

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

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Park Heights Historic District

Other names/site number: B-5327

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Northern Parkway on the north, Greenspring Avenue on the east, the Park Circle Historic District on the south, and the Western MD rail line on the west.

City or town: Baltimore State: MD County: Baltimore City

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	7/14/2023
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Maryland Historical Trust</u>	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. 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
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7,171</u>	<u>246</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>7,171</u>	<u>246</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- RESIDENTIAL/dwelling
- RELIGIOUS/church
- COMMERCIAL/storefront, bank
- EDUCATION
-
-
-

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- RESIDENTIAL/dwelling
- RELIGION/church, temple
- COMMERCIAL/storefront, bank
- SCHOOL

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Neo Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Elizabethan Revival

Early 20th Century Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Modern Movement: Art Moderne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, brick, concrete, stucco, wood, marble

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Park Heights Historic District comprises historic resources built between 1906 and 1960 in the large area of Baltimore City north of the Park Circle National Register Historic District, extending northwards to Northern Parkway, between the Western Maryland rail line on the west and Greenspring Ave. on the east. Developed as a streetcar suburb, the district contains especially fine houses built in the early years of the 20th century—both pairs and rows of two-story, bay-window porch-front houses, seen in both the southern and northern sections of the Historic District. Then, in the period between 1915 and the late 1920s, as the area continued to grow, builders erected rows of Daylight houses, followed by a few Tudor rows, and finally, in the 1940s and 1950s, the district was filled out by a number of Early American rows and pairs of houses. All of these houses have front porches and front lawns to appeal to homebuyers who no longer wished to live in the crowded city. Additionally, some of the early developers built individual frame bungalows, two-story houses, or Colonial-Revival houses in the blocks north of Belvedere Ave. and south of Cylburn Ave., east of Pimlico Rd., Reisterstown Rd., and Park Heights Ave. were always the commercial corridors of the neighborhood and some distinctive

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Art Moderne buildings survive there, but most of the property on these streets has been redeveloped since the 1960s.

Narrative Description

General Description:

Because the Park Heights Historic District is so large, the physical description of resources will be divided into the various neighborhoods that make up the entire district, starting on the south and proceeding northwards to Northern Parkway. A map of the neighborhoods accompanies this documentation.

Lower Park Heights

The Lower Park Heights area begins north of the Park Circle National Register Historic District, north of Shirley Ave., east of Reisterstown Rd. to Pimlico Rd. and extends north to Virginia Ave. It contains mainly a mixture of two-story bay-window, porch-front houses, built between 1906 and 1915, and fine Daylight houses of the 1915-1926 period. A few rows of later Early American houses were built in the southern portion of the area in 1949 and in the northwest section in 1940-42. All but a few of the houses built in the Lower Park Heights area have deep front porches and front lawns and were marketed as "suburban-style" residences.

As in the Park Circle National Register Historic District, bay-window, porch-front houses in Lower Park Heights were built both in long rows and as paired houses on wider lots that included side yards. Examples of the latter type of houses include the large group of a dozen pairs of brown brick bay-window porch-front houses at the northern end of Lower Park Heights, at 4600-46 Park Heights Ave, built in 1909-10 by Martin J. Cromwell. The group at 4600-18 survives intact, the center six houses are gone, and six out of the remaining eight at the northern end of the block are still there. The brick porches have half-height Doric columns supporting full-width shed porches. These pairs have sheet metal cornices supported by two very long end brackets at each end and center of the pair. Other pairs in the Lower Park Heights area can be found at 4012-14 Park Heights Ave., which is the surviving pair of a group built in 1908 by Joseph Flautt at 4004-14 Park Heights Ave. The houses built by Flautt are the only surviving three-story bay-window, porch-front houses in the entire National Register District, and quite resemble similar houses built in the Peabody Heights (now called Charles Village) area of Baltimore in the same years. The houses are built of brown, Roman brick, have two-story tall bay windows, sheet metal modillion cornices, and full-width front porches. First floor door and windows have flat marble lintels and sills. The three of four remaining two-story bay-window, porch-front houses on Reisterstown Rd., at 4005-11 Reisterstown Rd., built by Vincent Kearns in 1912-3, still have some of their original slender Doric columns supporting the full-width front porch roof, have deep sheet metal cornices and were built of red brick, which is now painted.

The southern part of Lower Park Heights has a long row of brown brick, two-story, bay-window, porch-front houses built in 1908 by Joseph Flautt at 4030-48 Park Heights Ave., north of the former Congregational Keesa Torah Synagogue, now the Gillis Memorial Christian Church.

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These houses also have stone front porches, slender Doric columns supporting full-width porch roofs, bay windows decorated with neoclassical panels above the windows, and flat marble lintels and sills on first floor windows. A simple sheet metal cornice sits above a deep, plain frieze area. Across the street, at 4027-31 Park Heights, there is a very similar group of three bay-window, porch-front houses.

The central blocks of the Lower Park Heights area have many more bay-window, porch-front houses. But the earliest surviving houses in this area date to 1906 and 1909--brown brick "marble-house" style porch-fronts built by George W. Singer at 4311-25 and 4345-55 Park Heights Ave. and around the corner on the south side of Cold Spring Lane, at 2603-31 W. Cold Spring. These houses have 3/4 height Doric columns supporting full-width shed roofs. Singer also built a row of bay-window houses further south on Park Heights, at 4329-37 Park Heights, but only 4337-39 survive. In 1909 Walter Keenan built a long row of brown brick, bay-window houses at 2700-16 Classen Ave., west of Park Heights, that are three bays wide, have two-bay-wide brick front porches, sheet metal cornices with dentils, and flat marble lintels and sills. He built three similar houses on the east side of Reisterstown Rd. and the west side of Park Heights north of Classen (now gone), and three more on Park Heights south of Classen. At the southern end of the same block, in 1912 Frederick Meyer built a row of seven brown brick bay-window houses with parapet roof lines (the center house has a peaked roof), brick porches with half-height Doric columns supporting full-width front porches, and flat marble lintels and sills on first floor openings. A deep wooden cornice with crown molding and frieze sits beneath the brick roof line, which is ornamented with a row of six recessed brick panels. Across the street, at 4227-9 and 4235-7 Park Heights, there are three pairs of bay-window houses with full-width stone front porches, deep sheet metal cornices decorated with swags, and flat marble lintels and sills, built in 1912. These houses sit on terraced front lawns with an extra set of stone steps leading from the sidewalk.

Two pairs of bay-window porch-front houses survive out of three pairs on the north side of Boarman Ave, west of Park Heights, and a long row of similar houses was built on both sides of Oakford Ave., west of Pimlico, by Cleveland Bealmer in 1915. The entire row at 3101-31 Oakford survives, but only 2100-8 Oakford on the north side survives. Much farther north, the Beaufort Realty Co. built a row of fourteen bay-window porch-front houses at 4626-52 Pimlico Rd. in 1910.

When building resumed in Lower Park Heights after World War I, builders offered versions of the "Daylight" house, first introduced to Baltimore around 1914, but hugely popular by the 1920s. On the east side of the 4000 block of Park Heights Ave. the Suburban Real Estate Co. built a row of red brick Daylight houses at 4007-25 Park Heights in 1919 that had stone front porches, with half-height Ionic columns supporting hipped porch roofs, parapet rooflines, and an unusual cornice consisting of an upper and lower crown molding framing a plain brick frieze area, with the lower molding strip placed above a row of brick "modillions" formed by three rows of progressively recessed stretcher bricks. These houses have elaborate, tall, splayed brick door and window lintels, composed of alternating rows of stretcher and header bricks. Three brown brick, bay-window, porch-front houses sit to the north, at 4027-31 Park Heights Ave.

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They have features characteristic of the Daylight house, including parapet rooflines, brick full-width front porches, and flat marble first floor door and window lintels.

In the next block north Philip S. Morgan built matching groups of Daylight houses at 4101-7 Park Heights Ave., 2658-70 Oswego Ave. and 4118-20 Pimlico Rd. in 1922. The houses have brick front porches with paired columns supporting the porch roof, wide front doors with full-height sidelights, and parapet rooflines framing deep, shingled roofs.

On the west side of Park Heights Ave., a builder named Daniel Ludlow built rows of Daylight houses between 1918-23, at 4050-56 and 4100-22 Park Heights Ave., 2701-19 and 2700-18 Oswego Ave., and at 4015-29 Reisterstown Road. The houses built on Park Heights were the most stylish of the group—their brick was stuccoed to resemble stone; each house had an individual stone front porch, with Ionic columns supporting the not-quite-full-width hipped porch roof; and each house had a distinct, slightly shed-roofed cornice, supported by a deep frieze marked by four flat brackets framing three narrow horizontal panels. Above this cornice each roofline was framed by end parapets. Houses on the south side of Oswego were similar in design, but the facades were not covered with stucco. The row on the north side of Oswego has the same cornice design, and the same stone porch, but here the row is composed of both three-bay-wide and two-bay-wide houses and the second-floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills, instead of the segmentally-arched lintels of the Park Heights and south side Oswego rows.

In 1920 James B. Yeatman built a group of eight plain, two-bay-wide Daylight houses at 4224-38 Park Heights Ave., five of which remain. They have parapet rooflines with lower, individual cornices with a crown molding set atop a deep frieze. But in 1925-26 Louis Farber built true red brick Daylight houses at 4250-56 and 4300-8 Pimlico Rd, as well as 4253-9 Park Heights-houses three bays wide with stone front porches, and shingled shed roofs set between end parapets and above sheet metal modillion cornices and a deep frieze. Farber also built a long row of two-bay-wide Daylight houses, without shed roofs but with parapet rooflines and lower, individual sheet metal cornices, on the south side of Rosewood Ave. (2601-31) on this block.

In 1915 the West Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Church was built on the west side of the 4000 block of Park Heights Ave., at 4016 Park Heights Ave. The church had begun on the site in 1905, with tent meetings, and then in a one-story concrete building, but in April 1915 the congregation hired architect William J. Palmer from Washington D.C. and broke ground for a large new structure. The two-story church, built of Port Deposit and Falls Road Granite, has a long nave marked by a tall stained-glass window flanked on either side by shorter rectangular windows. A slightly projecting one-story entry portico has a gable roof set between two pointed-stone archways that lead to the church doors beyond. The church has two crenellated towers rising on both the north and south ends of the façade. The southern tower is taller and has almost Moorish-looking wide, pointed-arch windows filled with tracery set on the third story of the tower, with single rectangular stained-glass windows lighting the second floor of the tower and paired windows lighting the first story. The shorter, northern crenellated tower has paired rectangular stained-glass windows on the first and third floors of its front façade, with a single window on the second floor. The north façade has a paired window on its third floor and a single window on its second. Four tall, pointed arch stained-glass windows light the four-bay-long

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nave. Each door or window opening in the church is framed by wide, often crenellated white stone trim, and a white stone band runs across the entire exterior at the sill level of the first-floor windows. In 1946, the Keser Torah Synagogue moved into the church building at 4016 Park Heights Ave., the former home of the West Baltimore Station M.E. Church. In 1968 the synagogue sold the church to the Gillis Memorial Christian Community Church, which occupies the building today.

The first synagogue built in the Park Heights National Register Historic District, the Agudas Achim Anshe Sphard synagogue, was founded in 1921, holding services in a cottage at 4303 Park Heights Ave. In March 1928 plans for a new synagogue, to be built at 4237-39 Park Heights Ave. were announced. The synagogue, designed by Edwin H. Browne, was to be in the "Byzantine" style, 80'-wide by 120'-long with a seating capacity of 1000-1200, constructed of brick and limestone at a cost of \$200,000.¹ The building is two-stories tall, sitting on a high basement, with the three entrance doors reached by a very wide and tall stone staircase, framed by brick side walls topped by limestone. The central three bays of the façade are faced in stone and topped by a round arch containing a very large Star of David, placed within a circle and carved into the stone. Four tall, engaged columns with "Byzantine" capitals frame the three entrance doors and rise to the second story, ending in three round arches, framing windows that light the auditorium. Beneath each arch the façade is decorated with carved panels set between the columns, each panel containing three narrow round arches set above a plain rectangular base. The arched stone central portion of the façade is set behind a slightly projecting, wide arched brick frame. Each somewhat shorter, one-bay-wide side sections of the façade have narrow round-arched windows in both their front and side facades and a flat roof marked by two bands of stone trim at the cornice level. This synagogue closed in 1969 and now serves as the Cornerstone Church of Christ.

A two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Fire Station No. 29 with elaborate stone Baroque decorations, stands at 4312 Park Heights Ave. Named the Littleton B. Watts fire station, the building dates to 1907. There are two garage doors for fire engines on the first floor, flanked by full-height brick pilasters sitting on multi-level stone bases. The pilasters frame three-part second-floor windows, as wide as the fire engine doors, each topped by very elaborate stone pediments, which feature central stone cartouches and rest on three stone scrolled brackets set against a plain stone frieze. Beneath the brackets and frieze decorated stone panels that end in trefoils frame each window. The window sills are also stone, supported by stone brackets on each side. The arched brick fire engine house doorways have a large central stone keystone that rises to the level of the second-floor window sills. The pediments are set against a wide stone upper frieze that supports a very large central cartouche that rises high above the flat roofline. The flat roofline is capped by a stone band that runs between two end stone parapets that frame an upper brick area of the façade.

Greenspring

¹ *Ibid.*, March 15, 1929

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The Greenspring neighborhood of Greater Park Heights was developed beginning in 1912 with several rows of very early Daylight houses built south of Shirley Avenue, but was built primarily in the 1920s with long rows of two-story Daylight houses being built north of Shirley Ave. to Cold Spring Lane, and east of Pimlico Rd. to Roland View Ave. After World War II, the eastern section of the district (east of Roland View Rd. to Greenspring Ave.) was completed with similar-sized Early American rowhouses. All of the houses built in Greenspring have deep front lawns.

The earliest rows of Daylight houses were built by John Carlin in 1912-13 on the south sides of Shirley Ave. (2501-15, 2601-17), both sides of Cottage Ave. (only 3900-12 remains), and the north side of Keyworth Ave., both east and west of Cottage (2500-28, 2600-8). These very early Daylight houses were quite large—three bays wide, with the third window paired. A tall extra half story beneath the mansard roof is lit by either single or paired dormer windows on the front and row ends of the houses. Carlin's houses have stone front porches with either hipped or shed roofs, supported by full height Doric columns. The houses have flat stone lintels and sills and sheet metal modillion cornices, set above very deep friezes.

In 1917, Colonial Development built eight similar houses on the south side of Keyworth, west of Cottage (2601-15 Keyworth) that have two hip-roofed dormers on each house and tall fire walls between houses, capped by tall chimneys at the peak of the slate gable roof. These later houses have a row of vertically-placed stretcher bricks as window lintels and Colonial doorways with deep transoms and wide sidelights.

Thomas Hampton built high quality three-bay-wide Daylight houses along the north side of Oswego Ave., east of Pimlico, in 1920-21, at 2600-48 Oswego Ave. This very long row is built of red brick, with deep, shingled shed roofs set between parapets that do not rise to the top of the roofline. In part of the row the shed roof has two shed-roofed dormers but the row at the eastern end of the block has only one dormer. The shed roofs project deeply over a sheet metal modillion cornice set above a plain frieze. Wide, hipped-roof concrete porches have narrow wooden piers supporting the porch roof and were surrounded by balustrades. Doorways are especially wide, with sidelights framing the door, topped by a multi-light transom.

Loyola Construction Co. built a large number of red brick, green-tiled mansard roof Daylight houses in the neighborhood between 1922 and 1925, along both sides of Loyola Southway (2601-59, 2600-44 and 2513-39, 2500-36, both east of Pimlico and Pall Mall Rds.); the south side of both blocks of Quantico Ave. (2601-43 and 2509-39); both sides of Park Heights Terrace (2601-35, 2600-26 and 2501-49, 2500-42) and both sides of Loyola Northway, east of Pimlico (2631-43, 2600-22). They also built similar houses in these years on the east side of Pimlico (4301-7 and 4221-29), north and south of Loyola Northway. Houses on both sides of the 2500 blocks of Loyola Southway and Quantico Ave., the 2600 block of Loyola Northway, the north side of the 2600 block of Park Heights Terrace and Loyola Southway, the east side of the 4200 block of Pimlico, and the north side of the 2600 block of Oswego, just east of Pimlico, have modillion cornices with a deep frieze area set beneath the tile shed roof, slightly hipped-roof stone front porches, flat marble door and window lintels, and Doric or Ionic half-height columns supporting the porch roofs. Some houses in the rows have wide front doors flanked by sidelights

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and are set beneath multi-light transoms, while others, which are divided into apartments, have two adjoining front doors.

Houses on both sides of the 2500 block of Park Heights Terrace, as well as the south side of the 2600 block, and the north side of the 2500 and 2600 blocks of Quantico Ave., are similar, with the same stone porches and doorways, but now have brick window lintels and a short sheet metal cornice with no modillions or frieze. In 1924 Loyola Construction built a row of two-bay-wide Daylight houses on the north side of the 2500 block of Oswego Ave. that have similar green tile shed roofs, paired hipped-roof brick porches, doorways with sidelights and transoms, and flat marble window lintels.

Houses built on the south side of the 2600 block of Quantico Ave. are especially wide, with projecting sunporches with flat brick roofs and a second-floor door opening onto the porch. These houses have the modillion cornice seen on most of the houses Loyola Construction built, but they have brick lintels and two front doors. On the second floor there are two pairs of windows and a door opening onto the porch. This row is flanked by two pairs of houses divided into apartments that have an enclosed brick projecting sunporch on each floor, topped by a three-sided metal tiled shed roof set above a modillion cornice. Loyola Construction also built four identical two-story, sunporch apartment units on the east side of the 4300 block of Pimlico Rd.

A few other builders put up individual rows in the area. In 1922 Jacob Mizen built a row of Daylight houses on the east side of the 4200 block of Pimlico Rd. (4201-19) that have shingled short shed roofs set between parapets and above sheet metal cornices, that have brick hipped-roof porches covering two bays of the house, with half-height wooden piers supporting the porch roof, wide doorways framed by sidelights and a transom, and a window arrangement with a small, square window placed above the front door. A year later William Byrd built a very similar row on the north side of Boarman Ave., east of Pimlico (2624-44), that has the same window arrangement, but now has stone front porches. Also, in 1923 Bowling Construction built a long row of two-bay-wide houses with just sheet metal cornices set between parapets, almost full-width hipped-roof, balustraded porches, with wooden piers supporting the porch roof, at 2505-37 Oswego Ave.

Between 1924 and 1926 Pistorio and Faupel Realty Co. built rows of three-bay-wide Daylight houses on the south side of Shirley Ave., east of Pall Mall (2457-85), the west side of Greenspring, south of Shirley (3900-26), the north side of Keyworth, west of Greenspring (2400-42), as well as a long row of two-bay-wide similar houses on the south side of Shirley, west of Greenspring (2401-47) and the north side of Keyworth, east of Pall Mall (2444-72). These houses all have slate mansard roofs set between parapets, small sheet metal cornices, and hipped-roof stone porches with 2/3 height wooden piers supporting the porch roof. Like other Daylight houses they have window lintels made of a row of vertically-placed stretcher bricks.

In 1926 Peter Hofer built a row of ten true Daylight houses with tiled metal shed roofs set between parapets and above modillioned cornices with deep friezes, at 2508-26 Shirley Ave. The houses have unusual brick porches with flat roofs supported by brick piers that rise from the ground and enclose brick side walls decorated with central brick squares, framed by rows of

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header bricks and with corners made from stone. A slightly Art Deco feel is given to the brick piers supporting the deep porch roof, by decorating them with a "T"-shaped made of white stone.

Pall Mall Construction Co. built a long row of true Daylight houses on the east side of Pall Mall, north of Loyola Northway (4401-39 Pall Mall) in 1927-28 that have green-tiled shed roofs set between parapets and atop a narrow cornice, two-bay-wide stone, hipped-roof porches with half-height piers supporting porch roofs. Doorways have sidelights, but no transoms. They also built similar houses in 1927 on the south side of Loyola Northway, west of Pall Mall (2619-29).

In 1926 a builder named William Mullineaux erected five short rows of Tudor houses on Oswego Ave. and Loyola Southway, east and west of Roland View Ave (2500-12 Oswego; 2409-19 and 2501-11, 2416-24 and 2508 Loyola Southway). These groups of five houses each have deep, slate, false-gabled roofs and steep, gable-roofed brick front porches. The three inside houses of each row have two narrow, and one wider, false cross gable, while each end house has a distinctive gable roof covered with slate. Each porch roof is supported by wide wooden posts. It is the steepness of the gable roofs that gives these rows their Tudor appearance.

Between 1942 and 1947, Keystone Realty erected groups of Early American houses on the east side of Roland View, north of Loyola Southway (4101-17, 4201-31), a small group on the north side of Quantico Ave., west of Roland View (2500-12), and two groups each on both sides of Park Heights Terrace (2501-19, 2500-24) and Loyola Northway (2501-37, 2500-56), west of Roland View. These rows have false-gabled shed roofs with a false cross gable on the end houses. Pairs of houses share alternating open concrete shed-roofed porches, and porches with cross-gabled roofs. Full-height narrow wooden columns support porch roofs. End houses have three second-floor windows and a paired first-floor window; houses in the row have paired first and second floor windows as well as a single window over the front door.

Beginning in early 1946, the Springhill Corporation began building Early American rowhouses in the southeast section of Greenspring, starting with the south side of Keyworth Ave. east of Cottage, and ending in 1947 on either side of Derby Manor, just west of Greenspring Ave. All of these houses have false-gable shingle roofs with cross-gables marking end and center houses. There is a paired window on the first and second floor as well as a single window over the doorway. The houses have Colonial style doorways with either arched or triangular pediments, but were not built with front porches. Houses built by Springhill include 2501-33 and 2401-45 Keyworth Ave., 3801-37 Cottage Ave., 3809-37 and 3900-38 Pall Mall, 3801-39 and 3800-40 Roland View Ave., and 3801-17 and 3812-36 Derby Manor Drive.

After World War II Greenhill Properties built rows of Early American red brick two-story, false-gable-roofed houses on the north side of Oswego Ave., east of Roland View (2300-18, 2400-18 Oswego) in 1947. These rows have end houses with false cross-gable roofs, paired windows on both first and second floors, as well as a single window over the doorway, and wide doorways with flat or arched-pediment doorway enframements. That same year, and the next, they built Early-American pairs of houses on the west side of Greenspring Ave., north of Shirley, at 4000-6 and 4012-26 Greenspring. Then they filled the north side of Shirley Ave. (2404-48 Shirley), both sides of Spruce Drive, north of Shirley (4001-23, 4000-20 Spruce Drive), with flat-roofed houses

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that nonetheless have the same window configurations and Colonial doorways as the rows with false-gable roofs. These houses have completely flat roofs, no doubt influenced in style by the Bauhaus movement and other modern designs, and a decorative brick band marking the façade just above the lintel level of the second-floor windows and at the top of the roofline.

Another builder erected a long row of Early American houses on the south side of Oswego, east of Pimlico (2643-67 Oswego). This row has a false-gable slate roof with wide false cross gables on the end and center houses, and smaller false cross gables decorating other houses in the row. Houses with wide cross-gabled roofs have true gable-roofed porches while others have hipped-roof concrete porches. First and second-floor windows are paired, and a small, narrow window sits above the front door. The end and center pair of houses are marked with stone quoins on their outside wall.

A similar row, with false gable slate roofs, with every house marked by a one-bay-wide false cross gable, was built on the south side of Boarman Ave., east of Pimlico (2523-41 Boarman). These houses have wide stone porches with hipped-roofs, paired first and second-story windows as well as a smaller single second-floor window. On the south side of Cold Spring Lane, east of Pall Mall (2501-23 Cold Spring Lane), the Roland Construction Co. built similar houses, with slate false-gable roofs with every third house marked by a false cross gable. These houses have individual stone front porches with true cross gable roofs or hipped roofs, supported by half-height Ionic columns. There are paired windows under the cross-gabled roofs, but all the rest of the windows are single. A group of similar houses with wide cross-gabled ends, and doorways with Colonial pedimented enframements was built on the east side of Pall Mall, south of Cold Spring Lane (4441-57 Pall Mall).

The Roland Construction Co. built groups of larger Early American and Tudor houses on the south side of Cold Spring Lane, west of Greenspring Ave. (2403-51, 2453-91 W. Cold Spring Lane) that have false gable roofs, paired first and second floor windows, as well as a single window over the front door. These houses were notable for having Colonial doorway enframements, with either flat, arched, or broken pediments. Houses built at 2453-91 W. Cold Spring have similar false gable roofs but now the entire second floor, decorated with Tudor half-timbering, projects slightly from the first floor. Most houses now have metal shed-roofed porches. Identical houses were built on the north side of this block of Cold Spring Lane. In 1951 Gorn Brothers built a row of eight very plain Early American houses on the south side of Cold Spring Lane, west of Pall Mall (2600-14 Cold Spring), which have short, false gable shed roofs and paired shed roof front porches, with narrow wooden piers supporting the porch roof. The first-floor window is paired, but there are two single windows on the second floor.

In 1951 Merit Homes built three groups of Early American houses on the west side of Greenspring Ave., at 3800-44 Greenspring, that are two bays wide, have full gable roofs, and paired, shed-roofed porches with a central projecting, cross-gabled, paired one-story entryway with the door set perpendicular to the façade. Then, in 1955, Perfection Homes built flat-roofed, “modern” houses on the west side of Derby Manor, north of Springhill (3804-10 Derby Manor) that resemble houses built by Richmer Realty Corp. in 1953 on the east side of the 4000 block of Pimlico Rd., north of Shirley Ave. (4001-17 Pimlico). These red brick houses have completely

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flat roofs, no doubt influenced in style by the Bauhaus movement and other modern designs, with quite flat, paired concrete porches which have narrow wooden piers supporting the porch roof. The houses have paired first and second floor windows and two decorative brick bands marking the façade at the lintel level of the second-floor windows and halfway between the windows and the flat roofline.

The Beth Isaac Adath Israel congregation began meeting at 4003 Cottage Ave., near Oswego, c. 1925. In August 1948 a new one-and-a-half-story building was dedicated facing Oswego Ave. (2621 Oswego) that newspaper stories said would seat 500 people. The building is quite plain, five bays wide and running back almost the full extent of the lot. It is constructed of tan brick and the only decoration on the façade are the four round-arched modern stained-glass windows, and the round-arched doorway, located at the western end of the façade. Four square basement windows are set beneath each upper window. Tall, wide and flared stone steps, flanked by curving stone side walls, lead to the entrance. The Beth Isaac congregation left this building in 1965 and today, the synagogue is the New Life Inspirational Church.

The Lubawitz Nusach Ari Synagogue moved into the frame dwelling at 2620 Quantico Ave. in 1932, staying until the late 1960s. Today the combined buildings on the site are home to the Beacon of Light, Citadel of Praise Church. All of the buildings are set at an angle to Quantico Rd., the main two-story, three-bay-wide building being covered in Formstone, but with a cross-gabled roof supported by scroll-sawn Italianate brackets. Three modern tall, narrow colored glass windows, with pointed arches, decorate the façade. On the east the building adjoins a one-bay-wide, two-story high section of what appears to have been an earlier house on the site. At the rear of the property, but also set at an angle to Quantico Ave., is a large, one-story modern addition.

Park Lane

The Park Lane neighborhood extends north from Cold Spring Lane to Dupont Ave., east of Pimlico Rd. to Greenspring Ave. Although porch-front and Daylight houses were built in the one-block-wide corridor between Pimlico Rd. and Pall Mall, all of the houses built east of Pall Mall to Greenspring Ave. are Early American rows, all but one row of which were built after World War II.

James Yeatman built most of the houses east of Pimlico Rd., starting with both sides of the 3000 block of Wylie Ave. in 1915-16, as well as a group of four houses on the east side of Pimlico, north of Wylie (4501-7 Pimlico). The houses were three-bay-wide, brown brick porch-front houses, with bracketed sheet metal cornices with a lower molding strip set atop rows of stepped brick “modillions.” Each house had an almost full-width brick porch, with a slightly hipped roof supported by full-height Doric columns. Flat door and window lintels and sills were marble. The houses’ fenestration pattern was quite unusual—there were two full-height first floor windows with transoms, as well as a small, square window placed next to the doorway. A few years later Yeatman built a row of brown brick, porch-front houses with bracketed sheet metal cornices on the north side of Oakford, east of Pimlico (3022-28 Oakford). These three-bay-wide houses have splayed brick lintels, regular-sized windows, and deep, balustraded front porches with full-height Doric columns supporting very low-pitched gable roofs.

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In 1920 Yeatman built true Daylight houses on the south side of the 3000 block of Oakford Ave. (3001-23). as well as the east side of Pimlico, north of Coldspring Lane (4411-19). These red brick houses have green tile shed roofs set between parapets and over a sheet metal cornice and lower molding strip. Each stone porch had half-height wooden piers supporting a slightly hipped porch roof. Doorways were framed by sidelights and topped by transoms. Then in 1922 Yeatman built a long row of Daylight houses on the west side of Pall Mall, south of Dupont, at 4618-56 Pall Mall. These houses do not have green tile shed roofs, but instead a flat roofline marked with parapets between houses and a deep sheet metal cornice and plain frieze set several bricks below the roofline. In this row Yeatman built brick front porches with low-pitched gable roofs supported by half-height wooden piers.

