its side elevation along Lafayette Avenue. It has a commercial front on the first floor that covers the Gilmor Street side and part of the Lafayette Avenue side. On the Gilmor Street side, the windows on the second and

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third floors are rectangular, with flat arches, and the façade is topped by a bracketed cornice. On the Lafayette Avenue side there is a side entrance consisting of a simple marble stoop leading to a tall segmented arch doorway with a thick wooden door surround. A metal fire escape has been installed above the side entrance serving the second and third floors. Further west on the same side of the building, there is a two-story-high bay window structure projecting from the second and third floors. This has been completely encased in siding, leaving no view of the windows. The property is vacant, boarded, and deteriorated. (Also located in Sandtown-Winchester/Penn North Survey District B-4434)

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SECTION 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Acreage of properties on which Phase 3 demolition is to occur (total): 5.86

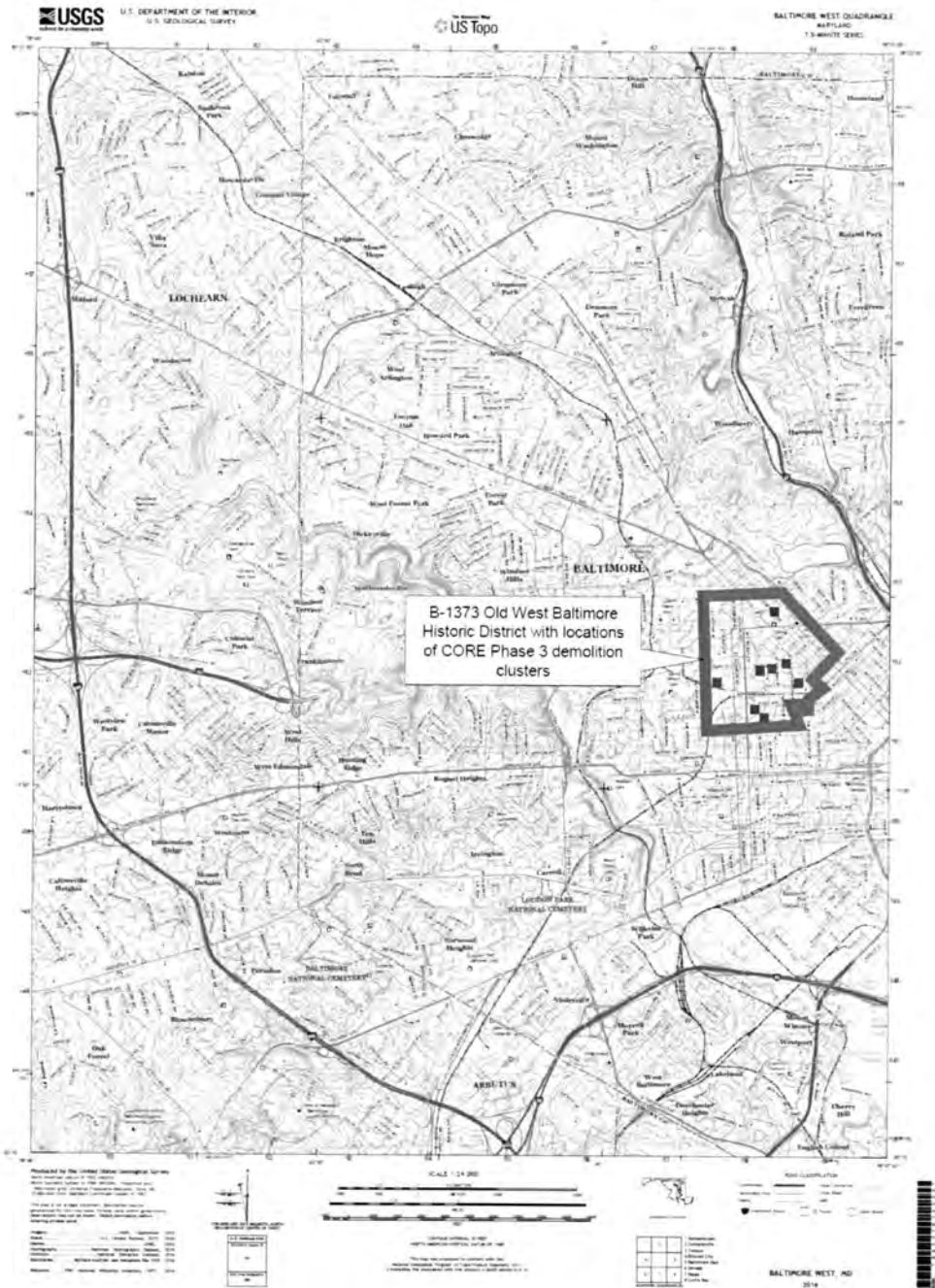
Quadrangle: Baltimore West 1:24,000

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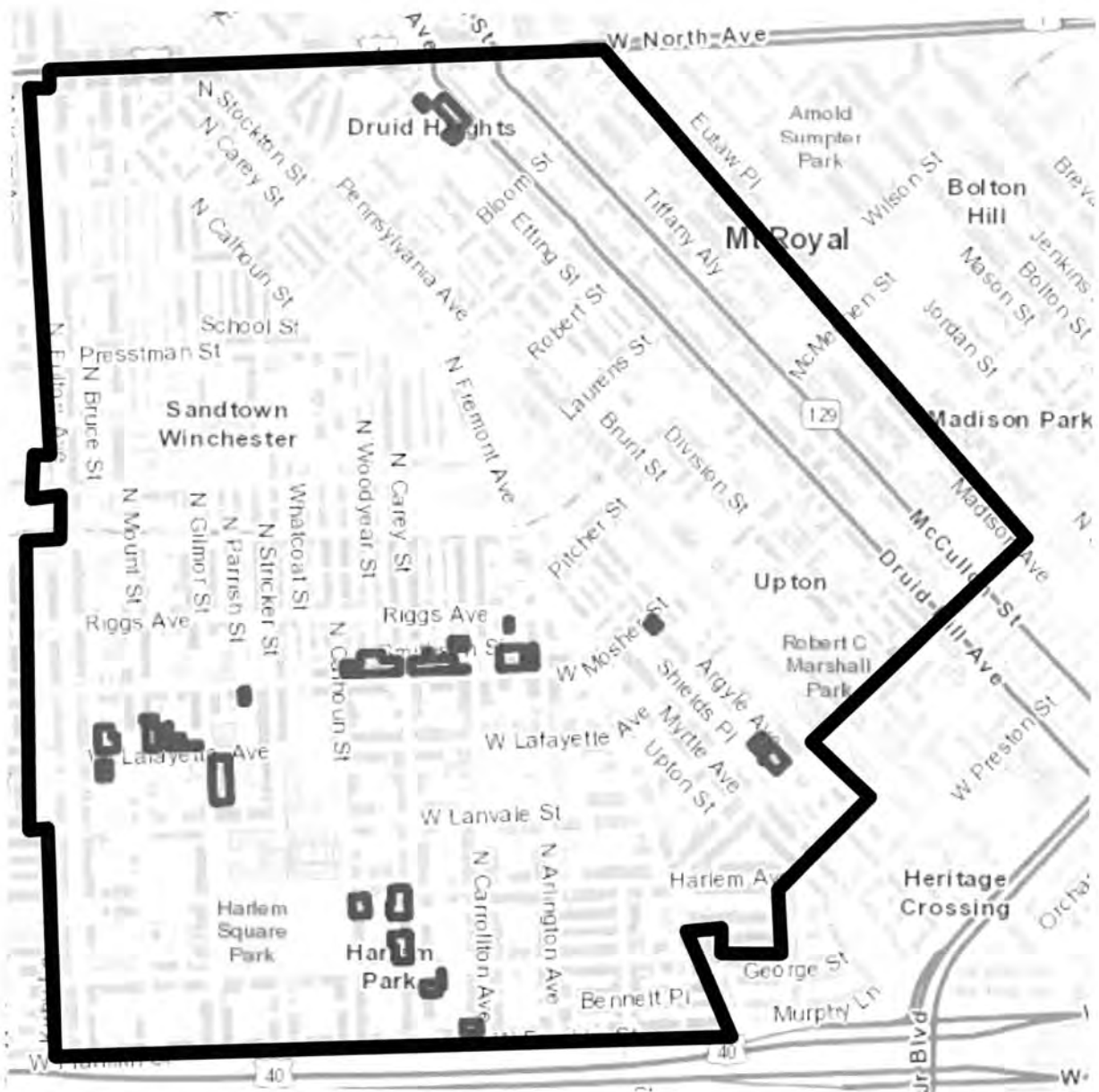


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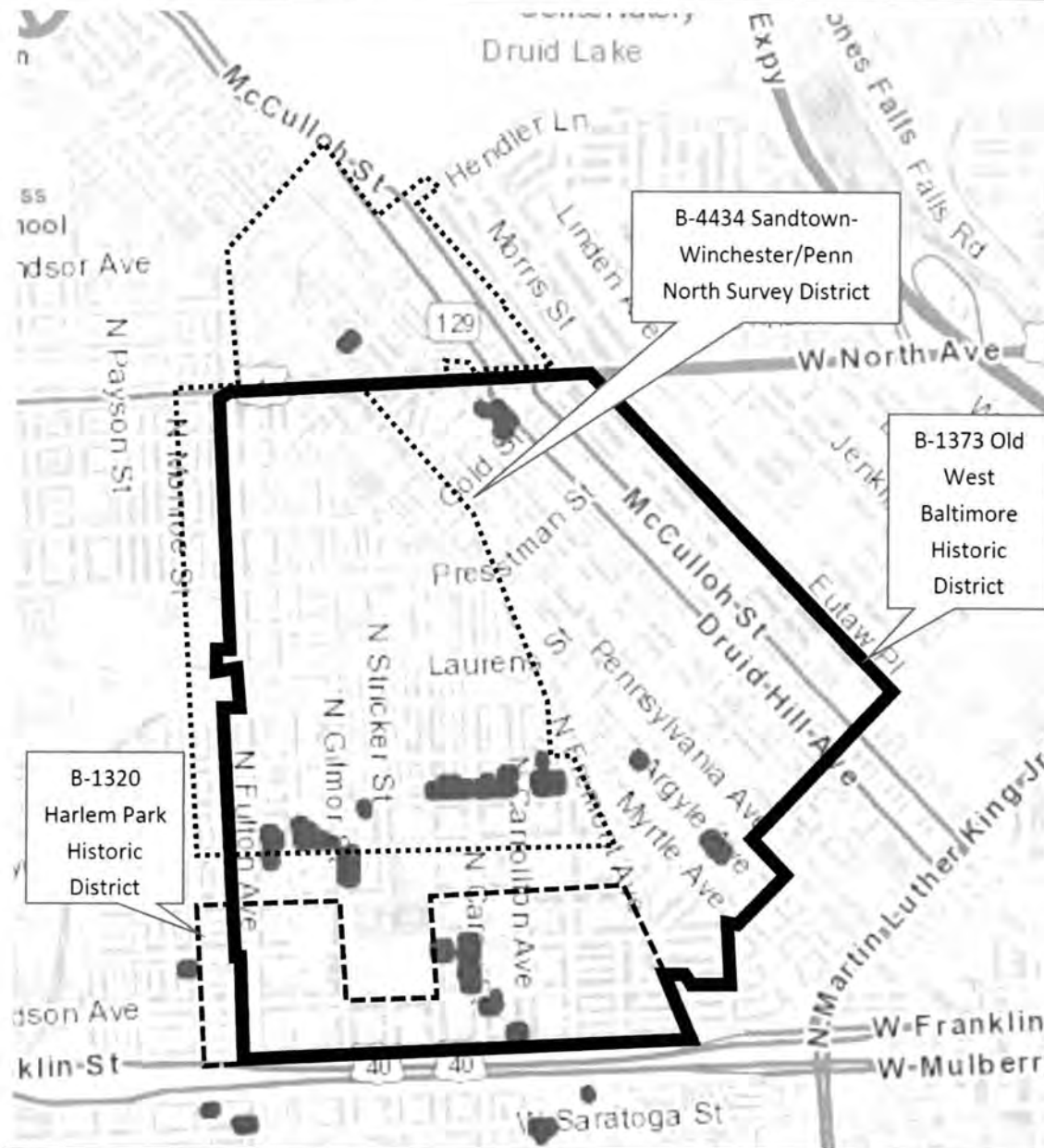
**MAP: OLD WEST BALTIMORE HISTORIC DISTRICT WITH CORE PHASE 3 DEMOLITION
CLUSTERS OUTLINED**

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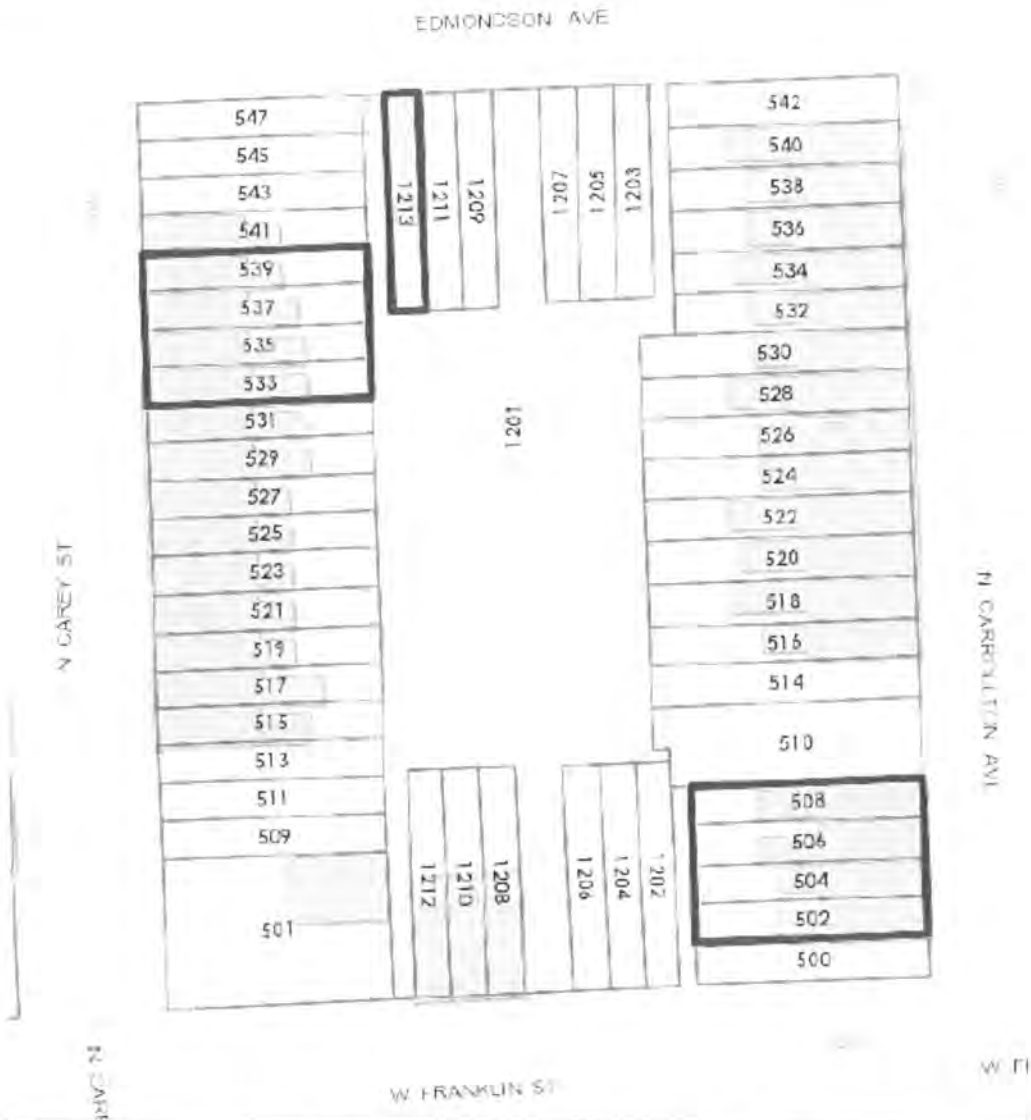
MAP SHOWING OVERLAPPING HISTORIC/SURVEY DISTRICTS

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MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTERS AT 502-508 N. CARROLLTON AVE., 533-539 N CAREY ST. AND 1213 EDMONDSON AVE.

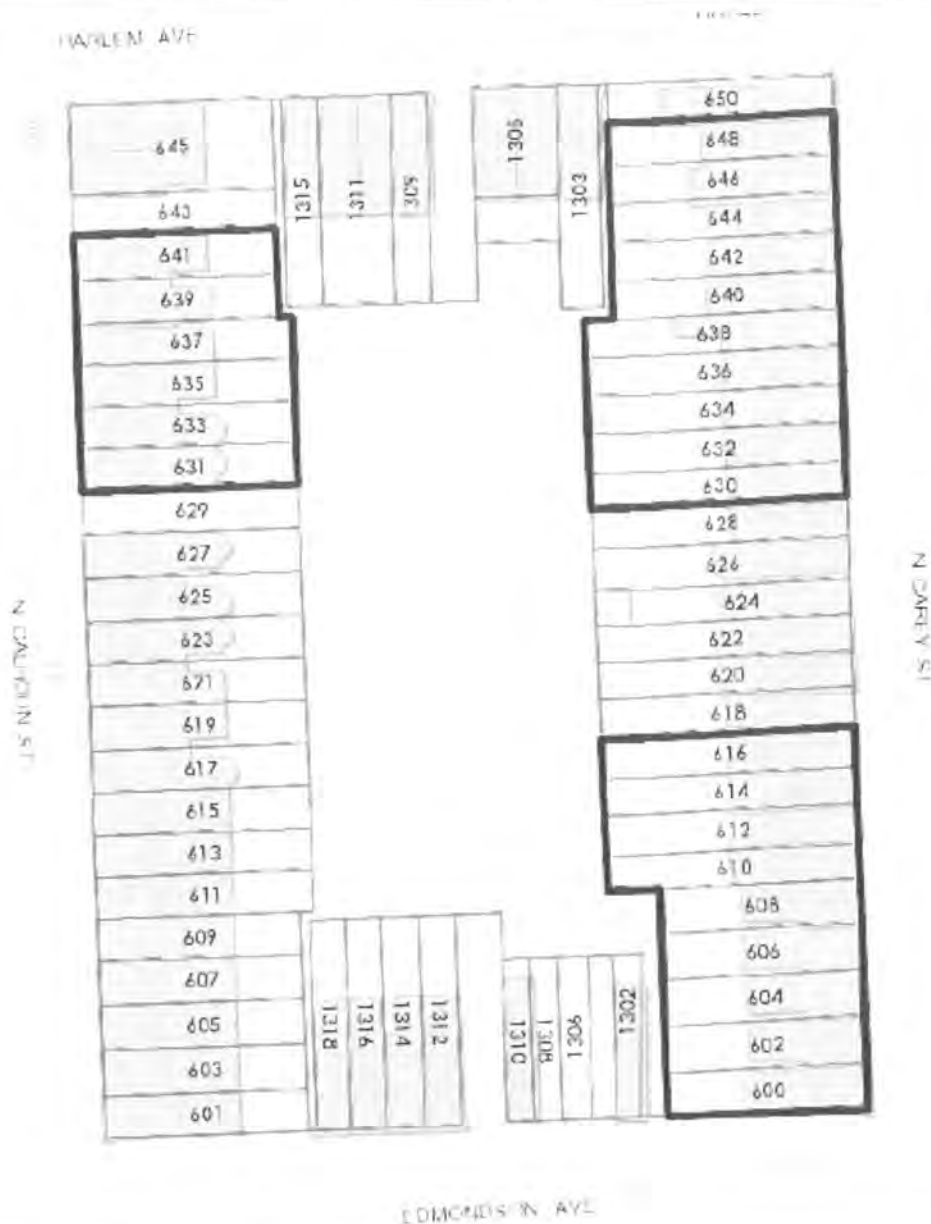
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MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTERS AT 600-616 N. CAREY ST., 630-648 N. CAREY ST. AND 631-641 N. CALHOUN ST. (618-628 N. Carey to be demolished by Baltimore City outside of CORE program.)

