Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-3680

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

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

11 properties being demoli.

(B-3680)

- 416, 418 East Lafayette Street
- 1804, 06, 08, 10 Greenmount Avenue
- 403-411 (odds) McAllister Street

The demolished properties are two- and three-story, 1 uses that are typical of the historic district. In the traditional or Italianate style, the façades are capped with simple metal cornices or scrolled sawn wood bracketed cornices with ventilator panels. Many of the brick facades have been covered with Formstone or a similar product. All of the windows were likely originally one-over-one. Information on the interiors of the properties is not available, as most of the properties are vacant, boarded, and/or condemned.

Image File Name	Description of the View
B-3680_2012-10-24_01	400 Block (even) East Lafayette St
B-3680_2012-10-24_02	Detail at 400 Block (even) East Lafayette St
B-3680_2012-10-24_03	1800 Block Greenmount Ave
B-3680_2012-10-24_04	1800 Block Greenmount Ave
B-3680_2012-10-24_05	Mural at end of 436 East Lafayette St
B-3680_2013-08-09_06	400 Block McAllister St

Photographer: Robyn Chrabascz

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

Prepared by:

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

Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-3680

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

MAP: PROPOSED DEMOLITION AT LAFAYETTE, GREENMOUNT, AND MCALLISTER

Prepared by:

name/title	Robyn Chrabascz, Historic Preservation Officer		
organization	Baltimore City Dept. of Housing & Comm. Dev.	**Date**	August 9, 2013
street & number	417 E. Fayette Street, Suite 313	telephone	443-984-1871
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Addendum Photo Log
Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

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B-3680
400 Block (even) East Lafayette St, Greenmount West
Baltimore City, MD
Robyn Chrabascz
10/24/2012
MD SHPO
400 Block (even) E Lafayette St
1 of 6

B-3680
400 Block (even) East Lafayette St, Greenmount West
Baltimore City, MD
Robyn Chrabascz
10/24/2012
MD SHPO
Cornice detail
2 of 6

Coca-Cola
LOTTERY
LIQUORS
OFFICE
COMPANY

B-3680
1800 Block Greenmount Ave, Greenmount West
Baltimore City, MD
Robyn Chrabascz
10/24/2012
MD SHPO
1800 Block Greenmount Ave
3 of 6

Coca-Cola
LOTTERY
LIQUORS

B-3680
1800 Block Greenmount Ave, Greenmount West
Baltimore City, MD
Robyn Chrabasca
10/24/2012
MD SHPO
1800 Block Greenmount Ave
4 of 6

B-3680
436 E Lafayette St, Greenmount West
Baltimore City, MD
Robyn Chrabasez
10/24/2012
MD SHPO
Mural on end wall/side of 436
5 of 6

1022
W. ALLISTER ST
113

B-3680
400 Block McAllister St, Greenmount West
Baltimore City, MD
Robyn Chrabascz
8/9/2013
MD SHPO
400 Block McAllister St
6 of 6

NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

B-3680
For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and or common Greenmount West Historic District

2. Location

street & number St. Paul St., North & Greenmount aves., & railroad N/A not for publication

city, town Baltimore N/A vicinity of 7th Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county independent city Baltimore City code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple private and public owners - more than 50 private owners

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse

street & number Calvert Street

city, town Baltimore state MD 21202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? X yes ___ no Section 106

date 1985 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

B-3680

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
_x_ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Contributing	non contributing	
675	18	buildings
0	26	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
676	44	Total

Number of Previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 85

See Continuation Sheet No. 23

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Greenmount West Historic District encompasses an area of approximately fifteen city blocks in north-central Baltimore city. Its elevation is higher than that of downtown Baltimore, and its streets extend up and down small grades adding variety to its rowhouses. Nearly all of the houses in the district were built between 1880 and 1900. Many have the traditional flat facade and Italianate cornice seen throughout Baltimore. There are also numerous rows trimmed with the more eclectic elements of Queen Anne, Second Empire, and other Victorian styles. The majority of the houses are two or three stories high and two or three bays wide, but the alleys contain some of their original tiny rowhouses; many alley houses have also been destroyed. The district also includes some larger, more pretentious rows such as those in the 300 block of North Avenue, and on St. Paul Street which are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The southern part of the district near the railroad tracks contains a number of late nineteenth century industrial buildings dominated by the Crown Cork and Seal Company buildings which date from 1897 and later. Two schools and a church dating from 1888-1895 e complete this urban neighborhood just west of Greenmount Cemetery. Most of the buildings contribute to the significance of the district; the few which do not contribute are either modern buildings or radically altered older buildings. Most of the non-contributing sites scattered through the district are parking areas or vacant lots.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

8. Significance

B-3680

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–1935	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates c.1870 - c. 1920 **Builder/Architect** multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A,C
Applicable Exceptions: None
Level of Significance for Evaluation: Local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The houses in the Greenmount West Historic District district were built in the last two decades of the nineteenth century and embody the distinctive charcteristics of Baltimore rowhouses of that time. A number of buildings are attributed to specific architects including Charles E. Cassell, Jackson Gott, J. Appleton Wilson, and Ballinger and Perot; this adds a distinction not found in other neighborhoods where the combination of rowhouse and industrial architecture is usually a vernacular expression of the builder's preference combined with utility. The district contains rows of two and three story Italianate houses as well rows of houses embellished with the more eclectic elements of Queen Anne, stick, and other styles deriving from the picturesque. In addition to domestic architecture, the district contains the small stone Universalist church built in 1888 in country Gothic style, two public schools built in the 1890s, and a number of turn of the century industrial buildings, including the Crown Cork and Seal plant. The district is therefore significant under criterion C.

The district is also significant under Criterion A because of its association with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of Baltimore history. Italianate rows, bow front rows, imposing four story rows with elaborate terra cotta trim, and tiny alley house rows blend together in a neighborhood where development followed the streetcar lines. Greenmount West displays the transition from the old walking city to the streetcar suburb with partial return to the walking city. The construction of housing progressed rapidly during the 1870s in Greenmount West, but annexation of the true suburbs on its northern border in 1888 and the Panic of 1893 apparently altered the development pattern. Crown Cork and Seal and other industries moved into the southern section of the district, bringing with them the character of the old walking city: housing near the workplace. At the same time the rapid development of the more rural suburbs to the north, also accessible by streetcar, diminished the desirability of the large rowhouses, which by annexation remained within the "old" city. Today rowhouses, schools, a church, and industrial buildings stand together in Greenmount West and need only the clang and rumble of the streetcar to convey the accurate sight and sound of the neighborhood in the nineteenth century.

For History and Support, see Continuation Sheet No. 24

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The borders of the Greenmount West Historic District are roughly Greenmount cemetery to the east, North Avenue to the North, St. Paul Street to the west, and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks to the south. A variety of residential, commercial, and industrial architecture of the nineteenth and early twentieth century now lines the broad streets and narrow alleys of this area. However, prior to the advent of streetcars, North Avenue was the undeveloped northern boundary of the city. To its south were a few scattered buildings, some farm lots, and some open land. Today the district is a mixture of urban residential blocks, public buildings, and small manufacturing companies sharing the gently rolling streetscape.