In 1922 a builder named William Blume built a row of three, and then a pair, of Daylights on the west side of Pall Mall, just north of Wylie (4600-8). These houses did not have tiled shed roofs, but instead only a deep sheet metal cornice and plain frieze set below the roofline and between parapets. The houses have open stone porches with full-height piers supporting the standing-seam-tin covered hipped porch roof. Doorways have wide sidelights and deep transoms. Also, in 1922 Blume built a short row of narrower three-bay-wide Daylight houses just to the north on Pall Mall (4610-18 Pall Mall). These houses have similar sheet metal cornices set between parapets, brick front porches with half-height Doric columns supporting flat porch roofs, and doorways without sidelights or transoms.

In 1924, the Northern Realty Co. built a row of Daylight sunporch houses with green tile shed roofs set between parapets and over a deep sheet metal cornice on the east side of Pimlico, at 4511-25 Pimlico Rd. These houses were built in brown brick and have tile shed roofs on the sunporches as well as the houses. Doorways are framed by sidelight and topped with transoms. North of this row there is an unusual pair of four-bay-wide Daylight houses (4529-31 Pimlico Rd.) that have red tiled shed roofs set between parapets and a wide, paired stone and brick front porch with a slightly hipped roof supported by two-thirds height brick piers. Each house has a paired and a single window on the first floor and doorways have sidelights and transoms. The northern portion of Pimlico Rd. is developed with two-story frame houses built in the 1920s, and two later brick houses just south of Dupont Ave.

East of Pall Mall, Isaac Rosenthal built a long row of Early American houses on the north side of Cold Spring Lane (2502-50) between 1939 and 1941, that have an interesting false gable roofline punctuated by pairs or single houses with peaked cross gable roofs set over paired second floor windows. Rosenthal alternated both shed-roofed and gable-roofed open porches along his row, porch roofs being supported by full-height narrow wooden piers.

All the rest of the many houses in this area were built after World War II. In 1947 Pamway Construction built two long rows of Early American houses on both sides of the 2800 block (2817-43, 2800-50) and the north side of the 2900 block (2900-30) of Oakford Ave., east of Pall Mall, that have true gable-roofed end houses flanking false-gable-roofed houses. End houses have single windows, but the rest of the houses have a paired first and second-floor window, as well as a single second-floor window. End houses have true gable-roofed brick porches while the

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row shows alternating paired shed and hipped-roof porches, all porch roofs being supported by full-height piers.

In 1950 J. Morris Evnitz built three pairs of flat-roofed Early American houses on the south side of Dupont, west of Pall Mall (3001-11), that have a central, one-story, gable-roofed entrance projection with doorways on the side and two narrow windows on the front. These houses have a paired set of windows on each floor and were built without front porches, though some have been added. Around the corner, on the west side of Pall Mall (4648-58), Evnitz built a row of six false-gable-roofed houses that each have a slightly projecting gable-roofed entryway with its own shingled roof above the doorway. The three westernmost houses have false gable roofs set between parapets, while to the east, the two end houses have a false cross gable set against the shed roof. Each house has a paired first and second-floor window, as well as a small, narrow window over the front door. Like the pairs of houses on Dupont Ave., these houses had no front porches.

Also, in 1950, the National Realty Co. built very plain Early American rows on both sides of Edgecombe Circle North, east of Pall Mall (2909-27, 2918-56), that have shingled false-gable roofs, paired shed-roofed porches supported by full-height narrow wooden piers, paired first floor windows with two single windows above. The Roland Construction Co. built groups of larger Early American houses on the north side of the 2400 block of Cold Spring Lane (2400-56) that have false gable roofs, paired first and second floor windows, as well as a single window over the front door. These houses were notable for having Colonial doorway enframements, with either flat, arched, or broken pediments. Most houses now have metal shed-roofed porches.

In 1954 the Home Sales Co. built much more stylish Early American rows on either side of Edgecombe Circle South (Wylie Ave.), east of Pall Mall to Finney Ave. (2843-67 and 2808-60 and 2901-27 and 2902-28 Edgecombe Circle South), and the east side of Pall Mall (4505-23 Pall Mall), south of Wylie Ave. These long rows of houses have somewhat deeper false-gable roofs, with occasional cross-gables marking the row, set over the central doorways of pairs of houses that share a shed-roofed open porch. Pairs of shed-roofed porches alternate with wide, gable-roofed porches, porch roofs being supported by full-height wooden piers. All of these houses have a single paired window on both the first and second floors.

The many blocks of the Park Lane neighborhood lying east of Finney Ave., south of Wylie, and east of Lanier Ave., south of Dupont Ave. and Edgecombe Circle North, were developed in the mid to late 1950s by the Reservoir Construction Co. who built pairs and rows of flat-roofed red brick houses with varying forms of decoration on Lanier, Finney, and Derby Manor Avenues, and on The Strand, west of Greenspring Ave., and south of Dupont Ave., as well as on Edgecombe Circle North, and Lanier and Finney Avenues, south of Edgecombe.

Houses built by Reservoir Construction on the west side of the 4400 block of Finney (4400-28) are quite plain, with shed-roofed, one-bay-wide brick porches (the porch roofs being supported by narrow wooden piers) and two single windows on each floor. The only decoration on the façade are three squares of recessed bricks set below the roof and above a row of vertically-placed stretcher bricks that extend across each façade and the second-floor window lintel level.

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On this block all of the windows are single. Houses on the east side of the 4500 block of Lanier Ave. (4539-59) and both sides of Finney Ave. (4501-75 and 4520-72 Finney) are essentially the same, but on these rows the builder has marked each end house of the row with “quoins” formed by six rows of recessed bricks extending from the corner of the house to the sides of first and second floor windows. The end houses also have paired first and second-story windows and houses within the row have tripartite first floor windows and two single windows above.

On both sides of the 4500 block of Derby Manor Ave., one block east of Finney (4555-8, 4548-80 Derby Manor), Reservoir built flat roof houses with a deep shed roofed porch on the first floor, covering projecting entryways filling half of the porch, with doorways set on their side wall. These houses have tripartite first floor windows, with single windows above. The last rows built by Reservoir in Park Lane went up on either side of the 4500 block of The Strand, just west of Greenspring Ave. (4539-71, 4538-68). These “modern” rowhouses have flat roofs with a deep, plain sheet metal cornice, a paired and single second floor window, both set within a stucco band, and a tripartite first floor window connected to the doorway by a stucco panel that extends to the ground beneath the window.

In 1909, the Edgecombe Park Co. sold two lots facing on Pimlico Rd., with a 200’ depth on Cold Spring Lane, to St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church, first organized in 1908 and holding services at Flautt’s Hall on Park Heights and Shirley Avenues. The Lutheran congregation grew so quickly that in the spring of 1911 they were able to dedicate a large rural Gothic style church, constructed of Falls Road granite with a slate roof, that seated 300 people in its auditorium and another 150 in its Sunday School, located to the rear of the church, east of the transept. The church, at 4500 Pimlico Rd., has a five-bay-long nave, ending in a three-bay-wide transept. A square tower with a tall spire rises above the nave roofline, on the northwest corner of the church. A very large stained-glass window with intricate tracery work occupies the center of the façade and sits above a one-story, cross-gabled entrance portico. On the face of each transept there is a two-story central stained-glass window flanked by smaller windows, all with pointed-arch lintels, and each side of the nave is lit by five paired stained-glass windows, set beneath pointed-arch stone lintels. The church now serves the Second Corinthian Baptist congregation.

Cylburn

The Cylburn neighborhood lies north of Park Lane and mainly consists of frame bungalows, cottages, and several styles of small frame two-story houses, built in the 1918-1925 period. The neighborhood extends east of Pimlico Rd. to Greenspring Ave., north of Dupont Ave. to Cylburn Ave. There are only three different groups of rowhouses built in Cylburn: Daylight houses built on both sides of Garrison Ave., and on the north side of Oakley Ave., east of Pimlico, by Jacob Mizen in 1923-25, a small group of seven Early American houses on the north side of Virginia Ave., east of Pimlico, built in 1939 by Ambrose Guy, and three groups of six Early American houses each on the north side of Garrison, west of Laurel Ave, built by Commonwealth Construction in 1948.

In 1918-19 William Ludwig began building bungalows, and hip- and gable-roofed two-story frame houses on the south side of Woodland Ave., east of Pimlico (2901-35), as well as on the

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west side of Laurel Ave., north of Woodland (4800-16), and the north side of Woodland, just west of Laurel (2900-06). House styles alternated along the block—two-story, two-bay-wide houses with their gable end to the street; two-story, three-bay-wide gable-roof houses with full-length front porches, two-story, three-bay-wide hipped-roof houses with front dormers only, hipped-roof houses with dormers along both sides as well as the front, and one-and-a-half-story bungalows with either single or double shed-roofed dormers. Then, in 1920 Howard Morris built small bungalows on the north and south sides of Rosalind Ave., east of Pimlico, with shed-roofed dormers (3019-3031, 3022-3032), followed in 1923 by the Roanna Development Co., who built more varied bungalows on both sides of Rosalind further east (3001-3017, 3000-20). Also in 1923, Cosmos Realty built both large (some with a three-bay-wide cross-gabled dormer, others with two-bay-wide shed-roofed dormer) and small bungalows and Colonial Revival houses on the north side of Woodland, east of Pimlico (2908-30). In 1924 George H. Geyer built a group of bungalows with alternating cross-gabled and hipped-roof two-bay-wide dormers on the south side of Thorndale Ave., east of Pimlico (2901-35 Thorndale Ave.).

Jacob Mizen built a large number of frame bungalows and two-story frame houses on the south side of Cylburn Ave., east of Pimlico, in 1924 (2709-41 Cylburn Ave.). Then George Geyer built two-story frame and Colonial Revival houses on the north side of Oakley (2800-14) and the south side of Garrison Ave. (2801-17), west of Laurel, in 1925-26. East of Laurel Ave., Howard Morris and William Ludwig built simple frame cottages on both sides of Woodland Ave. (2801-19, 2800-08). In 1925 the Greenwood Realty Co. built two-story frame houses and a large Colonial Revival house on the east side of Laurel, south of Ruscombe (4801-15) and a row of identical bungalows on the south side of Ruscombe, east of Laurel (2801-19), that have large, three-bay-wide cross-gabled dormers. Further east, the CityCo. Realty Co. built one-story, cross-gable-roofed houses on both sides of the 4800 blocks of Lanier (4801-9 and 4800-14) and Nurton Avenues (4805-9, 4800-10), north of Woodland as well as both sides of Ruscombe Lane, east of Lanier (2509-19, 2506-20), between 1924 and 1929. These houses are three-bays-wide with a single window in the cross-gable and most have one-bay-wide front porches.

On the north side of Virginia Ave., west of Lanier Ave., there is a group of frame bungalows with small, shed-roofed dormers and full-width front porches, at 3000-24 Virginia Ave. The south side of the 3000 block Virginia Ave. was improved with a variety of styles of frame houses, both one and two-stories and with both gable and cross-gable roofs. The north side of the 2900 block of Dupont Ave. (2900-20) is filled with frame two-story houses with gable roofs and full-width front porches, some of which have been enclosed. There is a single surviving two-story house at 3008 Dupont Ave., with its Dutch gable end facing the street, and a full-width, hipped-roof front porch.

Mizen's Daylight rowhouses built on both sides of the 2800 block of Garrison Ave., east of Pimlico Rd. (2801-53, 2832-86) in 1923-25, are red brick and have shingled shed roofs set between roof parapets and above a deep sheet metal frieze. Each house has a two-bay-wide stone hipped-roof open porch and Colonial doorway set between side lights and topped with a transom. In 1925 Mizen built a long row of Daylight sunporch rowhouses on the north side of the 2800 block of Oakley Ave. (2800-64) that have green tiled mansard roofs set between parapets and

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over a deep, plain frieze. Each sunporch has its own three-sided green tile roof and the doorways also have sidelights and transoms.

After World War II, the National Home Building Co. built pairs of Early American houses on the north side of Oakley Ave, west of Greenspring (2502-18 Oakley), and two pairs on the west side of Greenspring, north of Oakley, at 4902-8 Oakley, in 1946. These were true gable-roof houses with full-width shed-roofed brick porches, porch roofs being supported by full-height narrow wooden piers. The houses have plain front doors and windows with no lintels.

Commonwealth Construction built three small groups of Early American houses on the north side of the 2800 block of Garrison Ave., west of Laurel, in 1946 (2800-30 Garrison Ave.). These houses have very deep, false-gabled shingled roofs and hipped-roof concrete porches. Each house has a paired first and second-floor window, as well as a smaller, single second-floor window. Doors were framed by sidelights and topped by transoms. The company also built pairs of similar appearing houses on the south side of the 2700 block of Cylburn Ave. (2701-07) and the south side of the 2700 block of Garrison Ave. (2701-31 Garrison Ave.). Similar Early American houses with deep, false-gabled shingle roofs were built after the war at 3026-38 Virginia Ave., but this row has paired, cross-gabled porches supported by slender Doric piers and a slightly curved porch opening. The basements and porches of these houses are made of stone.

Greenhill Properties built pairs of hipped-roofed red brick Early American houses on the south side of the 2600 block of Cylburn Ave. (2601-31), the north side of the same block of Garrison Ave. (2700-30), and both sides of Poe Ave., running south of Cylburn (4901-23, 4900-22), in 1948. On the north side of the 2600 block of Cylburn, they built paired, stone, hipped-roofed houses at 2600-34 Cylburn Ave. The houses have plain sheet metal cornices, both a paired and a single window on the first and second floors, and Colonial doorway enframements. In 1955 Arlington Contractors built six pairs of Early American houses at 2900-22 Virginia Ave. that have gable roofs and individual, added, shed-roofed metal porches. Just west of this row, at 2924 and 2926 Virginia, as well as at 2821 Virginia, a builder in the early 1950s erected three small, one-story cottages.

In the early 1950s, CityCo Realty built pairs of flat-roofed "modern" houses on both sides of Woodland Ave., east and west of Lanier (2601-23, 2604-14; 2701-31, 2700-22), and on the west side of Lanier, just north of Woodland (4800-06). These plain houses have flat, projecting cornices, triple-sash first floor windows and a paired and smaller single window on the second floor, and central, paired concrete open porches with metal roofs. Each house has its own side driveway. CityCo also built very similar pairs of brick houses on the north side of Virginia Ave., at 2830-44 Virginia Ave.

The Congregation Adath Yeshuron built a synagogue in an older Queen Anne style two-story house with corner turret and wrap-around porch 4651 Pimlico Ave. in the mid-1920s. They added a brown, Roman brick one-story, one-bay-wide Renaissance Revival entrance façade to the former house that has a central doorway flanked by tall, round-arched windows with stone keystones. The same windows are used to light each side bay as well. The parapet roofline has a low semi-circular arch, with stepped brick sides, over the central entrance, and there is a round-

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arched tablet above the doorway. The doorway itself, now filled with modern glass doors, is framed by rows of vertically-placed stretcher bricks across the top and horizontally-placed stretcher bricks along each side. A decorative band of header bricks extends on all sides of the façade at the basement level.

The recently remodeled Pimlico Elementary and Middle School occupies the east side of the 4800 block of Pimlico Ave. Two original buildings dating to 1910 and 1924 survive at the southern end of the block, but the 1924 school addition to their north has recently been demolished and a large modern building has been added to the site. The original 1910 school building extends along the east side of Pimlico Ave., set back from the street. It is three stories tall in a Renaissance Revival style, with a façade marked by three banks of six tall, round-arched windows each that illuminate the second and third floors of the building. A stone band extends across the entire façade at the sill level of the second-floor windows and another at both lintel and sill levels of the rectangular first floor windows. Two narrow end pavilions project slightly on either side of the multi-windowed façade. The roofline of the building is flat, but there is a decorative row of slightly projecting, small, semi-circular brick arches that spring from square stone bases extending across the entire façade midway between the roofline and the banks of arched windows. The central entrance to the building seems to have been modernized and now consists of a wide entry bay filled with glass double doors and side panels, framed by massive brick piers supporting a deep wide, rectangular cornice.

The original 1924 gymnasium is located to the south of the school building, but with its temple-front entrance set perpendicular to Pimlico Rd. The building is constructed of red Flemish-bond brickwork and is a tall one story three-bay-wide building that runs south along Cold Spring Lane. The Cold Spring Lane façade has five pairs of tall, round-arched windows set between blind, similarly shaped windows. A continuous stone band runs across the sill level of all the windows. A wide stone molding marks the basement level of this long façade, with a narrower stone molding set at ground level. The flat roof on the Cold Spring Lane façade has a decorative cornice composed of paired rows of header bricks arranged to resemble metopes. The central, temple front of the building extends above the roofline and projects slightly from the rest of the building. Wide brick piers support a low, heavily molded triangular pediment, decorated with a lower band of slightly projecting, round-arched brick motifs. The entranceway has a wide, recessed, open porch consisting of three arched openings, the wider central opening supported by two narrow Doric stone piers. The open porch has a vaulted ceiling and a stone-faced entrance façade with wide central doorway flanked by two rectangular windows, as well as similar windows placed on each side of the recessed porch.

Levindale

The Levindale neighborhood of Greater Park Heights is named after the Levindale Hospital complex that lies to its east, next to the Sinai Hospital. It lies east of Pimlico Rd. and north of Cylburn Ave. to W. Belvedere Ave. It was developed with bungalows in the 1920s, Early American paired brick houses in the 1940s, and rows of flat-roofed Early American houses in the early 1950s.

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In 1924 Roanna Development built one-and-a-half story frame bungalows on the north side of the 2700 block of Cylburn Ave., east of Pimlico (2720-28), and Jacob Mizen built frame bungalows on the north side of the same block, but west of Laurel Rd. (2700-18). In 1925 Mizen built more small bungalows on either side of the 5000 block of Levindale Rd., north of Cylburn (5001-3 and 5000-10). Whereas Roanna Development's bungalows had traditional shed-roofed upper half-stories, Mizen used a cross-gabled upper half-story on his.

In 1941 Greenspring Homes put up pairs of Early American brick two-story houses on both sides of the rest of Levindale Rd., at 5101-23 and 5100-26, and then on both sides of Sunset Rd., east of Levindale Rd. (5101-23 and 5100-10 Sunset). Houses in the 5100 block of Levindale and the 5100 block of Sunset are identical and have hipped roofs and one-bay-wide hipped-roof open porches with full-height wooden piers supporting the porch roof. Each house has its own driveway as well.

After World War II, Laurel Realty built similar groups of paired Early American houses along both sides of the 5000 block of Laurel Ave., south of Sunset (5101-29 and 5100-26), both sides of the 5000 block of Sunset, east of Laurel (5001-23 and 5000-14), and along the north side of both the 2500 and 2600 blocks of Cylburn Ave., east of Laurel (2514-24, 2600-22). All of these paired, hipped-roof houses are built of stone and originally had central, paired, one-bay-wide hipped-roof porches. All of these houses have deep front and back yards. There is an unusual red brick, hipped roof three-story apartment dwelling at 2505-07 Belvedere Ave. that has a three-bay-wide central section with central front door and then two basement-level doors on each of the two-bay-wide end sections.

In 1950 the Commonwealth Construction Co. built a short row of flat-roofed, Early American rowhouses, at 5101-13 Pimlico Rd., that have paired first and second floor windows, Colonial doorways, and a single decorative brick band running across the façade—at the second-floor window sill level. Two years later the Arlington Construction Co. built a similar flat-roofed Early American row on the east side of the 5000 block of Pimlico Rd. (5001-25) that has the same fenestration pattern, Colonial doorways, and four bands of slightly projecting stretcher bricks decorating the upper part of the façade—one below the roof, one at window lintel level, one at mid-window, and the last at the level of the window sill.

Then in 1954-55, the Petfar Land Corporation built a large number of Early American rowhouses with true gable roofs on both sides of the 2700 block of Spalding and Uhler Avenues, east of Pimlico (2707-23 and 2700-28 Spalding, 2701-31 and 2700-24 Uhler), as well as on the east side of the 5000 block of Pall Mall (5101-17). The houses have Colonial door frames, a single first floor window, and a paired second-floor window (end houses have two second-floor windows). Most now have metal porch roofs supported by metal posts.

Central Park Heights North

The Central Park Heights neighborhood extends east from Reisterstown Rd. to Pimlico Rd., north of Virginia Ave. to W. Belvedere Ave. This was the location of many rows built before 1912, most of which were two-story, brown brick, bay-window, porch-front rows, or paired

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houses, built in the earliest years of Park Height's development along both sides of Park Heights Ave., and along Virginia, Woodland, Delaware, and Palmer Avenues, south of Oakley Ave. Builders also erected pairs and rows of bay-window, porch-front houses along the south side of Belvedere, west of Denmore Ave., both sides of Spaulding, and the north side of Garrison, east of Beaufort. Houses of this type still survive, but the majority of houses built in this neighborhood are Daylight houses built in the 1920s. There are also a number of rows of Tudor houses built west of Pimlico Rd. and south of Belvedere.

In 1909 Henry Eckstein built three pairs of very distinctive two-story, bay-window, porch-front houses on the south side of the 3100 block of Oakley Ave. (3101-11 Oakley) west of Palmer Ave., and along the west side of Palmer, south of Oakley (4800-26 Palmer) that have a cross-gabled, projecting pediment placed over the bay window and against a roofline marked by parapets between houses. Each of the three windows of the bay have round-arched transoms that each have a keystone and are supported by Doric pilasters which frame the window. There is also an ocular window in the center of the pediment. These houses have full-width brick porches with flat roofs supported by two-thirds-height Ionic columns. A year later, Eckstein built three similar pairs of brown brick houses on the south side of Oakley, east of Palmer (3029-31 remain), and two similar brown brick pairs on the east side of the 4800 block of Palmer Ave., south of Oakley (4819-25 Palmer), that now have elaborate medallions in the center of the pediment.

Also, in 1909, The Maryland Realty Co. built three pairs of bay-window, porch-front houses on the north side of Virginia Ave., east of Delaware (3120-30 Virginia, of which only 3120-22 survive) that have flat roofs with small cross gables set in the center of each roof. A sheet metal cornice follows this peaked roofline. Above each hipped-roof bay window, there is a piece of sheet metal, decorated with three large stamped designs, that extends to the cornice. These houses have stone front porches and $\frac{3}{4}$ height wooden Doric columns supporting the porch roofs. Then, in 1911, the Park Heights Development Co. built a large group of very distinctive, paired bay-window, porch-front houses on the north side of Woodland Ave., east of Park Heights (3020-32). These pairs have widely flaring, short, mansard shingled roofs that project in front of the bay window and on either side of the house. The flared roofs are supported by three deep sheet metal brackets placed at either end of the pair and between the bay windows. Sheet metal cartouches decorate the roofline at each end and center of the pairs. These two groups of houses also have bay windows on the side wall that faces the open lot between houses. Also in 1911, a different builder erected more standard pairs of bay-window, porch-front houses at 3100-28 Woodland Ave., which have sheet metal cornices following the outline of the bay windows across the façade, which are supported by a pair of short brackets in the center and one on each end of the pair, and which connect to a lower molding strip. The upper portion of the bay windows is decorated with a recessed panel above each window.

The remainder of the bay-window, porch-front houses found in the southeast section of Central Park Heights were built in rows. In 1909 George Singer built a row of bay-window, porch-front houses on the south side of the 3100 block of Woodland Ave. (3103-29). These houses have sheet metal cornices with a deeply projecting crown molding set above a dentil frieze. Two very long brackets support each cornice, connect to a lower molding strip, and rise above the roofline

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with a trefoil design. The upper portion of the bay windows are decorated with wide swags and there are rectangular panels between the lower molding strip and the windows. First floor door and window lintels are flat stone and there are stone sills. A continuous, shed-roofed porch extends across the entire row, the porch roof being supported by full-height Doric columns. (Singer built similar rows on both sides of Delaware Ave., south of Woodland that are now gone.) In 1909-10, the Park Heights Development Co. built rows of similar brown brick houses on both the north and south sides of Woodland Ave., west of Pimlico Rd. (3000-18 and 3023-37 Woodland Ave.), which have deep roofs set above full-width sheet metal cornices, end brackets framing each house and extending to a lower molding strip. The upper part of each bay window is decorated with a recessed panel. Each house has a full-width porch with 2/3 height Doric columns set on brick piers supporting the shed porch roof. In 1911 the same company built a long row of similar houses on the west side of Pimlico Rd., north of Virginia (4700-34 Pimlico), but these houses now have full-height Doric columns supporting porch roofs. Ephraim Macht (later the Welsh Construction Co.) built simpler rows of brown brick, bay-window, porch-front houses on both the north and south sides of Virginia Ave., west of Pimlico (3100-18 and 3101-35 Virginia) in 1910 that have parapet rooflines, with sheet metal cornices set somewhat below the roofline and only over the bay window. Each pair of houses shares a shed-roofed brick porch with 1/2 height Doric columns supporting the porch roof.

In 1912, Charles Stein built a pair of unusual houses at 3501-3 Oakmont Ave., that are set on wide lots and have porches extending around the sides of each house to meet another bay window. These houses have bay windows on both the first and second floors. Each second-floor bay window is capped by a semi-hexagonal sheet metal cornice, which has its own semi-hexagonal sheet metal roof topped by a deep cross-gabled pediment, which rises above the parapeted roofline. The slightly hipped porch roofs are supported by fluted Ionic columns set on brick piers. West of this row, August Oldenburg built seven elaborate pairs of brown brick, bay-window, porch-front houses on the south side of the 3500 block of Oakmont Ave. (3505-25) and three more pairs at 3601-07 Oakmont. Here the porch roof extends halfway around the sides of each pair, where the doorway is located. The first floor of each house has a full-height window framed by wide sidelights and full-height Doric columns support the slightly hipped porch roof. The flat roofline of these houses has a sheet metal cornice that follows the lines of the bay windows and is supported by wide end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip.

In 1910 Beaufort Realty built a long row of brown brick bay-window, porch-front houses on the south side of the 3500 block of Belvedere Ave. (3501-37), and the western half of the 3300 block (3335-55 Belvedere) that have flat roofs, deep sheet metal cornices that run across the entire long row, framed by end brackets on each house that project above the roofline and continue down the façade in brick. The bay windows are decorated with panels above the windows and the brick porches are full-width, with hipped roofs supported by two-thirds height Doric columns. Then, Patrick Casey filled the south side of the 3600 block of Belvedere Ave. (3601-37 Belvedere), with different bay-window, porch-front houses that have flat rooflines, sheet metal cornices only on the bay windows, plus a lower molding strip that runs across the façade, and bay windows decorated with swags on their upper panels. These houses have continuous shed-roofed brick porches, porch roofs being supported by two-thirds height Doric columns.

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Two years later Samuel Reed built three-and-a-half paired houses at 3321-33 Belvedere Ave. (3321-23 are now gone) that are unique to the neighborhood, having curving mansard roofs, supported by five long brackets, that extend across the entire roofline and around the corners. The houses have two-window-wide box bays and a full-width hipped-roof porch, whose roof is supported by two-thirds height Doric columns. Both the basement and first floors of these houses are faced with rusticated stone, which is also used to create quoins on each end of the pair and along its center.

In 1914, August Oldenburg built pairs of brown brick, bay-window, porch-front houses with projecting pediments topping the bay windows, and rising above the parapet roofline, on the north side of the 3500 block of Garrison Ave. (3500-26 Garrison). The large pediments are supported by two small sheet metal brackets and there is an oculus, filled with a rosette, in the center of each pediment. The houses have full-width shed-roofed brick porches, with 2/3 height Doric columns supporting the porch roofs and balusters between the columns. Each house has a two-story bay window on the side wall that faces the open lot.

During the same year, 1914, Oldenburg built plainer pairs of brown brick, bay-window, porch-front houses on both sides of the 3300 and 3500 blocks of Spaulding Ave. (3323-33 and 3318-28, 3501-19 and 3500-18 Spaulding), that have flat roofs marked by end and center parapets, modillioned sheet metal cornices on the bay windows, and full-width, slightly hipped-roof, high concrete porches. The houses have tall, narrow first floor windows. He also built a row of brown brick, bay-window, porch-front houses on the north side of Garrison, east of Elmer (3320-28 Garrison) and two matching rows of flat-fronted, three-bay-wide houses on either side of Elmer Ave., north of Garrison (5001-11 and 5000-10 Elmer). These houses have parapet rooflines, with both end and center parapets, and a low balustrade set between the parapets. A deep sheet metal cornice is decorated with swags. Flat marble lintels and sills frame the windows, and the doorways have both sidelights and a transom. Each house has almost a full-width shed-roofed porch with sheet metal modillion cornice.

East of Park Heights Ave., Palmer Development built brown brick, paired bay-window, porch-front houses on the south side of the 3100 block of Garrison Ave. (3105-15), as well as around both corners (two pairs on the east side of Park Heights, now gone, and one pair on the west side of Palmer Ave., at 4930-32 Palmer). The houses have flat roofs with sheet metal cornices following the projections of the bay window. Each pair has a full-width, hipped-roof concrete porch, with full-height Doric columns supporting the porch roof.

Benjamin F. Simons built a row of six plain brown brick, bay-window, porch-front houses on the south side of Belvedere Ave. (3009-19), west of Queensbury, in 1916 that have flat rooflines marked by a center parapet and sheet metal cornices that follow the pattern of the bay window across the façade. The houses have full-width shed-roofed porches, many of which have been turned into sunporches.