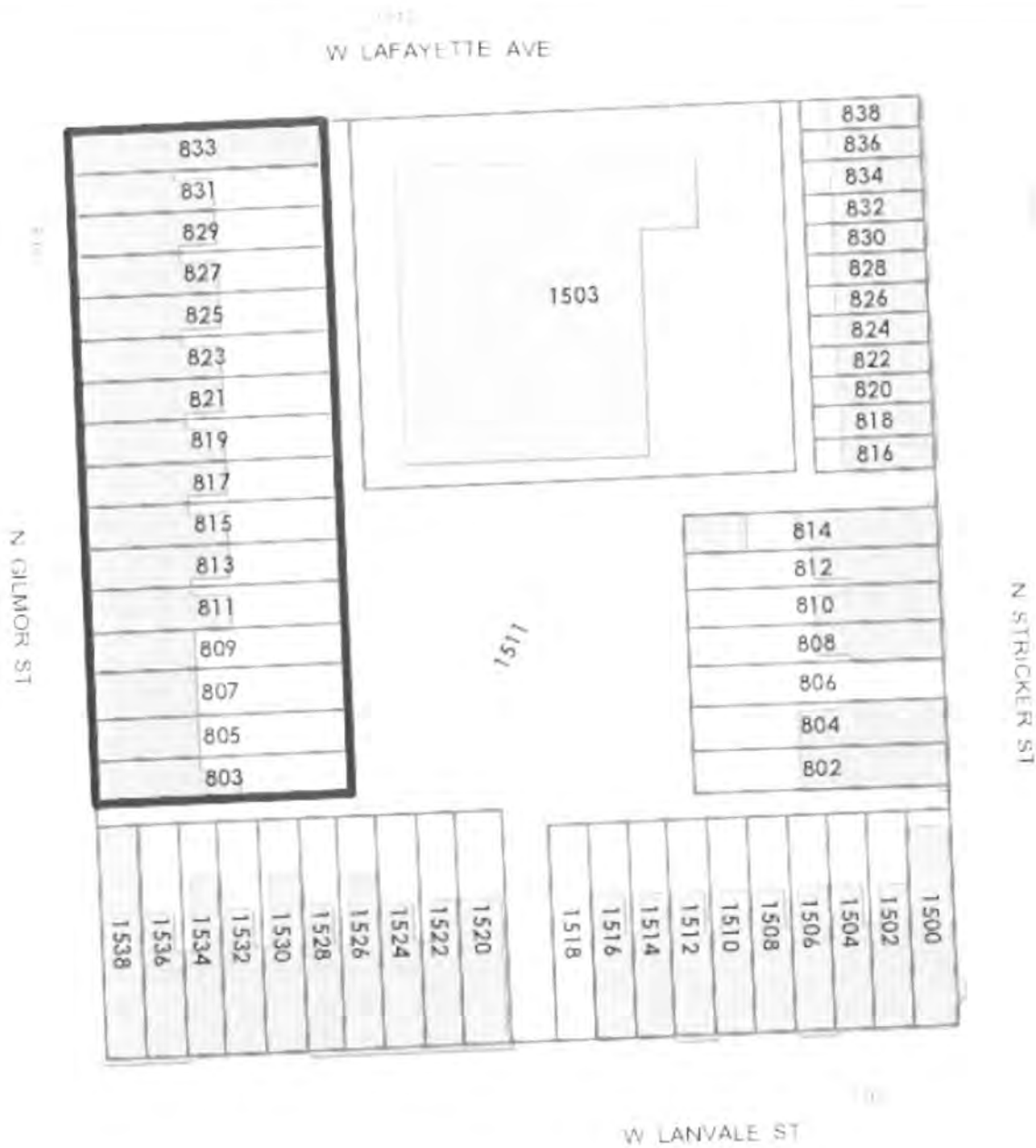
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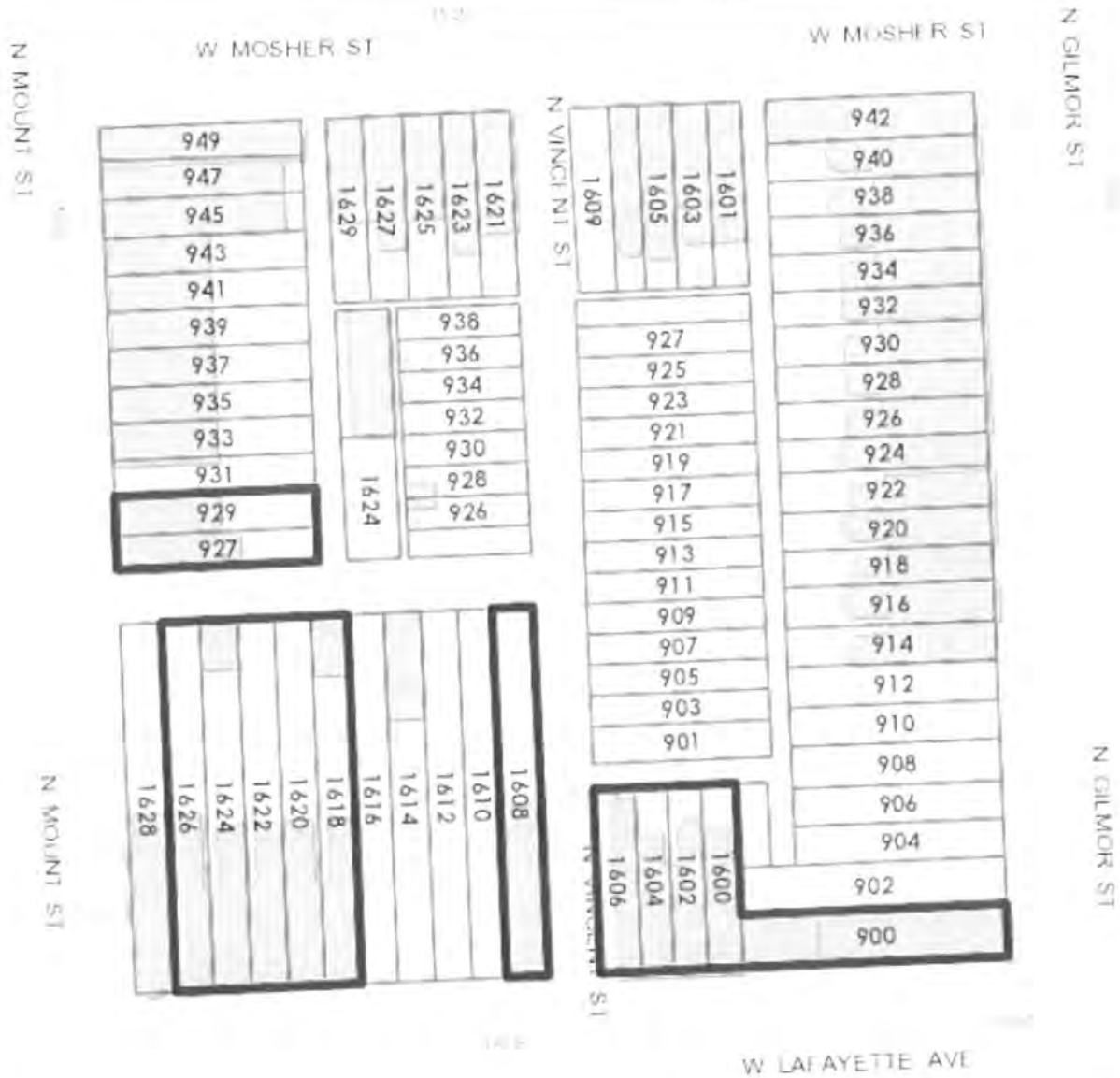
MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTER AT 803-833 N. GILMOR ST.

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MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTERS AT 927-929 N. MOUNT ST., 1600-1608 & 1618-1626 W. LAFAYETTE AVE. AND 900 N. GILMOR ST.

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MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTERS AT 1712-1724 AND 1717-1723 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

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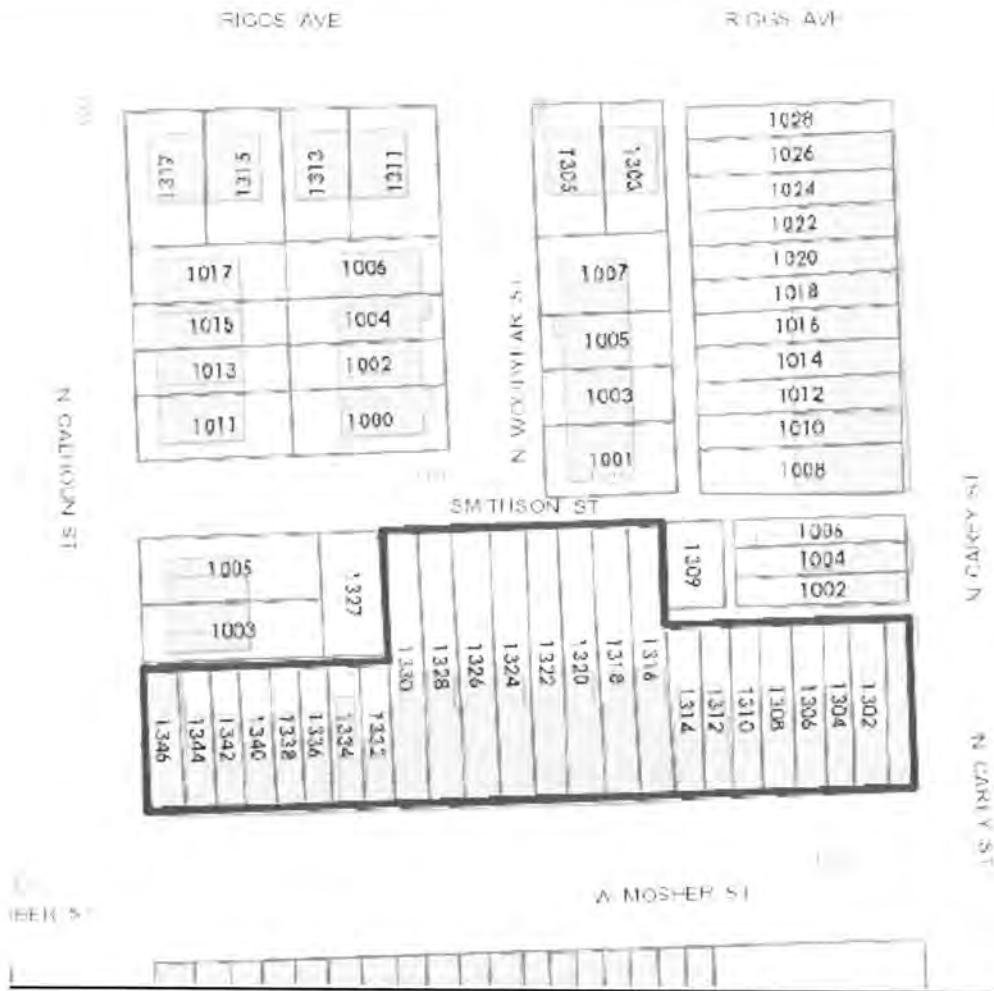
MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTER AT 1505-1507 W. MOSHER ST.

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Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



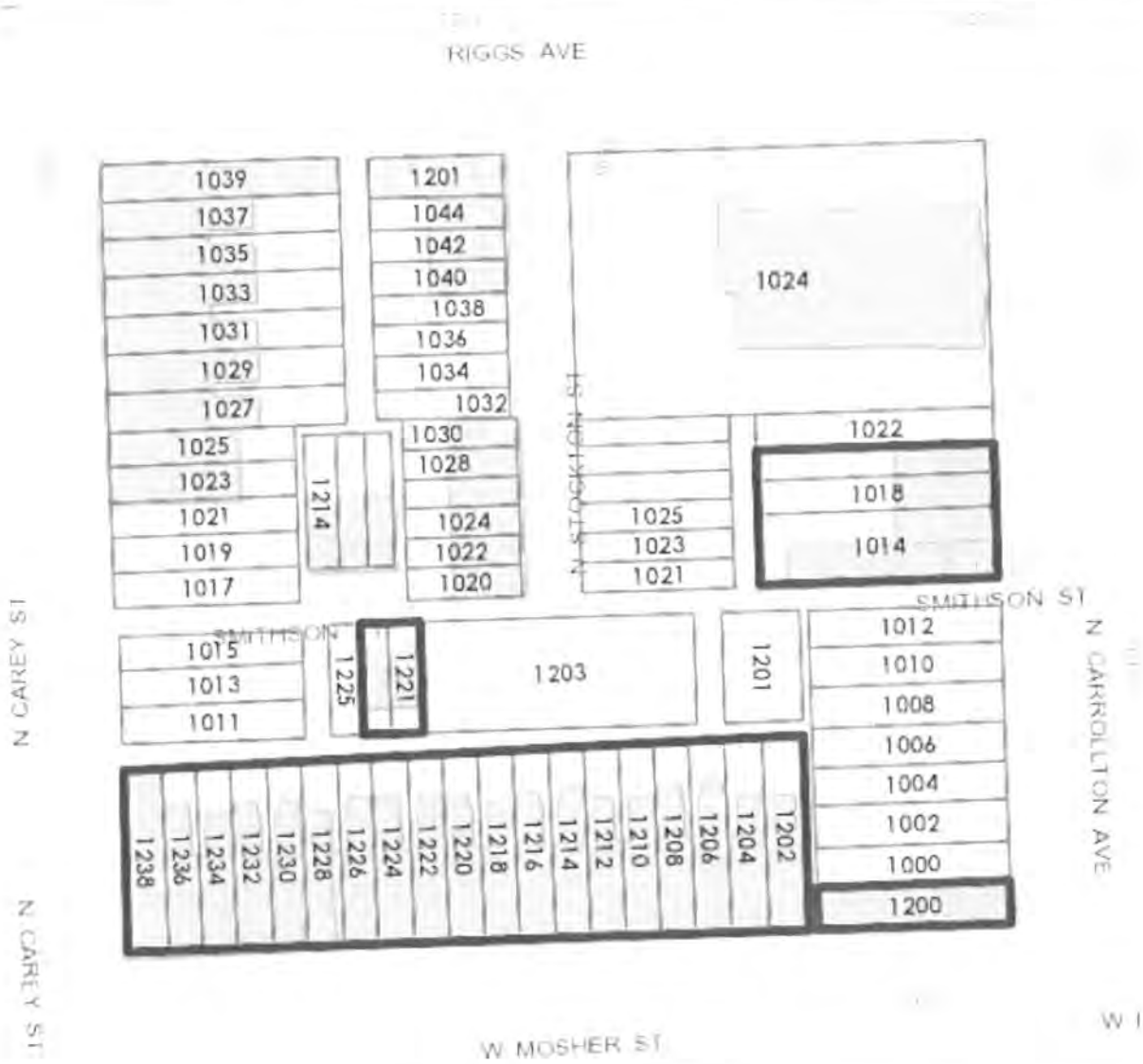
MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTER AT 1300-1346 W. MOSHER ST.

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 20 of 25

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



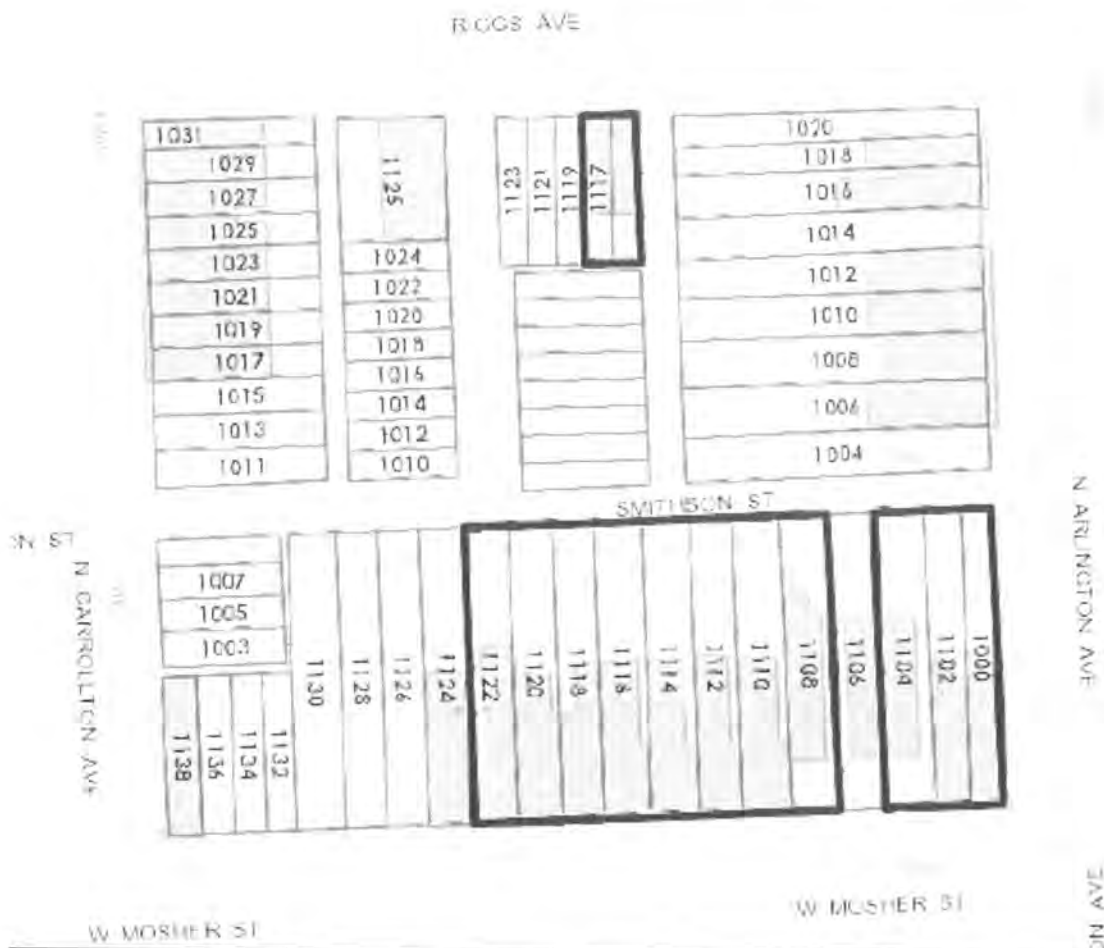
MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTERS AT 1200 W. MOSHER ST., 1202-1238 W. MOSHER ST., 1014-1020 N. CARROLLTON AVE., AND 1221-1223 SMITHSON ST.

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 21 of 25

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTERS AT 1000 N. ARLINGTON AVE., 1102-1122 W. MOSHER ST., AND 1115-1117 RIGGS AVE. (1106 Mosher St. already demolished by City of Baltimore on emergency basis outside of CORE program.)

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

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Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTERS AT 1200-1212 AND 1218-1224 ARGYLE AVE.