Geographically, Baltimore is located on the piedmont, the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. The northern half of the city is located on gently rolling terrain with some substantial elevation change. The Greenmount West Historic District is located in the vicinity of the old Jones Falls, and thus slopes from North to South, as does most of Baltimore. A shorter, steeper grade exists within the district on the east-west thoroughfares of Lafayette, Lanvale, and Federal Streets. The Greenmount Cemetary on the eastern boundary of the district is an open park-like space.

Within the district there are no large apartment houses, and the lots are not as crowded as in older inner city neighborhoods. The major streets are rather wide, especially those on which there were streetcars. Because through traffic is cut off by Greenmount Cemetery, Polytechnic Institute, and the railroad tracks, most of the streets are not congested with traffic. The most densely populated streets are those in the eastern and southern parts of the district near the industrial and manufacturing buildings. Pitman Street is a small one block street between Greenmount Avenue and Barclay Street, yet there are over fifty rowhouses on it. The small alleys within the district such as Latrobe Street and Brentwood Street are lined with small Italianate two story alley houses. Lafayette Street, the district's longest east-west thoroughfare, has the largest number of houses.

The 1869 Sachse Bird's Eye View of Baltimore shows only a few scattered buildings in the vicinity of Boundary Avenue, now the heavily populated North Avenue. As the

streetcar made the northern edge of the city accessible, the established pattern of nineteenth century rowhouse construction prevailed and Greenmount West began to take shape. However, each developer created his own property line so the houses were not all constructed with the same uniform width. As a "streetcar suburb" Greenmount West's houses were relatively spacious and comfortable compared to inner city houses of the same styles. Space was plentiful in this district during its period of development, so esthetics and comfort were of more concern to planners rather than squeezing as many lots as possible in a specified block. Although the streets of Greenmount West were laid out in an urban grid pattern, the rows of residential rowhouses were suburban, away from the center of urban congestion.

The Northern Streets such as North Avenue, Lafayette Avenue, and Lanvale street have larger three story Italianates with typical ornamentation. The majority of these houses have bracketed cornices, incised ventilator covers, and a short flight of stone or marble steps between the sidewalk and the main entrance, elements used in Baltimore's older neighborhoods. Some rows of houses on North Avenue exhibit more unusual features. For example, the row between 301 and 315 North Avenue is Victorian Second Empire style with a decorative tile mansard roof, tall victorian windows with stone hoodmoulds, and raised basements. Beside it 317 to 325 North Avenue is another row of very tall houses with elaborate terra cotta detail. These two rows are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. 423 to 437 North Avenue, a row designed by Charles Cassell, the Baltimore architect, is another group of houses made to look like one enormous house; each house within the row is slightly different, but all have ornamentation in the form of shingles, oriel windows, or in the case of the end house, a tower. The houses on St. Paul Street have also been listed in the National Register and are among the larger and more architecturally varied houses in the district.

Much of the district is composed of variations on the vernacular three story Italianate rowhouse. Facade lines are all parallel to the street, and there are no porches in the district. The raised basements and high foundations on which many of the houses sit are more common in this part of town than they are in older sections of the city. Most of the houses were built with a narrow wing or a bay window in the rear to allow more sunlight and

ventilation into the house. Another device which brought light into the interior of some of these houses was a skylight above an open stairwell. There are no front yards or fenced in properties adjoining these rowhouses, but almost every piece of property has its own set of front steps. Like houses in the rest of Baltimore, many of the houses in Greenmount West have white marble steps, a common ground for leisure and socializing for many people. Open space is limited within Greenmount West, but there is less need for it. Houses are larger and the district is less crowded than older neighborhoods of the city. Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore's first suburban cemetery, originally provided a park like area of open landscape which will never be developed.

Unfortunately, several of the older rows have been destroyed, and many individual buildings have been demolished. The even side of the 1700 block of Calvert Street is no longer standing, and the lots are now occupied by a parking lot. Rows on Pitman, Brentwood, and Latrobe streets have been shortened as end-of-row houses have been dermolished. In addition, some houses with well preserved exteriors have been gutted and boarded as they await restoration. In the 1700 block of Barclay Street on the odd side the facade of one house has been completely removed. The same row has two structures boarded up. The crowded two story rows on Pitman Street show signs of deterioration as well, with several structures missing from long rows.

There are several variations on the vernacular row house in the southern part of the district, where the houses are smaller. Scaled down versions of the tall three story Italianates were developed for the benefit of those with lower incomes in the late ninteenth century. On the 1600 block of Barclay there are two story replicas of tall ornate town houses with Queene Anne styling. Although the smaller Barclay Street houses are now boarded up, their exterior elements including tiled mansard roof, projecting brick bay, and arched brick front entrance are intact. Scaled down Italianates two stories high and three bays wide are also evident on Barclay Street on the even side of the 1800 block. On Oliver Street there are scaled down replicas of the large three story bow front rowhouses of Lafayette Street. These smaller versions of popular architecture in the late ninteenth century offered residents of working class neighborhoods a choice of style at a modest price.

The southern part of the district is also where the larger industrial buildings are all located. The nineteenth century brick factory buildings facing Guilford

Avenue in the 1500 and 1600 blocks are all part of the Crown Cork and Seal Company, the first manufacturers of sealed bottle caps for soft drinks and carbonated beverage. These large brick buildings with elaborate brownstone and terra cotta trim cover a two block area and date from 1897. Jackson Gott, a local Baltimore architect probably designed some of these buildings. The company produced its own power and a large yellow brick stack is the tallest structure in the district.

Another large industrial building is the former Lord Baltimore Press, which is four stories high. Its design is by Ballinger and Perot, a Philadelphia firm. The Department of Social Services now uses the building and has made some facade alterations, but they have retained the basic design. There are also a few smaller industrial buildings at the south end of the district.

In 1890, there was an almost continuous row of stores along Greenmount Avenue. Today there are only a few corner stores scattered through the residential blocks. Other buildings of interest include two schools dating from the 1890s: P.S. No. 32 at the northwest corner of Guilford and Lanvale and P.S. No. 113 on the south side of the 400 block of Federal Street. Both are brick buildings containing elements of Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles. The present New Second Baptist Church at the corner of Guilford and Lanvale is the district's one distinctively Gothic building. This little stone church has a tower with pyramidal roof and dates from 1888 when it was built as the Second Universalist church. The church does not have the only tower in the district, however. Small towers accent the ends of two rows of houses on North Avenue.

The few modern buildings which have recently appeared in the district, the scattered vacant lots, and the vacant and deteriorated houses have not destroyed the nineteenth century character of Greenmount West. All but a few buildings contribute to the significance of the area, and most retain their original size and scale along with much of their original architectural detail.

A block by block description follows; Streets are arranged in alphabetical order and blocks are in numerical order within each street.

BARCLAY STREET

Barclay Street is a north-south thoroughfare partially lined with tall three story Italianate rowhouses. In general the rows of houses are in good condition. Noteworthy are the different size of the houses on the southern part of Barclay within the district boundaries. Those houses within a block of the manufacturing part of the district are smaller two story two bay wide rowhouses unlike those close to North Avenue.