Between 1916 and 1917, the West Denmore Park Co. built long rows of three-bay-wide brown brick porch-front houses on either side of the 3600 block of Spaulding Ave. (3601-23 and 3600-20 Spaulding), east of Litchfield, as well as rows of six houses each, to the south, on the east side of

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Litchfield (5001-11), and both sides of Beaufort (5000-10, 5001-11). These houses have parapet rooflines and on a few, the original low balustrade between the parapets survives. Beneath the roofline there is a sheet metal cornice with a deep frieze decorated with swags. The houses have splayed brick lintels and doorways framed by sidelights and topped by transoms. The almost full-width slightly hipped-roofed porches have modillion cornices. Then, in 1920, the company finally built a row of red brick Daylight houses on the east side of Litchfield, south of Spalding (4901-15 Litchfield), that have parapet rooflines with deeper shingled shed roofs set over a plain sheet metal frieze. These houses also have doorways framed by sidelights and a transom, and paired, slightly hipped-roof brick porches.

In the western part of the Central Park Heights area many different Daylight house builders were at work throughout the 1920s. In 1914 Henry Shirley put up the first row of three-bay-wide Daylight houses on the west side of Denmore Ave., north of Garrison (5000-16 Denmore), that have deep shingled shed roofs set between, but rising above, parapets, with a single dormer window each. Below the roof there is a very deep modillion cornice set above a plain frieze. Since they are early in date, these houses have flat marble window lintels and sills. Hipped-roof porches alternate with shed-roofed porches and a few have their original modillion cornices. Doorways are set between side lights and topped with transoms. In 1919 Louis Farber built six three-bay-wide Daylight houses on the north side of Garrison Ave., west of Park Heights (3210-20 Garrison), that have shingled shed roofs set between parapets and supported by three sheet metal brackets each. There is a dormer window, with paired lights, set in the shed roof. Each house has an almost full-width, slightly hipped roof brick porch, whose roof is supported by full-height Doric columns. Entranceways are quite wide, with doors framed by sidelights, with a transom on top.

In 1921 Charles Stein and Herman Scherr built a long row of three-bay-wide porch-front houses on the south side of Spaulding Ave., west of Denmore (3303-21 Spalding). These have flat roofs with deep sheet metal cornices set between parapets every two or three houses. Each house has a two-bay-wide slightly hipped-roof brick porch, with full-height wooden piers supporting the porch roofs. The houses have single windows on both floors, with a small, square window above the front door.

Rose Barranco built a row of two-bay-wide red brick Daylight houses, interspersed with two three-bay-wide houses on the south side of Belvedere Ave., east of Palmer, in 1920. The houses, at 3021-37 W. Belvedere, have exceptionally deep shingled shed roofs set between parapets and above narrow sheet metal cornices. The shed-roofed brick porches extend across the entire row, porch roofs being supported by half-height Doric columns. First floor windows are paired, and the second-floor extra window of each three-bay-wide house is quite small and narrow.

In 1922 the Builder's Trade Association built long rows of red brick houses with shingled shed roofs framed by parapets, set above deep sheet metal, modillion cornices, on either side of the 3600 block of Garrison Ave., east of Litchfield (3601-29 and 3600-24 Garrison). These houses have slightly hipped-roof brick porches with very deep sheet metal modillion cornices. Doorways on the north side of Garrison are framed with sidelights, but those on the south side

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have no sidelights or transoms. Porch roofs seem to have been originally supported by full-height Doric columns, but none survive.

Also, in 1922 Star Construction put up a long row of red brick Daylight houses with tiled sheet metal shed roofs set between parapets and above a sheet metal cornice with deep, plain frieze, on the north side of the 3600 block of Oakmont, east of Litchfield. These houses, at 3600-30 Oakmont, have wide, slightly hipped-roof brick porches with full-height Doric columns supporting the porch roofs. They also have Colonial doorways framed by sidelights and topped with a transom. They built an identical pair on the west side of Beaufort, north of Oakmont (4900-02 Beaufort), and a group of eight similar houses on the east side of Litchfield in 1923 (4901-15 Litchfield), but these have shingled shed roofs instead of ones with sheet metal tile.

Northern Realty built a long row of Daylight houses on the east side of Denmore, south of Spaulding, in 1924. These brown brick three-bay-wide houses, at 5017-35 Denmore, have tiled sheet metal shed roofs set between parapets and over plain sheet metal cornices. Each house has its own slightly hipped-roof brick porch, porch roofs being supported by half-height wooden piers. Each doorway is framed by sidelights and topped with a transom.

Also, in 1924-5 John J. Kirkness built out the east side of the 4800 block of Reisterstown Rd. (4801-27 Reisterstown) with a row of two-bay-wide sunporch houses with green tiled shed roofs set between parapets, as well as above the sunporches. On both sides of the 3600 and 3700 blocks of Manchester Ave., east of Reisterstown (3613-31 and 3612-36, 3701-41 and 3700-40 Manchester), Kirkness also built two-bay-wide houses with sheet metal cornices set between parapets and above friezes. These houses have one-bay-wide, paired hipped-roof brick porches, whose roofs are supported by full-height wooden columns. Then, in 1929-30, the company built houses on the south side of the 3600 and 3700 blocks of Oakmont Ave. (3613-27 and 3701-39 Oakmont) that are also two-bays-wide, have similar rooflines and cornices, but now have one-bay-wide paired stone porches with hipped roofs supported by half-height wooden piers.

In 1925 Merton Realty Co. built true Daylight sunporch houses on both sides of the 3500 and 3600 blocks of Lucille Ave., east of Reisterstown Rd. (3501-33 and 3500-32, 3601-31 and 3600-20 Lucille). The houses have metal-tiled shed roofs set between parapets and over a deep sheet metal cornice. The sunporch also has a tiled shed roof on its three sides. A year later, in 1926 the Robins Construction Co. put up rows of true Daylight houses, with metal-tiled shed roofs set between parapets, and above a short sheet-metal cornice, on the south side of Garrison Ave., east of Edgemere (3301-27 Garrison). The houses have stone, hipped-roof porches, two-bay-wide porch roofs being supported by half-height wooden piers. Slightly earlier, the Manchester Realty Co. built out both the east and west sides of Edgemere, south of Garrison and Manchester Avenues. These houses (4937-81 and 4948-80 Edgemere) are built in a lighter brown brick but have the same cornice and a slightly narrower hipped-roof concrete porch, with the porch roofs being supported by full-height wooden piers.

East of Park Heights Ave., Frank Gottschalk built a group of true Daylight houses, with metal-tiled false-gable roofs set between parapets, and above a modillion cornice and plain frieze, on the west side of Palmer Ave., north of Garrison (5020-32 Palmer), and a long row of identical

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houses on the south side of the 3000 block of Garrison, east of Palmer (3001-33 Garrison), in 1923-4. These houses have stone porches with hipped roofs supported by half-height wooden piers. All windows are single, with a smaller window above the doorway. Hayward Construction built a row of red brick, three-bay-wide Daylight houses on the east side of Palmer, north of Oakley, in 1923 (4901-4927) that have short, shingled shed roofs set between parapets and over sheet metal cornices with plain friezes. Each house has a two-bay-wide flat-roofed brick porch, whose roof is supported by full-height wooden piers. All windows are single windows.

Between 1924 and 1925, George W. Schoenhals built long rows of true red brick Daylight houses, with sheet metal tiled shed roofs set between parapets and above a sheet metal modillion cornice and plain frieze, on both sides of Oakley Ave., west of Pimlico Rd. The houses on the south side of Oakley, at 2901-31 and 3001-21 Oakley, have sunporches, while those on the north side of Oakley (2900-30), as well as the west side of Pimlico, south of Oakley (4814-56 Pimlico) do not. In 1925 Schoenhals filled the three blocks of Queensbury Ave., north of Oakley to just south of Belvedere Ave. (4901-21 and 4900-20, 5001-39 and 5000-38, and 5001-19 and 5000-16 Queensbury), with similar houses. All but the houses built along Pimlico Rd. have almost full-width stone front porches with slightly hipped porch roofs supported by half-height, wide wooden piers. These houses have wide entranceways, with front doors framed by sidelights and topped with transoms.

On the west side of the 4900 block of Chalgrove Ave. (4900-24 Chalgrove), Schoenhals built a row of two-bay-wide Daylight houses with a simple parapet roofline set above modillioned sheet metal cornices atop a deep frieze, in 1927. These houses have paired stone front porches with wooden Doric columns supporting flat porch roofs with deep sheet metal cornices. There are no doorway enframements.

The remaining blocks west of Pimlico and south of Belvedere (Woolverton, Pembridge, and Chalgrove) to Oakley Ave. were built up with Tudor two-story rows between 1935 and 1938, by the U.S. Construction Co. These rows consist of groups of homes with short, false-gabled shed roofs, marked by false-cross-gable roofs on pairs of end and center houses. The first floors of these rows have stone facades with a stucco second-story and are marked by timber framing. Or, in some rows, the second-floor of paired houses with cross-gabled roofs are stone as well. Vertical timbers frame each window on the second floor and sections between windows are marked by cross-framing or half-timbering. Diagonally-placed timbers run from the ends of the cross-gabled roof peaks to the first-floor level. Many houses have paired first and second-floor windows, as well as a mix of single and tripartite windows. These houses can be found at 5101-21 and 5100-40 Woolverton Ave., 4913-19 and 4900-18, 5001-51 and 5000-46, 5101-41 and 5000-34 Pembridge Ave., 4901-21, 5001-41 and 5000-50, 5101-35 and 5000-34 Chalgrove Ave.

Tudor rows were also built in the western section of the neighborhood in 1941, on the north side of Manchester Ave., east of Beaufort (3500-30 Manchester), the east side of Wilern, south of Manchester (4801-39 Wilern), the west side of Wilern, south of Beehler Ave. (4702-40 Wilern) and the west side of Edgemere, north of Wilern (4922-46 Edgemere). These rows share similar characteristics with the Tudor rows built by U.S. Construction, but are not nearly as stylish, having much smaller single and paired windows, and cross gables that do not extend below the

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false-gabled slate shed roofs. Most of these rows now have added metal shed-roofed porches. These later Tudor houses were built by the same developer, John Kennedy, who was president of the U.S. Construction Corp., but under a different development company name.

In 1937, well-known Baltimore builder Frank Novak put up one row of houses in this neighborhood, on the east side of Reisterstown Rd., south of Oakmont (4829-57 Reisterstown). These were built in an Early American style with false-gabled slate roofs marked at three places along the row with a false, narrow cross gable. The houses have distinctive paired, slightly hipped-roof stone porches with full-height wooden piers supporting the porch roof – two piers in the center of each porch and three on the ends and around the corner. Each pier is decorated with two curved brackets that meet in the center of each pair of piers.

In 1939, Isadore Lerner built a row of five stylish three-bay-wide Early American houses on the east side of Denmore Ave., north of Garrison (5001-15 Denmore). The houses have false-gable slate shed roofs, with end houses having a wide false cross gable rising above the roofline. Stone front porches on end houses have pedimented roofs, those on interior houses have hipped roofs, all roofs supported by full-height piers.

In 1940, the Saratoga Building and Land Corp. built Early American rows on either side of the 3000 block of Spalding Ave., west of Queensbury (3009-29 and 3000-16). The rows have false-gable shed roofs interrupted by full-house-width false cross-gabled roofs, whose peak rises above the roofline and whose triangular sheet metal cornice projects from the front façade and is supported by four narrow brackets. Each window on the façade is marked by a square piece of stone set in the shed roofline. Otherwise, the houses have stone porches with heavily corniced shed roofs supported by half-height Doric columns.

Then in 1943 John Kennedy, using the name Manchester Edgemere Corp., built out the west side of Wilern, south of Manchester (4800-30 Wilern) with a long row of Early American houses. These three-bay-wide red brick houses have slate false-gable shed roofs set above a plain sheet metal band and low concrete porches with alternating shed and pedimented porch roofs, originally supported by full-height piers.

In 1947 the U.S. Construction Corp. built a row of three-bay-wide Early American houses on the east side of Edgemere Rd., north of Wilern (4903-35 Edgemere) that have slate roofs and alternating shed and cross-gable-roofed porches, and similar houses on the west side of Wilern, south of Manchester (480-30 Wilern Ave.). They also built two-bay-wide Early American houses on both sides of Beaufort, south of Manchester (4816-36 and 4817-37), as well as the north side of Manchester, west of Beaufort (3602-20). The houses on Beaufort have slate false-gable roofs and paired, shed-roofed porches supported by full-height wooden piers. Houses on Manchester Ave. have slate false-gable roofs and end and center houses which have paired, fully pedimented porch roofs supported on wooden piers, in addition to the shed-roofed continuous porches of the rest of the houses in the row.

Another Early American row was built on the south side of Spaulding Ave., west of Denmore (3211-29 Spalding) that has deep slate false-gable roofs, three single windows on both floors,

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and pedimented porch roofs on end and two of the inside houses. The remaining low concrete porches have individual shed roofs, all porch roofs being supported by full-height wooden piers.

Between 1948 and 1949, Keystone Realty Co. constructed rows of three-bay-wide Early American houses on the west side of the 4800 block of Beaufort Ave., north of Beehler (4800-10), both sides of the 3600 block of Beehler, west of Beaufort (3608-30, 3609-31 Beehler), and four identical houses on the west side of Beaufort, south of Beehler (4734-40). These houses have shingled false-gable roofs set between parapet walls marking each house, and end houses have full-width false cross gables. Each pair of houses shares a shed-roofed low brick porch, whose roof is supported by full-height wooden piers. End houses have three windows on the second floor while the remainder have a paired window on both first and second floors as well as a single window on the second.

In 1905, the Presbyterian Association bought a lot at the southeast corner of Belvedere and Denmore Avenues and erected a simple frame chapel there, naming it the Arlington Presbyterian Church. Within ten years the congregation had grown to such an extent that they removed the old church building to the rear of the lot for a Sunday School, and built an impressive large new church of rock-faced Beaver Dam marble that measured 42' by 65,' with a wing of 25' by 35,' running south along Denmore Ave. Baltimore architect Clyde Fritz designed the medieval-looking one-story building, which featured a large pointed-arch, stained glass window with intricate tracery on the Belvedere Ave. side of the wing. The one-story church has narrow rectangular windows cut into the stone façade, but a wide, pointed-arch entryway set at the top of a wide flight of stairs. Cross-gabled transepts contain both the entryway and the large stained-glass window facing Belvedere Ave.

St. Ambrose Roman Catholic Church opened in 1907 on the west side of Park Heights Ave., just south of Wylie Ave., in a one-story building that served the congregation for the next twenty years, when they started raising money to build a much larger church on the site. Finally, in May 1929 the new, very impressive stone church was dedicated, with newspaper reports claiming that it would seat 500 people and that it cost \$350,000. Contemporary newspaper reports said the church "was modeled after those of churches of the late Middle Ages," and that the new building would be in the "modern Gothic" style. The large church consists of a long, two-story, six-bay nave that continues another bay west of the transept located near the rear of the church. A tall, square tower with conical steeple is located on the south corner of the façade. It stands taller than the nave, is flanked by stone buttresses on all four corners, which are topped by carved stone spires. The front of the nave contains a very large, pointed-arch stained-glass window that sits above the church doorway. Beneath the stained-glass window, the first-floor area is encased with smooth stone decorated with a rectangular arch that frames the upper portion of the doorway and supports a tall statue of St. Ambrose. The upper story of the nave is lit by six wide pointed-arch, stained-glass windows, flanked by stone buttresses that extend to the roofline. The lower portion extends out further and has only small windows. Each end of the transept has a larger version of the same design of stained-glass window, flanked by stone buttresses that extend on either side of the transept.

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The St. Ambrose church complex also contains a two-story ten-bay-wide gable-roofed stone school building with three-bay-wide projecting wings at the front, and a large addition to the rear, located north of the church on Park Heights Ave. South of the church, there is a cruciform two-story, gable-roofed stone parish house, and, to its rear, a two-story, gable-roofed L-shaped stone rectory and church office.

The last Protestant church to be built in the greater Park Heights area, the Pimlico Baptist Church, was dedicated in February 1927. The congregation began as a Sunday School on Wylie Ave., near Pimlico Rd. in 1912 and opened a one-story frame church on Pimlico at Virginia Ave. in the fall of 2014. By 1926 the congregation had raised \$48,000 to build a new brick church with stone trimmings at 4901 Park Heights Ave. The three-story tall church has a four bay-long nave set behind a one-bay-deep cross-gabled façade that extends slightly beyond the nave on both sides. The entrance is located on the side of the front of the church. A deep stone band runs around the front and sides of the building above the first-floor windows. The one-bay-deep projecting façade has a stepped triangular central pediment that rises above the roofline of the nave, flanked on each side by slightly lower crenellated towers. One tall and wide pointed-arch stained-glass window decorates the center of the façade, with two much narrower and shorter pointed-arch windows to either side. Similar sized windows light the end towers. Each stained-glass window has a deep, pointed-arch stone lintel. All window openings on the sides of the church have flat brick lintels and are filled with narrow pairs of stained-glass panels. Upper level windows on each side of the church have flat lintels but are inset with pointed-arch stained-glass windows set within stone frames. A one-story connector joins the church to a long one-story Sunday School and community center running to the north of the church along Park Heights Ave., lit by pairs of full-height windows set beneath pointed-arch stone lintels.

At 5010 Park Heights Ave., the former two-story, tan brick, Art-Deco Uptown movie theater has been converted into The Lord's Church. The two-story, central portion of the façade shows Art-Deco styling above the more recent shed porch roof that sits above what was once probably the entrance to the theater, but is now filled in. Identical, later shed porch roofs sit above the one-story portion of the façade at the south end of the theater and the two-story portion at the north end. The Art-Deco treatment of the upper part of the façade consists of five or six full-height narrow curved sections of stone or concrete that curve behind wide tan brick side panels and a narrower, central stone panel. Three half-round columns of tan brick decorate the sides of the central façade, recessing in height from the front to the rear and capped with the brown stone or concrete used to create the central decoration.

The next building north on Park Heights, at 5020 Park Heights Ave. is an Art Moderne one-story tall, but very deep commercial building with a cream-colored tile façade (only remaining on the upper portion), three banks of four fairly narrow horizontal windows set between almost full-height vertical accents made of yellow tiles. A row of two gray tiles runs around the entire building and the first bay of the northern end as well, forming a lintel band for the windows and also being used for the base of the yellow-tiled columns. The flat roofline is marked at its center and ends with Art Moderne-decorated low parapets, composed of rows of vertically-placed tiles (set over the yellow-tiled "columns" of the façade next to alternating circular and triangular applied tiles. In the center of the building these low parapets frame a taller parapet decorated

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with a large central tiled circle framed by horizontally-placed tiles on either side and vertically-placed tiles on the ends.

The next block of Park Heights Ave. to the north is filled with a variety of one- and two-story 1920s-30s brick storefronts. The two-story, three-bay-wide storefront at 5100-8 Park Heights Ave. has a parapet roofline that sits above a projecting sheet metal cornice. Very similar to those used at 5020 Park Heights, vertically-tiled "columns" decorate the ends and doorway of the first story and support an Art Deco glass "cornice" that extends across the entire first floor. The next three buildings, at 5110-14 Park Heights Ave. are plain one-story storefronts with parapet rooflines and modern store windows. There is a two-story, five-bay-wide brown Roman brick c. 1925 building at 5122-30 Park Heights Ave. whose roofline has a wide, central, low cross-gable and end parapets, which sit above a deep sheet metal modillion cornice and plain frieze. The first floor has a variety of modern storefronts. The next building, at 5132 Park Heights Ave., is the former Pimlico movie theater, a two-story building whose upper façade has been covered with stucco and whose first floor is now a modern storefront. Further north, at 5136-40 and 5142-44 Park Heights Ave., there are two paired brown Roman brick storefront buildings with parapet rooflines, sheet metal cornices supported by modillions, both with modern storefronts. The pair at 5142-44 has triple sash in each second-floor bay with stone lintels. The building at 5140 also had a triple window, which is now covered with stucco, and the building at 5136-38 has three regularly-sized upper sashes.

There is a one-story Colonial Revival red brick bank building at 5101 Park Heights Ave., built in 1924, that has a hipped roof and a deep sheet metal modillion cornice sitting above a frieze area marked with the bank's name. A wide, tall, round-arched entranceway marked by a stone keystone and stone lintel above the doorway is flanked by two very narrow windows. The south side of the building has four wide round-arched windows, also with keystones and a stone band runs around the basement of both sides of the building. North of the bank, at 5109-13 Park Heights Ave., there is an Art Moderne two-story, three-bay-wide commercial building whose first floor has been covered with new red brick and modern storefronts, but whose second floor retains its original openings and decorations. End bays have two rectangular sashes each and the central bay has three sashes. A stone lintel runs across all the windows, echoed by stone parapet roofline. Four Art Moderne pilasters frame the second-floor bays and are decorated with projecting and recessed vertical panels.

The next pair of storefronts, at 5115-17 Park Heights Ave., are one-story, red brick structures with modern storefronts but with three large distinctive Art Deco stone parapets marking the façade and rising above three brick pilasters with both stone bases and flat stone "capitals," which connect to a stone band that runs across both facades just under the cornice. Two brown Roman brick one-story, Art Moderne storefronts are located at 5121-23 Park Heights Ave., both of which have modern storefronts on their first floors. The building at 5121 has a very low-pitched cross-gabled roofline at its center; the building at 5123 has a central parapet roofline. The outer edges of both facades are decorated with horizontal bands of dark brown brick marking every fifth row. There is a two-story, five-bay-wide flat-roofed tan brick building at 5133-37 Park Heights Ave. that has continuous stone bands running across the entire façade at the level of second-floor window lintels and sills. A much wider decorative stone band runs across the

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façade between the roofline and the windows. All of the storefronts are now modern. To the north, at 5139-43 Park Heights Ave., there are three connected one-story brown brick storefronts with parapet rooflines, each of the two central parapets decorated with an Art Moderne, projecting narrow vertical motif.

Towanda-Grantley

This neighborhood lies west of Lower Park Heights and west of Reisterstown Rd., north of Shirley Ave. to Ridgewood Ave. The area contains two rows of bungalows and frame cottages, erected by CityCo. Realty on both sides of Boarman Ave., west of Willowdale Rd. The majority of the other houses are Daylight style, built between 1920 and 1927. A few rows of Early American houses were built in the early 1950s along both sides of Grantley Ave. and both sides of Towanda, south of Grantley, and rows of flat-roofed houses were built on both sides of the 2800 block of Oswego Ave.

Between 1920 and 1924 CityCo. Realty built two different types of Daylight houses on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., north and south of Boarman; both sides of Boarman Ave., west of Reisterstown Rd. and west of Towanda Ave.; and the north side of Grantley Rd., east of Towanda. The houses built on Reisterstown Rd., north of Boarman, at 4316-24 Reisterstown Rd., are the most stylish, being three bays wide, with shingled shed roofs set between parapets, a modillion cornice, and wide front door framed by sidelights and topped with a transom. Each house has a single dormer window in the center of the shed roof. The houses have low concrete porches with hipped roofs. CityCo. also built a row of identical houses on the south side of Cold Spring Lane, west of Reisterstown, but these are now vacant, as is the row at 4306-12 Reisterstown Rd. Along the side streets, Boarman Ave. and Grantley Rd., CityCo built plainer Daylights, now in brown brick instead of red, and with simple flat roofs with parapets framing plain sheet metal cornices. For the rows on Boarman, at 2801-53 and 2800-52 Boarman, west of Reisterstown, the company used the same wide doorways with sidelights and each house has its own hipped-roof porch. The other rows, however, at 2810-18 and 2900-32 Grantley, have regular doorways and a mix of hipped and shed-roofed porches.

Between 1920 and 1921 Cleveland Bealmear built two long rows on the south side of Ridgewood Ave., west of Reisterstown (2807-31), and west of Umatilla (2901-27), that have distinctive shingled shed-roofed cornices, each supported by four oversized modillions set against a plain frieze. These houses have concrete porches with half-height wooden piers supporting very slightly hipped porch roofs. Each doorway is framed by sidelights and topped with a transom.

In 1921-22 George Rebhan built stylish Daylight houses with metal tile false shed roofs set between parapets, stone front porches, and entranceways with sidelights and transoms, on the north side of Cold Spring Lane east and west of Towanda (2800-24 Cold Spring), and both sides of Towanda, north of Cold Spring (4405-9 and 4400-8 Towanda). These houses have sheet metal modillion cornices set beneath the tile roof, flat wooden lintels on the windows, and half-height wooden piers supporting shed porch roofs.

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At the south end of the neighborhood, one of Baltimore's four largest building developers Edward J. Gallagher built seven rows of very stylish Daylight homes in 1923-24 on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., north of Oswego, Sante Fe, and Quantico Avenues (4100-42, 4200-16 Reisterstown), as well as on both sides of the 2800 blocks of Sante Fe and Quantico, west of Reisterstown (2801-21 and 2800-20 Sante Fe; 2801-21 and 2800-20 Quantico Avenues). All of these red brick houses have enclosed sun-porches, a feature Gallagher also used on houses built in Ednor Gardens near Baltimore's old Memorial Stadium in the same years. Both the houses and the sunporches have short tiled shed roofs, set between parapets at the roofline and above a short sheet metal cornice. Originally, the sunporches had walls of multi-light sash sitting on a brick base, but most have now been closed in.

RB Construction built out the south side of Cold Spring, west of Towanda to Daytona in 1925, with true Daylights with tiled shed roofs set between parapets and stone front porches with half-height wooden piers supporting shed roofs. RB also included wide entranceways with doorways framed by sidelights and topped with transoms. These houses, at 2815-23, 2829-63, and 2913-17 Cold Spring Lane, have especially deep front yards. Jay Realty built the row of tiled-roof Daylight houses on the south side of the 3000 block of Ridgewood Ave., west of Daytona in 1926 (3001-23 Ridgewood), and on the west side of Daytona, south of Ridgewood (4202-14), in 1927. These houses have parapet rooflines, concrete front porches and plain doorways.

Between 1950 and 1951, Linda Construction built long rows of Early American houses on the north and south sides of the 2900 block of Grantley Rd., west of Towanda (2901-19 and 2900-32 Grantley), and very long rows of similar houses on both sides of Towanda, south of Grantley (4201-41 and 4200-28 Towanda). The houses have deep, but false, shingled front gable roofs sitting atop a plain cornice. Shed-roofed porches extend across almost the full width of the house and are supported by full height narrow piers sitting on low concrete porches enclosed by balusters. Each house has a paired first and second-floor window as well as a single window over the doorway. John Ellis and Celeste Bankert built a different style of Early American rowhouse on the north side of the 3000 block of Grantley Ave. (3000-56 Grantley). Also having false, shingled gable roofs, these rows are punctuated with houses with cross-gables, at each end of the row, or on the second house in. They have paired first and second-floor windows and a distinctive small window lighting the bathroom, filled with glass blocks. Each house has a Colonial doorway and an open concrete porch.

Very plain, flat-roofed, two-bay-wide red brick houses were built on both sides of the 2800 block of Oswego Ave. (2801-19 and 2800-20 Oswego) in 1950-51 by Greenhill Properties. Each house shares a shed-roofed concrete porch with its neighbor, there are no door or window lintels, and the only decorative feature is a slightly projecting band of stretcher bricks running across the facades just above the second-floor windows. There is also a very similar flat-roofed row on the south side of the 2800 block of Grantley Ave. (2809-25 Grantley), but in this row the decorative bands of stretcher bricks run across the façade both above and below the second-floor windows. These houses have full-width shed-roofed porches and a paired window on both first and second floors.

Lucille Park

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This small neighborhood is located directly north of Towanda-Grantley, north of Ridgewood Ave. to W. Garrison Ave., west of Reisterstown Rd. to the line of the Western Maryland Railroad. The southern end of the neighborhood boasts Daylight houses, built between 1920 and 1925, with just two rows of Early American houses built in 1951. In the northern section, one row of bay-window, porch-front houses survives on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., north of Fear Ave., but no other houses survive on the west side of Reisterstown, north of Lewin Ave. Blocks south of Lewin and south of Beehler are built up with Daylight houses.

The row of eight bay-window, porch-front houses built at 4900-14 Reisterstown Rd. before 1914, have flat roofs, sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets, and bay windows decorated with projecting molding strips that frame each window and also create an upper transom area with rectangular panels set above each window. The houses have full-height Doric columns supporting full-width shed-roofed front porches.

The first row of Daylight houses to be built in Lucille Park went up in 1920 on the north side of the 3500 block of Virginia Ave., west of Reisterstown Rd., at 3500-38 Virginia (3516-30 are now gone). These three-bay-wide red brick houses, built by the Waldorf Development Co., have parapet rooflines framing sheet metal cornices set above a lower molding strip. The houses have stone porches, which had half-height Doric columns supporting hipped porch roofs; wide entranceways with doors framed by sidelights and topped with a transom, and interesting splayed brick second floor window lintels marked by a central keystone. Also, in 1920, Pardee & Clark built a row of large Daylight houses on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., north of Beehler Ave. in the northern section of Lucille Park. These houses, at 4636-42 Reisterstown Rd., have shingled short shed roofs set between parapets that have two distinctive dormer windows each. Stone front porches have half-height Doric columns supporting slightly hipped porch roofs.

In 1922 William Byrd and Jacob Mizen built a short row of Daylight houses on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., south of Waldorf Ave. (4524-32 Reisterstown), as well as on the south side of Waldorf, west of Reisterstown (2801-17 Waldorf). These houses have short, shingled shed roofs set between parapets and above cornices composed of a crown molding, short frieze area, and separate lower molding strip. Each house has its own hipped-roof concrete porch, the roofs being supported by full-height Doric columns. Wide front doors are framed by sidelights and topped by transoms. All windows are single sash, with segmentally-arched lintels, with the window above the front door (for the bathroom) being half-sized. A few years later, Magnus Gomsen built a row of houses at 2823-37 Waldorf Ave. that have very similar cornices and window detailing, but now have sunporches, also with short, shingled shed roofs.