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 23 of 25

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



**MAP: DEMOLITION CLUSTERS AT 502-510 GOLD ST., 2204-2230 DRUID HILL AVE. AND 503-507
BAKER ST.**

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

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Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

PHOTOGRAPHS

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
B-1373_2018-01-04_01	2204-2230 Druid Hill Avenue, northeast elevation, looking southwest
B-1373_2018-01-04_02	2204-2230 Druid Hill Avenue, northeast elevation, looking south
B-1373_2018-01-04_03	2204-2230 Druid Hill Avenue, detail of typical stone trim
B-1373_2018-01-04_04	2204-2230 Druid Hill Avenue, detail of typical stone trim
B-1373_2018-01-04_05	502-510 Gold Street, southeast elevation, looking west
B-1373_2018-01-04_06	503-507 Baker Street, northwest elevation, looking southeast
B-1373_2018-01-04_07	1200-1212 Argyle Avenue, northeast elevation, looking southwest
B-1373_2018-01-04_08	1218-1224 Argyle Avenue, northeast elevation, looking west
B-1373_2018-01-04_09	1218-1224 Argyle Avenue, northeast elevation, looking south
B-1373_2018-01-04_10	631-641 North Calhoun Street, west elevation, looking east
B-1373_2018-01-04_11	631-641 North Calhoun Street, west elevation, looking southeast
B-1373_2018-01-04_12	502-508 North Carrollton Avenue, east elevation, looking northwest
B-1373_2018-01-04_13	533-539 North Carey Street, west elevation, looking east
B-1373_2018-01-04_14	600-616 North Carey Street, east elevation, looking northwest
B-1373_2018-01-04_15	600-616 North Carey Street, east elevations of 608-616, looking west
B-1373_2018-01-04_16	628-648 North Carey Street, east elevation, looking southwest
B-1373_2018-01-04_17	1717-1723 West Lafayette Avenue, north elevation, looking south
B-1373_2018-01-04_18	1723 West Lafayette Avenue, detail showing corniced first floor window
B-1373_2018-01-04_19	803-833 North Gilmor Street, west elevation of 803-815, looking northeast
B-1373_2018-01-04_20	803-833 North Gilmor Street, west elevation of 815-823, looking east
B-1373_2018-01-04_21	803-833 North Gilmor Street, west elevation of 825-833, looking east
B-1373_2018-01-04_22	1213 Edmondson Avenue, north (front) and east elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2018-01-04_23	1712-1724 West Lafayette Avenue, south elevation, looking north
B-1373_2018-01-04_24	1712-1724 West Lafayette Avenue, door surround at 1716
B-1373_2018-01-04_25	1712-1724 West Lafayette Avenue, detail of doorway hood at 1716
B-1373_2018-01-04_26	1618-1626 West Lafayette Avenue, south elevation, looking north
B-1373_2018-01-04_27	1608 West Lafayette Avenue, south elevation, looking north
B-1373_2018-01-04_28	1600-1606 West Lafayette Avenue, south elevation, looking northeast
B-1373_2018-01-04_29	900 North Gilmor Street, east (front) and south elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2018-01-04_30	927-929 North Mount Street, west elevation, looking east
B-1373_2018-01-04_31	1505-1507 Mosher Street, north elevation, looking south
B-1373_2018-01-04_32	1300-1346 Mosher Street, 1336-1346 south elevation, looking north

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

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Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

B-1373_2018-01-04_33	1300-1346 Mosher Street, south elevations, looking northeast
B-1373_2018-01-04_34	1300-1346 Mosher Street, 1310-1324, south elevation, looking north
B-1373_2018-01-04_35	1300-1346 Mosher Street, 1300-1316, south elevation, looking north
B-1373_2018-01-04_36	1200 Mosher Street*, east and south elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2018-01-04_37	1102-1122 Mosher Street, 1102-1108 south elevations, looking north
B-1373_2018-01-04_38	1102-1122 Mosher Street, south elevations, looking northeast
B-1373_2018-01-04_39	1115-1117 Riggs Avenue, north elevation, looking southwest
B-1373_2018-01-04_40	1221-1223 Smithson Street, north elevation, looking south
B-1373_2018-01-04_41	1014-1020 North Carrollton Avenue, east elevation, looking west

*Although 1200 Mosher Street's main elevation faces Carrollton Avenue, it is addressed by its side elevation on Mosher Street.

Photographer: Jeffrey Honick

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



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPO

2204-2230 DRUID HILL AVE

NORTHEAST (FRONT) ELEVATIONS - LOOKING SOUTHWEST

1/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

2204 - 2230 DRUID HILL AVE

NORTHEAST ELEVATION - LOOKING SOUTH

2/41



NO TRESPASSING
VIOLATE
PROPERTY
BY LOITERING

ASSISTANCE FOR
WHEEL CHAIRS
CALL 311

B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO
2204 - 2230 DRUID HILL AVE

DETAIL OF TYPICAL STONE TRIM

3/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPD

2204 - 2230 DRUID HILL AVE

DETAIL OF TYPICAL STONE TRIM

4/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPD

502-510 GOLD ST.

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

5/41



B-1373

D&D WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

503-507 BAKER ST. NW ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

6/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPD

1200-1212 ARCYLE AVE NE ELEVATION, LOOKING SW

7/41



S-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

1218-1224 ARCYLE AVE. NE ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

8/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

1218-1224 ARGYLE AVE NE ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

9/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

HD SHPO

431-641 N. CALHOUN ST WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST

10/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPO

631-641 N CALHOUN ST

WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING SE

11/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

502-508 N. CARROLLTON AVE EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NW

12/41



S-1373

2LD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPD

533-539 N. CAREY ST WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST

13/41



S-1373

22D WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

IAN 4, 2018

1D SHPO

600-616 N. CAREY ST.

EAST ELEVATION; LOOKING NW

14/41



3-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPO

600-616 N. CAREY ST.

EAST ELEVATIONS OF 608-616, LOOKING WEST

15/41



B-1373

2LD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPO

628-648 N. CAREY ST.

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING SW

16/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4 2018

4D SHPO

1717-1723 W. LAFAYETTE AVE

NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

17/41



B-1373

110 WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPD

1723 W LAFAYETTE AVE

DETAIL SHOWING CORNICED 1ST FL. WINDOW

18/41



3-1373

1LD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

1D SHPD

803-833 N. GILMOR ST.

WEST ELEVATION OF 803-815, LOOKING NE

19/41



3-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPO

803-833 N. GILMOR ST.

WEST ELEVATION OF 815-823, LOOKING EAST

20/41



B-1317

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

803-833 N. GILMOR ST.

WEST ELEVATION OF 825-833, LOOKING EAST

21/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICIK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

1213 EDMONDSON AVE , NORTH (FRONT) AND EAST ELEVATIONS
LOOKING SW

22/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPD

1712-1724 W LAFAYETTE AVE

SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

23/41



15-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

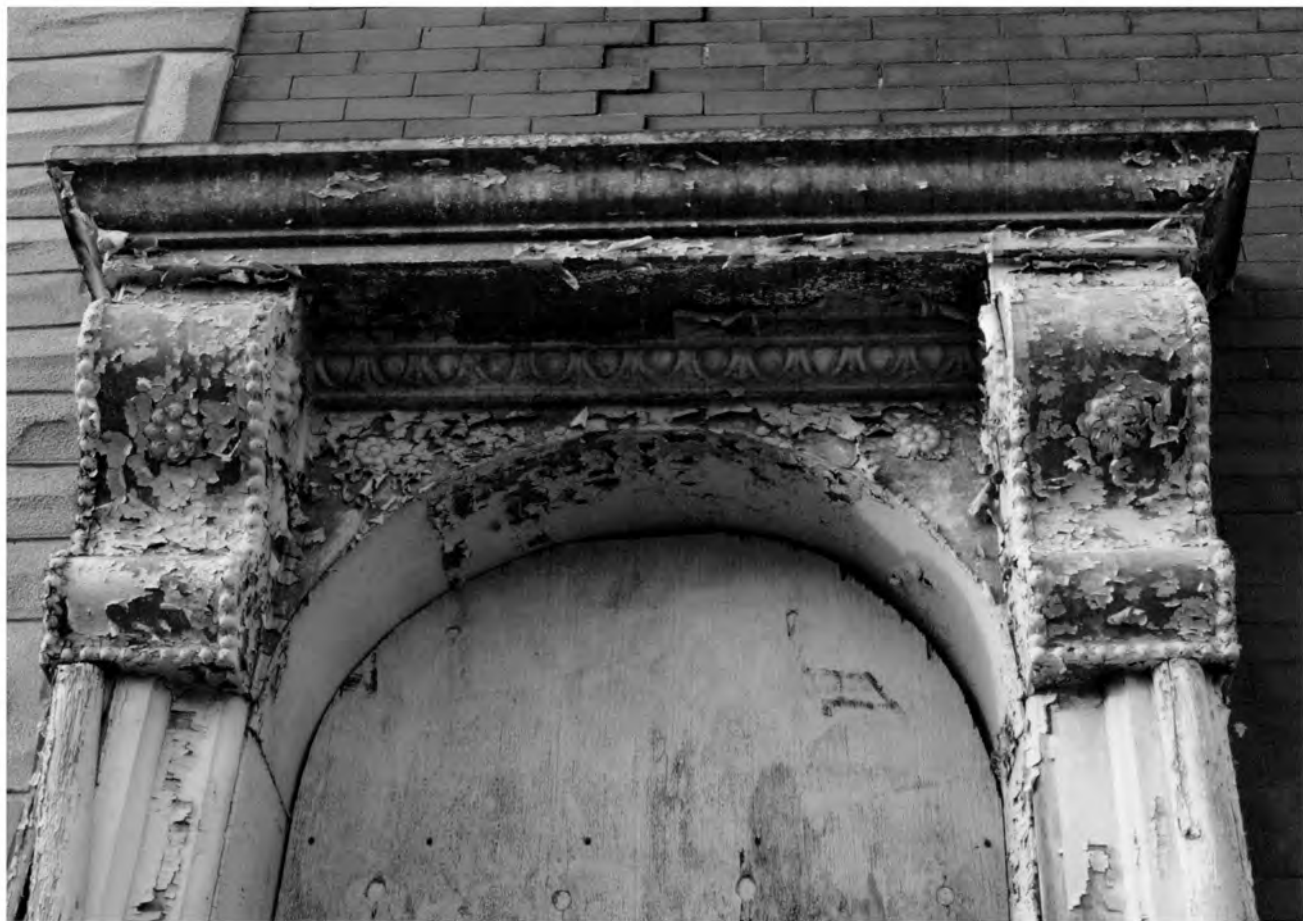
JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

1712-1724 W. LAFAYETTE AVE
DOOR SURROUND AT 1716

24/41



3-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPD

1712-1724 W. LAFAYETTE AVE

DETAIL OF DOORWAY HOOD AT 1716

25/41



B-1373

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

1618-1626 W. LAFAYETTE AVE

SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

26/41



1600
W. LAFAYETTE AV.

NO PARKING
MONDAY
EXCEPT 2000
← →
1600 W. LAFAYETTE AV.

1608

B-1373

1608 W. LAFAYETTE AVE.

920 WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPO

1608 W. LAFAYETTE AVE

SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

27/41



B-1373

1600-1606 W. LAFAYETTE AVE

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPO

1600-1606 W. LAFAYETTE, SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NE

28/41



B-1373

900 N. GILMOR ST
OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

EAST (FRONT) AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NW

29/41



B-1373

927-929 N. MOUNT ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPD

WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST

30/41



B-1373

1505-1507 MOSHER ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPD

NORTH ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

31/41



Mosher Food Market

SNAP
PREPARED
WELCH
2 LITER 2/3
2 LITER 3/3

B-1373

1300-1346 MOSHER ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPD

SOUTH ELEVATION OF 1336-1346, LOOKING NORTH

32/41



D-1373

300-1346 MOSHER ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NORTHEAST

33/41



B-1373

1300-1346 MOSHER ST

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF 1310-1324, LOOKING NORTH

34/41



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PUBLIC AUCTION
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Additional Auction Services
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www.auction.com

B-1373

1300-1346 MOSHER ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF 1300-1316, LOOKING NORTH

35/41



B-1373

1200 MOSHER ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

EAST & SOUTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NW

36/41



15-1373

1102-1122 MOSHER ST.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

1102-1108 SOUTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NORTH

37/41



B-1373

1102-1122 MOSHER ST

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING NE

38/41



B-1373

1115-1117 RIGGS AVE.

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

39/41



B-1373

1221-1223 SMITHSON ST
OLD WEST BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN. 4, 2018

1D SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

40/41



B-1373

1014-1020 N. CARROLLTON AVE

OLD WEST BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

JEFFREY HONICK

JAN 4, 2018

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

41/41

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 1 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2017, 70 properties encompassing approximately 2 acres in the Old West Baltimore 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 Old West Baltimore 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:

- 1704 Mosher Street
- 1138 Mosher Street
- 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1016, and 1018 N Arlington Avenue
- 1125 Riggs Avenue
- 1513, 1515, and 1517 Mosher Street
- 1423 Mosher Street
- 905 and 907 N Calhoun
- 810, 812, and 814 N Mount Street
- 1306 W Lanvale Street
- 1308, 1310, and 1312 Harlem Avenue
- 1202 Harlem Avenue
- 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, and 1715 Harlem Avenue
- 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520 Baker Street
- 2229 Etting Street
- 501, 503, 505, and 507 Gold Street
- 1500 Myrtle Avenue
- 701 Mosher Street
- 1140 and 1142 Argyle Avenue
- 1210, 1212, and 1214 Smithson Street
- 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556 McKean Avenue

The structure at 1704 Mosher Street is a three-story, two-bay wide Greek Revival brick rowhouse and is the last remaining building on the block. Marble stairs lead to a replacement paneled door with an infilled transom topped with a simple jack arch. The windows all have segmental brick arches with decoratively molded keystones. The first floor window has ganged one-over-one vinyl sashes with a stone sill and a fixed three lite transom. The upper story windows all have replacement one-over-one

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: March 13, 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-1373

Page 2 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

vinyl sashes and brick sills. The unique decorative element of this house is the three Greek Revival brick pilasters that extend from the second floor windows to the roofline, the corbeled brickwork below the cornice, and the masonry stringcourses at each floor of the house.

The structure at 1138 Mosher Street is a three-story, two-bay wide corner brick rowhouse with first floor and basement storefronts. The first floor storefront on the south elevation has been infilled with brick and only the metal cornice remains. The upper floor window openings are filled with aluminum storm windows, but the sashes appear to be missing. The masonry in the center of the façade was reconstructed following a partial collapse. Only the third floor windows retain the original brick jack arches. The building is capped with a large cornice featuring corbels and carved brackets as well as recessed brick panels below the frieze. The west elevation features a basement level corner store located within the original three story block and within a one story rear addition. The storefront has a metal cornice and arch above the entrance. The west elevation also has a doorway for residential access to the building. The windows on the west elevation have original two-over-two sash windows and brick jack arches.

The structures at 1006-1018 N Arlington Avenue are three-story, three-bay wide houses with marble steps. The entrances at 1006-1012 had arched surrounds and transoms while 1016-1018 have rectangular door openings, one with a segmental arch and one with a flat arch. The windows were originally two-over-two sashes with jack arches, but most have been replaced or are missing. The only fully intact cornices are found on 1010-1012 and feature wooden corbels and dentil molding.

The structure at 1125 Riggs Avenue is a two-story multi-housing unit that replaced a group of alley houses that previously existed on the site (110-1032 N Carlton Street). The first floor is three-bays wide with a door located in the center bay that is accessed by a split brick staircase flanked by two windows. The second floor has four-bays with segmentally arched windows. The brick façade is constructed with yellow common bond brick with molded brick detailing around the door and window sills. There is a parapet at the roofline with a decorative brick course.

The structures at 1513-1517 Mosher Street are three-story, three-bay wide brick Italianate rowhouses. Marble steps lead to narrow entrances that have segmentally arched transom windows that have been boarded up. The windows have jack arches and are all either boarded up, missing or replaced. The interior and part of the façade of 1513 Mosher Street has collapsed. 1515 and 1517 have prominent wooden cornices with corbels and large brackets. 1517 also retains decorative molding and decorative frieze panels.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: March 13, 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-1373

Page 3 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

The structure at 1423 Mosher Street is a three-story, three-bay wide painted brick Italianate rowhouse that is the last remaining house in a group of three. Four marble steps lead to an entrance with a non-historic paneled door with an arched transom opening that has been infilled with siding. The doorway has a projecting brick surround and all of the windows have jack arches and one-over one replacement sashes. The wooden cornice is decorated with corbels, dentil molding and brackets mounted to a brick stringcourse.

The structures at 905 and 907 Calhoun Street are three-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses with marble steps and a course of marble along the water table between the basement and first floor window. The door openings have segmental arches. The windows on the first floor have segmental arches while the second floor windows have jack arches. All of the sashes are boarded up, missing, or replaced with vinyl. The houses are topped with Italianate cornices with corbels and brackets with a band of molding and attic vent panels.

The structures at 810-814 N Mount Street are three-story, three-bay wide rowhouses that are the last remaining structures on the block. The facades have been covered with formstone or stucco and most of the original features are missing. Only the marble steps and original window fenestration of 812 and 814 remain. The interiors have collapsed.

The structure at 1306 W Lanvale Street is a three-story, three-bay wide brick Italianate rowhouse that has been covered with formstone. It has a marble foundation and marble steps leading to a door opening with an arched transom. All of the windows are replacement one-over-one sashes with replacement brick sills. The house is capped with an elaborate wooden scroll sawn bracketed cornice.

The structures at 1308-1312 Harlem Avenue are three-story, three-bay wide brick Italianate rowhouses with marble foundations and marble steps leading to a wide, arched doorway with a round transom window. The windows are one-over-one replacement sashes with jack arches. The original cornice is intact at 1310 Harlem Avenue and features elaborate wooden scroll sawn brackets and decorative attic vent panels.

The structure at 1202 Harlem Avenue is a two-story, six-bay wide brick commercial structure that was converted to multi-family housing. The south elevations has been covered with formstone and the west elevation is covered with stucco. And the windows and doors are all boarded.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: March 13, 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-1373

Page 4 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

The structures at 1703-1715 Harlem Avenue are three-story, three-bay wide brick rowhouses. 1703-1711 have marble foundations and marble steps leading to doorways with half-round transom windows, two of which have been infilled with brick. The windows have jack arches, stone sills and window openings that are boarded up, missing sashes, or contain replacement sashes. 1705-1711 contain parts of the original Italianate cornices which feature corbels, brackets, and a band of decorative molding below decorative frieze panels. 1713 and 1715 were likely constructed later and feature rusticated brownstone foundations with marble stairs leading to boarded doorways with rectangular transom windows. The windows are all boarded, missing, or contain replacement sashes. There are bands of rusticated stone that extend across the façade at each window lintel. The facades are curved swell fronts, with the swell of 1715 being more pronounced. The houses are capped with a metal cornice with dentil detailing.

The structures at 502-520 Baker Street are two-story, two-bay wide Italianate brick rowhouses with concrete, brick, or marble steps leading to a door opening with rectangular transom framed by a molded brick door hood. The windows have segmental arches and have sashes that are replaced, missing or boarded up. The houses are capped with scroll sawn wood bracketed cornices.

The structure at 2229 Etting Street is the last remaining house on the block. The building is surrounded by vacant lots from previous demolitions. The building is a small, two-story, two-bay wide painted brick rowhouse with concrete steps leading to a boarded up door opening. The windows have segmental arches and brick sills. A brick frieze with a Greek key motif ornaments the otherwise plain metal cornice.

The structures at 501-507 Gold Street are two-stories tall with three-bays on the first floor and two bays on the second floor. Most of the facades have been covered with formstone or stucco. The houses feature marble steps leading to a doorway with a rectangular transom window and segmental arch. The windows have segmental arches, brick sills, and there is evidence of original two-over-two sash windows. A brick frieze with a Greek key motif ornaments the otherwise plain metal cornice like similar houses one block over on Etting Street.

The structure at 1500 Myrtle Avenue is a three-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouse that is surrounded by vacant lots from previous demolition. The house has an altered, raised door reached by metal steps and altered windows openings from when the brick façade was reconstructed. Only the soffit of the original wood cornice survives.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: March 13, 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-1373

Page 5 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

The structure at 701 Mosher Street is a three-story, three-bay wide painted brick Italianate rowhouse with a first floor commercial storefront. The first floor has an angled corner entrance with a full-lite door and concrete step. The metal storefront extends across the entire north elevation and one bay on the east elevation and is boarded up. The storefront is capped by a mid-twentieth century sheet metal cornice. The upper floor windows have jack arches and are boarded up. The wooden cornice has corbels and dentil molding. The east elevation has a residential door with a wooden carved door hood supported by corbels. The windows on the east elevation have flat arches and are boarded up.

The structures at 1140-1142 Argyle Avenue are three-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses with concrete steps leading to round door openings with half-round transom windows. The windows have jack arches and are infilled or have replacement vinyl sashes. The cornices are metal with corbels.

The structures at 1210- 1214 Smithson Street are small two-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses located on a narrow alley street. The houses have raised front doors that are accessed by concrete steps with metal pipe railing. The doors and windows have segmental arches and the exterior brick has been covered in stucco. The original window openings have been partially infilled to accommodate smaller replacement metal window sashes. The houses are capped with a simple wood soffit with brackets.