The odd side of the 1500 block has a row of thirteen two story houses, all with bow fronts except for 1515-1521, and 1535-1537. They are all three bays wide, have marble steps, and marble sills on the first floor windows. Five in this row have formstone facades; the others have brick corbels below dentilled cornices, and brick relieving arches above the windows. Only two or three original doors remain, and they are topped with transoms.

The even side of the 1500 block is taken up by a large three story industrial building primarily in the commercial style. This brick and concrete building extends around the corner on Oliver Street and was originally a part of Crown Cork and Seal. A clothing company later occupied the building which is now used by the city's Social Services Department. It appears to have originally had multi-paned steel windows in large openings that are now filled with modern metal and glass replacements. Abbreviated towers project skyward at the corners and are decorated with stone and patterned brick trim.

On the 1600 block, 1612 and 1610 are gutted. However, the arched brick work around the front entrance and the living room windows on the first floor are still intact. All houses in this row have raised basements and steps with an iron railing leading to the front entrance. On the third floors of 1610, 1612 and 1614 there is a common mansard roof. Each house has a single shed roofed dormer facing the street. The second floors each have a pair of window openings which originally contained double hung sash. The windows and entrances on the first floors are arched. The front steps and basement windows are missing. Beside them are three two story Italianate houses, two of which have arched transoms above the doors and arched windows on the first floor. There are no houses facing the street on the odd side of the block.

The 1700 Block contains three story Italianate houses set on high foundations. 1710 has a projecting brick

cornice below a plain metal one on the third floor, and 1708 is identical to 1714 with its common bond facade. 1714-1718 have relieving arches above window openings and dentilled cornices. A belt course of vertically laid stretchers crosses the basement and first floors at the street level. 1708-1712 have similar features, but 1712 has a gutted interior.

The odd side of the 1700 block is composed of a row of 13 three story Italianates, all with the same identical bracketed cornices. 1719 has very fancy lintels and brick work on the facades, and incised ventilator panels. 1723 and 1717 are the only houses on this side of the street covered with formstone. All the houses on this block are three stories high and have raised basements. All have steps, but few are the original marble. Overall the row is in fair condition, with the structures on the south end well preserved. One missing facade detracts from the character of this once picturesque row.

The 1800 block of Barclay Street on the odd side begins with seven three story Italianates, some of which are in deteriorating condition. However 1809 is well preserved, with a freshly painted yellow facade. All window openings on this block contain one over one double hung sash. Windows in the facades without formstone have stone lintels and relieving arches of brick. 1813 is a deteriorating structure with a red painted brick facade and boarded window openings on the first and second floor. It has incised ventilator panels and its original bracketed cornice. Like all the houses in this row, it sits high on a stone foundation with marble steps leading to its front entrance. Four houses here are covered with formstone including 1815 which retains its original bracketed cornice. 1811 is similar to 1813 except it is painted green; it is also rapidly deteriorating.

At the end of the block on the odd side nearing North Avenue there is a group of three story Italianates three bays wide with painted brick facades resting on brick foundations. Ornamental hoodmoulds top the front entrances except on the middle house which is formstoned. Windows are one over one double hung sash, with stone window sills on the second floor, and relieving arches over the two basement windows. Three wooden steps lead to the front entrance which is in the northermost bay of each house. 1823 has a varnished paneled wood front door. This portion of the block between McAllister's Court and North Avenue is

probably unchanged since its construction during the first North Avenue developments of the 1880's.

On the even side of the 1800 block of Barclay there are eleven rowhouses, most of which are very tall three story houses of red painted brick with cornices and incised ventilator panels. 1812-1818 all have bracketed cornices and incised ventilator panels, one over one double hung sash windows, brick keystones on second and third floors, and small panes of stained glass above first floor windows. Three in this row are covered with formstone. 1823-1827 are a separate group of three houses only two stories high, but three bays wide. They have flat lintels, and are red painted brick, like much of this side of the block.

BRENTWOOD AVENUE

Brentwood Avenue is a small north-south alley running through from North Avenue to Oliver Street in the eastern part of the district. There is a row of well preserved two story houses with bow fronts and raised basements on the even side of the 1500 block. They are all white painted brick with dentilled wood cornices painted green. They are three bays wide and have tall windows with two over two double hung sash and are similar to the row on Oliver.

The only other block on Brentwood with houses is 1700. On the odd side there is a row of twelve small two story alley houses two bays wide. The northernmost four houses are similar with red painted brick laid in common bond, two over two double hung sash windows, and flat wood lintels on the second floor. There is a belt course of inserted headers across the second floor of this group. The remainder of the row is a group of vernacular two story Italianates with a common dentilled cornice. Three have formstone facades, and none on this block have raised basements. The even side is also a row of two story Italianates, of which all eight are formstoned.

CALVERT STREET

Calvert Street is one of Baltimore's main South-North thoroughfares, and it runs through the center of the Greenmount West Historic District. The rows on Calvert street are quite typical of much of the district where tall three story Italianate row houses predominate. There is also a collection of "bow-front" facades, which tend to populate much of the west side of the district.

The odd side of the 1600 block of Calvert street includes a row of fifteen three story Italianate houses with bracketed cornices. All except 1632, 1633, 1635, and 1637 have a pair of arched windows above the second floor. 1617 has an arched entrance, and 1631-1639 have flat lintels on the second and third floor window openings. Several have a bay window on the second floor, and all have raised stone basements and steps with iron railings leading to the front entrances. 1629 and 1643 are the only houses in the row with formstone facades. The 1890 Sanborn Atlas shows that there were then 21 houses in this row indicating that the park on the south end of the block occupies a spot where seven houses once stood.

The even side of the The 1600 block has four two story Italianates with arches above the first floor entrance and windows between 1606 and 1612. Each house has a dentilled cornice, a raised basement with relieving arches over its windows, and marble steps. The houses are in good condition except for the front door replcements. The rest of the block contains fourteen three story Italianate rowhouses with varying ornate brick facade decorations such as cornices and belt courses of different styles on their facades. For example 1634 has four slightly projecting brick pilasters of horizontally laid stretchers on the facade. 1628-1632 are identical Italianates three stories high with plain facades, except for tall, arched front entrances. 1622-1626 have arched openings on their first floor facades that contain a pair of one over one double hung sash windows. Second floor window openings on these three project slightly and have lintels and sills of vertically laid stretchers of pressed brick. Most of the houses in the row are two bays wide except for the last five which are three bays wide. These last five have ornate brick arches over the second and third floor windows and the front entrance. They are also red brick whereas the rest of the row is painted different colors. 1624 is the only formstone facade on this side of the block.

The 1700 block of Calvert street on the odd side is occupied by eleven three story Italianate row houses, all attached, all very tall with varying ornate brick work on their facades. All are three bays wide except for three in the middle of the row. 1703 and 1705 are well restored three story Italianates, three bays wide with brick facades painted blue. The entrances of these two are in the southernmost bays, above which the window openings are offset from the other bays indicating that the buildings are used as an apartment house. 1707 and 1709 have bay windows on the first floor with ornate stonework above them. 1713 and 1715 have ornate stonework frontispiece entries, and brick and metal cornices. 1719 still has some stained glass remnants. 1721-1719 have flat arch lintels above second and third floor windows and brick relieving arches above the first floor windows. All the buildings on this block have raised basements and marble steps. None have been covered with formstone and only one is boarded up. Other elements in this row include courses of ornate brick between the second and third floors of each building except for 1717-1721 which have projecting bays on their second and third floors.