Cleveland Bealmear built the first row of true Daylight houses on the west side of the 4500 block of Reisterstown Rd., north of Ridgewood, in 1922. These houses, at 4500-14 Reisterstown, boast green tiled shed roofs set between parapets and atop modillion cornices. Each pair of houses shares a slightly hipped-roof brick front porch, porch roofs being supported by half-height Doric columns.

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In 1923 Allied Construction built a long row of Daylight houses on the west side of Reisterstown, north of Waldorf (4600-32 Reisterstown), two rows on the south side of Virginia, west of Reisterstown (3503-17 and 3519-33 Virginia), and a short row on the north side of Waldorf, east of Virginia (2800-10 Waldorf). These were stylish Daylight houses, with tiled shed roofs with wide, two-light dormer windows set between low parapets and atop a sheet metal cornice and plain frieze. Each house had a stone porch with half-height piers supporting a flat porch roof and wide doorways framed by sidelights and topped with a lighted transom. Some houses in each row, especially those facing Reisterstown Rd., had a door on the second floor, opening to the balconied porch roof. The row on Alexander Ave. was built with sunporches filled with multi-light sash, each sunporch having its own balconied porch.

In 1925, William Mulligan completed two rows of true Daylight houses on the north side of Ridgewood, west of Umatilla Ave., at 2900-24 Ridgewood, that have tiled shed roofs set between parapets and over a plain sheet metal cornice. Each house has a stone front porch with a flat roof supported by half-height Doric columns. Doors are framed by sidelights and topped by a lighted transom. In 1924-25 the Gibraltar Construction Co. erected a row of brown brick Daylight houses with shingled shed roofs set between parapets on the south side of Beehler, west of Reisterstown Rd. (3807-39 Beehler Ave.), that have alternating hipped and shed-roofed stone porches, with half-height wooden piers supporting the porch roofs.

Also in 1925, George Hall built a long row of Daylight sunporch houses on the east side of Snader Ave., north of Lewin (4801-15 Snader), that have tiled shed roofs set between parapets and above deep, plain cornices. Each sunporch has its own tiled shed roof and was lit by three sash panels on the front façade. Doors were framed by sidelights and topped with lit transoms. George Hall also built a row of three similar houses on the south side of Lewin Ave, (3803-7 Lewin), west of Reisterstown that have green tiled short shed roofs set between parapets and above a plain, deep cornice. These houses have low concrete porches with full-height wooden piers supporting hipped porch roofs. A single, long row of vertically-placed stretcher bricks extends across all three facades at the second-floor window lintel area, as it does on the houses Hall built on the east side of Snader.

Between 1945-46 Beehler Construction erected two rows of Early American houses on the north side of Beehler Ave. (3802-16 and 3818-34 Beehler), and the south side of Lewin Ave. (3809-35 Lewin), all west of Reisterstown Rd. The houses have deep, shingled false gable roofs, concrete porches with shed roofs supported by two-third height slim Doric columns sitting on brick porch walls, and paired first and second floor windows with a single window over the doorway.

The builders Gorn Brothers built the last two rows in the southern section of Lucille Park in 1951, Early American houses on both the east and west sides of Umatilla Ave., north of Ridgewood (4501-19 and 4514-26 Umatilla). Like the houses built earlier by Beehler Construction, these too have deep, shingled false gable roofs, but now two houses share a shed-roofed porch supported by full-height wooden piers set on a brick base.

The earliest church built in the Park Heights Historic District is perhaps the most interesting architecturally. The Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church South (now known as Salem) began

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construction of their unique shingle-style church, located on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., just north of Lewin Ave., at 4844 Reisterstown Rd., in early 1894. According to descriptions in the *Baltimore Sun*, gneiss rock from the McDonogh quarries was used on the first floor and the church measured 60' front of Reisterstown Rd., running back 100' deep along Lewin Ave. It was said to seat 400 people in the auditorium, plus another 250 in the lecture room at the rear of the building. In 1894 the church cost the congregation some \$17,000. A striking 82'-tall square tower with pyramidal roof ornamented the northeast corner of the church and provided the main entrance. A very tall gable roof, with flaring ends, gave the church its distinction. Lower, cross gables marked the ends of the front transepts. Each transept and the center of the church facade were lit by large, semi-circular arched windows, flanked by two narrow windows each piercing the stone first story.

Langston Hughes

The Langston Hughes neighborhood of Greater Park Heights lies south of Belvedere Ave. and runs east of Reisterstown Rd. to Litchfield Ave, with Oakmont Ave. forming a one-block-long south-eastern border.

The earliest houses built in the area are at 3701-19 W. Belvedere Ave., just west of Litchfield, a row of ten brown brick, bay-window, porch-front houses that have distinctive peaked rooflines set between tall parapets. Each bay window has its own semi-hexagonal roof, capped by a sheet metal ball and bracket springing from the center of the roof. The houses have full-width brick porches with two-thirds height Doric columns supporting flat porch roofs. End houses on the row do not have bay windows, but instead have flat marble lintels on second floor windows.

All of the other houses built on the blocks just west of Litchfield Ave. (and including both sides of Cordelia Ave), as well as those built on both sides of Garrison Ave. and both sides of W. Belvedere Ave., west of Litchfield to Reisterstown Rd. are Daylight houses built between 1916 and 1925.

Between 1916 and 1920 Henry Busick built true Daylight rows, with deep, tiled mansard roofs set above a plain cornice and frieze, along the three blocks of Cordelia Ave., between Belvedere and Arcadia Avenues (4901-13 and 4900-18, 5001-17 and 5000-16, 5101-17 and 5100-22 Cordelia Ave.). He built similar houses on both sides of Garrison east and west of Cordelia (3719-33 and 3724-32, 3801-19 and 3800-18 Garrison Ave.). These three-bay-wide red brick houses have unusual parapets set between rooflines, each topped by a sheet metal bracket that extends to the top of the roofline. Houses built in 1916 to 1919 on the east side of the 5100 and 5000 blocks of Cordelia Ave. and the north side of the 3700 block of Garrison Ave. have four second-floor windows – normal-sized windows on each end of the façade and two narrow windows in the center. Windows on Cordelia Ave. have flat marble lintels and sills; those on Garrison have splayed brick lintels. Each house has an individual, slightly hipped-roof porch, supported by full-height Doric columns, that frame wide doorways with both sidelights and transoms. In 1919-20 Busick updated his building style with the use of splayed brick window lintels. These houses filled both sides of the 3800 block of Garrison Ave., the south side of the 3700 block of Garrison, and both sides of the 4900 block of Cordelia Ave., south of Garrison.

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In 1919, Charles Wartman built rows of brown brick Daylight houses on the north side of Spalding, west of Litchfield (3700-12), and the west side of Litchfield, north of Spalding (5102-6), that have deep, shingled shed roofs set between parapets and over a modillion frieze and lower molding strip. Flat-roofed brick porches had half-height Doric columns supporting the porch roof and each doorway was framed by sidelights and topped by a transom. The Denmore Park Building Co. built out the south side of Spalding (3701-17 Spalding) in 1920, with Daylight houses with shingled shed roofs set between parapets and over plain, deep cornices. These houses have full-width brick porches, with half-height wooden piers supporting flat porch roofs. Each doorway is framed by sidelights and capped by a transom.

A row of five Daylight houses with tiled sheet metal shed roofs set between parapets and over plain sheet metal cornices, built on the north side of Spalding Ave., east of Cordelia (3714-22 Spalding), has very distinctive two-bay-wide brick porches with hipped, tiled sheet metal roofs. Half-height Doric columns support the roof.

Other builders of tiled roof Daylight houses in Langston Hughes include the Builder's Trade Association, which built rows on both sides of the 3700 block of Garrison Ave., west of Litchfield, in 1922 (3700-22 and 3701-17 Garrison). These houses have short tiled shed roofs set between parapets and above sheet metal cornices and stone porches with hipped roofs and half-height Doric columns supporting the porch roof. They also have doorways framed by sidelights and topped with a transom. Also, in 1922 Albert Leggett built a long row of three-bay-wide Daylight houses on the north side of Oakmont, east of Reisterstown (3700-22 Oakmont), and four houses on the east side of Reisterstown, north of Oakmont (4903-7). These houses have shingled shed roofs set between parapets and above an unusual projecting sheet metal cornice. They have wide brick porches with flat roofs with deep cornices supported by full-height wooden piers. Doorways are framed by sidelights and have transoms.

Electric Park Realty built a row of ten Daylight houses in 1923 on the south side of Belvedere Ave. (4001-19 Belvedere) that have green tile shed roofs set between parapets, but are built of brown brick and have first floor bay windows. A continuous deep sheet metal cornice runs across the façade, along the top of the bay windows. In 1923 and 1924 the same company filled both sides of the 3900 block of Garrison Ave (3901-23 and 3900-22) with rows of sunporch Daylight houses. These houses have traditional tiled shed roofs set between parapets and similar tile roofs on the sunporches, but are only two bays wide. Then, in 1925, John F. Carter built out the 4000 block of Garrison Ave. with similar Daylight sunporch rowhouses, at 4001-27 and 4000-22 Garrison Ave.

In 1924, Harry S. Schapiro built six houses on the west side of Litchfield Ave., north of Garrison (5000-8 Litchfield) that are unusual in being built of brown brick with a continuous tiled, shed-roof that extends between end houses with true gable roofs. Houses are unusually wide, with a paired and single window on both first and second floors, as well as a second-floor doorway that opens to a balustraded balcony. The brick front porches have half-height wooden Doric columns supporting the balconied roof. In 1925 the Morris Construction Co. built rows of similar tiled-roof Daylight houses on the west side of Litchfield, north and south of Arcadia Ave. (4904-16

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and 4918-30 Litchfield), and along both sides of Arcadia Ave., west of Litchfield (3701-19 and 3700-8 Arcadia). These houses have slightly hipped-roof two-bay-wide concrete porches supported by full-height wooden piers, and plain front doorways.

After World War II, the Man-Camp Construction Co. built Early American houses on the east side of Linden Heights Ave., and the west side of Arbutus Ave., south of Belvedere Ave. in 1946-7. The row on Linden Heights Ave. (5101-25) has deep, slate false-gable roofs with end houses marked by a cross-gable. Each house has a brick front porch that now has a metal shed roof. End houses have single windows, with the rest of the row having paired first and second-floor windows, as well as a narrow window over the front door. In the houses facing Arbutus Ave. (5100-30), each house in the row has a false cross-gabled section set above a paired second-floor window, with regular shed roofs between. These houses also have slightly projecting cross-gabled doorway pediments and did not originally have roofs over their concrete porches.

In 1948 Man-Camp built two groups of Early American houses on the east side of Arbutus (5101-27), that have end houses with full gable roofs that project slightly from the false-gable-roofed row. End houses have single windows, but the rest of the rows have paired first and second-floor windows as well as a full-sized single window over the doorway. The houses were built without porch roofs though many now have metal shed porch roofs. Doorways have Colonial enframements. In 1950 Man-Camp built similar houses on both sides of Arbutus and Nelson Avenues, south of Garrison (5013-23 and 5012-16 Arbutus, 4901-23 and 4900-16 Nelson Ave.).

In 1948-9, Better Homes Construction filled both sides of Nelson Ave., south of Belvedere (5101-49 and 5100-42 Nelson) with Early American rows with deep, shingled false shed roofs, with end and center houses marked by a cross gable. These houses have paired, shed-roofed brick porches, with full-height wooden piers supporting the porch roof. The end houses have no porch but instead have a broken-pedimented doorway. First floor windows are paired and are set adjoining the front door. In 1951 the West Realty Co. built a row of two-bay-wide Early American houses on the east side of the 4800 block of Cordelia Ave. (4807- 31) that have plain false-gable shingled roofs, no window lintels and narrow concrete porches, but do have flat-pedimented Colonial doorway enframements. Then in 1957 the Stanway Realty Co. built a row of flat-roofed houses on the west side of the same block of Cordelia (4808-26) that have paired first floor windows and single windows above. Each pair of houses shares a shed-roofed brick porch with full-height narrow wooden piers supporting the porch roof.

Pimlico Good Neighbors

This neighborhood lies east of Park Heights Ave. and north of Hayward Ave. in the northern part of Greater Park Heights. Pimlico Race Track adjoins the neighborhood on its southern and eastern sides. Most of the northern half of the neighborhood was laid out in 25' to 50'-wide lots, on which a variety of local builders erected bungalows, two-story frame houses with gable and Dutch roofs, and two-story Colonial Revival houses in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The southern half of the neighborhood has Daylight houses built in the 1920s, north of

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Hayward Ave., while Early American rowhouses fill blocks north of Avondale to Ingleside Avenues.

Two-story frame houses and one-and-a-half story bungalows were built on both sides of the 3200, 3300, and 3400 blocks of Rogers Ave. The earliest frame houses were built on the south side of the 3200 and 3300 blocks of Rogers and are two bays wide, with their end gable to the street, and with simple shed-roofed porches. The ends of the cornice return about 18" on either side of the façade. Some of these houses have wrap-around porches and dormer windows on each side of the roof. Houses are this type are interspersed with bungalows with wide, shed-roofed upper-half stories. The north side of the 3200 and 3300 blocks of Rogers are filled with a similar mix of frame house styles, except for the two two-story, three-bay-wide houses with Dutch gables at 3200-2 Rogers Ave. The south side of the 3400 block of Rogers Ave. contains four two-story, two-bay-wide frame houses at 3401-7 Rogers Ave. Each house has a full-width front porch, half of which is enclosed. The two houses at 3401-3 have cross-gabled roofs; the two at 3405-7 have hipped roofs and a front dormer window each. The latter two houses also have hipped-roof front porches. At 3409-11 and 3413-15 Rogers, there are two pairs of hipped-roof Colonial Revival houses, with full-width front porches, one stone and one brick, with shed roofs supported by five slightly flaring piers. West of these pairs, there is a paired bungalow, with tall, pedimented upper-half story and full-width front porches. The north side contains two similar Colonial-Revival frame houses, with partially-enclosed front porches, at 3406 and 3408 Rogers Ave. The corner house, at 3400 Rogers, is slightly older, with a cross-gabled roof, second-floor bay window and a wrap-around porch, whose roof is supported by narrow wooden piers.

The north side of the 3200 block of Ingleside Ave. contains a group of two-story, two-bay-wide frame houses with their gable ends to the street and full-width, hipped-roof porches. The cornice framing the gable end returns across the entire façade, at 3216-22 Ingleside Ave. Further west on Ingleside, there are a few bungalows, a paired bungalow, and a few houses with their gable end to the street, but with short cornice returns on their gable ends. A pair of Colonial-Revival frame houses with full-width porches with shed roofs supported by full-height Doric columns can be found at 3327-29 Ingleside Ave. and there is a two-story, two-bay-wide house with gable end to the street, side dormer windows, and a wrap-around porch at 3335 Ingleside. There is a frame two-story, two-bay-wide house with end gable to the street and a wrap-around porch at 3400 Ingleside, and matching two-story, two-bay-wide frame houses at 3402 and 3403 Ingleside, with full-width, shed-roofed front porches and a wide, cross-gabled dormer breaking the roofline in the center of the houses. The houses at 3401 and 3407 Ingleside are small bungalows.

There is a single, very stylish bungalow with a tall gable roof and a wide, cross-gabled upper half story at 3404 Avondale Ave. Triple sash light the first and upper stories, there is a wide Colonial doorway with both sidelights and a transom, and the full-width front porch has triangular half-height piers supporting curved archways that frame both the door and triple window, as well as the side bays. The south side of the 3400 block has two frame houses surviving – one a small bungalow, the other a two-story, two-bay-wide house with end gable facing the street and full-width hipped-roof front porch.

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Two two-story, two-bay-wide frame houses with cross-gabled roofs and full-width front porches survive at 3202 and 3204 Hayward Ave. and a single two-story, three-bay-wide frame house with central cross-gable and a full-width front porch can be found at 3320 Hayward Ave.

In the southern portion of the neighborhood, north of Hayward Ave. to Avondale Ave., a few different builders put up rows of porch-front and Daylight rowhouses in the early 1920s. The Pimlico Development Co. built a long row of brown brick porch-front houses on the west side of Maple Ave., at 5300-22 Maple, as well as four houses on the north side of Hayward, west of Maple (3302-08 Hayward), in 1920. These houses have sheet metal cornices supported by a row of narrow modillions and set above two narrow molding strips. Each house has a full-width stone front porch with two-thirds-height wooden piers supporting a flat porch roof. The houses have wide first floor windows with paired sash.

Also, in 1920, Wesley Frizzell built a long row of red brick three-bay-wide Daylight houses on the west side of Winner Ave., north of Hayward (5300-42). These houses have parapet rooflines with modillioned sheet metal cornices set above plain friezes. Each house has a two-bay-wide brick front porch with hipped roof supported by half-height wooden piers. Entrances are quite wide, with doors set between wide sidelights and topped with deep transoms. Frizzell also built some of the frame houses in the northern half of this neighborhood, along Rogers Ave.

In 1922 Hayward Construction built two-bay-wide brown brick houses on either side of Hamlin Ave. (5301-29 and 5324-32), north of Hayward Ave., which have parapet rooflines with individual sheet metal cornices set between parapets, with a lower molding strip beneath. Each house has its own deep, nearly full-width brick front porch, with a flat roof once supported by full-height wooden piers. Wide first floor windows and doors have transoms. A year later Modern Construction built a long row of two-bay-wide red brick houses on the west side of Maple Ave., south of Avondale (5324-50 Maple) that have short, shingled shed roofs set between parapets and above a deep sheet metal cornice. These houses have shed and hipped-roof brick front porches with porch roofs supported by full-height wooden piers. As on Hayward Ave., these houses also have wide first floor windows and doors with transoms.

Joseph R. Jones built a row of true Daylight houses on the south side of Avondale, east of Hamlin (3329-47 Avondale) in 1922 that have tiled shed roofs set between parapets and above plain sheet metal cornices and friezes. Each house has a nearly full-width stone front porch with half-height Doric columns supporting slightly hipped porch roofs set above sheet metal cornices with a deep, plain frieze. In 1925 Jay Realty Co. built a long row of twenty-three true Daylight houses, with metal-tiled shed roofs set between parapets and over plain sheet metal cornices, on the east side of Maple, north of Hayward (5301-45 Maple Ave.). The houses have both hipped and shed-roofed concrete front porches which had full-height wooden piers supporting the porch roof.

An unknown builder erected a row of five Daylight storefronts on the east side of Park Heights Ave., north of Ingleside (5447-59 Park Heights Ave.) that have a continuous tiled metal shed roof set above a wooden cornice and a long second-floor open porch with a brick front wall and half-height Doric columns supporting a hipped porch roof. The first floor is now filled with five

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metal, garage-sized doors as well as two regular doors with round-arched transoms. Around the corner, at 3508-14 Ingleside, there are two pairs of identical two-bay-wide Daylight houses with metal tiled shed roofs set between parapets and full-width hipped front porches.

In 1942 Albert Stark built two rows of seven Early-American style houses on the east side of Park Heights and one row of seven on the west side of Clover Rd., north of Avondale. The houses, at 5401-27 Park Heights, have deep slate false-gable roofs with end houses marked by cross gables. Each house has a paired first and second-floor window and a single window over the front door. Doorways have Colonial arched, flat, or broken-pedimented enframements.

The Petfar Land Corporation built three rows of rather plain Early American houses in 1951 on the north side of Avondale, west of Winner Ave. to Hamlin (3212-30, 3302-24, 3328-52 Avondale), one row on the south side of Avondale, west of Maple (3301-25), as well as two rows on the south side of Ingleside, west of Winner (3201-31, 3301-25). All of the houses are identical. These two-bay-wide rows have shingled false-gabled roofs, single windows, and doorways with flat-pedimented doorway enframements. Many now have metal porch roofs added. Similar pairs of houses were built at 3501-7 Rogers Ave., which have broken-pediment doorway enframements, and on the west side of Maple, south of Northern Parkway, at 5502-8 Maple.

Another builder put up three pairs of Early American houses on the north side of Ingleside Ave., west of Hamlin (3404-14 Ingleside), which have shingled, false-gable rooflines and individual shed-roofed brick porches with full-height wooden piers supporting the porch roof. Each house has a tripartite first floor window, a paired and single second-floor window, and a small, narrow window next to the front door. On the eastern part of the north side of Ingleside, west of Winner Ave., there is a pair of plain Early American houses with a deep shingled false-gable roof, individual shed-roofed brick porches with full-height wooden piers supporting the porch roof, and paired first floor windows, at 3210-12 Ingleside. East of this pair, at 3200-08 Ingleside, there is a row of five houses with shingled false-gable roofs, end houses being marked by a cross gable, that have a stone-faced first floor, tall brick porches, and paired first and second-floor windows.

The last houses to be built in Pimlico Good Neighbors were the pairs of flat-roofed "modern" red brick houses built in 1957 by Richard Construction Co. on the south side of Northern Parkway, east of Clover (3401-15) and east of Hamlin Avenues (3301-19). These houses have flat, projecting cornices over each end of the pair, with a short brick roof between them. Similar, longer projecting flat slab porch roofs run almost the full width of the houses. The houses originally had paired first and second-floor windows, a small square window on the second floor and a tiny, narrow window next to the front door. Many of the paired windows have since been replaced with tripartite windows.

Arlington

The Arlington neighborhood lies in the central northern section of Greater Park Heights, north of Belvedere Ave., west of Park Heights, and east of Gist Ave. and the Woodmere neighborhood.

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Arlington contains a wide range of house styles – from rows of bay-window porch-front houses along Belvedere Ave., to early suburban bungalows and frame houses south of Hayward Ave., to Daylight rows built north of Hayward in the 1920s, to Tudor rows built south of Rogers and east of Cordelia in the early 1930s, to many rows of Early American houses built south of Rogers Ave. to Hayward Ave., east of Gist to Cordelia.

On Belvedere Ave., east of St. Charles Ave. (3912-16), and on the east side of St. Charles (5201-45), the Hanover Realty Co. built three-bay-wide porch-front “marble” rowhouses in 1907. The houses have bracketed sheet metal cornices, flat marble door and window lintels and sills, and full-width, flat-roofed brick porches with full height Doric columns supporting the porch roofs. Similar brown brick two-bay-wide porch-front houses with bracketed sheet metal cornices, flat marble door and window lintels and sills, and full-width flat-roofed brick front porches, with two-thirds height Doric columns supporting the porch roofs were built on the east side of Denmore Ave., at 5201-13 Denmore.

In Arlington long rows of two-story, bay-window, porch-front houses were first built along Belvedere Ave. in 1909-10 mainly by the Patapsco Real Estate and Construction Co. On that part of Belvedere Ave., west of Park Heights (3204-20, 3300-38 Belvedere), on the south side of Paton Ave. (3303-17, 3401-39 Paton), just to the north, and the west side of Denmore north of Paton (5304-14 Denmore), they built very distinctive bay window porch-front houses where the second-floor bay window is a squared, box bay, instead of the more usual semi-hexagonal shape. These are the only such houses in the entire Park Heights neighborhood. The rest of the bay-window, porch-front houses built by Patapsco, at 3340-54, 3400-26, and 3500-28 Belvedere Ave., have regular-shaped bay windows. All of the houses have full-width front porches, set beneath a continuous shed roof for the entire row. Porch roofs are supported by full-height Doric columns and balusters enclose the porch. Simple sheet metal cornices extend around the bay of each house but not across the full façade.

In 1910, the Garrison Lumber and Supply Co. began to develop lots north of these rowhouses on Belvedere Ave., where they built frame bungalows, simple frame two-story houses - some with cross gables and some with Dutch cross gables - and pairs of frame houses on the many north-south streets laid out north of Belvedere to Hayward Ave. All of these houses have either shed- or hipped-roof front porches, the porch roof originally supported by full-height Doric columns. In a development they called “Hayward Park,” they laid out north-south streets, moving from west to east, named St. Charles, Nelson, Cordelia, Cuthbert, Beaufort, Wilton Heights, and Florence Avenues. On these streets, with their 25’-41’-wide lots, they built mainly two-story, two-bay-wide houses, and pairs of frame houses, both with cross-gable roofs, on the 5200 blocks of Wilton Heights and Florence Avenues, and bungalows and single two-story cross-gable-roofed frame houses on Beaufort, Cuthbert, Cordelia, Nelson, and the east side of St. Charles Ave.

North of Hayward Ave., west of Park Heights, John F. Carter and William Yeatman built pairs of frame two-story houses in the early 1920s on the north side of Hayward (3510-28), both sides of the 5300 block of Denmore Ave., and the east side of the 5300 block of Beaufort Ave. The houses on Hayward are a total of six bays wide on the first floor, four bays on the second, and

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two bays in the attic story, beneath the cross-gable roof. Each house also has a narrower cross-gable roof in the center of its side façade. These houses have either shed-roofed front porches or porches that wrap around the sides as well. There are similar pairs on Denmore Ave., but here the builders also erected two-story, two-bay-wide single frame houses with both shed-roofed and hipped-roof porches. All of the houses built on the east side of the 5300 block of Beaufort Ave. are now gone, except for a pair of two-story, gable-roofed houses identical to those on Hayward Ave. that survives at 5313-15 Beaufort. A builder named Herman Scherr also built frame pairs on the west side of Denmore Ave., north of Lewiston (5406-16 Denmore), but these are only two bays wide, with cross-gable roofs, no side dormer windows, and simple shed-roofed front porches.

In 1924 the Glenmore Construction Co. built a long row of Daylight houses with sunporches on the north side of the 3900 block of Hayward Ave., west of Nelson (3900-22 Hayward). These houses also have green-tiled shed roofs set between parapets and three-sided green tile roofs on the sunporches. A year later Plaza Construction Co. built rows of true Daylight houses on both sides of the 3600 block of Hayward Ave. (3609-27 and 3602-26 Hayward) and the north side of the 3700 block (3700-28 Hayward). These houses have green tiled shed roofs set between parapets; almost full-width, slightly-hip-roofed brick porches with half-height piers supporting the porch roof; and a decorative band of vertically-placed stretcher bricks running across the façade at the second-floor window lintels.

In 1925 William Schluderberg built two groups of three-bay-wide Daylight houses on the east side of Denmore Ave., south of Lewiston (5317-27 and 5331-37 Denmore) that have shingled shed roofs set in front of, rather than between, roof parapets. The houses have paired, slightly-hipped porch roofs supported by full height Doric columns resting on concrete porches. Then, in 1926, the Cuthbert Realty Co. built two-bay-wide Daylight houses on the east side of Cuthbert, at 5301-27 Cuthbert, north of Hayward, that have green-tiled shed roofs set between parapets, alternating shed and hipped-roof paired brick porches, with porch roofs supported by full-height wooden piers. Albert Stark built similar houses on both sides of the 5300 block of Cordelia Ave. (5307-21 and 5306-20), a block west, in 1928, but in these houses instead of two first-floor windows there is a paired window. Stark's houses also have stone front porches with shed roofs supported by 2/3 height wooden piers. Three-bay-wide Daylight houses with shingled shed roofs set between parapets and shed-roofed brick front porches extending across almost the full width of the house, were built at 5221-33 and 5228-40 Denmore Ave., south of Hayward. In these houses full-height wooden Doric columns support the shed roof of the porch.

Between 1929 and 1933, first the Arrow Real Estate Co. and then the American Building Co. built nine groups of two-story, Tudor Daylight houses on Narcissus and Jonquil Avenues, running south of Rogers to Lewiston Avenues. Arrow Real Estate built rows at 5428-46 Narcissus, and 5429-47 and 5428-46 Jonquil Avenues in 1929 that have slate cross-gable roofs over each end pair of houses, and a cross-gable roof over the central pair, whose slope extends down to the first floor and whose triangular attic-story cross gable is decorated with half-timbering. When built this row had brick first floors and half-timbered stucco second floors, but now only one house retains its stuccoed second floor while all the rest have had their stucco covered with aluminum siding. The row on Narcissus has triple sash on both first and second

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floors. Many houses now have brick or concrete porches and metal porch roofs. Houses on both side of Jonquil Ave. have identical roof designs and some half-timbered upper stories remain, but each row has slightly different features. That on the east side of Jonquil has stone-faced first floors, half-timbered second floors, except for the second floor of the cross-gabled central pair, which is also stone. This row has triple sash on all second-floor windows, and triple sash only on the first floors of the cross-gabled end and central pairs. The west side of Jonquil is the same, except that now all windows are paired, except for the houses with regular gable roofs, where there is a center door and a window on either side.

In 1930 the American Building Co. built three rows of five houses each at 5448-56 Narcissus, and 5449-57 and 5448-56 Jonquil Avenues. These short groupings consist of pairs of cross-gable-roofed houses on either end, flanking a single house with a regular gable slate roof. First and second floors of the cross-gabled pairs are faced with stone, and both have triple sash. The first story of the center house is also stone, but the second floor is half timbered. There is a triple sash on the second floor of this house, but two windows on either side of a doorway on the first floor. Then, between 1931 and 1933, American Building completed groups of similar houses at 5402-26 Narcissus and 5409-27 and 5404-26 Jonquil Avenues. The group at 5402-12 Narcissus has cross-gables only over the end pairs of houses. First floors are stone, second floors half-timbered. First floor windows are paired. The row at 5414-26 Narcissus is fancier, with tall cross-gable roofs on end houses and smaller cross-gable roofs over the triple windows on the second floor of the center houses. Each pair of houses also shares a cross-gabled entrance portico, lit by two small windows on the front and with the doorway on the side. Shed-roofed porches connect these entrance porticos. End houses have paired windows on each floor, center houses have triple windows on each floor. The houses on either side of Jonquil Ave. also have stone first floors and half-timbered second floors that project out slightly from the first floor. Each end pair has a short cross-gabled roof that extends widely to meet the wooden band framing the lower part of the second floor. These rows have paired first floor windows and single windows on the second floor. Much of the original half-timbering survives on these rows.