The 1500 block of McKean Avenue was developed between 1900 and 1915 by W. B. McCardell. The Street was formerly called Friendsbury Place. The structures at 1522-1556 are two-story, two-bay wide rowhouses constructed with narrow brown Roman brick. Many of the facades have been painted or covered with formstone. Concrete steps lead to simple doorways with rectangular transom windows and segmental arches. The first floor window is a large opening with unusual three-over-three sashes while the second floor windows were originally two-over-two sashes. The window openings have segmental brick arches and rusticated stone sills and nearly all sashes are boarded, missing or replaced with only a few examples of original sashes remaining. The cornices are simple ogee shaped sheet metal with a dentil band and a single metal bracket between each unit. The most unique feature is the corbeled brickwork below the cornice.

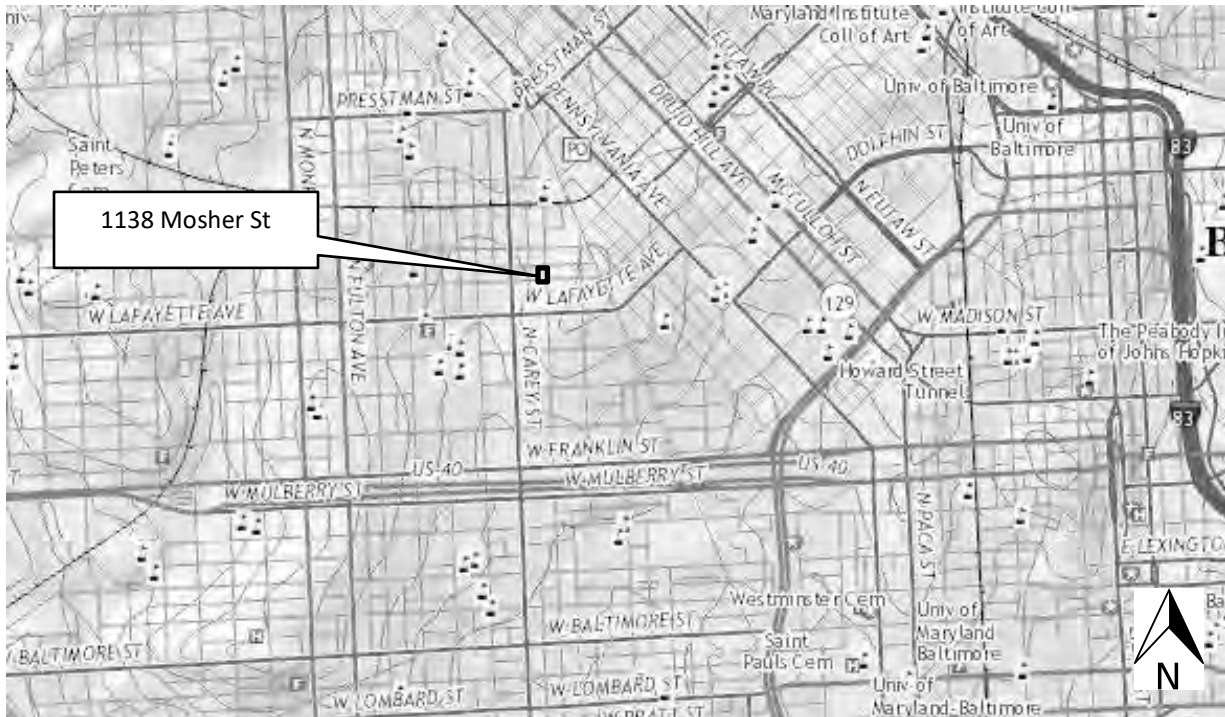
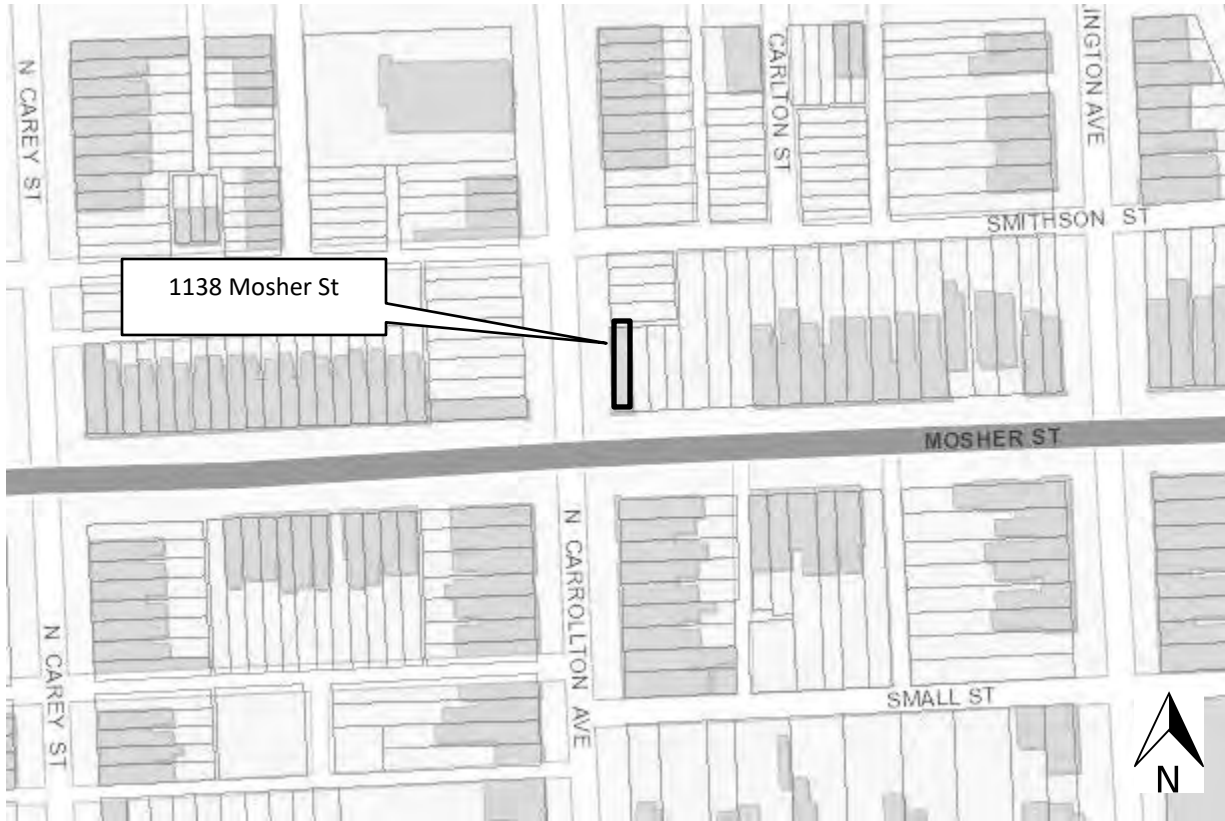
Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: March 13, 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	

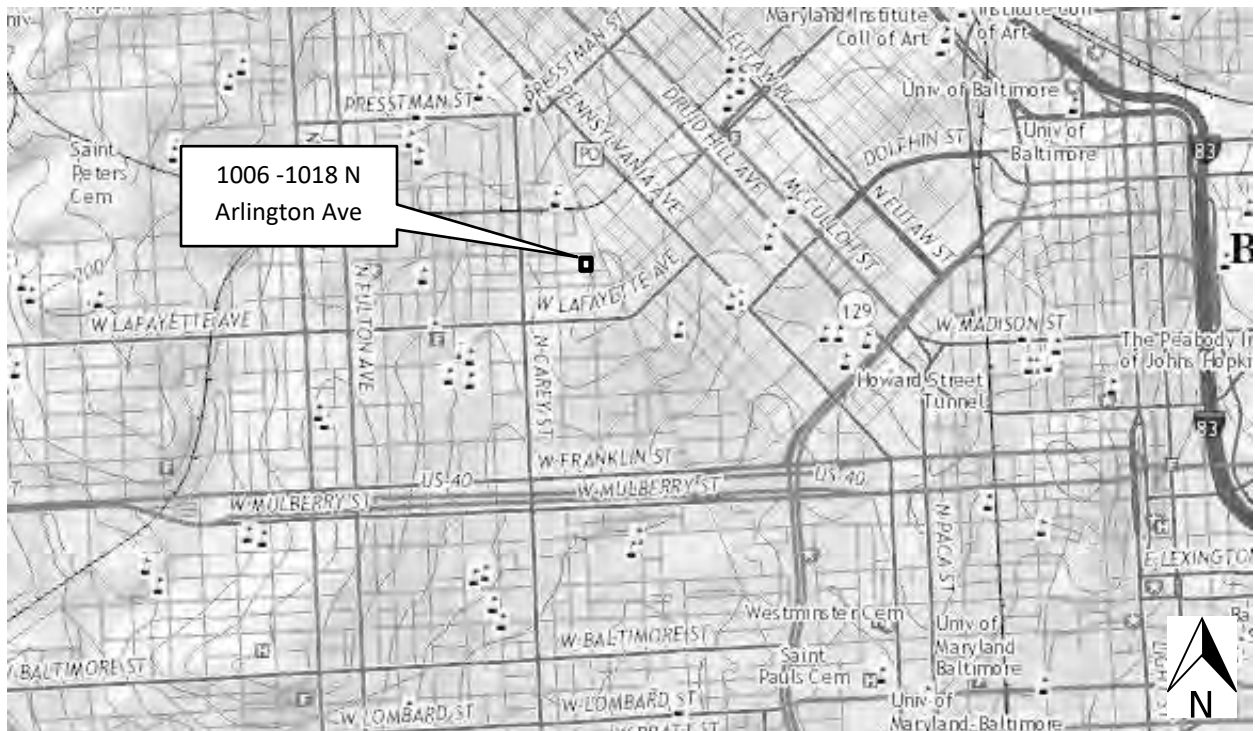
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1704 Mosher Street
Block 60, Lot 66
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



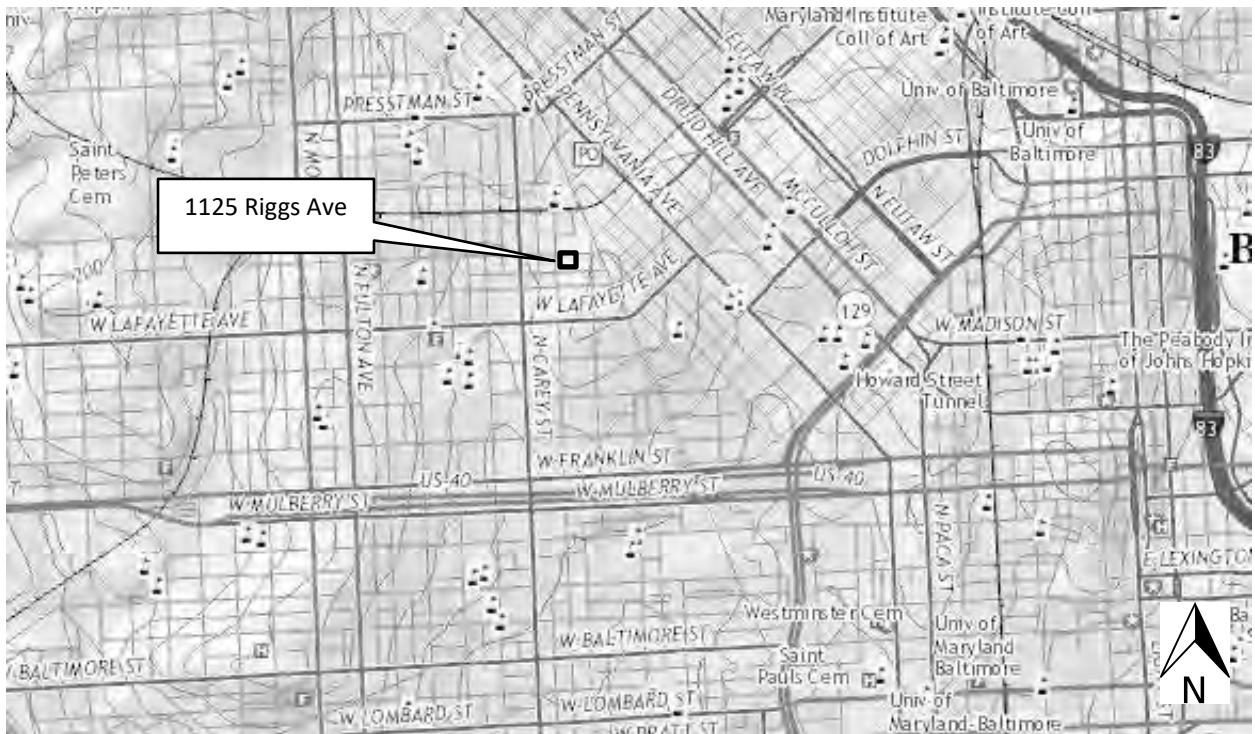
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1138 Mosher Street
Block 66, Lot 19
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1006-1012 and 1016-1018 N Arlington Avenue
Block 66, Lots 44-47 and Lots 41-42
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



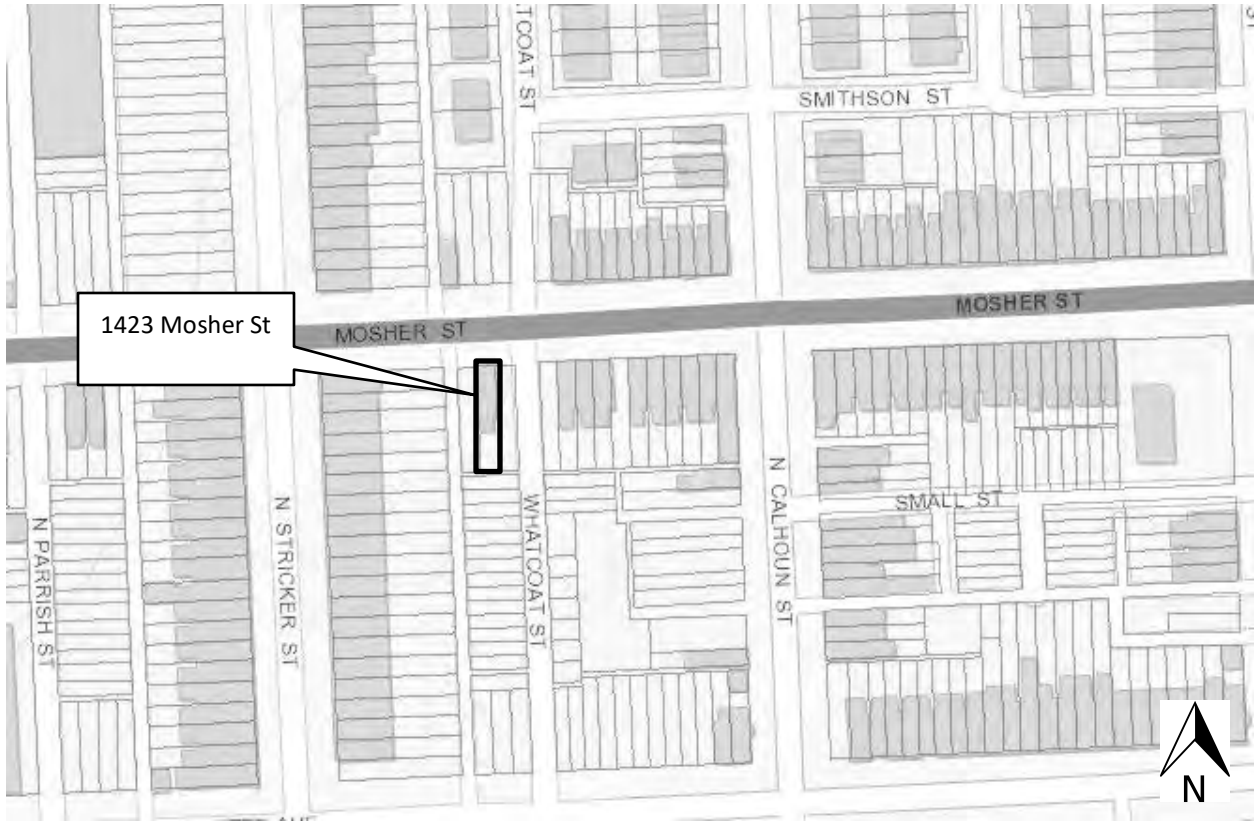
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1125 Riggs Avenue
Block 66, Lot 34A
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



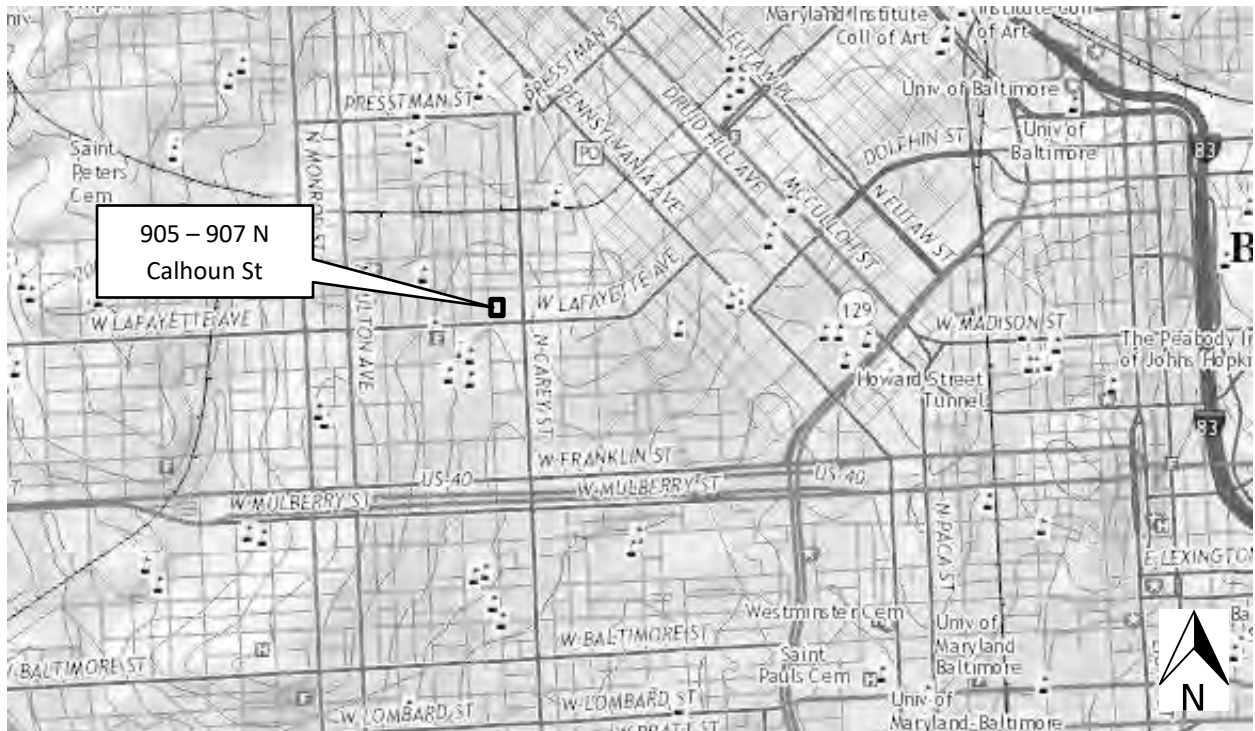
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1513-1517 Mosher Street
Block 75, Lots 15-17
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