The odd side of the 1800 block contains only five three story Italianate houses in a row that once contained many more. 1801-1805 are three identical three story Italianates two bays wide, each with bracketed cornices and incised ventilator panels. 1805 has a fancy frontispiece entry with a closed pediment supported by a pair of wooden posts. All three are brick, the first two are painted grey. 1829 and 1827 are three story Italianates with formstone facades, two bays wide. The only original part of their facades still visible is the metal dentilled cornice. 1829 appears to have its original front door with three vertical bevelled glass panels and a cornice on top.

Across the street on the west side of the 1800 block of Calvert is a row of ten three story Italianates, all in fairly good shape, except for the northernmost structure which has recently been gutted by fire. They are all identical to those on the 1700 block, but they have stone lintels and window openings. All are three bays wide with raised basements and have plain projecting metal cornices with little or no ornamentation. Decorative courses of brick run across the facade on the second and third floors.

FEDERAL STREET

Federal Street is another east-west thoroughfare running through the center of the district. It borders on what was once a heavily industrial part of the city where the Crown Cork and Seal Company operated several buildings for manufacturing.

The even side of the 300 block of Federal contains a row of eleven row houses two bays wide in varying styles with a lot of ornamental brick work such as projecting flat lintels above window openings, arched brick over doorways, and cross gabled pediments in the central bays. 336 and 338 are examples of this. 332 has a bay window on the second floor, as has every other house from there to the end of the block. 334 and 336 have stained glass lights in the upper sashes of first and second floor windows. 334 has a closed pedimented roof line facing the street. The even side of the 300 block between Guilford Avenue and Latrobe alley is a six story (or five story plus basement) late ninteenth century manufacturing building made of brick with large arched windows on the fifth floor of the Federal Street and Guilford Avenue sides. This was one of the Crown Cork and Seal buildings and dates from the late 1890s. There are vehicle loading bays on the back side of the structure, and it appears as though the original six over six double hung sash windows are still in place. There are smaller arched windows on the sixth floor. The complex across from this building on the odd side of the street is a six story manufacturing building of the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. This block was once entirely owned by the Crown, Cork, and Seal company. 309 Federal Street which is connected to and is a part of this complex has "A.D. 1906" engraved in stone on the Federal Street Side. A smokestack behind the building on the even side has "C.C. and S. Co. written vertically on it. The abbreviation is obvious.

On the even side of the 400 block there are two rows with a total of 33 mostly two story Italianate row houses with bracketed cornices and incised ventilator panels. Facades are mostly constructed of pressed brick with relieving arches over the window openings. There are corner stores at the ends of each row in this block. There are arched wooden entrance ways, and many of these small houses have their original paneled doors intact. Most houses in this row have a set of wooden steps and one basement window.

On the odd side of the 400 block there are variations on the standard two story Italianate. The facades project and curve out to the sidewalk where the first floor living room windows are located in a bow front fashion. All eleven (including the non-functional corner store on the end of the row) have dentilled cornices and relieving arches of pressed brick. On this side of the street the basements have two windows with relieving arches above them.

Public School No. 113 stands on the south side of Federal Street inthe 400 block. This two story brick schoolhouse was built in 1895 in Italianate/ Romanesque Revival style. This was a school for blacks, and was eventually renamed the Benjamin Banneker School. A much later and larger addition is now attached to the old building.

GUILFORD AVENUE

Guilford Avenue is a main north-south thoroughfare in the Greenmount district. The Crown Cork And Seal Factory Building on the 1500 block of Guilford Avenue is an excellent example of Victorian-ecclectic manufacturing architecture of the late 19th century. On the Guilford Avenue side the building is nine bays wide, and six stories high, with a red brick facade laid in common bond. Half round arches of brick are visible above the fifth floor. The remainder of the windows on all sides are triple sets of six over six double hung sash. On the south side there is less ornamentation. The sixth floor has smaller six over six double hung sash windows. In the central bay on the west side above the vehicle entrance there is a projecting bay three stories high with terra cotta trim surrounding arched windows. There is an iron ballustrade on top of the bay. A belt course of dentilled design brick surrounds the building between the first and second floors.

Public School 32, built in 1890, on the opposite side of the street at 1634 is a two story school house five bays wide sitting on a raised foundation. It is constructed of brick laid in common bond. First floor windows are tall double hung sash with arched tops and stone keystones. A stone water table runs across the facade. On the Guilford Avenue side a tower rises to three stories in the central bay and has a steep pyramidal roof. Third floor windows are long and narrow double hung sash. The cornice is wood with small dentils. There is a cross gable in the cornice line

of the tower on the Guilford Avenue side. On the north side a shed roofed dormer faces the street with small, narrow windows. Much of the building is hidden by extensive scaffolding, so some of the architectural elements are invisible at this time.

On the even side of Guilford Avenue at the intersection of Lanvale Avenue is the Second Baptist Church. Built in 1888 as the Second Universalist Church, this is a small gothic building. A steeple with pyramidal roof projects up from the the south end of the Guilford Avenue facade and a small minaret rises at the other end of the facade. A tudor arched window on the same facade has a stained glass cross in it. The foundation is visible on the Lanvale side, sloping to the west, and there are basement windows at sidewalk level.

On the odd side of the 1700 block there are eighteen three story Italianates, identical to those in the 1700 block of Calvert. Each has a plain box metal cornice, with brick work underneath it. The main entrance of each has an ornamental brick hoodmould. Front doors of most have been removed. Window openings on the second and third floors project slightly, with ornamental brick work above and below. Each house also sits atop a high foundation with a set of marble steps leading to the front entrance. On the west side of the street, there are five bow front rowhouses three stories high and three bays wide. The first floor facade of each is stone, while the second and third floors are yellow brick. The front entrance of each is in the southernmost facade, on the first floor. Windows are all one over one double hung sash, except on the first floor where there are sliding windows. There is a brick dentilled cornice above each third floor, and a curved metal box cornice at the common roofline. The Sanborn atlas of 1890 shows a different number of houses in this block so these bow front houses might be of a later date.

On the odd side of the 1800 block there is a one story brick non-contributing building. 1800 A on the west side of the street is a pair of three story bow front row houses laid in orange brick, with stone sills and lintels and a metal cornice with a modillion bracket. There are also seven three story rowhouses three bays wide with bow-front facades between 1800 and 1812. They are constructed of yellow brick with stone lintels and window sills, and entrances in the southernmost bays.

LAFAYETTE STREET

Lafayette Street is a residential thorughfare running east to west through the northern part of the district. Its architecture is characterized mainly by tall three story Italianate row houses constructed in the late ninteenth century. Many of these tall, majestic homes are now split into apartments. In the 100 block of Lafayette on the even (or north) side there is one Italianate three story house with grey painted brick four bays wide. On the odd side there is a parking lot, and a group of three three story Italianates in good condition with original bracketed cornices.