After World War II Commonwealth Construction Co. built long rows of similar Early American red brick houses on both sides of the 5300 block of Cordelia Ave. (5307-63 and 5306-68 Cordelia) and the east side of the 5300 block of Gist Ave. (5307-59 Gist), south of Lewiston, between 1946 and 1948. The houses have deep false-gable shed roofs, alternating paired shed and hipped-roof brick front porches, with full-height wooden piers supporting the porch roof. End houses have two first floor windows, but inner group houses have a paired first floor window.

The Wise Construction Co. built Early American rowhouses on both sides of the 5300 block of Cuthbert Ave., south of Lewiston, in 1946 (5343-53 and 5300-30, 5346-70 Cuthbert). These houses were three bays wide, with short false-gable shed roofs, with the center house in each row having a cross gable peak over the central bay. These center houses also had gable-roofed front porches, while the other houses had shed-roofed porches with full-height wooden piers supporting the porch roof. In between the two rows built on the west side of Cuthbert by Wise, however, the Spector Real Estate Co. put up a short row of five Early American two-bay-wide

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houses with shingled false-gable roofs at 5332-40 Wise Ave. in 1951. These houses have open, paired hip-roof porches with full-height narrow wooden piers supporting the porch roof.

Between 1946 and 1947, the National Realty Co. filled both sides of the 5400 blocks of Gist and Nelson Avenues, south of Rogers Ave., as well as 3807-29 and 3901-7 Rogers with long rows of Early American houses. These houses, at 5401-41 Gist Ave. and 5401-39 and 5400-40 Nelson Ave., boasted an unusual design with true gable-roof houses on each end of the rows, a pair of flat-roofed houses in the center of the rows, false-gabled shed roofed houses in between with a cross-gabled house in the middle. The houses have metal porch roofs and open brick porches. On Gist and Nelson Avenues, all but the end houses have triple sash windows on the first floor; houses on Rogers Ave. have single windows on both the first and second floors.

Then in 1947 the Hayward Realty Co. built three groups of five Early American houses on either side of the 5300 block of Nelson Ave., at 5301-49 and 5300-50 Nelson, that have true gable roofs, Colonial doorway enframements, and both a paired and single window on each floor. The houses were not built with front porches. North of Rogers Ave., individual home builders filled wide lots with Colonial Revival, gable and hipped-roof frame houses, and along the east side of Gist and north side of Rogers, east of Gist, paired Early American brick hipped-roof houses.

In 1909, a new Methodist Protestant Church first held services in a one-story stone church they built on the west side of Wilton Heights Ave., south of Hayward Ave. This first building cost \$7,500, according to reports in the Baltimore *Sun* and could seat 200 people. It has a nave with central stained-glass window set beneath a cross gable and is flanked by a crenellated tower with the church entrance on its north side and a small entrance to the Sunday School on its south side. But as the Park Heights section began to rapidly expand in the early years of the 1910s, plans were made in early 1915 to raise money to build a large addition to the church, extending it northwards to Hayward Ave. Owens and Sisco were hired as architects, ground was broken in August, the cornerstone laid in October, and in April 1916 the new \$30,000 stone church opened. The two-story church has a long nave running back from Hayward Ave, along Wilton Heights Ave., that connects to the earlier church building. The nave has three transepts, one at the front flanked by both a taller and a smaller tower, and one to each side, just to the south. Each side transept has a wide stained-glass window set beneath a pointed arch. The façade of the transept facing Hayward Ave. has a wide central stained-glass window lighting its upper section, set above three smaller pointed-arch windows on the first floor. The church entrance is in the crenellated two-story tower on the west end of the façade. The three-story, crenellated tower on the east end of the façade has buttresses on each corner, first floor stained glass windows, and a third story decorated with bands of light-colored stone framing pairs of pointed-arch windows on each side of the tower.

Founded in 1921, the Petach Tikvah Congregation first met at 5103 Denmore Ave. but merged with another congregation in 1956 and built a two-story brick structure across the street, at 5100 Denmore Ave. This simple flat-roofed building has a projecting, flat-roofed stone entryway facing Denmore Ave. that features a large colored glass Star of David set in the center of a wide window set above the entryway. In 1972 the congregation sold the church building to the Maryland Church of God in Christ, which is still at this location.

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The Arlington Elementary School, at 3705 Rogers Ave., though recently remodeled, still retains its 1925 original building and 1936 addition. The school is a large, three-story red brick U-shaped building that shows Art Deco-inspired decorative details in its three different entrances. The original school building has its long façade running parallel with Rogers Ave., but a long addition on its western end and a shorter one on its eastern end are set perpendicular to the street, thus the U shape. The original, projecting entryway seems to have been set in the central bay of a five-bay façade, but one of the bays on the western side of the entrance now has an addition to the school placed over it. The school buildings have flat roofs, banks of three rectangular windows each in the central section and eastern sections and banks of five windows each in the long western addition. Stone bands run across all the facades of the buildings (except for the two end facades) at the lintel level of the third floor windows and the sill level of the second floor windows. Windows lighting the first floor have stone sills only on the banks of windows. The main entryway to the school is set in a projecting bay with parapet roofline set above a stone two-story tall oriel window, with three rows of five lights each, topped with a wide stone band. Beneath the oriel window the entire first story of the entry bay is faced with white stone. A wide, pointed-arch doorway opening is framed by side piers that rise above the first floor to frame the lower part of the oriel window. Two narrow openings decorate either side of the stone-faced first floor. Two Art Deco entrances are also set in the center of the end bays of each addition to the building. A wide and deep pointed stone archway surrounds each double doorway and is framed by a three-story tall projecting Art-Deco door enframingent consisting of brick piers with stone capitals and basements surrounding both the first floor stone entryway and a second-floor set of paired rectangular windows. A third floor set of windows sits above the Art Deco framed doorway.

Woodmere

The Woodmere neighborhood lies in the northwest corner of the greater Park Heights area, extending north from Belvedere Ave. to Northern Parkway and west of Gist Ave. to the Western Maryland Railroad tracks. Although pairs of bay-window porch-front houses were built on the east side of Reisterstown Rd., north of Belvedere in 1914, the rest of the area south of Hayward Ave. was filled with porch-front and Daylight houses built between 1913 and 1923 or the frame houses built by Garrison Lumber and Supply Co. in Hayward Park c. 1910. But the majority of houses in Woodmere were built in the 1940s and early 1950s in the Early American style in the blocks north of Hayward Ave. to Northern Parkway.

Garrison Lumber and Supply built a mix of small, two-bay-wide frame Colonial Revival houses on the west side of St. Charles Ave. (5246-58 St. Charles), as well as three two-bay-wide frame houses with either cross-gabled or hipped roofs. All have full-width front porches, with hipped roofs. On the south side of Hayward Ave., at 4003-17 Hayward, the company built two-story, two-bay-wide frame houses with cross gable roofs and full-width, hipped-roof front porches.

The pairs of brown brick, bay-window porch-front houses built by William Russell in 1914 on the east side of Reisterstown Rd., north of Belvedere (5217-39 Reisterstown), have simple rooflines with parapets between houses, full-width front porches with shed roofs supported by

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two-thirds height Doric columns, and doors and windows with tall transoms. In 1913 J. Straughn Downing built a row of brown brick “marble” two-bay-wide porch-front houses on the west side of St. Charles Ave., north of Belvedere (5200-22 St. Charles) that have simple bracketed sheet metal cornices, full-width front porches, and first floor doors and windows with marble lintels and sills. In 1920 Everett Peters built an equally long row of only two-bay-wide “marble” porch-front houses on the west side of Linden Heights (5208-52 Linden Heights) that have similar parapet rooflines framing a deep sheet metal cornice and frieze, but here both cornice and the lower edge of the frieze are decorated with block modillions. Half-height Doric columns support full-width flat porch roofs, and both first and second-floor windows have flat marble lintels and sills. The Chelsea Realty Co. also built two-bay-wide porch-fronts on the west side of St. Charles (5224-58), north of Downing’s row of porch-front houses, in 1923 that have simple parapet rooflines and full-height Doric columns supporting flat porch roofs.

The rest of the early houses built in Woodmere are in the Daylight style. D. L. Warner erected a long row on the east side of Linden Heights Ave. in 1914 (5201-57) that were built of brown brick, had parapet rooflines framing deep sheet metal cornices set atop a plain frieze, and two-bay-wide front porches with half-height Doric columns supporting flat porch roofs. In 1919 John B. Wailes built a row of three-bay-wide Daylight houses on the north side of Hayward Ave., west of Gist (4010-36 Hayward) that have flat parapet rooflines, with a deep sheet metal cornice with frieze set well below the roofline. Wide, hipped-roof porches, supported by full-height Doric columns, extend across the facades.

The last Daylight houses to be built in Woodmere went up in 1924, on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., north and south of Newbern Ave. (5338-56, 5400-18 Reisterstown Rd.) as well as on both sides of Newbern, west of Reisterstown (4101-21 and 4100-20 Newbern). These are traditional red brick Daylight houses, with green tiled, short sheet metal shed roofs set between parapets and window lintels composed of a row of vertically-placed stretcher bricks. Built by P. Flanigan & Sons, these Daylight houses also had sunporches, with their own short tiled roofs. Similar in appearance, but without sunporches, are the pairs of Daylight houses built by Rosebud Building Co. on the north side of Rogers Ave. east and west of Minnoka Ave. (4000-16 Rogers), and both sides of Minnoka north of Rogers (5501-19 and 5500-18). Built in pairs on Rogers and the north and south ends of Minnoka, the red brick houses have stone front porches with slightly hipped porch roofs supported by half-height wooden piers. Each house has a wide entryway – the door flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom. The two rows of six houses each on either side of Minnoka Ave. are slightly different. Each end house has cross-gable roofs and each tiled roof has a wide, shed-roofed dormer window with two lights. These houses have brick front porches and full-height piers supporting hipped porch roofs.

Apart from the Daylight houses built on Rogers and Minnoka Avenues, and four groups of paired porch-front houses built in 1916 by Ridge Realty on either side of Newton Ave. (4101-15 and 4000-14), the rest of the northern section of Woodmere was filled with Early American houses, all set back from the street with porches and front lawns. South of Rogers Ave., Pem Construction built true gable-roofed rows, with cross-gable end units, on the south side of Rogers, east and west of Price Ave. (3909-29, 4001-17 Rogers) and along both sides of Price (5421-37 and 5420-38) in 1946. These rows have shed-roofed porches and rather plain

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doorways. In 1947 the Rogers Development Group built rows of six and eight Early American houses each on both sides of Price and Rubin Avenues, north of Rogers Ave (5507-21 and 5500-22 Price, 5501-23 and 5506-22 Rubin). These houses have false gable roofs but end houses with cross-gable roofs. Some rows have stone-faced first floors and all have distinctive, colonial door enframements and alternating hipped and gable-roofed porches. In the same year, the National Realty Co. built two long rows of houses on the west side of Gist Ave., south of Rogers (5400-42 Gist), that have distinctive false-gabled rooflines mixing end and mid-row houses with cross-gabled roofs with center houses with flat roofs. Each house has a shed-roofed front porch. (They also built similar houses on the east side of Gist and both sides of Nelson Ave. in the Arlington neighborhood in 1946.)

South of National Realty Co.'s houses, Commonwealth Construction in 1948 built out the 5300 block of Gist Ave. (5310-30, 5344-56 Gist) with false-gable-roofed Early American houses with no front porches but with Colonial doorway enframements. There are paired windows on both the first and second floors as well as a smaller single window over the front door.

West of Reisterstown Rd., Fairview Gardens, Inc. developed the land south of Rogers Ave. to Woodmere Ave. between 1946 and 1948, with many rows of Early American houses. The company laid out Crismer, Fairlawn, and Lynview Avenues running north to south, west of Reisterstown, and Rockfield, and Woodmere running east and west. Along these streets they built houses with true gable roofs, colonial doorway enframements, and concrete porches with alternating shed and gable roofs. Each house has a paired sash on the first and second floor as well as a single sash over the front door. The houses built by Fairview Gardens can be found at 5401-51 and 5400-68 Lynview, 5401-53 and 5400-46 Fairlawn, 5401-25 and 5400-24 Crismer, 4101-19 and 4100-10 Rockfield, 4201-17 Woodmere, and 4109-33 and 4201-19 Rogers Ave. North of Rogers Ave., the W.C. Construction Co. filled the 5500 blocks of Lynview and Fairlawn Avenues (5501-37 and 5500-36 Lynview, 5501-33 and 5500-48 Fairlawn) with false-gabled Early American houses in 1949-50, and built similar houses on the north side of Rogers, at 4112-26 and 4200-22 Rogers Ave.

In 1951 the Alton Construction Co. built twelve houses on each side of Price Ave., north of Lewiston Ave. (5401-19 and 5400-18 Price) that have false gable roofs, but true cross gables at the end of each row, and shared, two-bay-wide open porch fronts. A year later Gorn Brothers built a row of five false-gable-roofed houses in between the rows of similar houses built in 1948 by Commonwealth Construction on the west side of Gist, north of Woodmere Ave. The houses built by Gorn, at 5432-40 Gist Ave., only have one paired window on the second floor, but do have shed-roofed front porches.

Also in 1951 the Arlington Construction Co. filled the south side of Lewiston (4001-29), both sides of Woodmere, east of Tippet Ave. (4001-15 and 4000-30 Woodmere Ave.), as well as the east side of Tippet, south of Woodmere (5311-23 Tippet) with red brick, flat-roofed houses with a paired window on both first and second floors and concrete porches with full-width jalousie porch roofs. These houses have bands of projecting bricks that run across the façade at the lintel and sill area of second floor windows, as well as decorations above the windows made by a row of five recessed bricks.

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In 1894, an impressive Methodist Church rose on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., at 5268 Reisterstown, south of Hayward Ave. The McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church had begun some years earlier, worshipping in an old stone church on the lot adjoining the new church, but in 1894 the congregation tore the old church down and used its stone in the interior of the new, three-story rock-faced marble church with a Greek cross design, planned for them by Baltimore architect J.E. Laverty. The church was compact, measuring 60' wide by 50' deep, and has a small tower placed at the center of the Greek cross, to mark the entrance transept. The two-story church has steeply peaked cross gables on the entrance and side transepts. The design is quite simple, with a round-arched wooden entry door set beneath a bank of three tall, round-arched, multi-paned windows. Each side transept has two windows set above a round-arched doorway.

At some point before 1928 the size of the church was more than doubled by extending the nave back and adding another, deeper three-story transept near the rear of the church. The new transept is lit by two much wider round-arched stained-glass windows on the second floor of each side of the church, which sit above rectangular casement windows. In April 1944, the three local Methodist churches – McKendree, Arlington, and the West Baltimore Station M.E. Church, located at 4016 Park Heights Ave. – joined together and moved to McKendree Methodist Church, renaming it Arlington Methodist Church.

List of Contributing/Non-Contributing Properties by Neighborhood

Greenspring Neighborhood	
Street Address	Eligibility
4001-4017 Pimlico Road	C
4201-4219 Pimlico Road	C
4221 Pimlico Road	C
4227-4229 Pimlico Road	C
4331-4335 Pimlico Road	C
4002 Cottage Avenue	C
4200-4208 Pall Mall	C
4401-4457 Pall Mall	C
4406 Pall Mall	C
4410 Pall Mall	C
4422 Pall Mall	C
4424 Pall Mall	C
4001-4023 Spruce Avenue	C
4000-4020 Spruce Avenue	C
4011 Derby Manor Avenue	C
4000-4008 Derby Manor Avenue	C
4101-4117 Roland View Avenue	C
4201-4239 Roland View Avenue	C
4000-4026 Greenspring Avenue	C
2404-2460 Shirley Avenue	C
2468 Shirley Avenue	C

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Name of Property	County and State
2474 Shirley Avenue	C
2508-2526 Shirley Avenue	C
2610-2612 Shirley Avenue	C
2618 Shirley Avenue	C
2301 Oswego Avenue	C
2311 Oswego Avenue	C
2300-2318 Oswego Avenue	C
2401 Oswego Avenue	C
2402 Oswego Avenue	C
2409 Oswego Avenue	C
2400-2418 Oswego Avenue	C
2505-2537 Oswego Avenue	C
2500-2558 Oswego Avenue	C
2600-2648 Oswego Avenue	C
2407 Loyola Southway	C
2409-2419 Loyola Southway	C
2414 Loyola Southway	C
2416-2424 Loyola Southway	C
2501-2539 Loyola Southway	C
2500-2536 Loyola Southway	C
2600-2644 Loyola Southway	C
2501-2537 Quantico Avenue	C
2500-2556 Quantico Avenue	C
2601-2643 Quantico Avenue	C
2600-2618 Quantico Avenue	C
2630-2638 Quantico Avenue	C
2501-2549 Park Heights Terrace	C
2500-2542 Park Heights Terrace	C
2601-2635 Park Heights Terrace	C
2600-2626 Park Heights Terrace	C
2501-2537 Loyola Northway	C
2500-2556 Loyola Northway	C
2611-2643 Loyola Northway	C
2600-2622 Loyola Northway	C
2523-2541 Boarman Avenue	C
2524-2544 Boarman Avenue	C
2403-2451 Cold Spring Lane	C
2453-2491 Cold Spring Lane	C
2501-2523 Cold Spring Lane	C
2601-2615 Cold Spring Lane	C
4309-4311 Pimlico Road – 4-story modern apartment building	NC
4000 Pall Mall – ten 3-story apartment buildings	NC
2621 Oswego Avenue – 1 1/2 -story modern, New Life Inspirational Church	NC
4330 Pimlico Road – St. Vincent de Paul Early Head Start, Smart Steps	NC
2406 Loyola Northway – modern, Smart Steps Children Center	NC
Ns Shirley, Ss Oswego, Cottage E to Pall Mall – Modern 3-story apartment buildings	NC

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	East and west sides Loyola Northway – Modern 3-story apartment buildings	NC
Park Lane Neighborhood		
	Street Address	Eligibility
	4411-4419 Pimlico Road	C
	4503-4505 Pimlico Road	C
	4511-4525 Pimlico Road	C
	4527 Pimlico Road	C
	4529-4531 Pimlico Road	C
	4533 Pimlico Road	C
	4535 Pimlico Road	C
	4537 Pimlico Road	C
	4539 Pimlico Road	C
	4543 Pimlico Road	C
	4505-4523 Pall Mall	C
	4600-4658 Pall Mall	C
	4539-4559 Lanier Avenue	C
	4400-4428 Finney Avenue	C
	4501-4575 Finney Avenue	C
	4520-4560 Finney Avenue	C
	4555-4583 Derby Manor Avenue	C
	4548-4580 Derby Manor Avenue	C
	4539-4571 The Strand	C
	4538-4568 The Strand	C
	2400-2456 Cold Spring Lane	C
	2502-2550 Cold Spring Lane	C
	2817-2843 Oakford Avenue	C
	2800-2850 Oakford Avenue	C
	2900-2930 Oakford Avenue	C
	3001-3023 Oakford Avenue	C
	3002-3036 Oakford Avenue	C
	2843-2867 Edgecombe Circle South	C
	2808-2860 Edgecombe Circle South	C
	2901-2927 Edgecombe Circle South	C
	2902-2928 Edgecombe Circle South	C
	3001-3003 Wylie Avenue	C
	3007-3029 Wylie Avenue	C
	3000-3022 Wylie Avenue	C
	2801-2859 Edgecombe Circle North	C
	2909-2927 Edgecombe Circle North	C
	2929 Edgecombe Circle North	C
	2935 Edgecombe Circle North	C
	2916 Edgecombe Circle North	C
	2918-2956 Edgecombe Circle North	C
	3001-3011 Dupont Avenue	C
	4500 Pimlico Road – St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church (now Second Corinthian Baptist)	C
	4423 Pimlico Road – Rehoboth Ministries Church of God in Church	NC

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	Ss Edgecombe Circle North E Pall Mall – apartments	NC
	Greenspring Avenue – apartment blocks	NC
	NS Dupont W Lanier – Edgecombe Circle Elementary School	NC
	Es Lanier, N Dupont – Townhouses	NC
	2929 Dupont Avenue – St. John’s Baptist Church	NC
Cylburn Neighborhood		
	Street Address	Eligibility
	4651 Pimlico Road	C
	4661 Pimlico Road	C
	4849 Pimlico Road – Pimlico Elementary and Middle School	C
	4801-4821 Laurel Avenue	C
	4800-4816 Laurel Avenue	C
	5101-5119 Laurel Avenue	C
	5100-5126 Laurel Avenue	C
	4801-4809 Lanier Avenue	C
	4800-4814 Lanier Avenue	C
	4901-4923 Poe Avenue	C
	4900-4922 Poe Avenue	C
	4805-4809 Nurton Avenue	C
	4800-4810 Nurton Avenue	C
	4818 Greenspring Avenue	C
	4900-4908 Greenspring Avenue	C
	4914-4928 Greenspring Avenue	C
	2910-2920 Dupont Avenue	C
	3008 Dupont Avenue	C
	3016 Dupont Avenue	C
	2830-2844 Virginia Avenue	C
	2900-2922 Virginia Avenue	C
	2921 Virginia Avenue	C
	2924 Virginia Avenue	C
	2926 Virginia Avenue	C
	3001-3015 Virginia Avenue	C
	3019 Virginia Avenue	C
	3000-3038 Virginia Avenue	C
	2917-2919 Rosalind Avenue	C
	2916-2920 Rosalind Avenue	C
	3001-3031 Rosalind Avenue	C
	3000-3032 Rosalind Avenue	C
	2601-2623 Woodland Avenue	C
	2604-2614 Woodland Avenue	C
	2701-2731 Woodland Avenue	C
	2700-2722 Woodland Avenue	C
	2801-2819 Woodland Avenue	C
	2800-2808 Woodland Avenue	C
	2901-2935 Woodland Avenue	C
	2900-2930 Woodland Avenue	C
	2901-2925 Thorndale Avenue	C

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Name of Property	County and State
2509-2525 Ruscombe Lane	C
2506-2520 Ruscombe Lane	C
2613-2619 Ruscombe Lane	C
2707 Ruscombe Lane	C
2708-2712 Ruscombe Lane	C
2801-2818 Ruscombe Lane	C
2800-2802 Ruscombe Lane	C
2806-2818 Ruscombe Lane	C
2501-2507 Oakley Avenue	C
2513-2515 Oakley Avenue	C
2500-2510 Oakley Avenue	C
2520-2522 Oakley Avenue	C
2601-2613 Oakley Avenue	C
2600-2610 Oakley Avenue	C
2701-2723 Oakley Avenue	C
2700-2710 Oakley Avenue	C
2716-2726 Oakley Avenue	C
2801 Oakley Avenue	C
2805 Oakley Avenue	C
2800-2864 Oakley Avenue	C
2403-2405 Garrison Avenue	C
2701-2731 Garrison Avenue	C
2700-2730 Garrison Avenue	C
2801-2871 Garrison Avenue	C
2800-2890 Garrison Avenue	C
2601-2631 Cylburn Avenue	C
2600-2634 Cylburn Avenue	C
2701-2741 Cylburn Avenue	C
Greenspring Avenue – Grace Presbyterian Church	NC
4663 Pimlico Road – First St. Stephens Baptist Church	NC
2600 block Virginia Avenue, north side – townhouses	NC
2600, 2700 blocks Rosalind Avenue, both sides – townhouses	NC
2700 block Dupont Avenue, north side – apartment buildings	NC
3016 Dupont Avenue – apartment building	NC
Both sides Poe Avenue, N. Woodland Avenue – 3-story townhouses	NC
Both sides 4900 Lanier Avenue – modern apartment buildings, townhouses	NC
2400 blocks Cylburn Avenue and Garrison Avenue – modern 2-story apartments	NC
Levindale Neighborhood	
Street Address	Eligibility
5001-5025 Pimlico Road	C
5101-5113 Pimlico Road	C
5101-5117 Pall Mall	C
5001-5005 Levindale Road	C
5000-5008 Levindale Road	C
5101-5123 Levindale Road	C
5100-5126 Levindale Road	C

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Name of Property	County and State
5101-5119 Laurel Avenue	C
5100-5126 Laurel Avenue	C
5001-5023 Sunset Avenue	C
5000-5014 Sunset Avenue	C
5101-5123 Sunset Avenue	C
5100-5110 Sunset Avenue	C
2514-2524 Cylburn Avenue	C
2600-2622 Cylburn Avenue	C
2700-2728 Cylburn Avenue	C
2701 Spalding Avenue	C
2707-2723 Spalding Avenue	C
2700-2728 Spalding Avenue	C
2701-2731 Uhler Avenue	C
2700-2724 Uhler Avenue	C
2701-2703 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
2525 W. Belvedere Avenue – Blue Point Healthcare Center	NC
2700 block W. Belvedere Avenue, south side – modern apartments	NC
2700 block W. Belvedere Avenue, north side – modern townhouses	NC
5115 Pimlico Road – 1-story auto sales	NC
Lower Park Heights Neighborhood	
Street Address	Eligibility
4005-4011 Reisterstown Road	C
4017-4029 Reisterstown Road	C
4303-4305 Reisterstown Road	C
4323-4327 Reisterstown Road	C
4339-4353 Reisterstown Road	C
4543-4559 Reisterstown Road	C
4601-4623 Reisterstown Road	C
4005-4033 Park Heights Avenue	C
4012-4014 Park Heights Avenue	C
4034-4054 Park Heights Avenue	C
4101-4104 Park Heights Avenue	C
4100-4122 Park Heights Avenue	C
4201 Park Heights Avenue	C
4225 Park Heights Avenue	C
4227-4229 Park Heights Avenue	C
4235-4237 Park Heights Avenue	C
4253-4259 Park Heights Avenue	C
4202-4216 Park Heights Avenue	C
4224-4244 Park Heights Avenue	C
4305-4319 Park Heights Avenue	C
4337-4339 Park Heights Avenue	C
4345-4355 Park Heights Avenue	C
4501 Park Heights Avenue	C
4505-4509 Park Heights Avenue	C
4515 Park Heights Avenue	C
4601-4609 Park Heights Avenue	C

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Name of Property	County and State
4627-4633 Park Heights Avenue	C
4160 Pimlico Road	C
4200-4214 Pimlico Road	C
4224-4230 Pimlico Road	C
4250-4256 Pimlico Road	C
4302-4314 Pimlico Road	C
4514-4548 Pimlico Road	C
4600-4668 Pimlico Road	C
4500-4520 Garden Drive	C
4501-4529 Homer Avenue	C
4601-4611 Homer Avenue	C
2658-2670 Oswego Avenue	C
2701-2719 Oswego Avenue	C
2700-2718 Oswego Avenue	C
2701 Classen Avenue	C
2709 Classen Avenue	C
2713 Classen Avenue	C
2717 Classen Avenue	C
2700-2716 Classen Avenue	C
2649-2669 Park Heights Terrace	C
2648-2670 Park Heights Terrace	C
2601-2631 Rosewood Avenue	C
2600-2614 Rosewood Avenue	C
2605-2629 Cold Spring Lane	C
2600 Cold Spring Lane	C
2614-2624 Cold Spring Lane	C
3101-3131 Oakford Avenue	C
3102-3108 Oakford Avenue	C
3132-3140 Oakford Avenue	C
3103-3131 Sumter Avenue	C
3102-3118 Sumter Avenue	C
3302-3330 Sumter Avenue	C
3301-3313 Royce Avenue	C
3300-3316 Royce Avenue	C
3401-3427 Royce Avenue	C
3400-3428 Royce Avenue	C
3301-3327 St. Ambrose Avenue	C
3302-3336 St. Ambrose Avenue	C
3401-3429 St. Ambrose Avenue	C
3400-3428 St. Ambrose Avenue	C
3401-3439 Dupont Avenue	C
3101-3135 Virginia Avenue	C
4016 Park Heights Avenue – West Baltimore Station M.E. Church (1915-1946), Congregation Keser Torah Synagogue (1946-1968), Gillis Memorial Christian Community Church (1968)	C
4312 Park Heights Avenue – Baltimore City Fire Department Co. No. 29	C
4239 Park Heights Avenue – Agudas Achim Anshei Sphard Synagogue	C

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(1941-1969), Cornerstone Church of Christ (1969)	
4238 Pimlico Road – modern Church of the Holy Nativity	NC
4000 Park Heights Avenue – Food City grocery store	NC
4151 Park Heights Avenue – Park West Health System, Men & Family Health Center	NC
4321 Park Heights Avenue – Way Back to Pentecost Church of Washington, D.C.	NC
4330 Park Heights Avenue – 1-story large modern building, Jai Medical Center	NC
4380 Park Heights Avenue – 1-story modern Rite-Aid, Western Union office	NC
4400 block Park Heights Avenue – 1-story modern shopping center	NC
4442-4444 Park Heights Avenue – Dollar Shop, Family Dollar	NC
4613 Park Heights Avenue – 3-story modern, Weinberg Family Center	NC
4615 Park Heights Avenue – 2-story stone and brick large building, Gaudenzia Park Heights	NC
4633 Park Heights Avenue – 3-story, L-shaped Cason Arms Apartments	NC
4026 Reisterstown Road – 1-story large modern building	NC
4035 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, Murray’s Used Cars	NC
4016 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, 5-Star Motors	NC
4101 Reisterstown Road – 1-story large building, Aamco	NC
4211 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, A&D Auto Body	NC
4215 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, Auto Connection Sales	NC
4501 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, Zeta Center for Healthy & Active Aging	NC
4641 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, Cars Plus	NC
4660 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, car dealership	NC
2707 W. Cold Spring Lane – Cameron’s Seafood Market	NC
2703 Quantico Avenue – 2-story modern Dante Automotive Services	NC