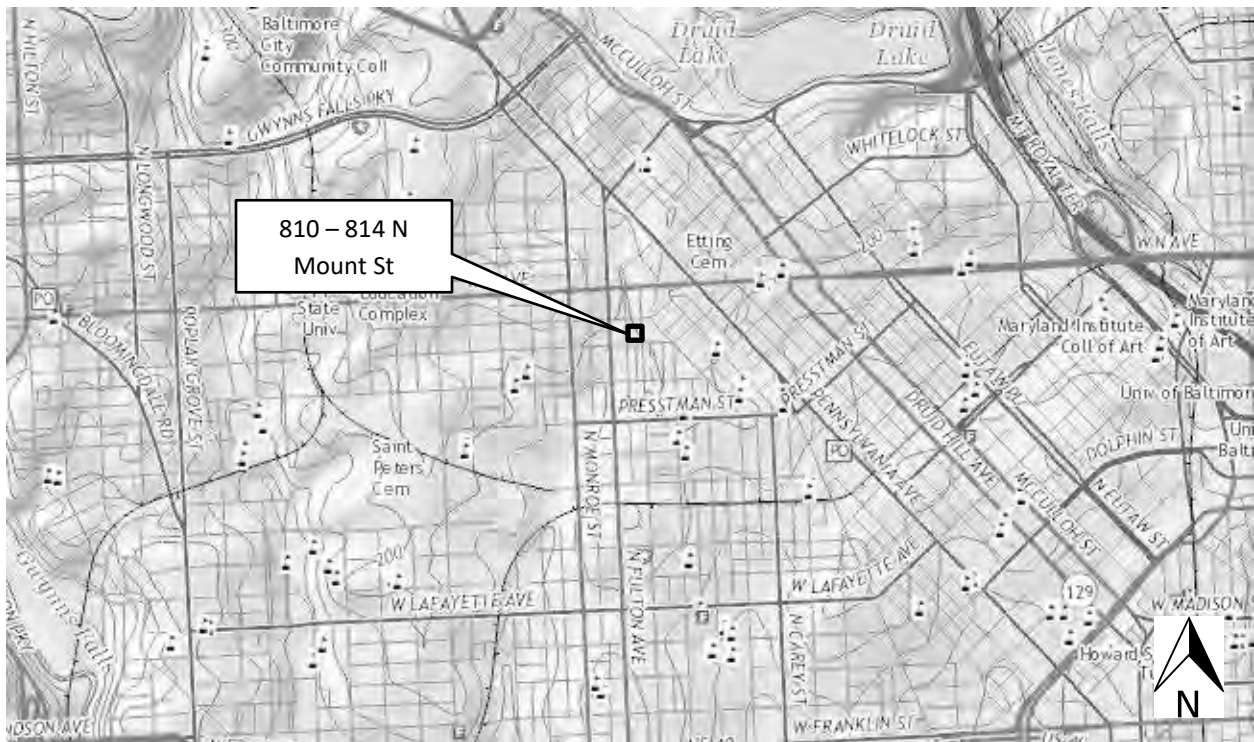
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1423 Mosher Street
Block 76, Lot 22
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
905 and 907 N Calhoun
Block 77, Lots 28 and 29
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
810-814 N Mount Street
Block 85, Lots 40-42
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1306 Lanvale Street
Block 89, Lot 3
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



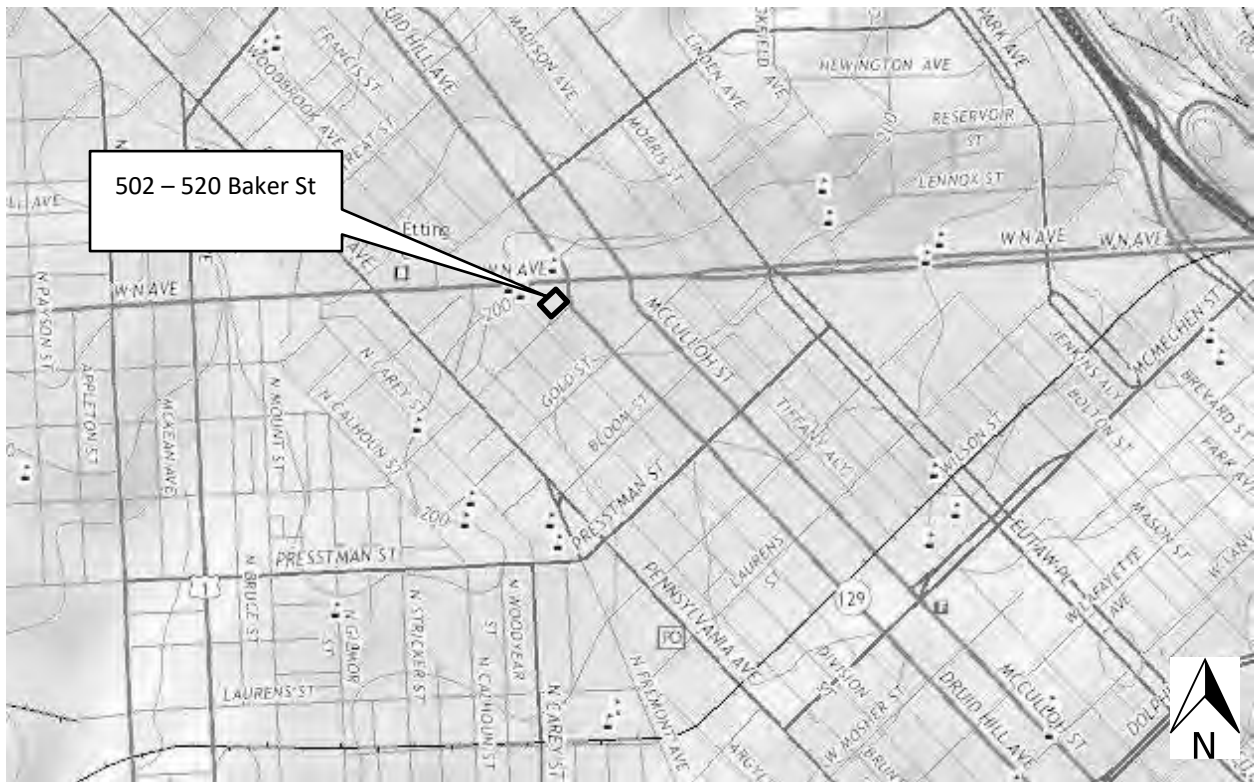
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1308-1312 Harlem Avenue
Block 101, Lots 41-43
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1202 Harlem Avenue
Block 102, Lot 46A
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



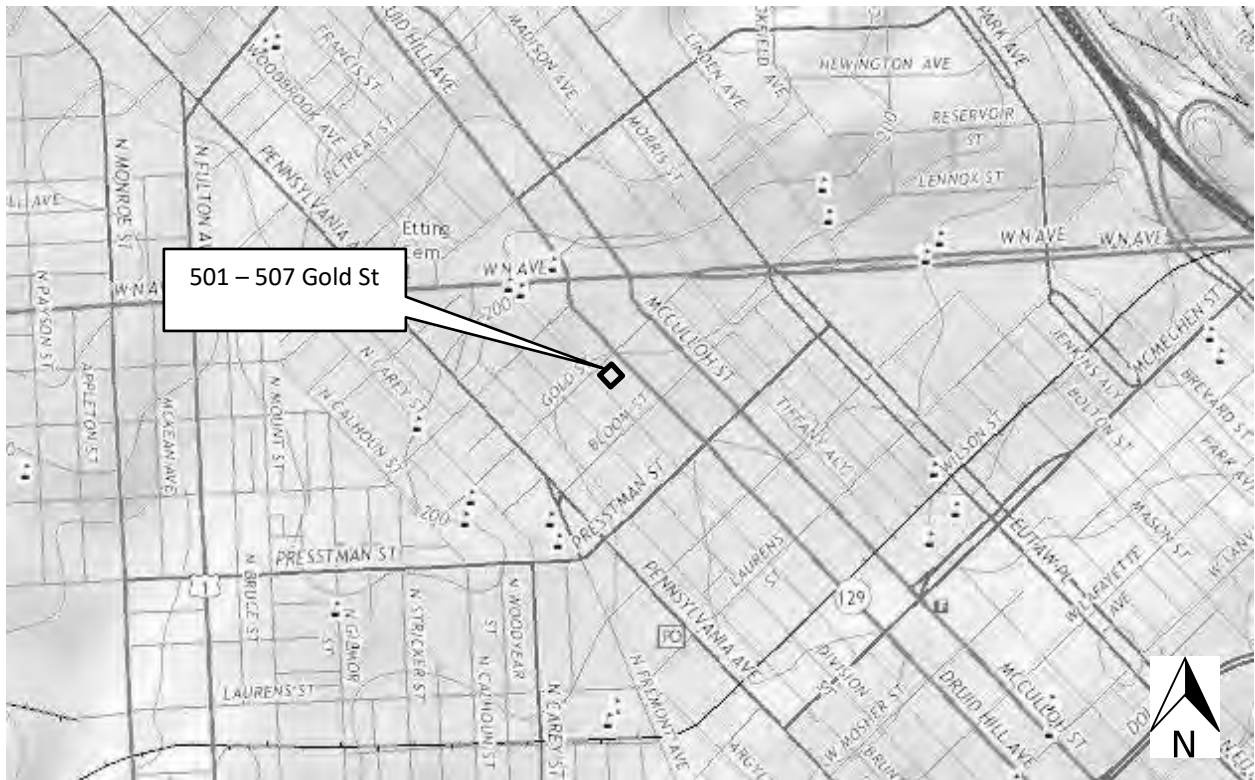
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
502-520 Baker Street
Block 299, Lots 60-70
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



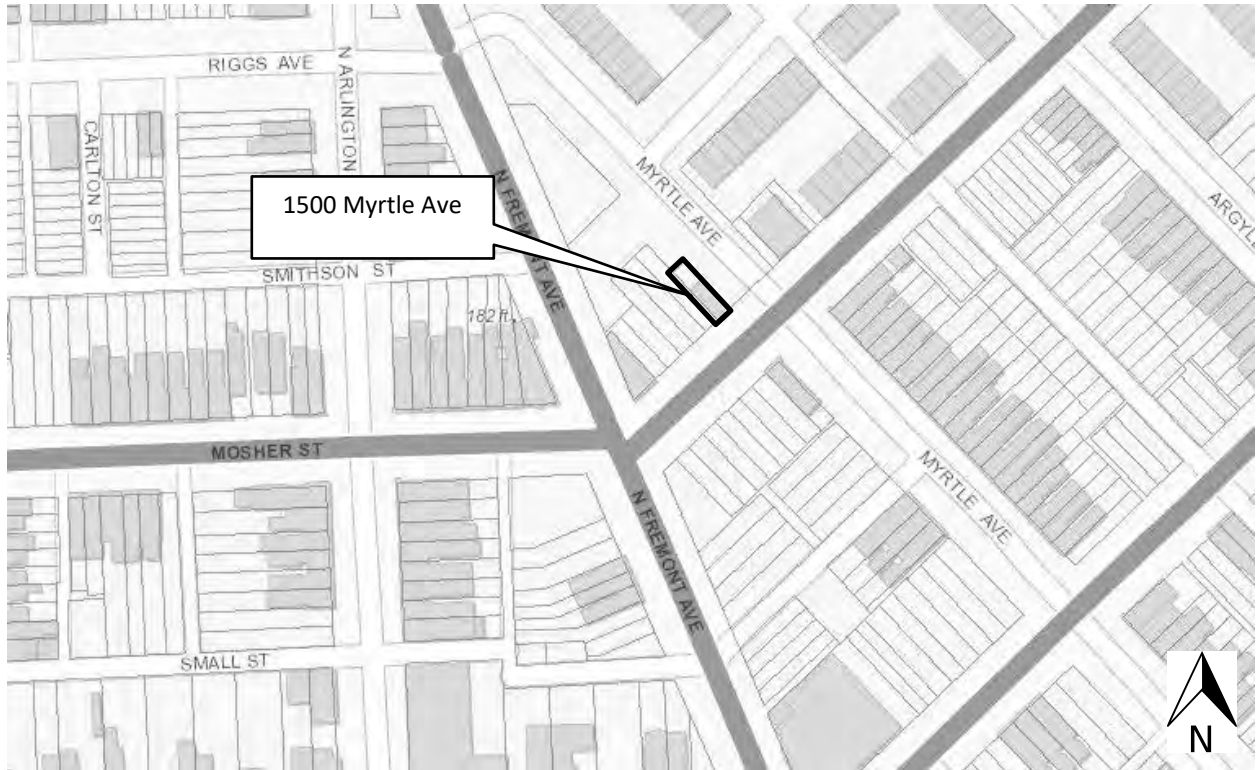
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
2229 Etting Street
Block 303, Lot 79
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



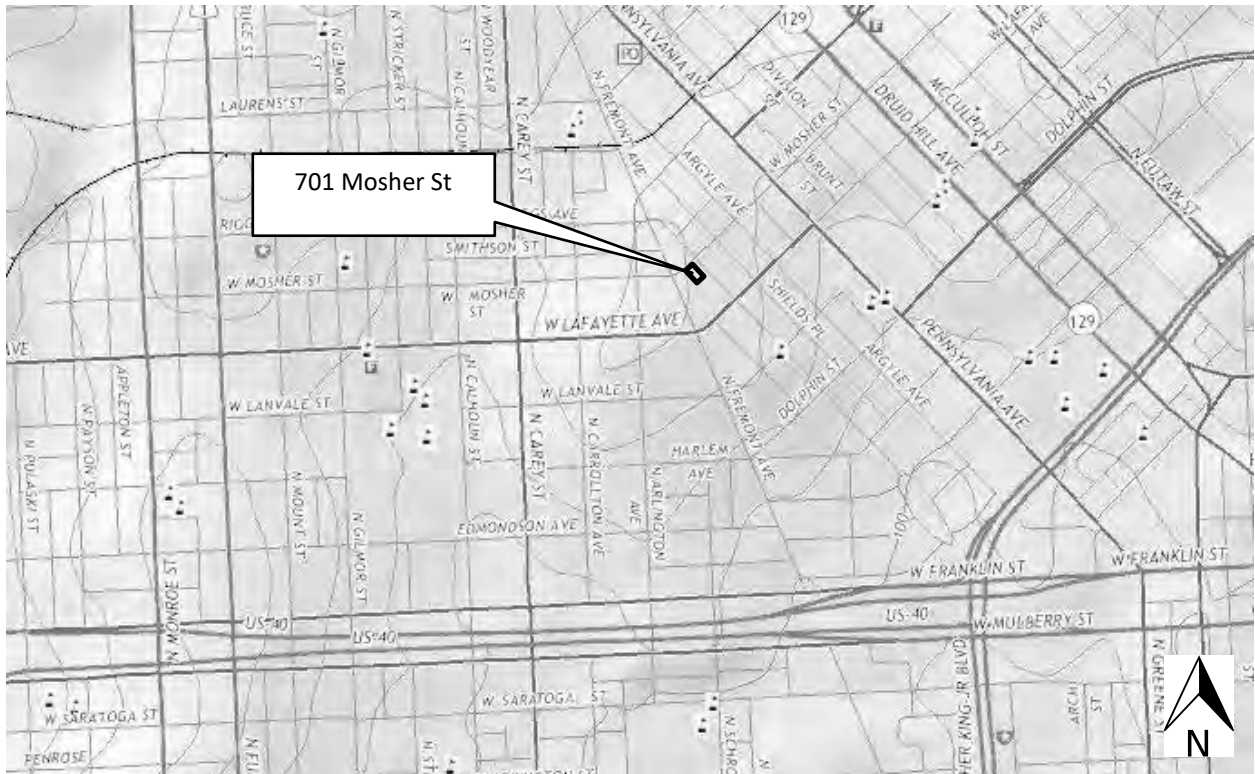
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
501-507 Gold Street
Block 308, Lots 32-35
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



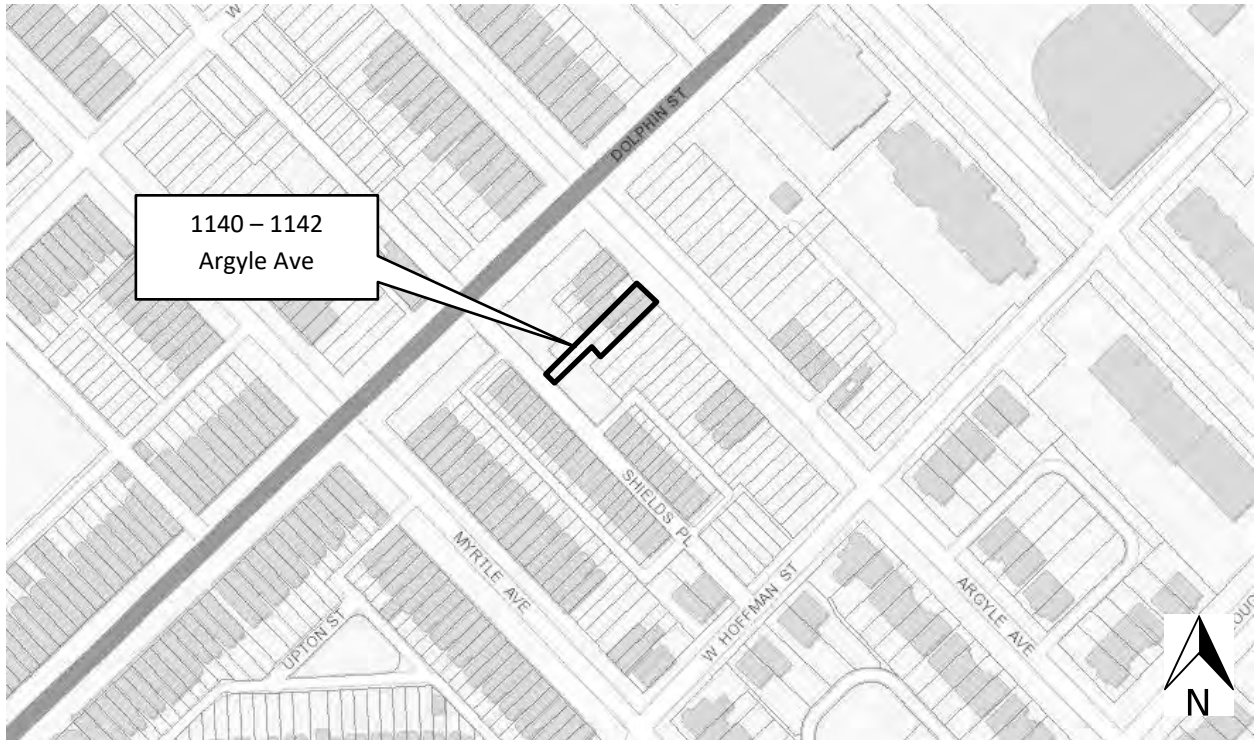
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1500 Myrtle Avenue
Block 359, Lot 45
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



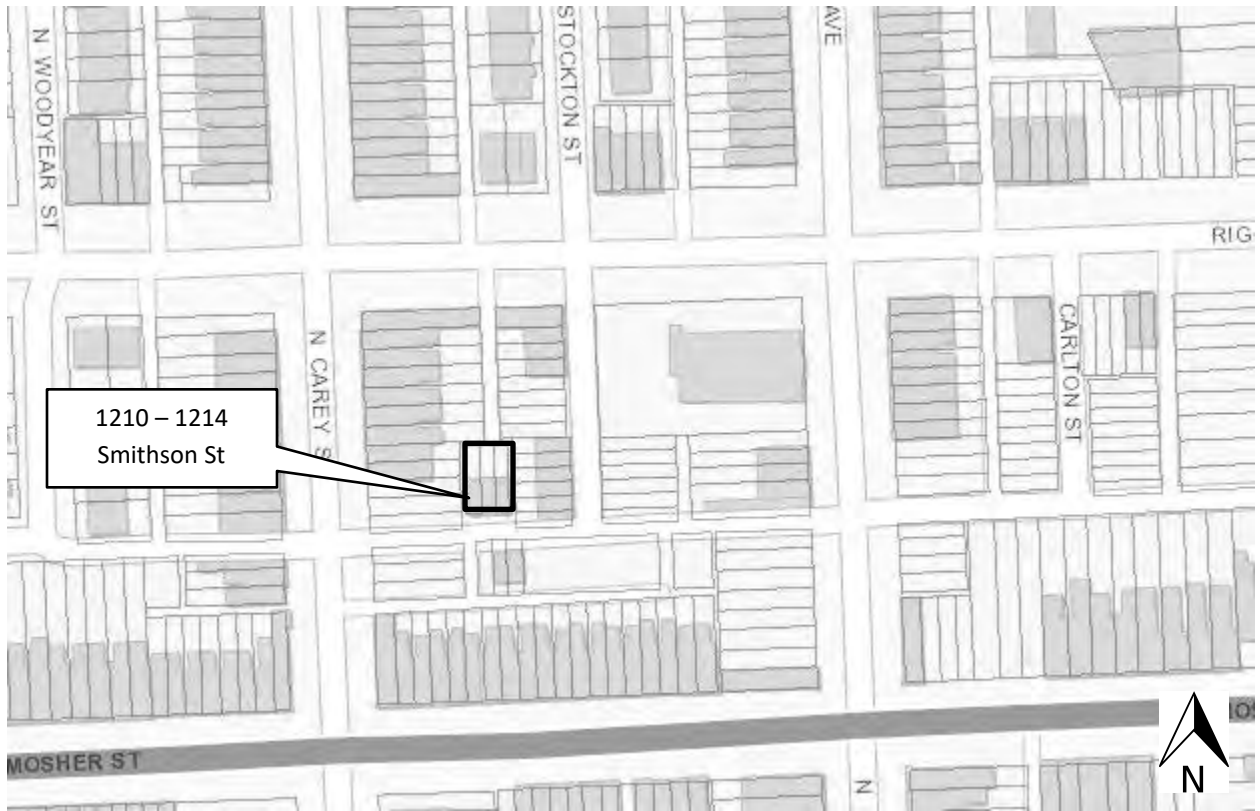
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
701 Mosher Street
Block 372, Lot 08
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