The even side of the 200 Block of Lafayette Place contains thirteen three story Italianate rowhouses of which only two have been formstoned. The first three are boarded up shells, but the exteriors are in good shape even though much of the interior has been gutted. 202 and 204 have flat lintels on second and third floors, with relieving arches over the first floor living room windows. Decorative cornices include dentils and incised swag trim. The rest of the Italianates on this row have their original bracketed cornices, and every other one has an arched front door entry. 12 and 14 have bay windows. All the houses on this row have marble steps, and raised basements. All facades are brick laid in of common bond, and have double hung sash windows, if not boarded up.

The odd side of the 200 block includes ten tall three story Italianates, and eight bow front stone houses with bay windows. The first ten are similar Italianates constructed of brick, three bays wide with heavily bracketed cornices and raised basements. All ten have flat lintels over second and third story windows, and stone window sills. The last eight houses have facdes constructed of a type of rock-faced coursed ashlar popular at the end of the nineteenth century. There are no houses on this side of the block with formstone facades.

The 300 Block of Lafayette Place includes 17 Italaianate three story row houses three bays wide on the even side and 14 of them on the odd side. The houses on the even side have ornate bracketed cornices and brick keystones over the second and third floor windows. They all have raised marble basements and marble steps. The odd side has different cornices most of which are of decorative brick topped with a wooden dentilled cornice. Five houses on the even side and four on the odd side have formstone facades.

Otherwise, they are brick or painted brick. The brickwork is all intact, and most window openings on both rows have relieving arches of pressed brick. The exteriors are in very sound condition.

The 400 Block of Lafayette Place includes 17 Italianate row houses on the even side. 400 and 402 are three stories high with relieving arches over window openings on all three floors. There are incised decorative panels above the windows and beneath the arches on each opening. The rest of the block on the even side is almost identical; only one house has a formstone facade. Buildings between 420 and the end of the block have larger windows on the first floor and Egyptian Revival stone lintels above windows on the second and third floors. Most of these houses have bracketed cornices and incised ventilator panels. They all have raised basements.

The odd side of the street is similar, with sixteen three story Italianate houses with raised basements, cornices, and ventilator panels. Some have slight facade alterations including 407 which has roofing covering the facade. 411 and the first house past Brentwood court on this side have formstone facades. 411 has a very elaborate pair of wooden double doors. Most houses on this block are in excellent shape.

LANVALE STREET

Lanvale Street is a wide residential thoroughfare running east-west one block south of Lafayette Street. The street is one way to through traffic from west to east, on a gentle slope between St. Paul Street and Greenmount Avenue. There are no contributing structures in the 100 block of Lanvale.

In the 200 Block of Lanvale, 200-212 is a row of two story three bay wide bow front houses with dentilled cornices. Above the first and second floor windows and the main entrance are stone lintels. Large glass transoms above the doors contain street numbers. The Second Baptist Church is on the end of the even side of this block, facing Guilford Ave. The end of P.S. 32 with its facade on Guilford Avenue is on the odd side of the block.

The even side of the 300 block consists of fourteen Italianate row houses. These have more alterations than the rows on Lafayette Street. 304, 306, and 308 are boarded up, 308 and 310 have stuccco facades, and 312 has a formstone facade. Beyond that, 314 thru 318 are well

preserved three story Italianates with decorative brick cornices and arched pointed brick ornamentation over first-floor windows. 314 and 316 have stained glass in the upper sash of windows on all three floors. There is also a dentilled cornice above the brick cornice on the third floor of these three. 322-328 is a row of identical three story simple Italianate row houses with relieving arches of pressed brick over all window openings and plain metal cornices. All houses on this block are three bays wide with marble steps and raised basements.

The odd side of the 300 block is similar. 311 is a formstone Italianate, 313 has roofing on its facade. It is a complete row, however, of eleven three story Italianates three bays wide, with decorative brick trim on the facades of those that have not been altered. Six houses on the odd side of the street have been formstoned.

The 400 Block of Lanvale includes 19 three story Italianates on the even side of the street, two and three bays wide. Only one on the even side has been formstoned, the rest are various colors of brick, with well preserved bracketed cornices above each. They all have raised basements and marble steps. 404-410 have decorative brick courses of horizontally laid stretchers between the second and third floors.

The odd side of the 400 block begins with a seven house row of three story Italianates, three stories high, with raised basements. 401 is a three story Italianate with a storefront on the first floor. The rest have very ornate bracketed cornices and incised ventilator panels above the third floors. Relieving arches of pressed brick and stone window sills trim the second and third floor openings. Only 413 has a formstone facade. 425 through 449 is an attractive and complete row of three story Italiante row houses three bays wide. The first three have decorative courses of brick between the second and third floors. Each of these first three has scrolled brackets supporting a cornice and incised ventilator panels. They also have relieving arches of pressed brick. 425 has an original glass front door with beveled glass and a cornice. 431 and 435 are different; they have a cross gable on the third floor of their facades and a double window with decorative brick trim beneath it. The rest of the row are similar three story Italianates, except with varying decorative courses of brick between second and third floors.

LATROBE STREET

Latrobe Street is a small alley running north-south through the western part of the district. On the odd side of the 1600 block 1601-1609 is a row of two story Italianate alley houses two bays wide with flat roofs and raised basements. 1607 is covered with formstone, and the others are of brick laid in common bond and painted green. A plain metal box cornice is shared by all five. From 1611 to the end of the row there are three vacant two story row houses with plain brick facades and flat roofs. The original row was larger in number, and these last three houses appear to be fairly recent additions. The even side of the 1600 block of Latrobe is occupied by a row of six two story Italianate row houses between 1600 and 1612. They are similar to those across the street, except that their foundations are a bit higher. Also each house has its own dentilled cornice; each roof line is higher because there is more of a slope on this side. The rest of the houses on this side of the block are being rebuilt, as several from the original row are missing. On the same side of the street there is also a vacant lot, two more rebuilt row houses, and two more old rowhouses.

In the 1700 block on the odd side there is a row of ten two story Italianate rowhouses two bays wide with flat roofs. The first house at 1701 has an altered first floor facade, and its neighbor's first and second floor facade is stuccoed. Several of the houses on this row have been altered. The even side is very similar with a row of ten houses, but these have high raised basements and unusual brick and terra cotta relieving arches above the openings. The southernmost house is boarded up as is one more within the row. 1702-1712 are all in relatively good condition. Several from the original row have been demolished, as there are vacant lots on each end.

NORTH AVENUE

The 100 block of North Avenue is between St. Paul and Calvert Streets. There is a group of six tall brownstone houses with storefronts on the first floor. 131 and 135 have three arched windows on second and third floors and shed roofed dormers on the fourth floor. 137 and 141 have cross gables on the fourth floors. The last building on the block is a tall four story plus attic Italianate with elaborate stone Gothic arches for lintels and window

casings, as well as courses of stone between second and third floors. A huge set of marble or stone steps leads up to the front entrance where an ornate frontispiece entry with Gothic arches is decorated with gold-leaf trim. The front entrance in the western most bay has double doors and a large transom over it. The basement is raised and there is a wrought iron fence outside of it. Windows have hoodmoulds with ornamentation on them.