Central Park Heights

Street Address	Eligibility
4625-4633 Reisterstown Road	C
4801-4857 Reisterstown Road	C
4901-4915 Litchfield Road	C
5003-5009 Litchfield Road	C
5103-5107 Litchfield Road	C
4701-4733 Beaufort Avenue	C
4734-4740 Beaufort Avenue	C
4801-4837 Beaufort Avenue	C
4800-4836 Beaufort Avenue	C
5001-5011 Beaufort Avenue	C
5000-5006 Beaufort Avenue	C
5103-5105 Beaufort Avenue	C
4702-4740 Wilern Avenue	C
4801-4839 Wilern Avenue	C
4800-4830 Wilern Avenue	C
4903-4981 Edgemere Avenue	C
4922-4980 Edgemere Avenue	C

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5001 Elmer Avenue	C
5005-5011 Elmer Avenue	C
5000-5010 Elmer Avenue	C
5102 Elmer Avenue	C
5007-5035 Denmore Avenue	C
5000-5016 Denmore Avenue	C
4715-4739 Park Heights Avenue	C
4801-4823 Park Heights Avenue	C
4829-4833 Park Heights Avenue	C
4845-4847 Park Heights Avenue	C
4913-4919 Park Heights Avenue	C
4819-4825 Palmer Avenue	C
4800-4826 Palmer Avenue	C
4901-4919 Palmer Avenue	C
4908-4930 Palmer Avenue	C
5001-5009 Palmer Avenue	C
5015-5013 Palmer Avenue	C
5012-5032 Palmer Avenue	C
4901-4921 Queensbury Avenue	C
4900-4920 Queensbury Avenue	C
5001-5039 Queensbury Avenue	C
5000-5038 Queensbury Avenue	C
5101-5129 Queensbury Avenue	C
5100-5126 Queensbury Avenue	C
4913-4919 Pembridge Avenue	C
4900-4918 Pembridge Avenue	C
5001-5051 Pembridge Avenue	C
5000-5046 Pembridge Avenue	C
5101-5141 Pembridge Avenue	C
5000-5034 Pembridge Avenue	C
4901-4921 Chalgrove Avenue	C
4900-4924 Chalgrove Avenue	C
5001-5051 Chalgrove Avenue	C
5000-5050 Chalgrove Avenue	C
5101-5135 Chalgrove Avenue	C
5100-5134 Chalgrove Avenue	C
5101-5121 Woolverton Avenue	C
5100-5140 Woolverton Avenue	C
3105-3135 Virginia Avenue	C
3100-3122 Virginia Avenue	C
3338-3348 Virginia Avenue	C
3400-3430 Virginia Avenue	C
3440-3444 Virginia Avenue	C
3011-3037 Woodland Avenue	C
3000-3032 Woodland Avenue	C
3101-3129 Woodland Avenue	C
3100-3108 Woodland Avenue	C

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3114-3128 Woodland Avenue	C
2901-2931 Oakley Avenue	C
2900-2930 Oakley Avenue	C
3001-3021 Oakley Avenue	C
3029-3031 Oakley Avenue	C
3000-3006 Oakley Avenue	C
3101-3105 Oakley Avenue	C
3109-3111 Oakley Avenue	C
3112-3116 Oakley Avenue	C
3501-3533 Lucille Avenue	C
3500-3532 Lucille Avenue	C
3601-3631 Lucille Avenue	C
3600-3630 Lucille Avenue	C
3609-3631 Beehler Avenue	C
3608-3630 Beehler Avenue	C
3701-3733 Beehler Avenue	C
3700-3734 Beehler Avenue	C
3500-3530 Manchester Avenue	C
3613-3631 Manchester Avenue	C
3604-3636 Manchester Avenue	C
3701-3741 Manchester Avenue	C
3700-3740 Manchester Avenue	C
3501-3525 Oakmont Avenue	C
3529-3531 Oakmont Avenue	C
3500-3518 Oakmont Avenue	C
3601-3627 Oakmont Avenue	C
3600-3630 Oakmont Avenue	C
3701-3739 Oakmont Avenue	C
3001-3033 Garrison Avenue	C
3000-3022 Garrison Avenue	C
3026-3028 Garrison Avenue	C
3109-3111 Garrison Avenue	C
3100-3102 Garrison Avenue	C
3210-3220 Garrison Avenue	C
3226 Garrison Avenue	C
3301-3337 Garrison Avenue	C
3302-3316 Garrison Avenue	C
3322-3328 Garrison Avenue	C
3501-3515 Garrison Avenue	C
3508-3524 Garrison Avenue	C
3601-3629 Garrison Avenue	C
3600-3624 Garrison Avenue	C
3009-3069 Spalding Avenue	C
3000-3016 Spalding Avenue	C
3211-3229 Spalding Avenue	C
3302-3316 Spalding Avenue	C
3322-3328 Spalding Avenue	C

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3303-3333 Spalding Avenue		C
3501-3519 Spalding Avenue		C
3500-3518 Spalding Avenue		C
3601-3623 Spalding Avenue		C
3600-3620 Spalding Avenue		C
3009-3039 W. Belvedere Avenue		C
3325-3355 W. Belvedere Avenue		C
3501-3537 W. Belvedere Avenue		C
3601-3637 W. Belvedere Avenue		C
4910 Park Heights Avenue – Park Heights Elementary School		NC
4910 Park Heights Avenue – 2-story brick, Mahna Baltimore Technical Training Center		NC
5011 Park Heights Avenue – 1-story modern, Full Gospel Fellowship Church		NC
5001 Park Heights Avenue – 1-story St. Vincent de Paul Baltimore Head Start school		NC
5000 Park Heights Avenue – 1-story modern, The Harbor Bank		NC
5127-5129 Park Heights Avenue – 2-story modern storefronts		NC
5104-5108 Park Heights Avenue – 1-story storefronts		NC
5110-5112, 5120, 5122 Park Heights Avenue – 2-story storefronts		NC
5146 Park Heights Avenue – 2-story modern, with garages, Happy Time Adult Day Care		NC
5200 Park Heights Avenue – New Fellowship Church		NC
5100 Denmore Avenue – 2-story modern, Maryland Church of God in Christ		NC
3043 W. Belvedere Avenue – Manna Bible Baptist Church		NC
3319 W. Belvedere Avenue – Park West Medical Center, Park West Health System		NC
3300 Spalding Avenue – 3-story modern apartment building		NC
Westside S. Wylie Avenue and Park Heights Avenue – 2-story, long, modern building		NC
Arlington Neighborhood		
	Street Address	Eligibility
	5216-5218 Park Heights Avenue	C
	5226 Park Heights Avenue	C
	5239 Park Heights Avenue	C
	5234 Park Heights Avenue	C
	5238 Park Heights Avenue	C
	5201-5213 Denmore Avenue	C
	5221 Denmore Avenue	C
	5223-5233 Denmore Avenue	C
	5204-5214 Denmore Avenue	C
	5218 Denmore Avenue	C
	5220 Denmore Avenue	C
	5224 Denmore Avenue	C
	5228-5240 Denmore Avenue	C
	5301-5303 Denmore Avenue	C
	5311 Denmore Avenue	C

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Name of Property	County and State
5313 Denmore Avenue	C
5317-5339 Denmore Avenue	C
5347-5349 Denmore Avenue	C
5357 Denmore Avenue	C
5302 Denmore Avenue	C
5306-5324 Denmore Avenue	C
5328-5330 Denmore Avenue	C
5411-5425 Denmore Avenue	C
5400 Denmore Avenue	C
5404-5412 Denmore Avenue	C
5422-5424 Denmore Avenue	C
5201-5215 Elmer Avenue	C
5200-5208 Elmer Avenue	C
5201-5223 Wilton Heights Avenue	C
5200-5204 Wilton Heights Avenue	C
5208-5220 Wilton Heights Avenue	C
5209-5211 Florence Avenue	C
5215-5223 Florence Avenue	C
5216 Florence Avenue	C
5222-5224 Florence Avenue	C
5201-5213 Beaufort Avenue	C
5217 Beaufort Avenue	C
5221 Beaufort Avenue	C
5225 Beaufort Avenue	C
5229 Beaufort Avenue	C
5200-5210 Beaufort Avenue	C
5214 Beaufort Avenue	C
5218 Beaufort Avenue	C
5222 Beaufort Avenue	C
5226 Beaufort Avenue	C
5313-5315 Beaufort Avenue	C
5321 Beaufort Avenue	C
5300 Beaufort Avenue	C
5304-5338 Beaufort Avenue	C
5503 Magnolia Avenue	C
5507 Magnolia Avenue	C
5502 Magnolia Avenue	C
5506 Magnolia Avenue	C
5201-5209 Cuthbert Avenue	C
5213-5219 Cuthbert Avenue	C
5225-5233 Cuthbert Avenue	C
5206-5220 Cuthbert Avenue	C
5222-5224 Cuthbert Avenue	C
5301-5327 Cuthbert Avenue	C
5335-5353 Cuthbert Avenue	C
5369 Cuthbert Avenue	C
5371 Cuthbert Avenue	C

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Name of Property	County and State
5322-5370 Cuthbert Avenue	C
5402-5456 Narcissus Avenue	C
5501-5507 Narcissus Avenue	C
5500 Narcissus Avenue	C
5506-5508 Narcissus Avenue	C
5243-5267 Cordelia Avenue	C
5248 Cordelia Avenue	C
5256-5260 Cordelia Avenue	C
5268 Cordelia Avenue	C
5307-5363 Cordelia Avenue	C
5306-5368 Cordelia Avenue	C
5409-5457 Jonquil Avenue	C
5406-5456 Jonquil Avenue	C
5503-5507 Jonquil Avenue	C
5502-5506 Jonquil Avenue	C
5243 Nelson Avenue	C
5247 Nelson Avenue	C
5251-5263 Nelson Avenue	C
5246 Nelson Avenue	C
5250 Nelson Avenue	C
5254 Nelson Avenue	C
5258 Nelson Avenue	C
5262 Nelson Avenue	C
5301-5349 Nelson Avenue	C
5300-5350 Nelson Avenue	C
5401-5439 Nelson Avenue	C
5400-5440 Nelson Avenue	C
5201-5257 St. Charles Avenue	C
5261-5263 St. Charles Avenue	C
5301 Gist Avenue	C
5307-5359 Gist Avenue	C
5401-5441 Gist Avenue	C
5511-5517 Gist Avenue	C
5521 Gist Avenue	C
3204-3220 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
3300-3354 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
3400-3426 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
3500-3528 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
3600-3628 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
3700-3716 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
3908-3916 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
4000-4004 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
4010 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
4014 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
3303-3317 Paton Avenue	C
3401-3439 Paton Avenue	C
3402-3408 Hayward Avenue	C

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Name of Property	County and State
3501-3505 Hayward Avenue	C
3509-3519 Hayward Avenue	C
3529-3531 Hayward Avenue	C
3502-3504 Hayward Avenue	C
3514-3528 Hayward Avenue	C
3605 Hayward Avenue	C
3609-3627 Hayward Avenue	C
3602-3626 Hayward Avenue	C
3709-3711 Hayward Avenue	C
3715-3717 Hayward Avenue	C
3700-3728 Hayward Avenue	C
3801-3821 Hayward Avenue	C
3800-3822 Hayward Avenue	C
3903-3911 Hayward Avenue	C
3915 Hayward Avenue	C
3919 Hayward Avenue	C
3900-3922 Hayward Avenue	C
4001-4029 Lewiston Avenue	C
3604-3606 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3706 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3807-3829 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3000-3004 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3010-3022 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3705 W. Rogers Avenue – Arlington Elementary School	C
5200 Park Heights Avenue – New Fellowship Christian Community Church	NC
5430 Park Heights Avenue – 4-story senior housing	NC
5200 Denmore Avenue – Word and Praise Faith Ministries	NC
3705 W. Rogers Avenue – Arlington Elementary School, new portion	NC
3413 Hayward Avenue – Unity Fellowship Apostolic Church	NC
3702 W. Rogers Avenue – New Christian Baptist Fellowship Church	NC
Pimlico Good Neighbors Neighborhood	
Street Address	Eligibility
5401-5429 Park Heights Avenue	C
5447-5449 Park Heights Avenue	C
5455 Park Heights Avenue	C
5461 Park Heights Avenue	C
5400-5412 Clover Avenue	C
5424 Clover Avenue	C
5301-5329 Hamlin Avenue	C
5324-5332 Hamlin Avenue	C
5309 Ethelbert Avenue	C
5311 Ethelbert Avenue	C
5315 Ethelbert Avenue	C
5300-5306 Ethelbert Avenue	C
5301-5345 Maple Avenue	C
5300-5350 Maple Avenue	C

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Name of Property	County and State
5302-5344 Winner Avenue	C
3202-3216 Hayward Avenue	C
3302-3308 Hayward Avenue	C
3320-3330 Hayward Avenue	C
3212-3230 Avondale Avenue	C
3301-3325 Avondale Avenue	C
3329-3345 Avondale Avenue	C
3302-3324 Avondale Avenue	C
3328-3352 Avondale Avenue	C
3405 Avondale Avenue	C
3400-3404 Avondale Avenue	C
3408-3410 Avondale Avenue	C
3201-3231 Ingleside Avenue	C
3200-3212 Ingleside Avenue	C
3216-3222 Ingleside Avenue	C
3301-3325 Ingleside Avenue	C
3327-3333 Ingleside Avenue	C
3339 Ingleside Avenue	C
3300 Ingleside Avenue	C
3302 Ingleside Avenue	C
3310-3326 Ingleside Avenue	C
3403-3407 Ingleside Avenue	C
3400-3418 Ingleside Avenue	C
3201-3211 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3301-3321 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3401-3415 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3507-3509 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3200-3208 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3300-3320 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3400-3408 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3502-3504 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3301-3319 Northern Parkway	C
3401-3415 Northern Parkway	C
3501-3511 Northern Parkway	C
Towanda-Grantley Neighborhood	
Street Address	Eligibility
4100-4142 Reisterstown Road	C
4200-4216 Reisterstown Road	C
4306-4312 Reisterstown Road	C
4316-4324 Reisterstown Road	C
4416-4424 Reisterstown Road	C
4201-4241 Towanda Avenue	C
4216-4244 Towanda Avenue	C
4405-4409 Towanda Avenue	C
4400-4408 Towanda Avenue	C
4402-4414 Daytona Avenue	C
2801-2819 Oswego Avenue	C

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Name of Property	County and State
2800-2820 Oswego Avenue	C
2801-2821 Sante Fe Avenue	C
2800-2820 Sante Fe Avenue	C
2801-2821 Quantico Avenue	C
2800-2820 Quantico Avenue	C
2809-2825 Grantley Avenue	C
2810-2818 Grantley Avenue	C
2901-2919 Grantley Avenue	C
2900-2932 Grantley Avenue	C
3000-3056 Grantley Avenue	C
2801-2853 Boarman Avenue	C
2800-2852 Boarman Avenue	C
2901-2929 Boarman Avenue	C
2900 Boarman Avenue	C
2914-2926 Boarman Avenue	C
2805 Coldspring Lane	C
2815-2823 Coldspring Lane	C
2829-2863 Coldspring Lane	C
2800-2824 Coldspring Lane	C
2913-2817 Coldspring Lane	C
2807-2829 Ridgewood Avenue	C
2901-2929 Ridgewood Avenue	C
3001-3023 Ridgewood Avenue	C
4000, 4026 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern buildings	NC
4216 Reisterstown Road – 1-story auto repair, garages	NC
4240 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, Kiddie Castle	NC
4300 Reisterstown Road – 1-½ story modern, Evangelical Baptist Church	NC
4340 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, Pizza Man restaurant	NC
4400 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, Burger King restaurant	NC
4401 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, McDonald’s restaurant	NC
4430 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern, Evangelical Baptist Church	NC
2900, 2924 Coldspring Lane – 6 modern apartment blocks	NC
3000 Coldspring Lane – modern, Baltimore Junior Academy	NC
3500 Coldspring Lane – 3-story apartment blocks	NC
3604-3606 Coldspring Lane – 2-story modern, large buildings	NC
Coldspring Lane, east side of railroad tracks – very large concrete plant	NC
Lucille Park Neighborhood	
Street Address	Eligibility
4500-4512 Reisterstown Road	C
4516 Reisterstown Road	C
4522-4524 Reisterstown Road	C
4600-4632 Reisterstown Road	C
4638-4642 Reisterstown Road	C
4800-4816 Reisterstown Road	C
4852-4856 Reisterstown Road	C
4900-4914 Reisterstown Road	C
4501-4519 Umatilla Avenue	C

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Name of Property

County and State

4514-4526 Umatilla Avenue	C
2900-2924 Ridgewood Avenue	C
2801-2817 Waldorf Avenue	C
2823-2835 Waldorf Avenue	C
2802-2808 Waldorf Avenue	C
3503-3523 Virginia Avenue	C
3500-3514 Virginia Avenue	C
3532-3538 Virginia Avenue	C
3807-3839 Beehler Avenue	C
3802-3834 Beehler Avenue	C
3803-3836 Lewin Avenue	C
4801-4815 Snader Avenue	C
3803, 3811 Fear Avenue – 1-story commercial building	NC
SW corner Reisterstown and Woodland Avenue – 1-story auto shop	NC
4820 Reisterstown Road – Baltimore Central Church of God	NC
4830 Reisterstown Road – 2-story modern, Victory Prayer Chapel	NC
4920, 4924-4926 Reisterstown Road – 1-story care shop, 1-story modern, Z Motors	NC
5000 Reisterstown Road – 1-story large modern, building	NC
2800 block of Woodland Avenue – five 1-story cottages	NC
3503-3509 Woodland Avenue – 3-story Madera Apartments	NC
3605 Woodland Avenue – 1-story modern, Auto Works	NC
3609 Woodland Avenue – 1-story modern, auto service	NC
3617, 3625 Woodland Avenue – 1-story commercial building	NC
3629 Woodland Avenue – 1-story Antioch Church of the Lord Jesus Christ	NC
3635 Woodland Avenue – 2-story commercial building	NC
3622 Woodland Avenue – 2-story modern, Paragon Auto Works	NC
3801 Woodland Avenue – 2-story modern, Gaudenzia residential building	NC
3800 Woodland Avenue – 1 + 2 story modern buildings, Eli's Auto Sales	NC
4800 Woodland Avenue – Danko & Arlington Manufacturing Plant	NC
Langston Hughes Neighborhood	
Street Address	Eligibility
4900-4930 Litchfield Avenue	C
5000-5006 Litchfield Avenue	C
5102-5106 Litchfield Avenue	C
4801-4831 Cordelia Avenue	C
4808-4826 Cordelia Avenue	C
4901-4913 Cordelia Avenue	C
4900-4918 Cordelia Avenue	C
5001-5017 Cordelia Avenue	C
5000-5016 Cordelia Avenue	C
5101-5117 Cordelia Avenue	C
5100-5122 Cordelia Avenue	C
4901-4923 Nelson Avenue	C
4900-4916 Nelson Avenue	C
5101-5149 Nelson Avenue	C
5100-5142 Nelson Avenue	C

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Name of Property	County and State
5013-5023 Arbutus Avenue	C
5012-5016 Arbutus Avenue	C
5101-5127 Arbutus Avenue	C
5100-5130 Arbutus Avenue	C
5101-5125 Linden Heights Avenue	C
4903-4907 Reisterstown Road	C
3702-3722 Oakmont Avenue	C
3701-3717 Arcadia Avenue	C
3700-3716 Arcadia Avenue	C
3701-3733 Garrison Avenue	C
3700-3732 Garrison Avenue	C
3801-3819 Garrison Avenue	C
3800-3818 Garrison Avenue	C
3901-3923 Garrison Avenue	C
3900-3922 Garrison Avenue	C
4001-4027 Garrison Avenue	C
4000-4022 Garrison Avenue	C
3701-3715 Spalding Avenue	C
3700-3722 Spalding Avenue	C
3701-3717 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
4001-4017 W. Belvedere Avenue	C
4909 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern used cars	NC
4915 Reisterstown Road – New Freedom Baptist Church of Baltimore City	NC
5001 Reisterstown Road – Langston Hughes Community, Business, and Resource Center	NC
5101 Reisterstown Road – Zion Deliverance Church	NC
5119 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern car repair	NC
5129 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern convenience store	NC
3745 W. Belvedere Avenue – 1-story modern convenience store	NC
3901, 3903 W. Belvedere Avenue – 1-story Family Dollar Store, Speak to My Heart Ministries	NC
4805 Nelson Avenue – 1-story modern, Marshall-Mangold Distilling Center	NC
Woodmere Neighborhood	
Street Address	Eligibility
5200-5228 St. Charles Avenue	C
5300-5302 Gist Avenue	C
5310-5330 Gist Avenue	C
5334-5356 Gist Avenue	C
5400-5442 Gist Avenue	C
5500-5502 Gist Avenue	C
5006-5008 Gist Avenue	C
5016-5018 Gist Avenue	C
5201-5257 Linden Heights Avenue	C
5208-5252 Linden Heights Avenue	C
5201 Reisterstown Road	C
5205 Reisterstown Road	C
5211 Reisterstown Road	C

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Name of Property	County and State
5217-5239 Reisterstown Road	C
5243-5247 Reisterstown Road	C
5501-5503 Reisterstown Road	C
5401-5425 Crismer Avenue	C
5400-5424 Crismer Avenue	C
5301-5313 Fairlawn Avenue	C
5401-5453 Fairlawn Avenue	C
5400-5446 Fairlawn Avenue	C
5501-5533 Nome Avenue	C
5500-5548 Nome Avenue	C
5300-5322 Lynview Avenue	C
5401-5451 Lynview Avenue	C
5400-5468 Lynview Avenue	C
5501-5537 Lynview Avenue	C
5500-5536 Lynview Avenue	C
5501-5523 Rubin Avenue	C
5506-5522 Rubin Avenue	C
5401-5443 Price Avenue	C
5400-5444 Price Avenue	C
5507-5521 Price Avenue	C
5500-5522 Price Avenue	C
5501-5519 Minnoka Avenue	C
5900-5918 Minnoka Avenue	C
4003-4017 Hayward Avenue	C
4002-4004 Hayward Avenue	C
4010-4040 Hayward Avenue	C
4101-4119 Hayward Avenue	C
4108-4118 Hayward Avenue	C
4001-4029 Lewiston Avenue	C
4101-4121 Newbern Avenue	C
4100-4120 Newbern Avenue	C
4201-4203 Newbern Avenue	C
4200-4210 Newbern Avenue	C
4101-4119 Rockfield Avenue	C
4100-4110 Rockfield Avenue	C
3901-3923 W. Rogers Avenue	C
3902-3906 W. Rogers Avenue	C
4001-4017 W. Rogers Avenue	C
4000-4016 W. Rogers Avenue	C
4109-4133 W. Rogers Avenue	C
4201-4219 W. Rogers Avenue	C
4200-4222 W. Rogers Avenue	C
4101-4115 Newton Avenue	C
4100-4114 Newton Avenue	C
5100 Reisterstown Road – BP gas station	NC
5116 Reisterstown Road – New Bethel House of Prayer	NC
5140 Reisterstown Road – Marathon gas station	NC

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5200-5202, 5208 Reisterstown Road – 2-story mansard roof storefronts	NC
5210-5212 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern storefronts	NC
5240-5244 Reisterstown Road – large, 1-story Chatman-Harris Funeral Home	NC
5258 Reisterstown Road – Fountain of Faith Gospel Church	NC
5280 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern 410 Motors	NC
5213 Reisterstown Road – 2-story modern	NC
5271 Reisterstown Road – large, 2-story modern Police Department	NC
5281 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern restaurant	NC
5300 Reisterstown Road – 2-story modern restaurant	NC
5302-5314 Reisterstown Road – 1-story brick Baltimore Alarm and Security, Inc.	NC
5322 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern auto repair	NC
5330 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern Dry Cleaning Service	NC
5301 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern auto sales	NC
5323 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern auto parts store	NC
5329 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern tire and auto service	NC
5400 Reisterstown Road – two-story storefront, vacant	NC
5420 Reisterstown Road – modern auto repair/garage	NC
5440 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern liquor store	NC
5450-5458 Reisterstown Road – 2-story concrete block Rogers Professional Building	NC
5401 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern shopping center	NC
5425 Reisterstown Road – Hilltop Shopping Center	NC
5500 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern Fire Department, Engine Co. No. 46	NC
5506-5508 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern storefronts	NC
5510-5512 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern auto glass and garage	NC
5516 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern tire store	NC
5520 Reisterstown Road – Carroll gas station and Subway restaurant	NC
5505 Reisterstown Road – 1-story modern shopping center	NC
5511 Reisterstown Road – modern Walgreens drug store	NC

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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 patterns of our history.
- B. Property is 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1870-1960

Significant Dates

1870

1896

1914

1920

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Park Heights Historic District is significant under Criterion A in that it exemplifies a pattern of development characteristic of Baltimore City neighborhoods from the late nineteenth century

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into the mid-twentieth century. From detached frame houses through dense rowhouses, the district documents the evolution of the concept of “suburb” throughout that period. It derives additional significance under Criterion C for its architecture; its residential rows comprise examples of the range of architectural influences and building types that characterized the city during this period and represent the work of noted and prolific local developers and builders, while its churches and synagogues embody the distinctive designs of prominent Baltimore and D.C. architects. The district developed as a classic streetcar suburb outside of Baltimore City in the late nineteenth century, with a railroad line, a horsecar line, and finally an electric car line built in the area to bring visitors to the Pimlico Racetrack, which was established in 1870 in the northeast corner of the district. At first, building developers erected suburban frame houses in both the northern and southeastern sections of the Historic District and tried to create various neighborhood “suburbs” on either side of the main arteries (Reisterstown Rd. and Park Heights Ave.) in the early years of the 20th century. The first rowhouses and paired houses (all with front lawns) began to be built around 1908, mainly on Belvedere and Park Heights Ave., in a style known at the time as “bay-window, porch-front” houses. But by the 1920s, construction of the newly-popular “Daylight” rowhouse dominated the fast-growing suburb, which was beginning to see an influx of Jewish residents moving north from Reservoir Hill, Auchentoroly Terrace, and Park Circle. The entire area became a Jewish neighborhood in the 1920s, with four major synagogues opening between 1921 and 1928. By the late 1960s, however, many of the Jewish residents had moved further north to Pikesville and the county beyond and had sold their homes to black families, many from the Caribbean islands of Jamaica, Trinidad, and Haiti, as eager to escape the confines of the old city below North Ave. as the Jewish families had been a generation previously.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Park Heights neighborhood is probably best known as the location of the historic Pimlico Race Track, home of the Preakness Stakes. It was established in 1870 by the Maryland Jockey Club and thus became the second oldest racetrack in the United States, after New York’s Saratoga, which opened in 1864. Some years later, a “Gentlemen’s Driving Park” on the southwest corner of Pimlico Rd. and Belvedere Ave. opened boasting a grandstand, casino, and clubhouse, but with a much smaller racetrack, mainly used for automobile racing. In 1881 the Maryland Jockey Club paid for a spur line from the Western Maryland Railroad main line that runs along the western border of the proposed National Register district, to bring Baltimoreans to Pimlico Race Track.

In 1877 a horsecar line, the Baltimore, Pimlico, and Pikesville Railroad, began an operation that ran out Park Heights Ave. to the Pikesville Armory in Baltimore County, but the fare of 25 cents (the same as that to Towson) made clear why there was little suburban development in Park

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Heights in these years. This line became part of the Baltimore Traction Co. in the early 1890s, was absorbed into the Baltimore Consolidated Railway line in 1897, and finally, in 1899, became part of the United Railways and Electric Co., a consolidation of all of the city's street railways. By that time, the fare had dropped to 10 cents and made the prospect of commuting to work downtown much more reasonable.

Another public attraction in the neighborhood was Electric Park, a 24-acre amusement park that was opened in 1896 near Belvedere Ave. and Reisterstown Rd., at the end of the United Railways and Electric Co.'s trolley line that ran west from Mt. Washington along Belvedere Avenue. Electric parks became popular in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century and most were owned by electric companies and trolley companies that had lines to carry workers between downtown and suburban residential areas during the work week. These companies realized that to create weekend traffic on the car line, they would have to create an attraction near the end of the line to entice people to use the trolley on the weekends too. The success of the Coney Island amusement park, which opened in 1895, undoubtedly spurred Electric Park's development. In July 1896, the park was the first place in Maryland to show motion pictures to the public, which proved extremely popular, and the park later added a racetrack for automobile racing. A carousel, Ferris wheel, roller coasters, a casino restaurant, a Wild West show, Chinese theater, Japanese villa, a boat park, and a Cyclorama re-creation of the Johnstown Flood, all drew Baltimoreans to take the trolley and pay the 10-cent admission to see these wonders. Electric Park got its name because it boasted that it was lit by "80,000 Electric Lights" at night. On October 6, 1897, the park hosted a grand celebration of the "Hundredth Anniversary of the Great City of Baltimore's Incorporation," complete with patriotic speeches, a concert by the Fifth Regiment Band, and an "Illuminated Parade and Fireworks, Too." Until 1915, when it closed, the Electric Park on W. Belvedere Ave. drew many Baltimoreans northwest to the Pimlico neighborhood.