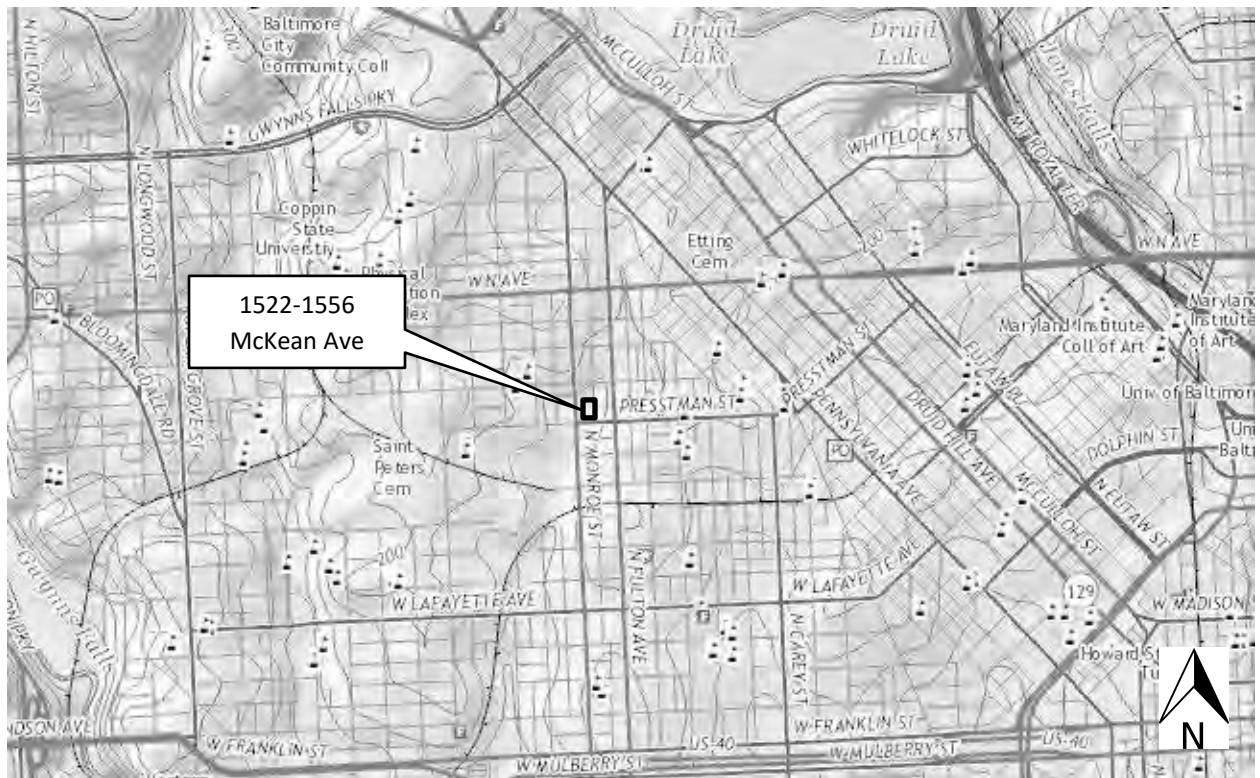
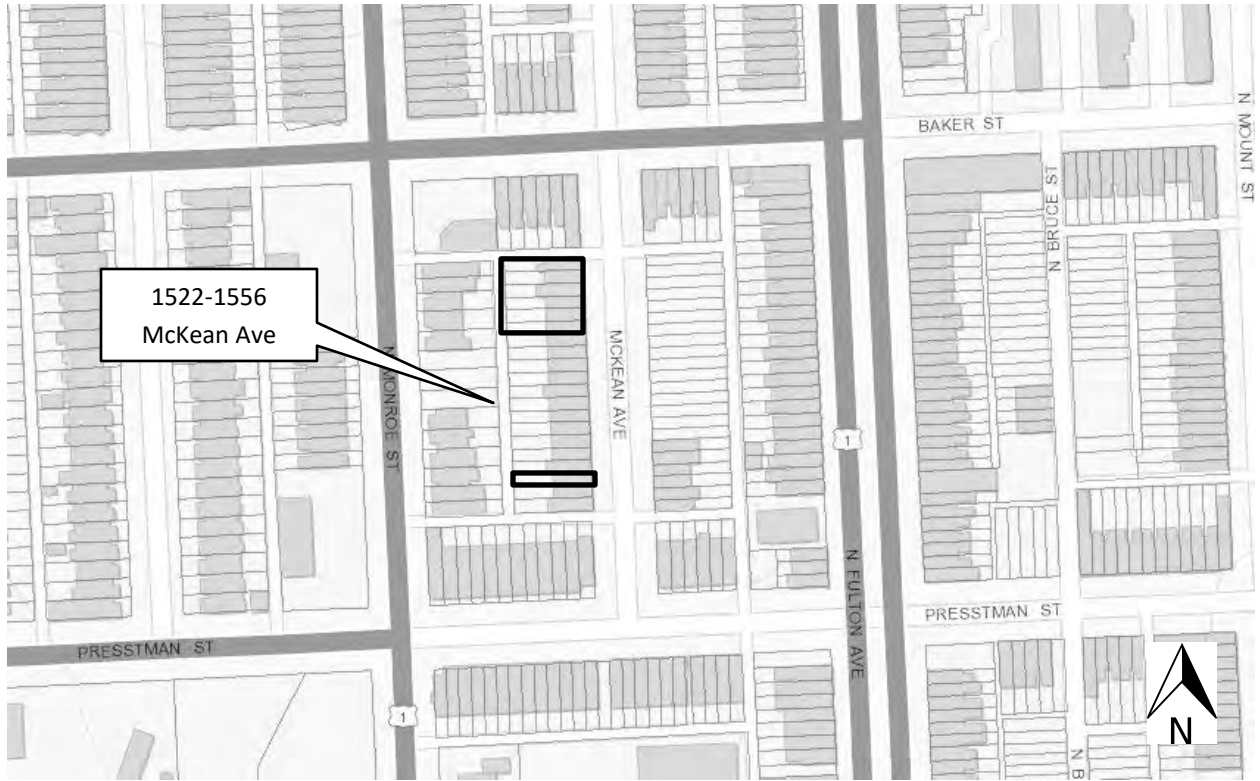
B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1140-1142 Argyle Avenue
Block 431, Lots 30-31
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1210-1214 Smithson
Block 65, Lots 62-64
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District
1522-1556 McKean Avenue
Block 20, Lots 74-91
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad



Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 6 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Image File Name	Description of View
B-1373_2017-01-12_01	1704 Mosher Street, south elevation, looking north
B-1373_2017-01-12_02	1138 Mosher Street, south elevation, looking north
B-1373_2017-01-12_03	1138 Mosher Street, west and south elevations, looking northeast
B-1373_2017-01-12_04	1138 Mosher Street, west elevation, looking east
B-1373_2017-01-12_05	1006-1018 N Arlington Avenue, south and east elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_06	1006-1018 N Arlington Avenue, east and north elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_07	1125 Riggs, Avenue, west and north elevations, looking southeast
B-1373_2017-01-12_08	1513-1517 Mosher Street, east and north elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_09	1423 Mosher Street, north elevation, looking south
B-1373_2017-01-12_10	905-907 N Calhoun Street, west elevations, looking east
B-1373_2017-01-12_11	810-814 N Mount Street, east elevations, looking west
B-1373_2017-01-12_12	1306 W Lanvale Street, south elevation, looking north
B-1373_2017-01-12_13	1306 W Lanvale Street, detail of cornice
B-1373_2017-01-12_14	1308-1312 Harlem Avenue, south elevations, looking north
B-1373_2017-01-12_15	1310 Harlem Avenue, detail of cornice
B-1373_2017-01-12_16	1202 Harlem Avenue, west and south elevations, looking northeast
B-1373_2017-01-12_17	713-715 Harlem Avenue, north elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_18	713-715 Harlem Avenue, north elevations, looking southeast
B-1373_2017-01-12_19	502-520 Baker Street, southeast elevations, looking north
B-1373_2017-01-12_20	516-520 Baker Street, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_21	506-516 Baker Street, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_22	502-508 Baker Street, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_23	502-520 Baker Street, southeast elevations, looking west
B-1373_2017-01-12_24	2229 Etting Street, northeast elevation, looking southwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_25	501-507 Gold Street, northwest elevations, looking east
B-1373_2017-01-12_26	1500 Myrtle Avenue, southeast elevation, looking northwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_27	701 Mosher Street, northwest elevation, looking south 1140-1142
B-1373_2017-01-12_28	Argyle Street, northeast elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2017-01-12_29	1210-1214 Smithson Street, south and east elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2017-01-24_30	1522-1556 McKean Avenue perspective of elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2017-01-24_31	1550-1556 McKean Avenue, east elevations, looking west

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: March 13, 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-1373

Page 7 of 7

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

B-1373_2017-01-24_32	1540-1548 McKean Avenue, east elevations, looking west
B-1373_2017-01-24_33	1530-1538 McKean Avenue, east elevations, looking west
B-1373_2017-01-24_34	1522-1530 McKean Avenue, east elevations, looking west
B-1373_2017-01-24_35	1546 McKean Avenue, detail of cornice

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 13, 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-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

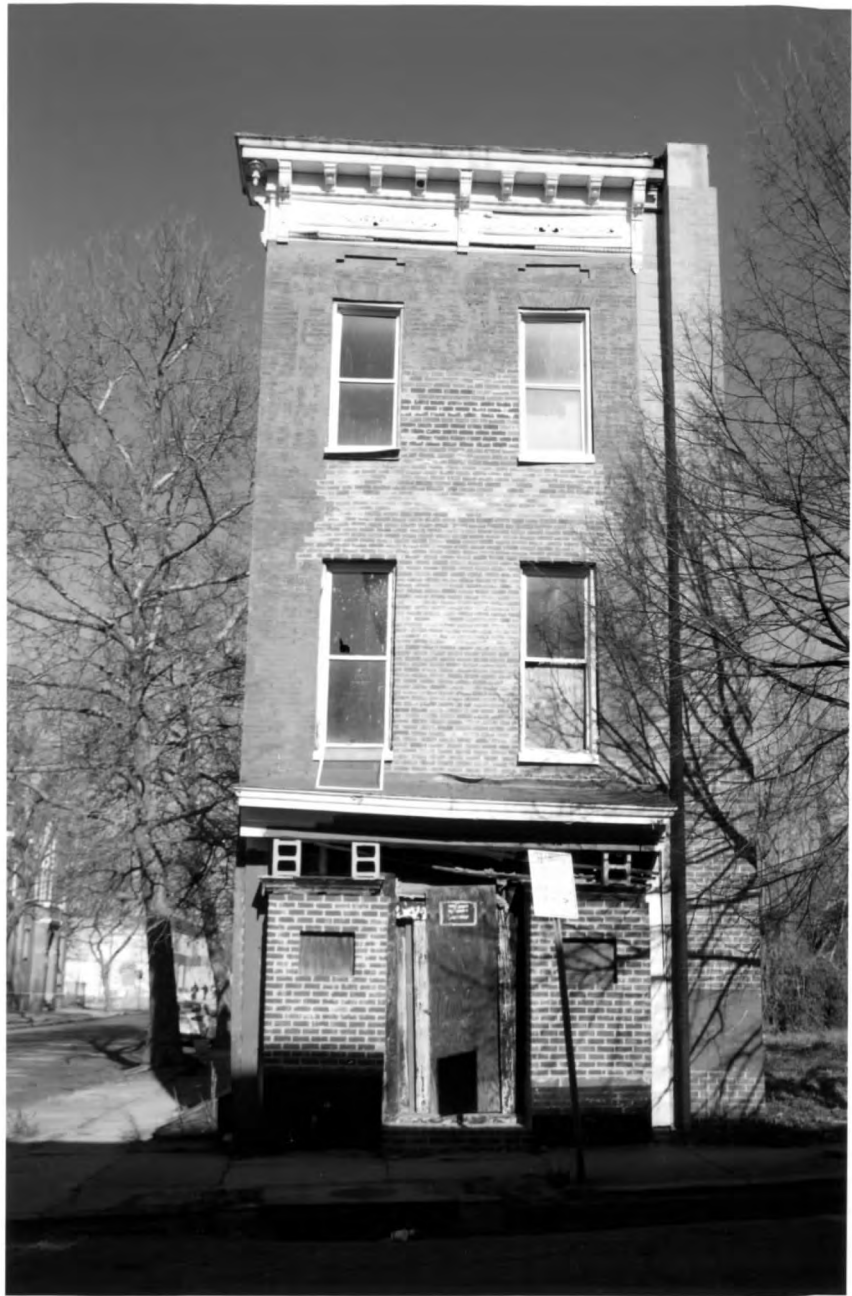
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1704 Mosher Street, South elevation, looking north

135



3-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Malissa Archer

1-12-2017

138 Mosher Street, South elevation, looking north

2/35



B-1373
Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

-12-2017

138 Mosher Street, west and south elevations,
looking northeast

3/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1138 Mosher Street, west elevation, looking east

4/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1006-1018 N Arlington Avenue, south and
east elevations, looking northwest

5/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1006-1018 N Arlington Avenue, east and
north elevations, looking southwest

6/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1125 Riggs Avenue, west and north elevations!

Looking Southeast

7/35



3-1373

21d West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1513-1517 Mosher Street, east and north
elevations, looking southwest

8/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1423 Mosher Street, north elevation, looking south

9/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

705-907 N Calhoun Street, west elevations
looking east

10/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

810-814 N Mount Street, east elevations,
looking west

11/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1306 W Lanvale Street, South elevation, looking
north

12/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1304 W Lanvale Street, detail of cornice

13/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1308-1312 Harlem Avenue, South elevation
looking north

14/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1310 Harlem Avenue, detail of cornice

15/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1202 Harlem Avenue, west and south
elevations, looking northeast

16/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

703-715 Harlem Avenue, north elevations,
looking southwest

17/35



3-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

703-715 Harlem Avenue, north elevations,

Looking Southeast

18/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

520-502 Baker Street, Southeast elevations,
looking north

19/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

516-520 Baker Street, Southeast elevations,
looking northwest

20/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

506 - 516 Baker Street, southeast elevation

Looking northwest

21/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

502-508 Baker Street, Southeast elevations,
looking northwest

22/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

502-520 Baker Street, Southeast elevations,

Looking west

23/35



B-1337
Old West Baltimore Historic District
Baltimore City, MD
Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

2229 Etting Street, northeast elevation,
looking southwest
24/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

501-507 Gold Street, northwest elevations,
looking east

25/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1500 Myrtle Avenue, southeast elevation,
looking northwest

26/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

701 Mosher Street, northwest elevation, looking
South

27/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1140-1142 Argyle Street, northeast elevation,
looking southwest

28/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-12-2017

1210-1214 Smithsonian Street, south and
east elevations, looking northwest

29/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-24-2017

1522-1556 McKean Avenue, perspective of
east elevations, looking southwest

30/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-24-2017

1550 - 1556 McKean Avenue, east elevations,
looking west

31/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-24-2017

1540-1548 McKean Avenue, east elevations,
looking west

32/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-24-2017

1530 - 1538 McKean Avenue, east elevations,
looking west

33/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-24-2017

1522-1530 McKean Avenue, east elevations,
Looking west

34/35



B-1373

Old West Baltimore Historic District

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

1-24-2017

1546 McKean Avenue, detail of cornice

35/35

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 1 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2016, 84 properties encompassing approximately 2.5 acres in Old West Baltimore 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 Old West Baltimore 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:

- 2228, 2230, 2232 and 2234 Etting Street
- 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556 and 558 Baker Street
- 604, 606, 608, 610 and 612 Baker Street
- 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354 and 1356 N Calhoun Street
- 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 N Mount Street
- 1703, 1705, 1707, 1710 and 1712 Mosher Street
- 635 and 637 W Lafayette Street
- 1340 and 1342 Argyle Avenue
- 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324 and 1326 Argyle Avenue
- 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570 and 572 Presstman Street
- 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844 and 1846 Division Street

The structures at 2228-2234 Etting Street are among the last standing structures on the block. The properties are surrounded by vacant lots from previous demolition efforts. The buildings are small two story, two bay wide traditional brick rowhouses with segmental arched windows and decorative brick door hoods. A few of the original marble stairs are present. A brick frieze with a Greek key motif ornaments the otherwise plain metal cornice.

The structures at 536-558 Baker Street are small two story, two bay wide Italianate brick rowhouses with segmental arched windows and front doors with transoms and decorative brick door hoods. The facades are capped with scroll sawn wood bracketed cornices. The end unit at 558 Baker Street has a first floor corner store with an angled entrance and scroll sawn bracketed wood storefront overhang. Most of the front stairs have been replaced with concrete and many of the facades have been covered with formstone.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 6, 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-1373

Page 2 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

The structures at 604-612 Baker Street are the last standing structures on the block. The buildings are two story, two bay wide traditional brick rowhouses with segmental arched windows, and bracketed and dentilled wood cornices. There is fire damage evident that originates from 608 Baker Street.

The structures at 904-930 N Mount Street are three story, three bay wide traditional brick rowhouses with segmental arched windows, bracketed wood cornices and four sets of brick sawtooth string courses located along the water table, between the first and second floors, between the second and third floors, and below the cornices. The end unit at 930 N Mount Street has a corner store on the first floor with a modern brick storefront with angled entrance.

The structures at 1703-1707 Mosher are three story, three bay wide Italianate brick rowhouses with scroll sawn bracketed wood cornices, segmental arched windows with decorative springing stones, and brick sawtooth string courses at the second and third floors. The center unit at 1705 Mosher Street has original one-over-one sash windows with fluted frames and decorative dentilled tympanums. The entrances have simple transom windows above the doors with marble stairs.

Across the Street there are only two structures standing at 1710-1712 Mosher St. The structure at 1710 Mosher is a three story, three bay wide brick traditional rowhouse with an elaborate scroll sawn wood bracketed cornice, decorative molded brick segmental window arches, and molded brick string courses at the first, second and third floors. The adjacent building at 1712 Mosher Street is a three story, two bay wide structure with decorative brick pilasters from the second to third floors, segmental arched windows with center keystones and brick string courses at the second and third floors. Both buildings have front doors with jack arches, transom windows, and marble stairs.