The 200 Block of North Avenue is an 18 house row. The first ten are tall three story houses with stone facades and original dentilled cornices. 201 next to Calvert Street has a tower with conical roof and dentilled cornice at the northwest corner. 209 and 213 have parapets shaped like cross gables with two corbelled stone brackets supporting each of them. Each of these have arched window openings on the second and third floors. The whole row has raised basements and steps leading to the front entrance with iron hand rails on many of them. The next seven houses in the row are tall three story Italianate houses most of which are three bays wide and constructed in pairs. All are brick and their exteriors are in very good condition. The bracketed cornices are nearly all intact, and they have raised basements and marble steps. Some of the houses in this block have vehicle entrances on the first floors. The roof line of each house in the Italianate row has four brackets. Windows are all double hung one over one sash with stone sills. Several buildings have had large first floor windows boarded up. These all probably housed businesses on their first floors at some time. The last house on the block is a four story Italianate.

The 300 block of North Avenue contains two groups of houses that are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The first eight houses are four story brick Queene Anne/Second Empire style row houses with fancy trim laid in common bond and different style dormers on the fourth floors. Some of the stone steps are missing, but most houses in the row have seven or eight steps from the sidewalk to the front door and an opening to the basement below these steps. All have decorative stone hoodmoulds and ornamentation around window and door openings. Most of the windows in this row are boarded up, but those on the first floors are taller than those on the upper floors. Most of these houses have gable roof dormers projecting from a mansard roof. Exteriors of all of these are in good shape, but the interiors are very deteriorated. The front doors and windows are missing.

From 317 to the end of the row at Barclay there are five red brick Victorian houses with ornamental brick and terra cotta on their facades. Some have gothic, Romanesque revival, and Queen Anne elements. Moulded impost courses run across the facades of the entire row on each floor. Dormers on the fourth floor of 321 have hoods with corbel stops and other intricate trim. The houses in this row are three bays wide, but there are no window openings in the central bays on the second or third floors. 321 and 323 have dormer windows that look like small towers. 323 is the show piece of the row with a fancy cross-gable on the fourth floor and fan-light transoms with stained glass lights on the first floor. The front entrance opening has a fancy iron rail on each side of the steps leading up to it. All of these houses share a common mansard roof line. 329-335, are later two story houses and include two which have been radically altered. 331 is a two story Italianate with bracketed cornice similar to those visible throughout Baltimore's neighborhoods.

The west end of the 400 block of North Avenue is a a complete row of two story three bay wide Italianate houses the fiorst of which (401) has been radically altered. Most of the others have incised cornices and ventilator panels, red painted brick facades, and first floor entrances with decorative brick hoodmoulds. 407 thru 417 also have marble steps in front of them. This row is similar in appearance to the common vernacular Baltimore alley row house, except that these are three bays wide. Each has one over one double hung sash windows with flat lintels and wooden sills.

The last eight houses are attributed to the architect Charles Cassell. They are similar to the two groups of large houses in the 300 block with fancy brick ornamentation, cross gables, turrets, towers, and Queene Anne styling. However these houses are only three stories high. They are boarded up but still have stone steps leading to their front entrances. 423 has a shed roofed dormer in the central bay of the third floor with three small and narrow casement window openings visible. The roof is a mansard with a bay window in the central bay of the second floor. The front entrance is in the easternmost bay on the elevated first floor. Its neighbor 425 is similar with some slight variations. There are two hip roofed dormers on the third floor, one slightly larger than the other. On the second floor, there are also two window openings, one larger than the other, with the remnants of

two over two double hung sash still visible. The front entrance is next to that of 423, in the western most bay of the house. 427 has one large gable roofed dormer on the third floor, and one opening on the second floor which projects slightly from the facade with two pilasters on each side. The houses as a group give the appearance of one gigantic house. The last one in the row, at the southwest corner of North Avenue and Greenmount has a small tower at the corner and a store on the first floor. Unfortunately, most of the houses in this row have been painted green and cement block fills most of the first floor windows.

OLIVER STREET

Oliver Street is an east-west throughfare on the southern boundary of the proposed district. Most of its architecture is commercial or industrial related.

The even side of the 300 block is occupied by the south side of the original Crown Cork and Seal Company building, which faces Guilford Avenue. However, 306, at the corner of Oliver and Latrobe is a former Post Office sub-station built in 1916. 325-335 on the opposite side of the street is a two story brick commercial/industrial building, eight bays wide, constructed in the early 20th century. It is now occupied by Lewis Advertising.

Manufacturing and industrial buildings occupy the odd side of the 400 block of Oliver Street. 401 and its neighbor are three story, three bays wide with the original names still on it. 401 is Burt Machine Co., with relieving arches, brickwork cornices, and large two over two double hung sash windows. The western half of the building has large arched windows in the center of the facade, with stone keystones and arched lintels above each. The central openings contain large double doors. The exterior of this building is deteriorating, the grey paint is chipping and peeling off the brick.

403-415 is a very large industrial or manufacturing building, four stories high with few windows; it is an old ninteenth century factory with a new facade. The original brick shows on the west side where there is fieldstone below the second floor. There is a large vehicle entrance on the first floor, in the center of the facade.

400-422 Oliver street is a complete row of two story Italianate houses, all but two of which have bow fronts. Most are painted green, and all, including those with the flat facades share identical features. These nine houses are all three bays wide and sit on top of raised foundations. The front entrance of each is through the westernmost bay, where there is a paneled door with a transom light. The brick cornices are dentilled, with a plain metal box cornice above them. The two houses at the east end of the row are covered with formstone, and the two at the west end are boarded up and are in deteriorating condition.

The 500 block of E. Oliver on the even side is occupied by the former Lord Baltimore Press building, now used by the Department of Social Services. The design of this reinforced concrete builting is attributed to Ballinger and Perot, a philadelphia architectural firm that pioneered in this material. This four story building probably once had multi-paned steel windows, but they have been replaced by a modern combination of metal and glass. The central and end bays on the Oliver Street facade project slightly and are topped with a small triangular parapets. The number 1906 above the entrance is the date of construction. Across the street is a parking garage and a brick and reinforced concrete building which has been considerably altered for its current use by the state government.

TMAN STREET

Pitman is a short (one block) street running east-west through the eastern part of the district between Greenmount Avenue and Barclay Street. The odd side of the 400 block of Pitman has 25 two story Italianate row houses two bays wide with bracketed cornices. Some (four) have incised ventilator panels as well. Only five on this side of the street have formstone facades. This is a complete and original row for the most part; there is only one building missing according to the 1890 Sanborn Atlas, at 422 on the even side. Most have relieving arches of brick over the windows, and arch topped windows next to the front entrance on the first floor.

Pitmann was once called Pinckney Street. These smaller homes were probably occupied by working class families after their construction in the late 19th century. Pitman Street is now by far the most crowded street in the district with more than fifty homes in one small city block.

he congestion is unusual for this part of the city. On the even side there are 29 of the same type. More than half have formstone facades though, and are missing their original bracketed cornices. This vernacular Italianate rowhouse is similar to those constructed at the same time in the traditionally more industrial parts of the city in south and east Baltimore.

ST. PAUL STREET

(Based on information in National Register Nomination for these blocks)

St. Paul street is one of the main north-south arteries in Baltimore, used by thousands of commuters every day of the week. Historically it is also one of the oldest streets in Baltimore. Large row houses line the three blocks of St. Paul Street that are within the Greenmount West Historic District. These three blocks have also been listed separately in the National Register of Historic Places.