The opening of the electric car line to the Pimlico area rapidly increased local settlement and the development of lots. According to the 1906 Baltimore City and County Atlas, in that year large estates still filled the land west of Reisterstown Rd. and east of Pimlico Rd. Scattered houses existed on the east side of Reisterstown Rd. and both sides of Park Heights Ave. in the three blocks south of Cold Spring Lane to Oswego Avenue. The Park Heights Hotel stood on the west side of Park Heights Ave. south of Quantico Avenue.

But in the first decade of the 1900s, a number of different developers created neighborhood subdivisions mainly in the northern part of the district, north of Belvedere Ave. to north of Rogers Ave., as well as one on both the east and west sides of the middle section of Park Heights, known as Wylie Heights (later, Edgecombe Park) and, on the west, Dupont Park. The latter two subdivisions were laid out with curving streets, much like in Baltimore's first residential suburb Roland Park, laid out by the Roland Park Company beginning in 1890. The subdivisions in the northern part of Park Heights followed old-fashioned grid plans. But all subdivisions were initially planned for "suburban style" houses, built individually on lots ranging in width from about 25' to 50.'

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The family of John W. Numsen, whose mansion house was on the west side of Park Heights Ave., south of Belvedere Ave., was the first to try to develop some of their land in 1898, with newspapers in March reporting that “extensive building was taking place at Denmore Park, east of Electric Park.” That June the Hotel Denmore opened “one square from Electric Park,” at the southwest corner of Denmore and Singer avenues and the Numsens offered “twelve frame cottages” for sale that they had built on Park Heights and Belvedere Avenues. Described mainly as “two-story-and-attic frame cottages,” these houses were clearly built in the Colonial Revival style. By that October, 29 lots had been sold on Park Heights, Belvedere, Singer, Spalding, and Denmore avenues for \$24,000, and in 1902 the “old Numsen mansion” and two acres were offered at public sale. The buyer then opened the mansion for guests and began advertising in May, 1902. During 1903, ads continued in the Baltimore newspapers for “one-half to one acre lots” for sale at Denmore Park on Park Heights Ave. “just beyond city limits.”²

In 1904 the Numsen heirs created the Denmore Land Co. with George Numsen as President and they laid out 129 25’ to 50’ lots in “Denmore,” located east of Park Heights Ave. and south of Belvedere Ave. Over the next few years they sold groups of these lots to various building developers with building clauses saying the lots should not be improved with any dwelling worth less than \$2,000 and that the houses would not be sold to “any person of Negro extraction.”³ In September 1905, the Presbyterian Association bought a lot on Park Heights Ave. in Denmore Park, on which to erect a Presbyterian chapel that was to be “an independent mission for Presbyterians living in that vicinity.” The 200’-wide lot, with a depth of 150’, at Park Heights and Denmore avenues cost the Presbyterians \$3,250.⁴

In 1906, L. German & Co., builders of pairs of bay-window porch-front houses along Park Heights Ave. in the Park Circle Historic District, advertised “A Cottage in the Suburbs” at Denmore Park – the “ideal home for the summer, and, when conveniently located, for the winter, too.” “Get away from the city,” they wrote and live at Denmore Park, “where the surroundings are healthful and where you can get the benefit of the pure air and beautiful lawns,” where the result will be “better health for the children and for the whole family.” They were selling “3-Story Cottages” on Spalding and Denmore avenues, “on lots 75 x 150, that we are selling to Suburban Homeseekers. These Cottages are built on the most modern plans, with electric lights, steam heat, and everything new and desirable in the way of conveniences that could add to the comfort of the occupant. 5-Cent Car Fare is another advantage.” Newspapers illustrated some of these large Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses, located on Park Heights and Denmore avenues, showing their wide, wrap-around front porches and three-story, semi-circular bays topped with conical turrets (on the Queen Anne houses).⁵ Three years later, architect J.E. Eckstine took out long advertisements in the Baltimore *Sun* touting “the most beautiful and up-to-date semidetached brick cottages” available, on Park Heights and Oakley avenues “in the Denmore Park section,” houses that were “The most beautifully designed, the best planned and

² Baltimore *Sun*, August 13, 1898; May 15, 1902.

³ Baltimore County Land Records, Liber WPC 300, folio 459.

⁴ Baltimore *Sun*, September 7, 1905.

⁵ Baltimore *Sun*, June 17, 24, 1906; September 28, 1906.

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the most substantially constructed semidetached brick cottages ever erected” and which offered “the greatest values for the least money.”⁶

In July 1907 the Wylie Heights Co. bought 125 acres from the Greacen estate, running east of Pimlico Rd. to Greenspring Ave., north of Wylie Ave., and announced that they were planning to develop their property “after the plan of Llewelyn Park in the Orange Mountains of New Jersey, planned by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor.” They promised “wide” avenues, and that “restrictions will be placed upon the purchasers as to the style of residence they may build.” There would be other regulations to keep the land on an “up-to-date suburban plan.” A June 1908 newspaper advertisement offered building sites at “Edgecombe Park, Between Park Heights Avenue and Roland Park, near Druid Hill Park,” clearly positioning the new development as a prime suburban site and offering 5-cent carfares on any Park heights Ave. car. Ads also claimed that the elevation of the land was 475’, that there was a “modern sewerage system” and county taxes. Some advertisements showed illustrations of the community with a wide curving avenue, set between entrance gates, lined with sidewalks and greenways, leading to a central circular plaza. In March 1909, the company sold two lots on Pimlico Rd. to St. John’s English Lutheran Church, which announced that they would soon build a “handsome \$12,000 brownstone church building.” Despite such an encouraging beginning, in October 1909, the Wylie Heights Co. turned over all of their holdings to two other developers, Sidney Walzl and Thomas B. Bond, who were already building cottages north of Rogers Ave. in an area they called “Elderslie.”⁷ In 1914, Bond advertised cottages and “twin houses” at Green Spring Park, located at Pimlico Rd. and Greenspring Ave.:

Cottages:

10 rooms and bath, lot 80 x 100, in fee, \$3600.

6 rooms and both, lot 50 x 165, in fee, \$2,750.

Twin houses, 8 rooms and both, lot 26 x 165 each. Price \$2,000 in fee.⁸

Also in July 1907, the Park Heights Development Co. bought twelve acres of land on Park Heights Ave., north of the Suburban Hotel, for about \$40,000. Mr. Harry E. Gilbert, president of the company, announced that a row of brick houses would be built on Woodland Ave. and that the Pimlico Rd. “will be improved with frame cottages, with lawns surrounding them. Architect John R. Forsythe has been commissioned to prepare plans for the structures to be erected.”⁹

Another local builder of “handsome suburban homes,” the Patapsco Real Estate and Construction Co. bought a large lot on Belvedere Ave., near Park Heights Ave., in September 1908, and six months later purchased an additional 6 ¼ acres from the Numsen heirs on the north side of Belvedere Ave. The company began to build a mix of two-story frame houses and bungalows on this property.¹⁰

⁶ Baltimore *Sun*, October 28, 1909.

⁷ Baltimore *Sun*, July 31, 1907; May 17, 1908; May 27, 1909; October 26, 1909.

⁸ Baltimore *Sun*, April 5, 1914.

⁹ Baltimore *Sun*, July 14, 1907.

¹⁰ Baltimore *Sun*, September 16, 1908.

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In April 1908, the Owner's Realty Co. announced that they would soon be opening a "new park to be known as Dupont Park," near the 4800 block of Park Heights Ave., where they would build "fine cottages" on the large tract.¹¹ Two years later, the builder Edward J. Donahue offered pairs of "Brick Cottages, Every house a corner; semi-detached; plenty of sunshine, fresh air and pure artesian water; large porches and lawns and splendid poultry gardens; beautifully located on Virginia ave., one square west of Park Heights ave.; 5c. carfare."¹² In 1912, the Owner's Realty Co. announced that they had commissioned architect C. W. Price to prepare designs for "125 dwellings at Dupont Park" . . . "of the porch-front, two-story type," to be equipped with "electric light and steam heat." The planned houses will join the "150 homes already erected." The company also offered "new modern brick cottages" for rent on Homer Ave. in Dupont Park, at "\$22.50, \$20.00 and \$18.00." By 1914 they were advertising paired homes on Virginia Ave. in Dupont Park for only \$1,750, with weekly payments of \$6.00 covering "everything":

Every room outside, front and back porches, gas ranges, gas and electricity, cement steps, Laundry tubs, underground sewerage, colonial stairways, plenty closets, butler's pantry.¹³

In February 1910, the Numsen family sold 42 acres on the south side of Belvedere Ave., west of Park Heights Ave. to Reisterstown Rd., to the Beaufort Realty Co., of which Joseph Berman was the President. The company put \$5,000 down and took out a mortgage for some \$81,000 to pay for the property. In April 1910 Beaufort sold lots to Baltimore County so they could build a new school for the Arlington area and throughout 1910 sold both individual lots and leased some forty rowhouse lots on the south side of Belvedere Ave. to various builders. But in June 1911 the Beaufort Realty Co. sold the remainder of their undeveloped land to August Oldenburg, who created the West Denmore Park Development Co. to build paired red brick bay-window porch-front houses on 22'-wide to 32'-wide by 120'-deep lots on both sides of Spalding, and paired Daylight houses on Elmer, Litchfield, and Beaufort Avenues, which it began to sell in 1916. According to a November advertisement that year, the houses contained "8 rooms, bath, 3 porches, steam heat, hardwood floors, bath and pantry, electric lights, large cupboards, beautiful decorations and lighting fixtures, laundry tubs, dry cellars, and sewer connections, and each house is supplied with artesian well water 100 per cent pure."¹⁴

The Hayward Park sub-division was created in February 1910 by the Garrison Lumber and Supply Co., Mortimer B. West, President, who laid out some 148 house lots south of Hayward Ave. and east of St. Charles to Melvin Ave. and built frame bungalows and two-story gable and cross-gable-roofed houses on their 25'-wide by 118' to 131'-deep lots. They advertised that their "fine 6-Room Cottages, with stables, hot-water heat, electric lights, and all conveniences" could be purchased with only \$100 cash, the balance payable at "only \$22.50 per month."¹⁵ But

¹¹ Baltimore *Sun*, April 16, 1908.

¹² Baltimore *Sun*, March 27, 1910.

¹³ Baltimore *Sun*, April 26, 1912; July 6, 1912; October 24, 1914.

¹⁴ Baltimore *Sun*, November 19, 1916.

¹⁵ Baltimore *Sun*, May 4, 1914.

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apparently Garrison Lumber and Supply defaulted on their mortgage payments and in September 1914, 56 of the lots in Hayward Park were put up for public sale by the mortgage company.

All of the lots laid out in the early years of Park Heights development were improved with frame houses that were generally small – either two-story, two-bay-wide houses with a cross-gable roof, or gable roof set parallel to the street, or they were one-and-a-half story bungalows. Occasionally builders erected large three-story, Colonial Revival houses, usually on corner lots, but these were not the norm, although they were the houses featured in news articles about local development. The frame houses closely matched similar-sized houses published in the Sears Catalogs of house plans, offered by the company starting in 1908. These frame houses sold for between \$595 to just over \$2,000 for bungalows, about \$660 to \$1550 for small, two-story, gable-roofed houses, and about \$800 to \$2700 for Colonial-Revival houses, the prices increasing over the years from 1908 to the mid-1920s.

Suburban rowhouses

Although the early subdivisions created in the Historic District were all planned for individual houses, many ended up being filled with rowhouses instead. The rowhouses built in the southern portion of the Historic District followed the stylistic patterns already established in the Park Circle area immediately to the south. Builders erected groups of stylish “Philadelphia porch-front houses” beginning in the 4000 block of Park Heights Ave. Although only two-stories in height, the “suburban” Park Heights bay window, porch-front houses all had deep front yards and many were built in pairs, not rows, so that bay windows could also be introduced on the exposed side facades. Most were built in brown, neoclassical brick, had parapet rooflines set above white, sheet metal cornices, which were often decorated with swags. All have wide front porches with porch roofs supported by Doric half-height to full-height columns. Many of the first such houses built in the Park Heights Historic District in 1907-8, had deep, often slightly flared mansard-type roofs, or a projecting pediment, often with a central medallion, set above the second-floor bay window. But the houses all had the traditional three-room-deep rowhouse plan, where the central room (in this case often containing the stairwell) had no source of outdoor light.

The first builders of paired and rowhouses within the Historic District limited their endeavors to main streets like Park Heights, Belvedere, and Reisterstown Rd., which were already served by streetcar lines, but they erected “suburban style” bay window, porch-front rowhouses like those being built in the same years in the affluent new city suburb called Peabody Heights. Like the rowhouses in Peabody Heights, those built in Park Heights also were set back from the street with front lawns. In fact, every rowhouse built in the Park Heights Historic District had a front yard. But, unlike the houses built in Peabody Heights, all the rowhouses built in Park Heights were only two stories in height.

Houses of this type were first built in Baltimore in the Peabody Heights area, north of North Ave., along the main thoroughfares leading out of the city – Charles, St. Paul, and Calvert streets, and Guilford Ave. Called at the time “Philadelphia porch-front houses,” because that’s where the style was first introduced, the building of this style of rowhouse coincided with the new popularity of the “suburbs” with affluent homebuyers. Beginning with the opening of

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electric streetcar lines in the city in the mid-1880s and their extension to the so-called “northern suburbs,” it now became possible for people of means to live far removed from their downtown offices. Although the wealthiest Baltimoreans continued to build lavish townhouses on N. Charles, St. Paul, and Calvert Streets, in the blocks just south and north of North Ave. in the 1880s and 1890s, the development of the first “garden suburb” at Roland Park in the 1890s began to change the way people wanted to live. With streetcar transportation, professional classes could now choose to live far from the city, on tree-lined streets, with their own yard, in houses with porches open to cool breezes located in verdant, healthy surroundings. As Roland Park, and its west Baltimore contemporary, Sudbrook Park, attracted more and more homebuyers, rowhouse builders began to create a suburban house equivalent—at a much lower price.

In the 1890s the Peabody Heights Company began to develop its land north of 27th St. on the most prestigious thoroughfares leading out of the city with rowhouses that tried not to seem like rowhouses. Each three-story house was set far back from the street with a fenced front lawn, with tall steps leading to a wide front porch. Porches also opened off the rear of the house to overlook deep lots. A stylish bay window lit the second-floor front room, and the rear bedroom often had its own porch. This Baltimore version of the “Philadelphia porch-front house” filled most of the blocks of Peabody Heights, or Charles Village as it came to be known, and represented the last style of three-story rowhouse to be built in the city. Soon speculative rowhouse builders began erecting two-story versions of porch-front, bay-window houses in the years just preceding World War I, in Charles Village, east, west, and south Baltimore, and to the north in Auchentoroly Terrace, Park Circle, and both the southern and northern portions of the Park Heights Historic District.

The New Suburbs and the Daylight House

Beginning around 1914, some rowhouse builders introduced a new type of rowhouse floor plan, where every room had a window. Instead of being three rooms deep, these new “Sunlight” or “Daylight” houses as they were called, were two rooms deep and two rooms wide, thus affording each room access to sunlight and fresh air. Architect-designed rowhouses with this floor plan first appeared on the fringes of the Baltimore suburbs Roland Park and Guilford, executed by Edward C. Palmer, the Roland Park Company’s architect. By about 1918 builders of more modest two-story rowhouses, like Edward J. Gallagher and James Keelty, were offering “Daylight” houses in their new developments on the outer edges of the city. Builders of the new style houses began to ask in their advertisements, “Do you want to live in a tunnel?” stressing the healthy light and air available with the new design. And, of course, all had front and rear porches and front lawns and now the lawns could be deeper since the wider and shallower house didn’t need to take up so much of the long building lot.

By the time the Daylight floor plan had been adopted by most speculative builders of two-story houses in the 1920s, the Colonial Revival style had superseded the Renaissance Revival style of the 1890s and early 1900s. Thus, most Daylight houses built in the Baltimore area in this period are constructed of red brick with Colonial, white-painted wood trim. The most stylish Daylight houses had short mansard roofs – made of either ceramic or metal tiles, which each had their

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own dormer window providing light and air to the house's attic. Edward Gallagher first built Daylight homes in this style along E. 33rd Street, east of Greenmount Ave. in 1917. Gallagher also designed a version of his Daylight house with a glass-enclosed front porch, which he called a "Sun-Porch" house. He built "sun-porch" homes along E. 33rd and E. 34th streets as well as in the 2800 block of N. Howard St. in 1923. James Keelty, too, soon began building a whole neighborhood of red brick Daylight houses in West Baltimore, along Edmondson Ave.

With the prosperity and subsequent building boom of the 1920s, whole new communities of Daylight houses appeared in all directions around Baltimore, made accessible by electric streetcar lines and the new popularity of automobile travel. In fact, most Daylight houses built in the 1920s also offered garages, either underneath the house or in a separate building at the rear of the property. Most Daylight houses built in Park Heights, however, did not have garages, but did have driveways in their front yards. Although the earliest Daylight houses built in Baltimore had ceramic or metal-tiled mansard roofs, many builders began erecting houses with shingled mansard roofs, obviously cheaper to build.

Most of the Daylight houses built in Park Heights were three bays wide and many had wide dormer windows in their attic story. The earliest houses were the most elaborate, built between 1912 and 1920 in the blocks at the southern end of the Historic District. By the mid-to late-1920s, however, fairly standardized three-bay-wide, red brick Daylight houses with either small or no attic windows, were being built throughout the central portion of Park Heights by a variety of builders, all of which were selling for between \$4500 and \$5500.

CityCo Realty Co. built six-room Daylight houses on the 5300 block of Winner Ave, east of Park Heights, as well as on the 2800 block of Boarman Ave., and the 2800 and 2900 blocks of Grantley Rd., taking out large advertisements in the *Sun* in the early 1920s for "Cottages, Bungalows, and Daylight Homes in the most desirable locations at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms." The price was \$4500, with \$500 cash down and weekly payments of \$15.62 for houses on Grantley Rd., but buyers could buy a house on Winner Ave. for only \$250 down.¹⁶ In 1922, Loyola Homes advertised "modern Daylight Houses and Duplex Apartments" at Kate and Towanda avenues and in 1924 offered Daylight homes on Oswego Ave., one block east of Park Heights. Thomas Hampton built high quality homes on the 2600 block of Oswego in 1920 that boasted "eight rooms and large attic" and "3 large porches" and built Daylight houses on the 2500 block of Oswego in 1925 that he sold for \$4250.¹⁷

In July 1924, the E.J. Gallagher Co. offered new sun porch homes on the 2800 block of Sante Fe Ave., taking out long advertisements that boasted of the "lovely, roomy sun parlor" and the "large living room and the big dining room. Then there is the cozy, artistically arranged breakfast room adjoining the perfectly equipped kitchen." Also in 1924, Suburban Construction Co. advertised daylight homes in the 4600 block of Pimlico Rd. for the high figure of \$5500, but these houses had "The Stone Porch With the red composition floor and Terrozzia coping and

¹⁶ Baltimore *Sun*, May 13, June 3, 1922.

¹⁷ Baltimore *Sun*, July 30, 1922; August 8, 1924; September 8, 1920; March 26, 1925.

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steps (imitation marble)” which “presents a most inviting entrance to these attractive, substantially built daylight homes,” with “six sunny rooms, tile bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, stucco pantry and porch in rear; sanitary wash trays in cellar.”¹⁸

In 1926 Thomas Mullen advertised Daylight sun porch homes on St. Ambrose Ave., near St. Ambrose Roman Catholic Church, and “new free parochial school” at “A Price Unequaled in Baltimore” costing \$4,900 for the homes and \$13.50 per week for the school. The houses had “Special Steam Heating Installation to Save Coal, 6 Rooms, With reception hall and sun parlor. Large pantry, back porch; sleeping porch on second floor; hardwood floors, tiled bath, pedestal lavatory, kitchenette, sink, toilet and laundry trays in high bright basement.” The company also offered “Open-Porch Houses” for \$4,600.¹⁹

By the late 1920s, a new style of Daylight rowhouse took hold in the Baltimore area and remained popular until the late 1930s. These houses were generally called “English” or sometimes “Tudor” houses, but all showed Tudor half-timbered and stucco second-floor facades, mixed with combination stone and brick first floors. The new style seems to have been derived from the Tudor exterior decorations seen on the first form of Daylight rowhouse built in the city in the 1909-14 period. But now the Tudor elements were simpler and not as evident on the house’s interior.

In the Park Heights Historic District, these Tudor, or English houses were only built in two specific areas, one on blocks south of Belvedere Ave., west of Pimlico Rd. to Oakley Ave., and the other in the western section of the neighborhood, on Manchester, Wilern, and Edgemere avenues. Between 1929 and 1933, first the Arrow Real Estate Co. and then the American Building Co. built nine groups of Tudor houses on Narcissus and Jonquil Avenues, running south of Rogers to Lewiston Avenues. Arrow Real Estate built rows at 5428-48 Narcissus, and 5429-47 and 5428-48 Jonquil Avenues in 1929 that have brick first floors and cross gables marking end and center houses that extend to the first floor, with half-timbering above the roofline and brick second floors. In 1930, the American Building Co. built three rows of five houses each at 5450-58 Narcissus, and 5449-57 and 5450-58 Jonquil Avenues that are identical but have stone first floors and stone second floors beneath the cross gables. Then, between 1931 and 1933, American Building Co. completed groups of similar houses at 5402-26 Narcissus and 5409-27 and 5404-26 Jonquil Avenues that have cross gables only on end houses, stone first floors, and half-timbered second floors.

The U.S. Construction Co. erected Tudor two-story rows between 1935 and 1938 on Woolverton, Pembridge, and Chalgrove avenues, south of Belvedere. These rows consist of groups of homes with short, false-gabled shed roofs, marked by false-cross-gable roofs on pairs of end and center houses. The first floors of these rows have stone facades with the second-story stuccoed and marked by timber framing. These houses, built after the Depression, sold for \$2600, with \$300 down and \$7.50 a week in 1935.²⁰

¹⁸ Baltimore *Sun*, July 7, 1924; October 12, 1924.

¹⁹ Baltimore *Sun*, November 14, 1926.

²⁰ Baltimore *Sun*, September 26, 1935.

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Tudor rows were also built in the western section of the neighborhood in 1941, on the north side of Manchester Ave., and nearby Beaufort, Wilern, and Edgemere avenues. These rows share similar characteristics with the Tudor rows built by U.S. Construction, but are not nearly as stylish, having much smaller single and paired windows, and cross gables that do not extend below the false-gabled slate shed roofs. Most of these rows now have added metal shed-roofed porches. These later Tudor houses were built by the same developer, John Kennedy, who was president of the U.S. Construction Corp., but under a different development company name.

Beginning in the late 1930s, the popularity of the opening of Colonial Williamsburg created a taste for “Early American” style single-family homes as well as rowhouses. Well-to-do Baltimore suburbs like Guilford and Homeland soon saw miniature versions of Virginia plantation houses like Carter’s Grove or Westover, and the ubiquitous center hall “colonial” house soon filled entire suburban neighborhoods now made possible by the family automobile. Rowhouse builders also adopted the Early American style – creating two-story, red brick houses with gable roofs, 6/6 windows, white trim, and “colonial” doorways. Like the Daylight houses built in the 1920s, the Early American style rowhouses built in the 1940s and 1950s also had daylight plans – two rooms deep and two rooms wide with each room boasting a window. Large-scale rowhouse builders in Baltimore, like Edward J. Gallagher or James Keelty, switched to the new Early American style as they completed rowhouse neighborhoods they had begun in the growing “suburbs” of the city in the 1920s.

The same stylistic transition occurred in the Park Heights Historic District but in Park Heights most such rows were not built with true gable roofs. Instead, builders erected red brick houses with white trim and colonial doorways, but most had false gable roofs with the shingled, gable roof seen from the street only extending back a few feet, in front of an otherwise flat roof. Isaac Rosenthal built a number of these rows on W. Cold Spring Ave., some in the 2500 block, which he advertised at \$3500 each in 1940, but he also built “single-family homes, skillfully arranged into two complete apartments (each having a private entrance, its own bath, kitchen, meters, and bells.)” noting that you could “live in one and rent the other until you need or can afford to occupy the entire home yourself.” The cost for these similar appearing houses was \$4,095, or \$45.78 per month, but Rosenthal “GUARANTEED you a tenant for \$35.00” leaving your “Cost per Mo. at \$10.78.” The sample house at 2451 Cold Spring Lane could be visited “daily to 9 P.M.”²¹

Many such houses were built after World War II on undeveloped streets in the various neighborhoods, like the rows on the 2900 block of Grantley Rd. and nearby Towanda Ave. Their builder, M. W. Perch, took out large advertisements, accompanied by photographs, in the Baltimore *Sun*, in the fall of 1952, noting such “wonderful features” as being only “two blocks from Modern Shopping Center, a ½ block from Supervised Playground, One block from Transportation, Near All Schools and Churches” and having “Individual Covered Front Porches and Basement Rumpus Room.” With postwar prices, these houses now cost \$9,450, but buyers

²¹ Baltimore *Sun*, February 4, 1940; March 16, 1941.

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only had to put \$750 down if they were veterans. In 1950 Isaac C. Rosenthal built similar houses on Finney Ave., east of Pimlico Road, at Oakford Ave. that he sold for \$7,950.²² Greenhill Properties built false-gable-roofed red brick houses on the 2800 block of Oswego Ave. in 1950, and Home Sales Co. erected nearly identical houses on Edgecomb Circle in 1953. Park Heights also contains many brick and stone individual or paired two-story Colonial Revival houses, with either hipped or gable roofs, built in the northeastern portion of the Historic District on the 2500 and 2600 blocks of Cylburn and Garrison avenues, the 4900 block of Poe Ave., the 5100 block of Laurel and Levindale avenues, and the 5000 and 5100 block of Sunset Ave.²³

Other builders erected more “modern” flat-roofed houses, like those built by City Co. on the 2800 block of Virginia Ave., the 2600 block of Woodland Ave., and the 4800 block of Lanier Ave. in the early 1950s, which have paired front porches. And those pairs built by the Reservoir Construction Co. on the 4500 blocks of Derby Manor Rd. and The Strand and advertised for sale in 1955 at \$10,350, which boasted two powder rooms, a 23’ Clubroom, and covered front porches.²⁴

The Park Heights Historic District also contains a few groups of Bauhaus modern paired brick two-story, two-bay-wide houses, built in 1957 by the Richard Construction Co. on the south side of the 3300 and 3400 blocks of Northern Parkway and both sides of the same blocks of Ken Oak Ave. to the south. These houses have flat roofs, with a plain, sheet metal cornice projecting some way beyond the roofline and paired flat-roofed porches, with similar rooflines. The houses cost \$12,750, with \$350 down for veterans.²⁵

In summary, the Park Heights Historic District contains particularly stylish and well-built examples of Baltimore rowhouse types from the Renaissance Revival era of the first decade of the twentieth century, through the Daylight house period of the 1920s, English group homes of the late 1920s and early 1930s, to the Colonial Revival period of the 1940s and 1950s, ending with “modern” paired houses little seen in other parts of the city. The area also contains a large selection of small frame two-story houses and bungalows from the early twentieth century, scattered larger frame Colonial Revival houses of the same period, as well as paired and individual brick and stone houses built in the late 1940s and 1950s. The early commercial buildings erected on Park Heights Ave. and Reisterstown Rd. in the first decade of the 1900s are now gone, but many Art Deco and Art Moderne storefronts still remain.

Churches and Synagogues

To many Baltimoreans, the Park Heights area is associated closely with the city’s Jewish population, who moved into the district beginning around 1920, built synagogues and a range of businesses along Park Heights Ave. and Reisterstown Rd., and only began moving northward into Baltimore County in the mid-1960s. Over the past fifty years the area has been home to

²² Baltimore *Sun*, November 23, 1952; January 22, 1950.

²³ Baltimore *Sun*, April 22, 1951; July 5, 1953.

²⁴ Baltimore *Sun*, April 3, 1955; October 3, 1955.

²⁵ Baltimore *Sun*, June 30, 1957.

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black Baltimoreans, who tended to follow Jewish residents as they moved from downtown Baltimore in a northwestwardly direction to the growing suburbs. Many of the Protestant (and one Catholic) churches built in the district in its first twenty years of its existence became synagogues serving the new Jewish residents in the 1920s through the 1960s, but then became Protestant congregations once again as black members moved into the area. In like manner, the several synagogues built in Park Heights between 1921 and 1946 now also serve the black community.

But the first residents of this new suburban area of Baltimore were mainly Protestants, many of German extraction. Between the early 1890s and 1912 some eight different congregations established places of worship in the district. The first two were Methodist Episcopal churches, followed by Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist Protestant, and Baptist churches. The earliest church built in the Park Heights Historic District is perhaps the most interesting architecturally. The Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church South began construction of their unique shingle-style church, located on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., just north of Lewin Ave., at 4820 Reisterstown Rd., in early 1894. According to descriptions in the *Baltimore Sun*, gneiss rock from the McDonogh quarries was used on the first floor and the church measured 60' in the front on Reisterstown Rd., running back 100' deep along Lewin Ave. It was said to seat 400 people in the auditorium, plus another 250 in the lecture room at the rear of the building. In 1894, the church cost the congregation some \$17,000. A striking 82'-tall square tower with pyramidal roof ornamented the northeast corner of the church and provided the main entrance. This building now serves the Baltimore Central New Testament Church of God.

Also in 1894, a second impressive Methodist Church rose a few blocks north, on the west side of Reisterstown Rd., south of Hayward Ave., at 5268 Reisterstown Rd. The McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church had begun some years earlier, worshipping in an old stone church on the lot adjoining the new church, but in 1894 the congregation tore the old church down and used its stone in the interior of the new, three-story rock-faced marble church with a Greek cross design, planned for them by Baltimore architect J.E. Lavery. At some point before 1928 the size of the church was more than doubled by extending the nave back and adding another, deeper three-story transept near the rear of the church. In April 1944, the three local Methodist churches – McKendree, Arlington, and the West Baltimore Station M.E. Church, located at 4016 Park Heights Ave. – joined together and moved to McKendree Methodist Church, renaming it Arlington Methodist Church.