The structures at 635-637 W Lafayette and 1342 Argyle Avenue are three story, two or three bay wide traditional brick rowhouses with corbelled cornices and entrances with transom windows and marble stairs. The structure at 1340 Argyle Avenue is a three story, three bay wide painted brick rowhouse with a scroll sawn wood bracketed cornice, jack arched windows, and arched brick door surround. The property has a raised basement with a front basement entrance. 1324-1326 Argyle Street are two stories tall and two and three bays wide, respectfully. They are unique for being the only two structures on the block with corbeled brick cornices and decorative molded brick door headers. The remainder of the block from 1308-1322 Argyle Avenue consists of three story, two bay wide brick rowhouses with scroll sawn wood bracketed cornices and segmental arched windows.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 6, 2016
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Street and Number:	2 N Charles Street, Suite 450	Phone: 410-209-5820
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Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 3 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

The structures at 554-572 Presstman Street are among the more architecturally distinct rowhouses in the district. They are three story, three bay wide brick Queen Anne style rowhouses with segmental arched windows, and front entrances with decorative brick surrounds and transom windows. Interspersed along the block are side gable roofs clad with multi colored slate shingles with decorative patterns composed of fishscale and diamond shaped shingles. Front gable dormer windows penetrate the slate roofs and decorative brick string courses run along the rooflines. The other six interspersed structures have corbeled brick friezes with simple metal cornices and decorative brick protrusions with a checkerboard pattern on the second and third floors. Most of the facades have either been covered with formstone or painted.

The structures at 1818-1846 Division Street are small two story, two bay wide traditional brick rowhouses with jack arched windows, simple wood bracketed cornices, and entrances with arched door transoms and marble stairs. There is evidence of historic two-over-two sash windows. Over half of the buildings have been covered with formstone and are missing cornices.

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 6, 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-1373

Page 4 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at Etting Street and 500 block of Baker Street



Legend

- Project CORE Demolition
□
- Other Funded Demolition
■
- Neighborhood
▣
- Vacant Building
■
- Vacant Lot
+

Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 6, 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-1373

Page 5 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at 600 block of Baker Street



Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 6, 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-1373

Page 6 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at N Mount and Mosher Streets



Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 6, 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-1373

Page 7 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at W Lafayette Avenue and Argyle Avenue



Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 6, 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-1373

Page 8 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at Presstman Street and Division Street



Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 6, 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

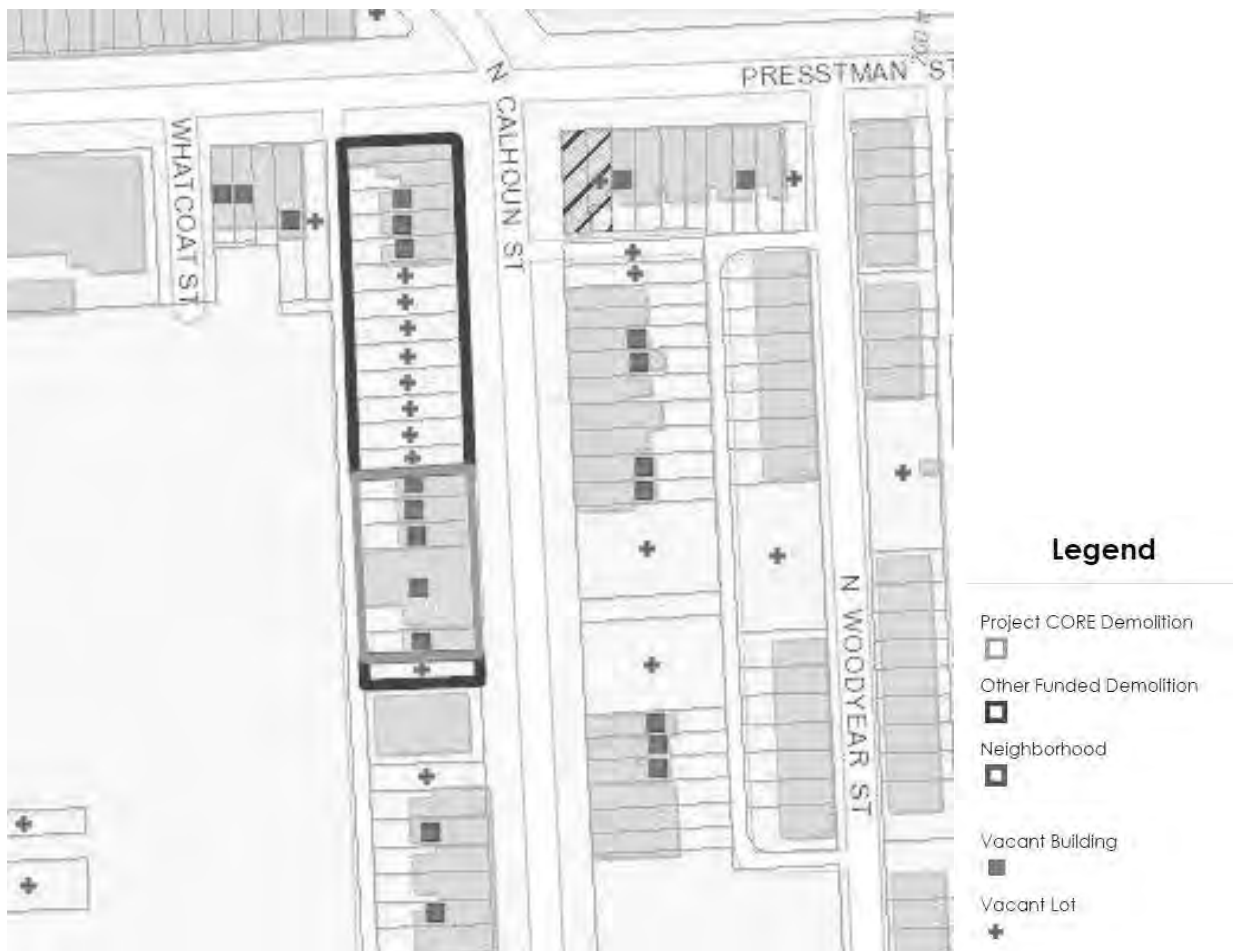
Inventory No. B-1373

Page 9 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

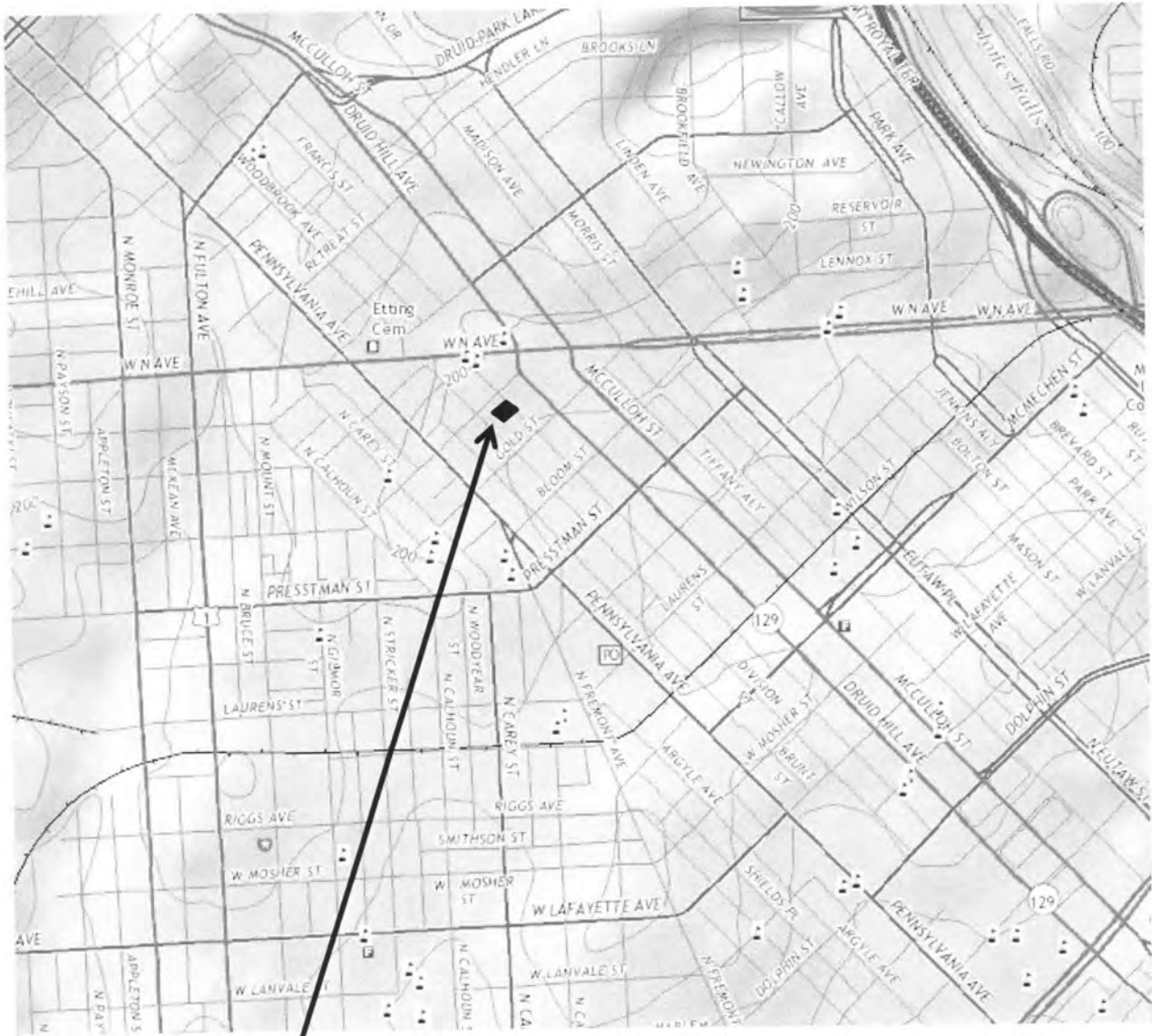
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Map: Proposed demolition at N Calhoun St

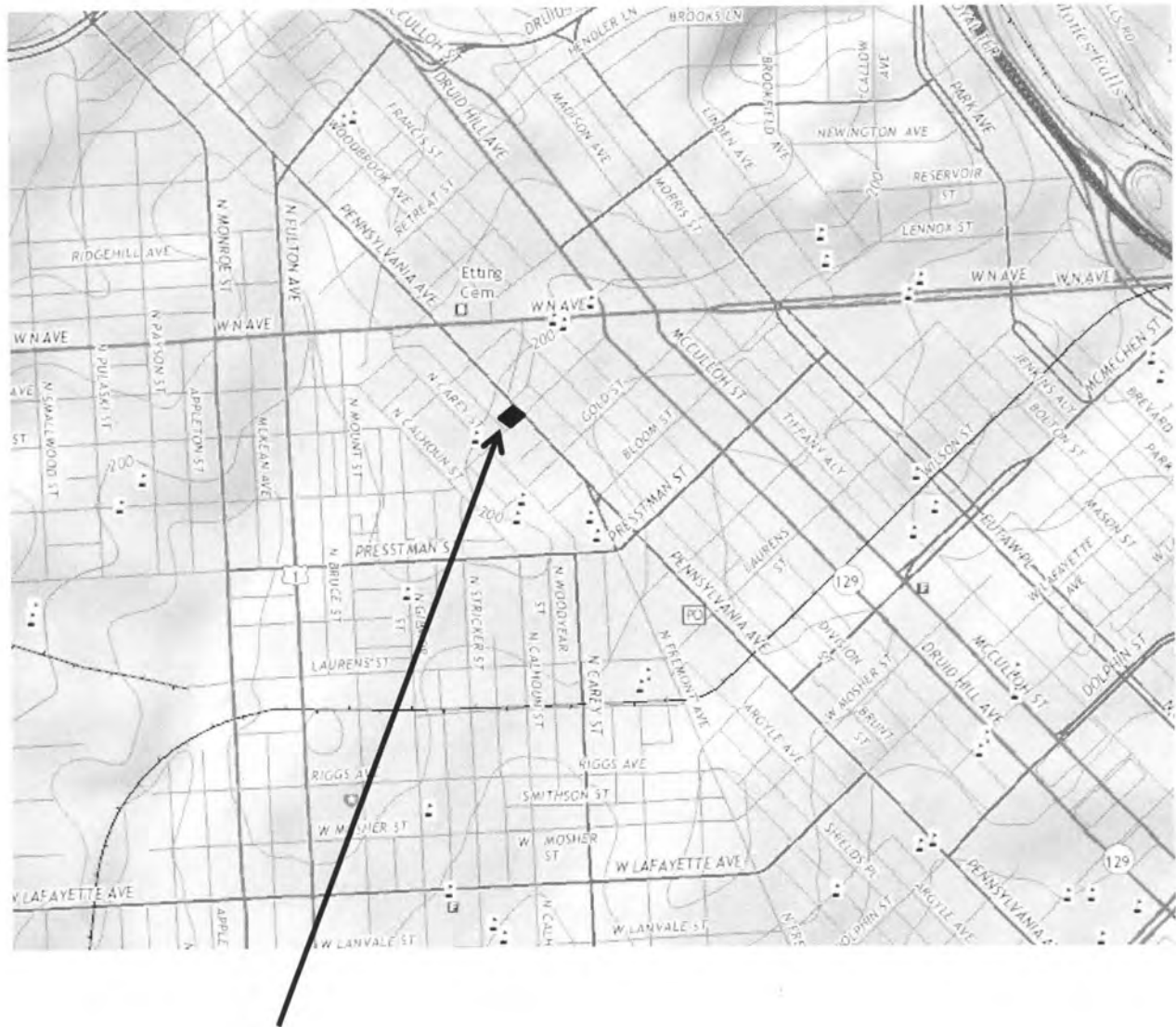


Prepared by:

Name/title	Melissa Archer, Project Manager	Date: July 6, 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	



2228-2234 Etting Street
Baltimore
Baltimore West Quad
Within Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)



604-612 Baker Street
Baltimore
Baltimore West Quad
Within Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)



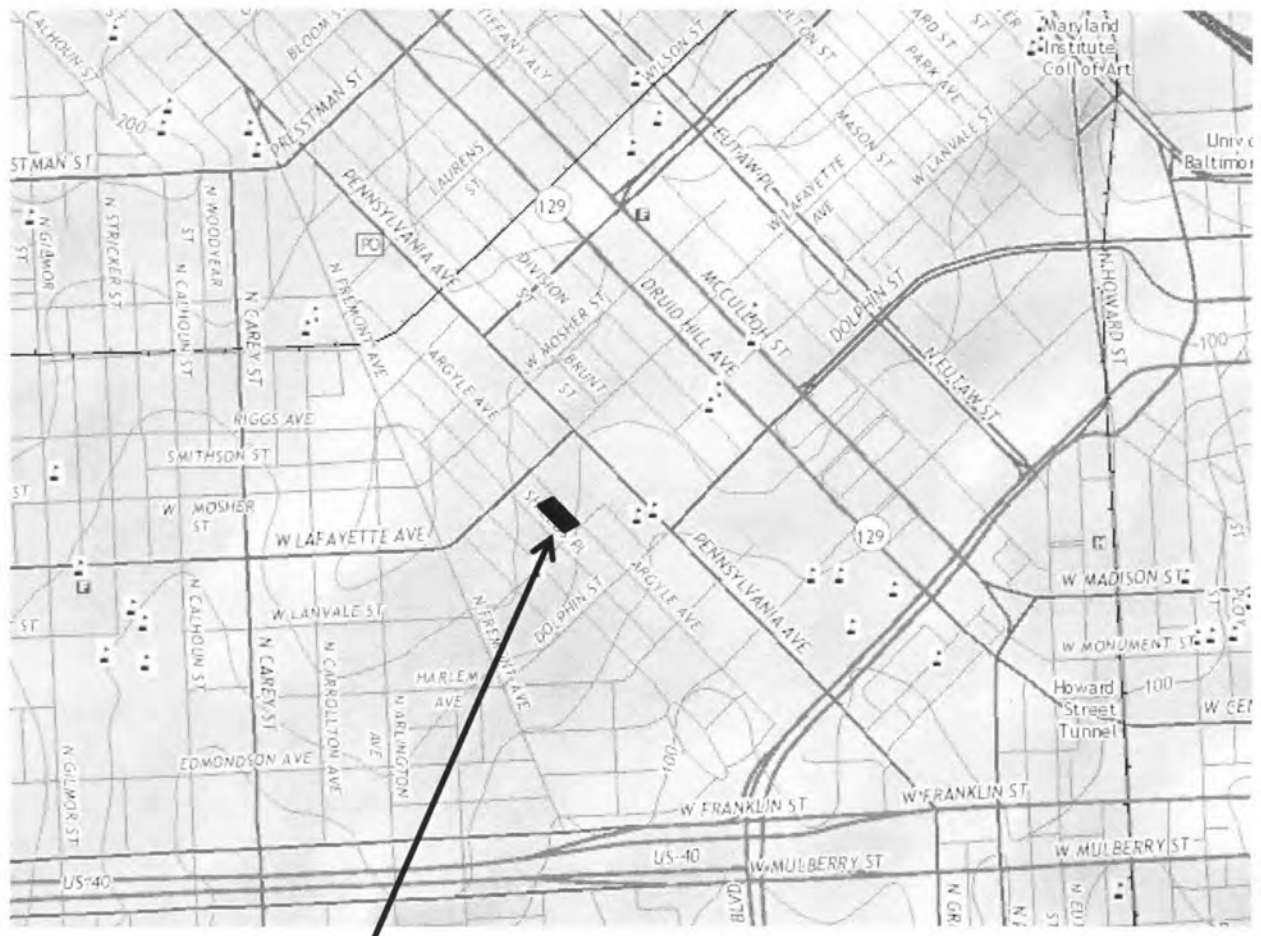
904-930 N Mount Street
Baltimore
Baltimore West Quad
Within Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)



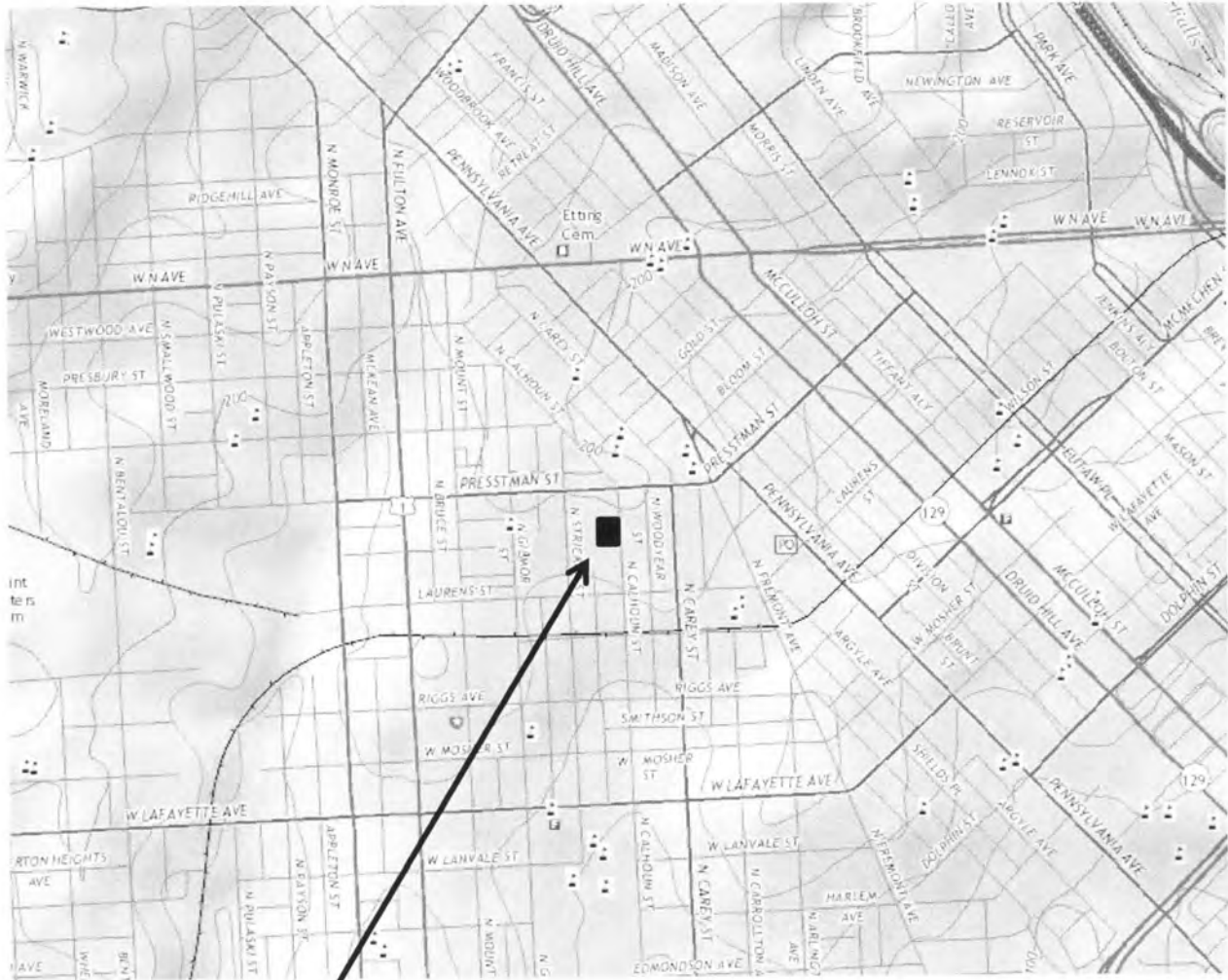
1703-1707 Mosher Street
Baltimore
Baltimore West Quad
Within Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)