1601-1629 on the east side of St. Paul street across from Penn Station is a row of fifteen three story row houses most of which have yellow brick facades laid in common bond. There are two slightly different designs within the same sized houses. 1625 and 1627 have variations with first floor levels three bays wide, and second and third floors only two bays wide with windows of unequal width. Other characteristics of the houses in this row include two window openings on the second floors with jack arches, two openings at the first floor with flat and arched head treatments. The first floors of each building are built up about five feet above sidewalk level on a stone foundation.

On the odd side of the 1700 block there is a row of seven three story white stone rowhouses, with alternating one and two story bay and bow projections facing the street. These are topped with decorative iron railings and simple bracketed cornices. Between 1715 and 1729 there are eight three story brick rowhouses with bowfronts, arched entryways and transoms, stone lintels and windowsills, and simple bracketed cornices. Each has a light colored stone foundation set four feet above the sidewalk level, and the facades are set back slightly creating small front yards.

On the even side of the 1700 block, 1700 is a single four story brick rowhouse with a simple flat brick

facade laid in common bond. It has rock faced stone lintels and window sills, and an original projecting bracketed cornice. Between 1702 and 1706 there are three three story stone and brick rowhouses with non-symmetrical facades set with bowfronts. The first floors are rough and smooth cut stone, and the second floor is Roman brick. These are manipulated to appear as quoins at the three sided bay projection, inset for rectangular panel below third floor windows and a different pattern for the top of the gable at 1704. Use of sandstone for decoration of lintel and arch treatments, columns above the third floorproches, and ashlar lineon second floor level and level of sills on second and third floors. There is a Mansard roof modulated with gables and hips over bays. The original French doors in the front entrance are still intact. Between 1708 and 1714 there are four three story light colored infill rowhouses constructed of stone. Each unit has a two story bowfront projection. There are alternating arched and flat window heads on the third floor, with iron railing above the bays, and a simple bracketed cornice above each. 1716 is a traditional three story brick row house with arched entry, hood and side moulds, and a storefront window. Its ornate wooden cornice is highlighted by a frieze and architrave. There are stone window sills and upper windows with jack arches. 1718 is a single three story light colored stone rowhouse with a flat facade and little ornamentation. There are smooth cut stone band marks on the second floor levelwith a bracketed cornice above. 1720 is a single wide three story rowhouse with classical ornamentation. There is a classical pedimented frontispiece supported by two Doric columns. The windows have brick arches with stone keystones, and there is a large projecting bracketed cornice with entablature.

Between 1724 and 1734 there is a row of six eclectic four story red brick rowhouses. The northernmost three mirror the first three in the row. There is extensive use of moulded brick and terra-cotta, articulated to form pilasters, entablatures, and a variety of arches. They all share a slate mansard roof with three differnet types of dormers.

In the 1800 block on the odd side, there are eight eclectic three story masonry rowhouses, heavily ornamented through brick designs. There is some terra-cotta and stonework evident. The design of the facades varies every other building. First floor openings are arched with

articulated brick, upper floors have jack arches set between brick pilasters; pilasters are topped alternately with large brick entablatures and pediments; second and third story windows are divided with terra-cotta panels. 1809 and 1811 have very elaborate cornices.

On the even side of the 1800 block, there is a row of eight three story brick row houses between 1800 and 1814. each is heavily ornamented with moulded brick and enlarged brick panels. There is a decorated brick parapet wall "supplying a rythm of pitched gables with corbeled bracket below." They have smooth stone foundations, arched stone, brick, hood and side moulds at the entrances. Entrances also have double wooden doors with moulded transom bars and arched windows.

1816-1830 St. Paul Street is a row of eight three story light green rusticated limestone rowhouses, with flat non-modulated fronts, embellished cornices and ashlar lines.

Properties already listed in the National Register:

1601-1830 St. Paul Street and 12-20 East Layfayette Street
listed 3 January 1985 76 contributing resources

Row Houses at 303-327 East North Avenue
listed 13 September 1984 14 contributing resources

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The Greenmount West Historic District takes its name from the name used to designate the neighborhood by community planners in the 1980s. It derives from the district's location on the west side of Greenmount Cemetery and Greenmount Avenue. The district also includes a section of St. Paul Street and a group of houses on North Avenue which are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The district was a rural area in 1869. A small stream ran from north to south through the district just west of Greenmount Avenue. A brewery and a marble works stood south of Oliver Street and presumably made use of the stream before it entered Jones Falls. There were a few small buildings scattered through the district, but two institutions dominated it. The Maryland Institution for the Education of the Blind stood on the north side of North Avenue between Greenmount Avenue and St. Paul Street, and St.Agnes Hospital occupied two blocks bounded approximately by the present Barclay, Lafayette, and Federal Streets and Guilford Avenue.

St. Agnes Hospital received the land on which it stood as a gift from Charles Dougherty in 1863 and constructed its buildings soon after that on a rise of land appropriately called Mt. Dougherty. The hospital had been there for only a decade when the city announced that it would open Lanvale Street and fill in the stream just west of Greenmount Avenue, obviously in preparation for the development of housing.[1]

The rapid growth of the city of Baltimore and talk of possible annexation of its northern suburbs brought land speculators into the Greenmount West district in the 1870s. By 1876 most of the land was in the hands of the Belvedere Land Company, Samuel and George G. Appold, and Lloyd W. Williams. Williams, an attorney who lived at 48 St. Paul Street, purchased the land that is now the south side of the 300 and 400 blocks of North Avenue. George J. and Samuel Appold, who owned a larger part of the district, were Baltimore natives who became owners of a wholesale leather firm started by their father. Samuel Appold died in 1880 just as development was starting in Greenmount West. However, George Appold lived until 1897 and at the time of his death part of his "large wealth was invested in real estate" and he and his brother had developed much of what was then the northern section of Baltimore according to his obituary. He was also President of the Merchant and Miners Transportation Company which had twenty three ships in the coastal trade.[2]

The construction of new bridges across the Jones Falls in 1880 to replace one old wooden bridge near Greenmount Avenue created convenient access to the district. The streetcar line had already been established on Greenmount and North (formerly called Boundary) avenues and a new line was soon to be built on Guilford Avenue (formerly North Street). Other lines passed within a few blocks of the district.