In 1905, the Presbyterian Association bought a lot at the southeast corner of Belvedere and Denmore Avenues and erected a simple frame chapel there, naming it the Arlington Presbyterian Church. Within ten years the congregation had grown to such an extent that they removed the old church building to the rear of the lot for a Sunday School, and built an impressive, large, new church of rock-faced Beaver Dam marble that measured 42' by 65', with a wing of 25' by 35', running south along Denmore Ave. Baltimore architect Clyde Fritz designed the medieval-looking one-story building, which featured a large, pointed-arch, heavily traceried, stained glass window on the Belvedere Ave. side of the wing. The building still serves as a Presbyterian church, being renamed the New Beginnings Church.

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St. Ambrose Roman Catholic Church opened in 1907 on the west side of Park Heights Ave., just south of Wylie Ave., in a one-story building that served the congregation for the next twenty years, when they started raising money to build a much larger church on the site. Finally, in May 1929, the new, very impressive stone church was dedicated, with newspaper reports claiming that it would seat 500 people and that it cost \$350,000. Contemporary newspaper reports said the church “was modeled after those of churches of the late Middle Ages,” and that the new building would be in the “modern Gothic” style. Throughout its long history St. Ambrose Catholic Church and its associated large parochial school, have remained in service to local Catholic congregations.

In 1909, the Edgcombe Park Co. sold two lots facing on Pimlico Rd., with a 200’ depth on Cold Spring Lane, to St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was first organized in 1908 and held services at Flautt’s Hall on Park Heights and Shirley Avenues. The Lutheran congregation grew so quickly that in the spring of 1911 they were able to dedicate a large rural Gothic style church, constructed of Falls Road granite, topped with a slate roof, that seated 300 people in its auditorium and another 150 in its Sunday School, located to the rear of the church, east of the transept.

Also, in 1909, a new Methodist Protestant Church first held services in a one-story stone building they built on the west side of Wilton Heights Ave., south of Hayward Ave. This first building cost \$7,500, according to reports in the *Baltimore Sun*, and could seat 200 people. It has a nave with central stained-glass window set beneath a cross gable and is flanked by a crenellated tower with the church entrance on its north side and a small entrance to the Sunday School on its south side. As the Park Heights section began to rapidly expand in the early years of the 1910s, plans were made in early 1915 to raise money to build a large addition to the church, extending it northwards to Hayward Ave. Owens and Sisco were hired as architects, ground was broken in August, the cornerstone laid in October, and in April 1916 the new \$30,000 stone church opened. Today, this congregation is known as Berean Baptist Church.

The West Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Church rose in 1915 on the west side of the 4000 block of Park Heights Ave. In 1905 the Park Heights Methodist Episcopal congregation began with tent meetings conducted on the site, with a “temporary” one-story concrete structure built at the rear of the lot in 1906, so as to leave “a large lot for the erection of an addition when the congregation grows,” according to the *Baltimore Sun*.²⁶ In April 1915 the Park Heights M.E. Church, united with the West Baltimore Station M.E. Church (formerly at Stricker and Presstman streets), broke ground for their new church building, using architect William J. Palmer, from Washington, D.C. Built of Port Deposit and Falls Rd. granite, the large structure was said to be “Gothic in design, with cast-stone trimmings.”²⁷ The church as built cost some \$60,000, measured 70’ wide by 125’ long, with stone towers reaching 70’ and 50’ in height. The auditorium could seat 750 people, with more in the gallery, and the former church building at the rear of the lot was joined to the new one, to be used as a Sunday School.²⁸ The church became

²⁶ *Baltimore Sun*, Jan. 14, 1907.

²⁷ *Baltimore Sun*, April 3, 1915.

²⁸ *Baltimore Sun*, March 13, 1916.

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the Keser Torah Synagogue in 1947, but in 1968 the synagogue sold the church to the Gillis Memorial Christian Community Church, who occupies the building today.

The last Protestant church to be built in the greater Park Heights area, the Pimlico Baptist Church, was dedicated in February 1927. The congregation began as a Sunday School on Wylie Ave., near Pimlico Rd. in 1912 and opened a one-story frame church on Pimlico at Virginia Ave. in the fall of 2014. By 1926 the congregation had raised \$48,000 to build a new brick church with stone trimmings at 4901 Park Heights Ave.

By the mid-1920s most of the Park Heights Historic District was occupied by Jewish residents, who continued moving northward along Park Heights Ave. from Auchentoroly Terrace and the Park Circle area. German Jews began arriving in Baltimore in the early nineteenth century and by about 1850 were well established in the Old Town area, along E. Lombard and nearby streets, where in 1845 they built the Lloyd St. Synagogue and later the Har Sinai Synagogue, now both owned by the Jewish Historical Society of Maryland. Soon East Lombard St. was bustling with butcher shops, poultry dealers, bakers and many other storekeepers who could supply the local community with kosher foods.

Beginning in the 1870s and 1880s Russian and other Eastern European-born Jews, fleeing pogroms at home, came to Baltimore on North-German Lloyd steamships and settled in the Old Town area. By this time, many German-Jewish families had prospered and had begun to move out of the old neighborhood, leaving it to the Russian or Polish-born newcomers. By the early 1880s, these German Jews, many of whom had become successful merchants, department store owners, and clothing manufacturers, were building fine three-story houses for themselves along Eutaw Place, a wide avenue fronting a parked boulevard, and nearby streets like Madison and Druid Hill avenues. Between 1892 and 1905 this German Jewish community relocated five major synagogues from downtown and East Baltimore to the Eutaw Place area. As the numbers of these prosperous families swelled, they also found stylish homes in the neighborhoods developing north of North Ave. in the 1890s and early 1900s, like Auchentoroly Terrace and Reservoir Hill, both adjoining the southern entrance to Druid Hill Park. By 1910, the estimated Jewish population of Baltimore was 45,000 and by 1920 it had grown to 65,000.

Gradually, the sons and daughters of the first generation of successful German-Jewish merchants and store owners kept moving in a northwestwardly direction out Park Heights Ave. into the Baltimore County suburbs of Mt. Washington and Pikesville, and the descendants of Russian Jews took their places in Auchentoroly Terrace, Reservoir Hill and by 1920 had begun moving to Park Circle and then further north into the rapidly growing Park Heights neighborhood. The first synagogue to open on Park Heights Ave. began in a residence in the 3400 block of Park Heights Ave., but in 1926 opened a large synagogue as Sharei Zion at 3459 Park Heights.²⁹

The change from a Maryland-born population, often with German parents or grand-parents, to the Jewish population that dominated the Park Heights Historic District from the 1920s to the

²⁹ See the National Register nomination for Historic Park Circle, completed by Fred Shoken in 2008.

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1960s, can easily be seen in the building of significant synagogues, beginning in 1921, as well as the conversion of a number of formerly Protestant churches, built in the 1890s and early 1900s, into Jewish synagogues. After the Jewish population in the district began to move further north into Baltimore County in the 1960s and 1970s, the synagogues and former Protestant churches became new homes of worship for the growing black community, most of the churches changing their names in the process.

The first synagogue built in the Park Heights National Register Historic District, the Agudas Achim Anshe Sphard synagogue, was founded in 1921, holding services in a cottage at 4303 Park Heights Ave. Already, in August 1923, a new synagogue was planned, and the congregation began raising the \$150,000 proposed for construction. In March 1928 plans for the new synagogue, to be built at 4237-39 Park Heights Ave. were announced, with bids being requested in March 1929. The synagogue, designed by Edwin H. Browne, was to be in the "Byzantine" style, 80'-wide by 120'-long with a seating capacity of 1000-1200, constructed of brick and limestone at a cost of \$200,000.³⁰ This synagogue closed in 1969 and now serves as the Cornerstone Church of Christ.

Also founded in 1921, the Petach Tikvah Congregation first met at 5103 Denmore Ave. but merged with another congregation in 1956 and built a two-story brick structure across the street, at 5100 Denmore Ave. This simple flat-roofed building has a projecting, flat-roofed stone entryway facing Denmore Ave. that features a large colored glass Star of David set in the center of a wide window set above the entryway. In 1972 the congregation sold the church building to the Maryland Church of God in Christ, which is still at this location.

The Beth Isaac Adath Israel congregation began meeting at 4003 Cottage Ave., near Oswego, c. 1925. In August 1948, a new one-and-a-half-story building was dedicated facing Oswego Ave. (2621 Oswego) that newspaper stories said would seat 500 people. The Beth Isaac congregation left this building in 1965 and today, the synagogue is the New Life Inspirational Church.

The Lubawitz Nusach Ari Synagogue moved into the former church at 2620 Quantico Ave. in 1934, staying until the late 1960s. Today the combined buildings on the site are home to the Beacon of Light, Citadel of Praise Church. All the buildings are set at an angle to Quantico Rd., the main two-story, three-bay-wide building being covered in Formstone. On the east the building adjoins a one-bay-wide, two-story high section of what appears to have been an earlier house on the site. At the rear of the property, but also set at an angle to Quantico Ave., is a large, one-story modern addition.

In 1946, the Keser Torah Synagogue moved into the church building at 4016 Park Heights Ave., the former home of the West Baltimore Station M.E. Church. In 1968 the synagogue sold the church to the Gillis Memorial Christian Community Church, who occupies the building today.

³⁰ Baltimore *Sun*, March 15, 1929.

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By the 1960s the Jewish residents of the Park Heights Historic District had moved north along Park Heights Ave. and Reisterstown Rd. into Pikesville and even further north into the Greenspring area of Baltimore County. With the end of racially segregated housing patterns, African Americans were now able to move out of West Baltimore to former Jewish neighborhoods like Eutaw Place, Auchentoroly Terrace, and Reservoir Hill, and by the 1960s and 1970s moved into most of the housing in the Park Heights Historic District. As noted previously, these new black residents took over both churches and synagogues in the district, as well as building many new Protestant and Evangelical churches.

Over the years, the population in Park Heights has declined, vacant houses have been torn down, and several attempts at revitalization have been made, first in 1975, then in 2006 with a Master Plan approved by the Baltimore City Planning Commission and amended in 2008. This 47-page plan highlights areas for historic preservation (the Park Circle neighborhood) and areas for new infill housing, commercial revitalization, and demolition of vacant properties. The non-profit Park Heights Renaissance was created in 2007 to rehabilitate the neighborhood. In September 2019, the city announced that a team lead by the NHP Foundation, a New York-based non-profit selected through a competitive bidding process, would invest over \$1 million in public and private funds to build 210 multi-family and multi-income apartments and 78 single-family detached houses on 17 acres of cleared land along Park Heights Ave. The NHP Foundation will be partnering with Henson Development Co. and Marenberg Enterprises and is slated to begin work in 2021 on a project they predict will last from three to five years.³¹

³¹ Baltimore *Sun*, September 18, 2019.

Park Heights Historic District (B-5327)
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Secondary Sources

Isaac M. Fein, *The Making of an American Jewish Community* (Baltimore: Jewish Historical Society of Maryland, 1985)

Mary Ellen Hayward, *Baltimore's Alley Houses: Homes for Working People Since the 1780s* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008)

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

Henry Russell Hitchcock, *Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (New York: Penguin Books, 1958)

Gilbert Sandler, *Jewish Baltimore, A Family Album* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000)

J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County, Parts I and II* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971).

Primary Sources

The Land Records of Baltimore City, housed in the Clarence Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse, Baltimore, Maryland, available online at the Maryland State Archives

The Baltimore *Sun*, available on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and at Goucher College Library, 1890-1940, and online through Ancestry.com

U.S. Federal Censuses, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940 available on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library or through Ancestry.com

Baltimore City Directories, on microfilm at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and online through the Baltimore City Archives

Baltimore County Atlas, 1877, 1915

Baltimore City Atlas, 1896, 1906, 1914

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1901-2, 1914-15, 1928-36, and 1914-51, available on the Enoch Pratt Free Library's website.

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Previous documentation on file (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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1,500 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (A) Latitude: 39.346645 | Longitude: -76.694308 |
| 2. (B) Latitude: 39.354773 | Longitude: -76.679440 |
| 3. (C) Latitude: 39.351434 | Longitude: -76.676497 |
| 4. (D) Latitude: 39.349924 | Longitude: -76.678866 |
| 5. (E) Latitude: 39.349014 | Longitude: -76.675926 |
| 6. (F) Latitude: 39.352324 | Longitude: -76.669826 |
| 7. (G) Latitude: 39.350559 | Longitude: -76.669376 |
| 8. (H) Latitude: 39.353249 | Longitude: -76.665036 |
| 9. (I) Latitude: 39.350768 | Longitude: -76.662560 |
| 10. (J) Latitude: 39.350880 | Longitude: -76.659599 |

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- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. (K) Latitude: 39.334068 | Longitude: -76.655927 |
| 12. (L) Latitude: 39.332626 | Longitude: -76.659441 |
| 13. (M) Latitude: 39.334774 | Longitude: -76.661962 |
| 14. (N) Latitude: 39.333099 | Longitude: -76.665789 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the corner of Shirley Ave. and Reisterstown Rd., N on Reisterstown Rd. to Northern Parkway, E on Northern Parkway to Winner Ave., S on Winner Ave. to Hayward Ave., W on Hayward to Park Heights Ave., S on Park Heights to Belvedere Ave., E on Belvedere to Pimlico Rd., S on Pimlico to Cylburn Ave., E on Cylburn to Seville Ave., NE on Seville to Lanier Ave., SE on Lanier to Cylburn Ave., E on Cylburn to Greenspring Ave., S on Greenspring to Springhill Ave., W on Springhill to Cottage Ave., N on Cottage to the rear property lines of 2601-15 Keyworth Ave., W to alley and N on alley to Keyworth, E to alley east of Pratt Library branch (2610 Keyworth), N on alley to alley at rear of 2160 Keyworth, W on this alley to alley east of Park Heights Ave., N on this alley to Shirley Ave., and W to Reisterstown Rd. and the beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary extends north from the Park Circle National Register Historic District, between Reisterstown Rd. (and the Western Maryland rail line) on the west, to Greenspring Ave. on the east, and north to Northern Parkway.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: M.E. Hayward
organization: _____
street & number: 6684 Fair School Rd.
city or town: Glen Rock state: PA zip code: 17327
e-mail: _____
telephone: _____
date: 11/1/19

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

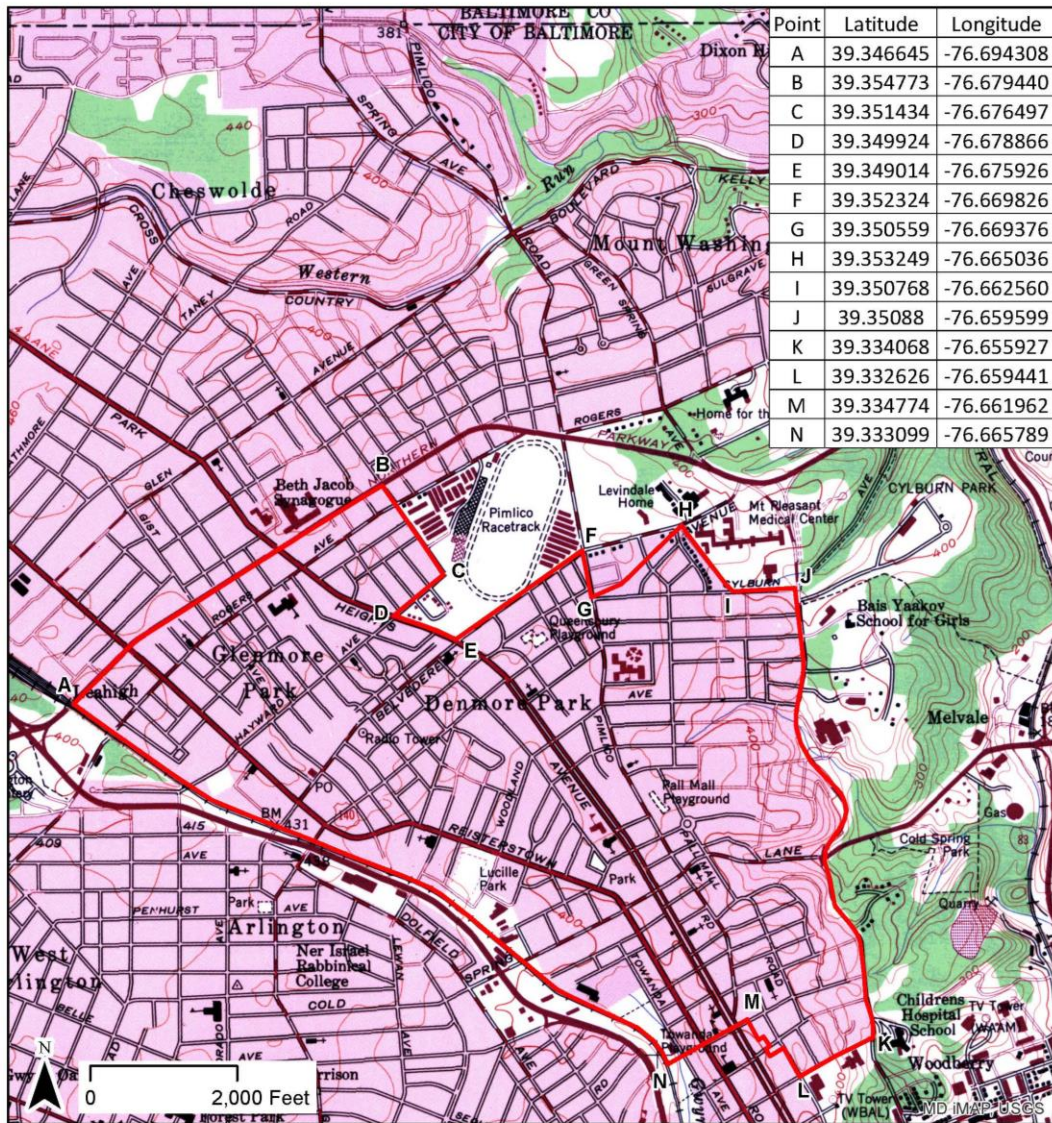
Park Heights Historic District (B-5327)
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- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Park Heights Historic District Boundary

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: B-5327
Name of Property: Park Heights Historic District
Location: Baltimore City, Maryland
Photographer: Courtney Hotchkiss
Date taken: May 30, 2020 and June 7-8, 2022
Location of original digital files: MD SHPO
Number of Photographs: 36

Park Heights Historic District (B-5327)
Name of Property

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Photo Key

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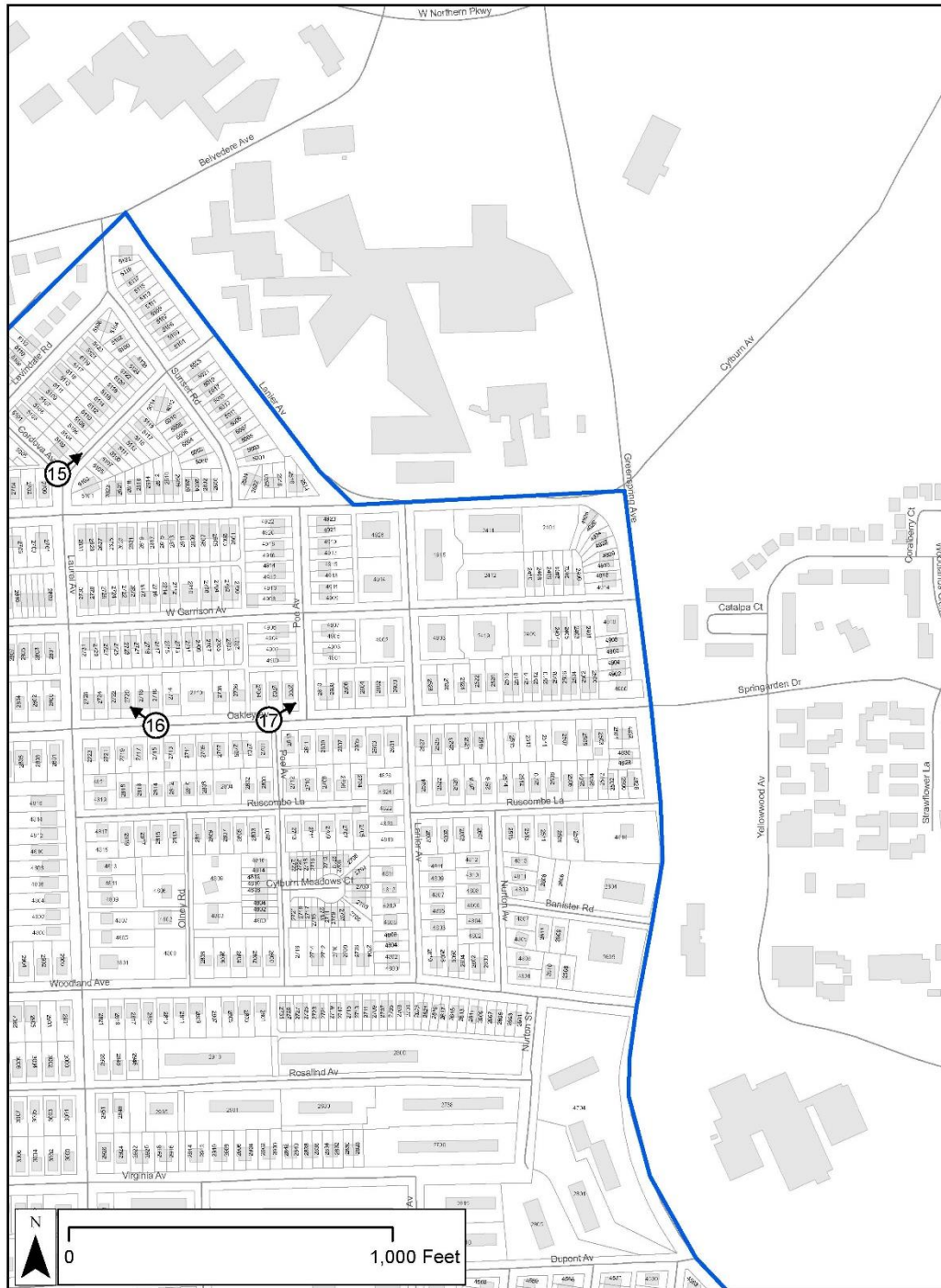


Photo Key

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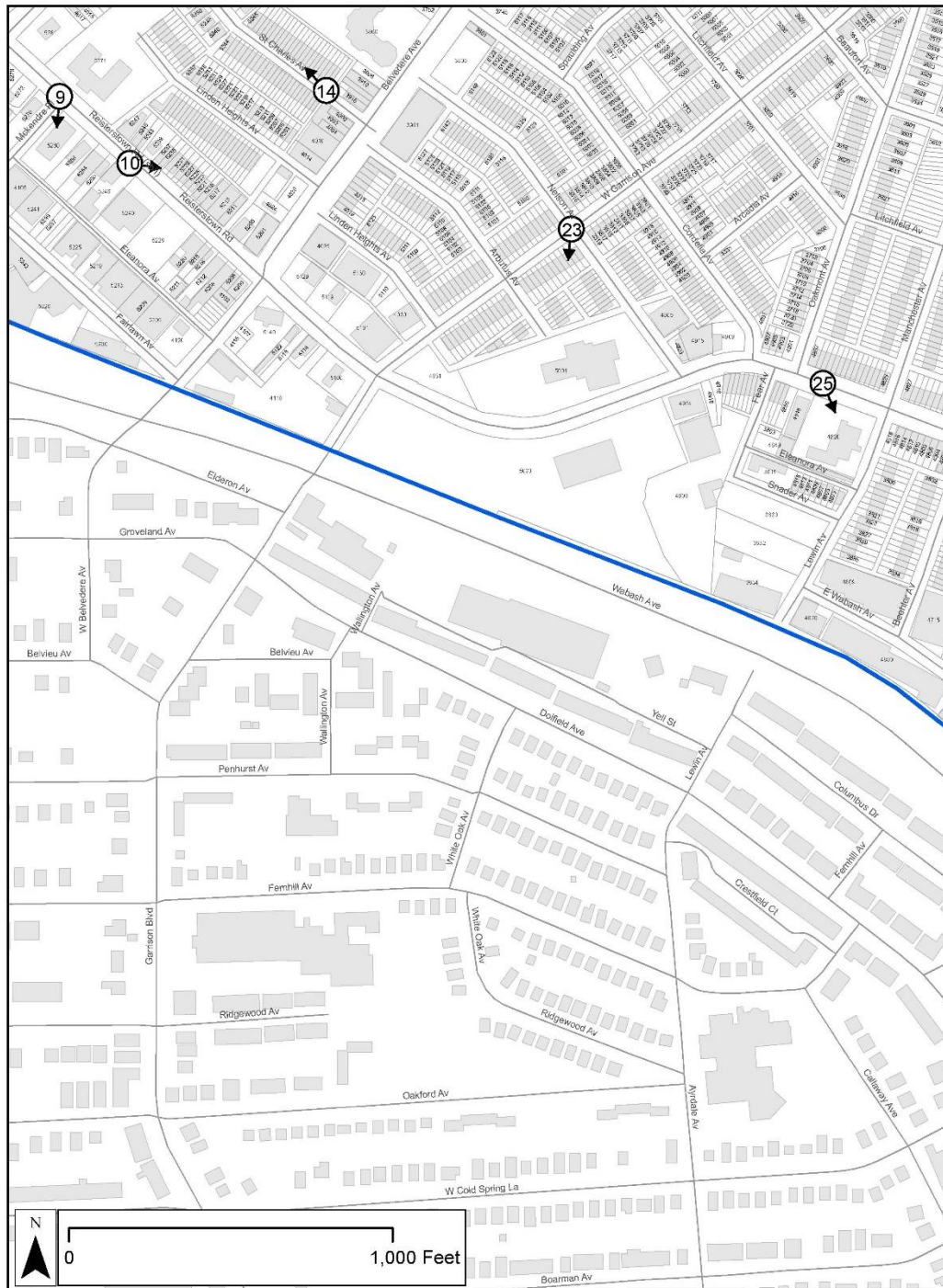


Photo Key

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Photo Key

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1 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0001.tif
3200-3212 Ingleside Avenue, camera facing northwest



2 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0002.tif
3216-3220 Ingleside Avenue, camera facing northwest

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3 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0004.tif
3409-3415 W. Rogers Avenue, camera facing east



4 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0008.tif
3301-3319 W. Northern Parkway, camera facing southwest

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5 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0010.tif
5501-5519 Minnoka Avenue (numbers ascending), camera facing northwest



6 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0012.tif
5400-5424 Crismer Avenue, camera facing west

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7 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0016.tif
5427-5443 Price Avenue, camera facing north



8 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0018.tif
5300 Reisterstown Road, westside sunporch

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9 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0021.tif
5260 Reisterstown Road, Arlington Methodist Church, view from McKendree Place



10 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0022.tif
5219-5239 Reisterstown Road, camera facing east

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11 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0025.tif
5301-5313 Tippet Avenue, camera facing east



12 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0028.tif
5301-5327 Cuthbert Avenue, camera facing north

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13 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0029.tif
3300-3354 W. Belvedere Avenue, camera facing west



14 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0030.tif
5203-5245 St. Charles Avenue, camera facing northwest

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15 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0033.tif
5100-5114 Laurel Avenue, camera facing northeast



16 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0036.tif
2716-2726 Oakley Avenue, camera facing northwest

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17 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0037.tif
2700 Oakley Avenue, camera facing northeast



18 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0046.tif
5000 Park Heights Avenue, camera facing south

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19 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0047.tif
5010 Park Heights Avenue, camera facing southwest



20 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0048.tif
4901 Park Heights Avenue, camera facing north

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21 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0051.tif
5000-5016 Denmore Avenue, camera facing west



22 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0053.tif
3523 Hayward Avenue, camera facing south

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23 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0059.tif
3901-3923 W. Garrison Avenue, camera facing south



24 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0066.tif
3701-3705 W. Belvedere Avenue, camera facing south

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25 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0069.tif
4820 Reisterstown Road, camera facing southeast



26 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0082.tif
2506-2508 Keyworth Avenue, camera facing northwest

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27 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0092.tif
4016 Park Heights Avenue, camera facing south



28 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0095.tif
4239 Park Heights Avenue, camera facing east

Park Heights Historic District (B-5327)
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29 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0096.tif
4312 Park Heights Avenue, camera facing west



30 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0100.tif
4403 Pimlico Road, camera facing north

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31 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0109.tif
2900-2930 Oakford Avenue, camera facing northwest



32 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0123.tif
2905 Boarman Avenue, camera facing southeast

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33 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0124.tif
2900 Boarman Avenue, camera facing southwest



34 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0131.tif
4500 Park Heights Avenue, camera facing southwest

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35 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0155.tif
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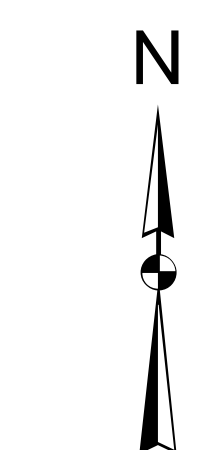


36 of 36: MD_BaltimoreCity_ParkHeightsHD_0161.tif
3514-3520 Hayward Avenue, camera facing west

Park Heights NR Historic District

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Properties
-  Non-Contributing Properties

0 225 450 900 1,350 1,800 Feet



5/2/2023