635-637 W Lafayette Avenue /1340-1342 Argyle Avenue
Baltimore
Baltimore West Quad
Within Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)



1308-1326 Argyle Avenue
Baltimore
Baltimore West Quad
Within Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)



1344-1356 N Calhoun Street
Baltimore
Baltimore West Quad
Within Old West Baltimore Historic District (B-1373)

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 10 of 10

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of View</u>
B- 1373_2016-03-29_01	2228-2234 Etting St, northeast elevations, looking west
B- 1373_2016-03-29_02	536-558 Baker St, southeast elevations, looking west
B- 1373_2016-03-29_03	536-540 Baker St, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B- 1373_2016-03-29_04	542-546 Baker St, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B- 1373_2016-03-29_05	548-552 Baker St, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B- 1373_2016-03-29_06	554-558 Baker St, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B- 1373_2016-03-29_07	604-612 Baker St, southeast elevations, looking west
B- 1373_2016-03-29_08	901-930 N Mount St, east elevations, looking southwest
B- 1373_2016-03-29_09	924-930 N Mount St, east elevations, looking west
B- 1373_2016-03-29_10	916-922 N Mount St, east elevations, looking west
B- 1373_2016-03-29_11	906-914 N Mount St, east elevations, looking west
B- 1373_2016-03-29_12	904-908 N Mount St, east elevations, looking west
B- 1373_2016-03-29_13	1703-1707 Mosher St, north elevations, looking southwest
B- 1373_2016-03-29_14	1710-1712 Mosher St, south elevations, looking north
B- 1373_2016-03-29_15	635-637 W Lafayette Ave and 1342 Argyle Ave, northwest elevations, looking southeast
B-1373_2016-03-29_16	1340-1342 Argyle Ave, northeast elevations, looking west
B-1373_2016-03-29_17	1308-1326 Argyle Ave, northeast elevations, looking southwest
B-1373_2016-03-29_18	554-572 W Presstman St, southeast elevations, looking west
B-1373_2016-03-29_19	554-562 W Presstman St, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2016-03-29_20	564-572 W Presstman St, southeast elevations, looking northwest
B-1373_2016-03-29_21	1818-1846 Division St, northeast elevations, looking south
B-1373_2016-04-03_22	1344-1356 N Calhoun St, east elevations, looking northwest

Photographer: Melissa Archer

Dates photographed: Photographs shot on two different dates, 3-29-2016 and 4-3-2016

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 6, 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	



Investment Properties
All Management Property
713-231-1175

ALL THE PROPERTIES
OWNED THROUGHOUT
THE ENTIRE COUNTRY
713-231-1175

Investment Properties
All Management Property
713-231-1175

B-1373

2229-2231 Etting St. / Old West Baltimore II, L,
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

Northeast elevations, looking west

1/22



5-1373

536-558 Baker St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

5-29-16

southeast elevations, looking west

2/22



3-1373

536-540 Baker St. / Old West Baltimore H.B.

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

Southeast elevations, looking northwest

3/22



3-1873

542-546 Baker St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.,
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

southeast elevations, looking northwest

1/22



B-1373

548-552 Baker St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

southeast elevations, looking northwest

5/22



3-1373

554-558 Baker St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.,
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

southeast elevations, looking northwest
0/22



B1373

204-612 Baker St. / Old West Baltimore H.O.

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

Southeast elevations, looking west

7/22



B-1373

901-930 N Mount St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

east elevations, looking southwest

8/22



B-1373

924-930 N Mount St, / Old West Baltimore H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

East elevations, looking west

9/22



3-1373

916-922 N Mount St, / Old West Baltimore H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

East elevations, Looking west

10/22



B-1373

906-914 N Mount St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

East elevations, locking west

11/22



B-1373

904-908 N Mount St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

East elevations, looking west

12/22



B-1373

1703-1707 Mosher St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

North elevations, looking southwest

3/22



3-1373

1710-1712 Mosher St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

South elevations, looking north

14/22



3-1373

635-637 W Lafayette Ave + 1342 Arzyle Ave/
Old West Baltimore H.O.

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

northwest elevations, looking southeast
15/22



B-1373

1340-1342 Argyle Ave. / Old West Baltimore H.D

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

northeast elevations, looking west

16/22



B-1373

308-1326 Argyle Ave. / Old West Baltimore H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

Northeast elevations, looking southwest

7/22



B-1373

554-572 N Presstman St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

Southeast elevations. Looking west

8/22



3-1373

554-562 W Presstman St, / Old West Baltimore A.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

Southeast elevations, looking northwest

19/22



3-1373

564-572 W Fesselman St. / Old West Baltimore Hill

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

Southeast elevations, looking northwest

20/22



B-1373

818-1846 Division St. / Old West Baltimore H.D.

Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

3-29-16

Northeast elevations, looking south

21/22



B-1373

344-1356 N Calhoun St./Old West Baltimore H.D.
Baltimore City, MD

Melissa Archer

4-3-16

East elevations, looking northwest

22/22

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-1373

(Add to NH Form)

Page 1 of 8

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

In 2013-2016, blocks within the historic district are being demolished. Many of the properties on these blocks are already vacant lots, where demolition has occurred in the past. This area continues to struggle as a blighted and vacant residential area of the City. The properties being demolished are as follows, and are shown on the included maps:

- 1600 Argyle Avenue
- 602-652 (evens) Pitcher Street
- 1720-1734 (evens) Division Street
- 1801-1831 (odds), 1800-1832 Etting Street
- 506-516 (evens), 520-524 (evens) Laurens Street
- 547-567 (odds) Laurens Street
- 556, 564-574 (evens) Wilson Street
- 1000-1040 (evens), 1001-1039 (odds) North Stricker Street
- 1513-1519 Riggs Avenue
- 1430 Mosher Street
- 1610-1614, 1628-1634 West Lanvale Street
- 812 North Gilmore Street

149 properties
being demol.

(B-1373)

The properties are all rowhouses that are typical of the historic district, in its multiple types. In the traditional or Italianate style, the façades are capped with simple metal cornices or scrolled sawn wood cornices. Many of the brick facades have been covered with Formstone or a similar product. Window and door openings are generally segmentally arched or flat, with windows that were likely originally one-over-one. Information on the interiors of the properties is not available, as most of the properties are vacant, boarded, and/or condemned.

In 2013-2016, the 1600 block of Edmondson Avenue and 1430-1432 Druid Hill Avenue are proposed for interim stabilization of Baltimore City owned properties.

Edmondson Avenue is a unique block within the district, of three-story (nearly four full stories) rowhouses with a projecting bay that was originally wood and ornate (See Addendum photographs). All but one bay on the block has been modified with siding or simplified with other materials.

Baltimore City's Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation (CHAP) is the local review body for local (Baltimore City) historic districts. Upton's Marble Hill local historic district is located entirely inside the footprint of Old West Baltimore. All properties in this local district are reviewed in relation to their building permit requests, and must follow the Baltimore City CHAP Design Guidelines. More documentation is available in the CHAP library in Baltimore City.

Prepared by:

name/title	Robyn Chrabascz, Historic Preservation Officer		
organization	Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev.	Date	August 16, 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-1373

Page 4 of 8

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



MAP: PROPOSED DEMOLITION AT LAFAYETTE, LANVALE, GILMOR AND MOUNT STREETS

Prepared by:

name/title Robyn Chrabasz, Historic Preservation Officer

organization Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev. Date August 16, 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-1373

Page 5 of 8

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



MAP: PROPOSED DEMOLITION AT NORTH STRICKER STREET

Prepared by:

name/title Robyn Chrabasz, Historic Preservation Officer

organization Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev. Date August 16, 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-1373

Page 6 of 8

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland



MAP: CONDITION OF PROPERTIES AT 1600 EDMONDSON AVENUE

Prepared by:

name/title Robyn Chrabasz, Historic Preservation Officer

organization Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev. Date August 16, 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-1373

Page 7 of 8

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Druid Heights Neighborhood within Old West Baltimore

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-1373_2012-10-24_01	500 Block (even) Laurens St, West of Etting St
B-1373_2012-10-24_02	500 Block (even) Laurens St, East of Etting St
B-1373_2012-10-24_03	1818 Etting St
B-1373_2012-10-24_04	1826 Etting St
B-1373_2012-10-24_05	1800 Block Etting St looking south
B-1373_2012-10-24_06	1700 Block Division St
B-1373_2012-10-24_07	500 Block (odd) Laurens St
B-1373_2012-10-24_08	500 Block (odd) Laurens St Cornice Detail
B-1373_2012-10-24_09	559 Laurens St
B-1373_2012-10-24_10	500 Block (odd) Laurens St Brick Detail
B-1373_2012-10-24_11	500 Block (odd) Laurens St Brick Detail
B-1373_2012-10-24_12	1600 Block W Lanvale St

1000 Block North Stricker Street within Old West Baltimore

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-1373_2012-10-24_13	1039-1033 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_14	1033-1025 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_15	1009-1001 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_16	N Stricker St looking north
B-1373_2012-10-24_17	1400 Block E Mosher St
B-1373_2012-10-24_18	1000-1008 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_19	1008-1014 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_20	1016 N Stricker St
B-1373_2012-10-24_21	1016-1022 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_22	1024-1032 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_23	1032-1040 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_24	1039 N Stricker St

Upton's Marble Hill Local Historic District within Old West Baltimore

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-1373_2013-08-09_25	1500 Block (odd) Druid Hill Ave looking south
B-1373_2013-08-09_26	Intersection of Druid Hill and McMechen, looking northeast
B-1373_2013-08-09_27	400 Block Mosher St
B-1373_2013-08-09_28	1423 Druid Hill Ave
B-1373_2013-08-09_29	1400 Block (odd) Druid Hill Ave, varied setbacks
B-1373_2013-08-09_30	1300 Block Druid Hill Ave, looking south towards Bethel AME

Prepared by:

name/title Robyn Chrabascz, Historic Preservation Officer

organization Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev. Date August 16, 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-1373

Page 8 of 8

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

B-1373_2013-08-09_31	1400 Block Druid Hill Ave looking south from Mosher St
B-1373_2013-08-09_32	Alley between 1400 Block Etting towards Druid Hill Ave
B-1373_2013-08-09_33	400 Block Mosher St
B-1373_2013-08-09_34	400 Block Mosher St
B-1373_2013-08-09_35	1500 Block Druid Hill Ave looking north from Mosher

1600 Block Edmondson Avenue within Old West Baltimore

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-1373_2013-08-09_36	1610-1624 Edmondson Ave
B-1373_2013-08-09_37	1600 Block Edmondson Ave looking north
B-1373_2013-08-09_38	1610-1624 Edmondson Ave, rear elevation
B-1373_2013-08-09_39	Door at 1624 Edmondson Ave
B-1373_2013-08-09_40	1614 Edmondson Ave showing original details
B-1373_2013-08-09_41	1614 Edmondson Ave showing original details
B-1373_2013-08-09_42	1614 Edmondson Ave showing original details
B-1373_2013-08-09_43	1600 Block Edmondson Ave looking east

Photographer: Robyn Chrabasz

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

Prepared by:

<u>name/title</u>	Robyn Chrabasz, Historic Preservation Officer	<u>Date</u>	August 16, 2013
<u>organization</u>	Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev.	<u>telephone</u>	443-984-1871
<u>street & number</u>	417 E. Fayette Street, Suite 313	<u>city or town</u>	Baltimore
<u>city or town</u>	Baltimore	<u>state</u>	MD

Addendum Photo Log

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

Druid Heights Neighborhood within Old West Baltimore

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-1373_2012-10-24_01	500 Block (even) Laurens St, West of Etting St
B-1373_2012-10-24_02	500 Block (even) Laurens St, East of Etting St
B-1373_2012-10-24_03	1818 Etting St
B-1373_2012-10-24_04	1826 Etting St
B-1373_2012-10-24_05	1800 Block Etting St looking south
B-1373_2012-10-24_06	1700 Block Division St
B-1373_2012-10-24_07	500 Block (odd) Laurens St
B-1373_2012-10-24_08	500 Block (odd) Laurens St Cornice Detail
B-1373_2012-10-24_09	559 Laurens St
B-1373_2012-10-24_10	500 Block (odd) Laurens St Brick Detail
B-1373_2012-10-24_11	500 Block (odd) Laurens St Brick Detail
B-1373_2012-10-24_12	1600 Block W Lanvale St

1000 Block North Stricker Street within Old West Baltimore

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-1373_2012-10-24_13	1039-1033 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_14	1033-1025 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_15	1009-1001 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_16	N Stricker St looking north
B-1373_2012-10-24_17	1400 Block E Mosher St
B-1373_2012-10-24_18	1000-1008 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_19	1008-1014 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_20	1016 N Stricker St
B-1373_2012-10-24_21	1016-1022 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_22	1024-1032 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_23	1032-1040 N Stricker St (left to right)
B-1373_2012-10-24_24	1039 N Stricker St

Upton's Marble Hill Local Historic District within Old West Baltimore

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-1373_2013-08-09_25	1500 Block (odd) Druid Hill Ave looking south
B-1373_2013-08-09_26	Intersection of Druid Hill and McMechen, looking northeast
B-1373_2013-08-09_27	400 Block Mosher St
B-1373_2013-08-09_28	1423 Druid Hill Ave
B-1373_2013-08-09_29	1400 Block (odd) Druid Hill Ave, varied setbacks
B-1373_2013-08-09_30	1300 Block Druid Hill Ave, looking south towards Bethel AME
B-1373_2013-08-09_31	1400 Block Druid Hill Ave looking south from Mosher St
B-1373_2013-08-09_32	Alley between 1400 Block Etting towards Druid Hill Ave
B-1373_2013-08-09_33	400 Block Mosher St

Addendum Photo Log Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Inventory No. B-1373

Page 2 of 2

Name of Property: Old West Baltimore Historic District

Location: Baltimore City, Maryland

(Continued)

B-1373_2013-08-09_34

400 Block Mosher St

B-1373_2013-08-09_35

1500 Block Druid Hill Ave looking north from Mosher

1600 Block Edmondson Avenue within Old West Baltimore

<u>Image File Name</u>	<u>Description of the View</u>
B-1373_2013-08-09_36	1610-1624 Edmondson Ave
B-1373_2013-08-09_37	1600 Block Edmondson Ave looking north
B-1373_2013-08-09_38	1610-1624 Edmondson Ave, rear elevation
B-1373_2013-08-09_39	Door at 1624 Edmondson Ave
B-1373_2013-08-09_40	1614 Edmondson Ave showing original details
B-1373_2013-08-09_41	1614 Edmondson Ave showing original details
B-1373_2013-08-09_42	1614 Edmondson Ave showing original details
B-1373_2013-08-09_43	1600 Block Edmondson Ave looking east

Photographer: Robyn Chrabasz

Paper and Ink combination used:

Epson UltraChrome K3 Ink with Epson Photo Paper Glossy



B-1373

500 Block Laurens St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

500 Block (even), West of Ething St

1 of 43



B. 1373

500 Block Laurens St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabaszcz

10/24/2012

500 Block (even), East of Etting St

2 of 43



1818

1818

B-1373

1818 Etting St, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

1818 Etting St

3 of 43



1824

NO TRESPASSING
PRIVATE
PROPERTY
NO LOITERING

ASSISTANCE FOR
BURGLAR VICTIMS
CALL 911

B-1373

1826 Etting St, old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

1826 Etting St

4 of 43



B-1373

1800 Block Etting St, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

1800 Etting looking south

5 of 43



B. 1373

1700 Block Division St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

1700 Block Division St

6 of 43



B-1373

500 Block Laurens St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabaszcz

10/24/2012

500 Block (odd) Laurens

7 of 43



B-1373

500 Block Laurens St, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

500 Block (odd) Typical cornice detail

8 of 43



B-1373

559 Laurens St, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

559 Laurens front elevation

9 of 43



B-1373

500 Block (odd) Laurens St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

Brick detail - typical

10 of 43



B-1373

500 Block (odd) Laurens St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasa

10/24/2012

Brck detail-typical

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B-1373

1600 Block W Lanvale St, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

1600 Block W. Lanvale

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1059

1060

B-1373

1039-1033 N Stricker, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabaszc

10/24/2012

1039-1033 (left to right)

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1029

B-1373

1033-1025 N Stricker St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

1033-1025 (left to right)

140643



B-1373

1009-1001 N Stricker St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

1009-1001 (left to right)

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B-1373

1000 Block N Stricker St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabaszcz

10/24/2012

Looking north

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B-1373

1400 Block E Mosher St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

1400 Block north side

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STUCKER

B-1373

1000-1008 N Stricker St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabaszcz

10/24/2012

1000-1008 (left tonight)

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B-1373

1008-1014 N Stricker St, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

1008-1014 (left to right)

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B-1373

1016 N Stricker, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabaszcz

10/24/2012

1016 front elevation

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SPEED
LIMIT
25

B-1373

1016-1022 N Stricker St, old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

10/24/2012

1016-1022 (left to right)

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1024-1032 N Stricker St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

1024-1032 (left to right)

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1032-1040 N Stricker St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

1032 - 1040 (left to right)

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B-1373

1039 N Stricker St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

Cornice

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25

B-1373

1500 Block Druid Hill Ave, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

10/24/2012

odd block, looking south
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B-1373

Druid Hill Ave and McMecken, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

8/9/2013

Looking northeast

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B-1373

400 Block Mosher St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

8/9/2013

400 Block, southeast side

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B-1373

1423 Druid Hill Ave, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

~~80~~ Front elevation

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B-1373

1400 Block (odd) Druid Hill Ave, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabaszcz

8/9/2013

Varied setbacks

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B-1373

1300 Block Druid Hill Ave, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

8/9/2013

Looking south towards Bethel AME

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B-1373

1400 Block Druid Hill Ave, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

8/9/2013

Looking south from Mosher St

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B-1373

1400 Etting/Druid Hill, Old West Balt.

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

Alley - looking from 1400 Block
Etting St towards 1400 Block
Druid Hill Ave

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B-1373

400 Block Mosher St, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

400 Block Mosher looking northeast

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HELPING HANDS
BAIL BONDS

CALLING SERVICE
CALL-UP SERVICE
800-555-9388

W. 10th St

STOP

B-1373

400 Black Mosher St, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

North side

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B-1373

1500 Block Druid Hill Ave, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascz

8/9/2013

Looking north from Mather St

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B-1373

1610-1624 Edmondson Ave, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

1610-24 (right to left)

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B-1373

1600 Block Edmondson Ave, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

Looking north

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B-1373

1610-1624 Edmondson Ave, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabascy

8/9/2013

Rear elevations

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1694

1624

W. W. WILSON
STATE
PROPERTY
BOSTON, MA

B-1373

1624 Edmondson Ave, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

Door detail

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B-1373

1614 Edmondson Ave, Old West Balt.

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

Original bay details

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B-1373

1614 Edmondson Ave, Old West Baltimore
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabaszc

8/9/2013

Elevation detail

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B-1373

1614 Edmondson Ave, Old West Balt.
Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

Elevation detail

42 of 43



B-1373

1600 Block Edmondson Ave, Old West Baltimore

Baltimore City

Robyn Chrabasz

8/9/2013

Looking east

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