In Streetcar Suburbs, Sam Bass Warner has explained the pattern of urban growth related to the expansion of street railways through his study of this process in Boston.[3] Mary Ellen Hayward in her study of rowhouses in Baltimore has mapped the city's rowhouse styles and in some cases has related certain styles to the extension of streetcar lines.[4] Warner observed that what he calls the lower middle class, those who could afford good housing but who also required good transportation, were the last to arrive in the suburbs and tended to live in the innermost district.[5] In Baltimore, Hayward put the Greenmount West district in what she called Area D, the fourth level of development outward from the old walking city. Typically the rowhouses in Area D were what she called "Artistic" houses containing many eclectic stylistic elements. Hayward also related the development of neighborhoods in Area D to the streetcar lines saying that "for the first time public transportation was cheap enough and fast enough for even people of modest means to live in newly developed sections of the city away from urban congestion."[6]

Streetcars were of particular importance in Baltimore because, according to William A. House, President of Baltimore's United Railways, it was here that the first commercial electric railway in America operated. The earliest streetcars had been horse-drawn vehicles that started operating in 1859. Operating on tracks, they were much faster and covered a larger network than the earlier horse drawn wagons or omnibuses. Electrification greatly improved the service and encouraged further expansion. There seems to be no question that the streetcar companies planned their extended operation to encourage development of housing along their routes. The president of United Railways, writing in 1909, credited the development of the North Avenue area and the suburbs to streetcar routes.[7]

During the peak of the late nineteenth century building boom, 1885-1887, about 3,500 new houses went up each year in Baltimore.[8] Greenmount West was certainly a

part of that boom; the majority of its approximately 600 houses were standing by 1887. Greenmount West had only a brief moment when it could claim to be at the rural northern boundary of the city appealing to the Victorians' professed love of nature and open space. In 1888, Baltimore tripled its size by annexing land to its north and west. Almost immediately suburban developments such as Roland Park, Sudbrook, and others began to take shape in the "annex", offering the amenities of curving streets, landscaping, and fully detached houses on private lots, leaving Greenmount West within the boundaries of the old city. To make matters worse, residents of the annexed area were granted a grace period on tax increases, leaving city residents with a proportionately heavier tax. From the time they started operations, the streetcar lines in Baltimore had paid a 20 percent tax to fund parks, but they were relieved of this tax in the annex. Such relief undoubtedly encouraged them to expand operations even further into the new areas.

In Greenmount West the rowhouses were built on speculation for rental or for sale following older urban patterns. By the time they were built there were numerous books of house plans available that featured modestly priced rowhouses as well as more pretentious three- and four-story houses. Since most urban rowhouses were not designed by architects as special commissions, books of house plans included architect's designs incorporating popular versions of the same stylistic elements found in larger buildings. These published plans could be altered or adapted by the local builder to create a variety of styles and streetscapes found in Greenmount West. Houses in these publications were usually trimmed with small scale versions of elements found in larger custom designs of a slightly earlier time; designs meant to appeal to popular taste were just slightly out of date. The house plan books frequently explained that they were attempting to make good designs, escape the boring vertical lines of most rowhouses, and create "picturesque" designs for moderate priced homes. "Picturesque" was also slightly out of date by this time. It had become the popular derivation of the term architects had used earlier in the century when they rebelled against the classicism of Greek Revival architecture and tried to make their buildings "picturesque" or like a picture as advocated by architects A. J. Downing and A. J. Davis.[9]

In addition to buildings based on pattern books there were a few individual architectural commissions in Greenmount West. William F. Weber, a local architect designed the houses on the east side of the 1700 block of Guilford Avenue in 1881. This is a row of three story Italianate houses with raised basements, marble steps, and hoodmoulds above doors and windows. The Baltimore architectural firm of J. A. & W. T. Wilson designed a house at the corner of Lanvale and Greenmount, although the houses at those corners today do not have any unusual architectural distinction. John Appleton Wilson, born in Baltimore in 1851, started his professional career in 1878, and joined his cousin W. T. Wilson. J. A. Wilson designed the confederate monument in Gettysburg in addition to his work on private residences. After W. T. Wilson's death in 1907, J. A. Wilson turned more to historical research and is credited with redesigning the old Senate chamber of the Maryland State House, one of the first restorations in America based on archaeological research.[10]

Among the largest houses in the district are those in the row that includes 423-437 E. North Avenue. Charles E. Cassel of Baltimore designed this row in 1881. Although the buildings have been vacant and neglected for some time, they are still an impressive group. They are probably more Queen Anne in style than anything else with their bow windows, terra cotta decoration, sections of shingles, and small tower at the northeast corner. A mansard roof adds an element of Second Empire. Cassell designed many types of buildings. His Baltimore works include The Graham Hughes House on Washington Place, the former Congregational Church (now Greek Orthodox) at Preston Street and Maryland Avenue, the Bishop Cummings Memorial Church at Carrollton Avenue and Lanvale Street, and the Stafford Hotel and Severn Apartments on Mt. Vernon Place. He also designed Christ Episcopal Church in Easton, Maryland, and was a founding member of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.[11]

Two other rows of large houses in the 300 block of East North Avenue are as impressive as the Cassel houses, although their architect is unknown at present. Like the Cassell houses, most of them have been vacant and neglected for a long time. 303 through 317 E. North Avenue have raised basements, stone dripmoulds, and a variety of trim. All are four stories above a large basement. 319 through 327 E. North Avenue is a shorter row of four story houses made to look like one gigantic house or perhaps a castle

with high conical roofs on the dormers in the central section. These two blocks of East North Avenue are among the largest and most highly decorated houses in the district. On all of them a fancy facade is placed on a rectangular, flat-roofed rowhouse. The houses on St. Paul Street, also previously listed in the National Register, contain more elaborate and varied architectural elements.

The district also includes rows of swell or bow-front houses such as those on the west side of the 1700 block of Guilford Avenue, some with bay windows and small parapets in the shape of a pediment, as well as row upon row of two- and three-story Italianate houses on which the cornices have scrolled brackets and incised ventilator panels. As this was an entirely post-Civil War housing area, it is not surprising that Italianate alley houses line the narrow alleys behind the larger houses. These are all small with a simple, flat facade.

Although the size and style of some of the large houses in the district indicate that they were intended to be the dwellings of families with above average income and several servants, these were not necessarily the type of people who actually occupied them. A tabulation of the 1900 census taken after completion of all the houses in the district reveals some interesting facts about the residents of Greenmount West at that time. The census was taken less than twenty years after construction of the first houses in the district. Without a study of mobility and morbidity in the district for the first twenty years of its existence, it is impossible to know exactly who moved in and out. However, if Greenmount West was similar to other urban neighborhoods of the time, owners and people with more money would have moved less frequently than renters and people with less money. Therefore, it seems doubtful that the 1885 residential patterns in Greenmount West were radically different from what they were in 1900.

In 1900 the Greenmount West Historic District was predominantly the home of "the substantial workingman" and the clerk, salesman, and small merchant. This was the man who worked hard and was thrifty but who had some difficulty in finding and purchasing a comfortable home. The Census of 1900 indicates that home ownership was an attainable goal for many residents of Greenmount West at that time.[12]

A tabulation of about half of the 600 houses in the district verifies some general assumptions; for example, blacks lived in most of the alley houses. However, the census also reveals other unexpected details. First of all, about one third of the occupants of the district owned their houses, a fairly large percentage for the time.

The population of Greenmount West in 1900 was predominantly native born with less than 10 percent of the heads of households being foreign born. Those not born in the United States were born in Germany and Ireland and were not a part of the "new" immigrant wave from Italy, Poland, and other nations. Second, about one half of the residents had servants, and if the alley houses were eliminated from the tabulation, the percentage would be much higher. Most of these servants were black, but about 15 percent of the houses had a white servant. The black servant population was high enough to create interest in just how they lived and what work they did. Possibly they were servants primarily to have a place to live.

About 20 percent of the houses in Greenmount West had boarders, a fairly substantial number, especially because many of these houses had more than one boarder and in a few houses there were five or more boarders. Boarders were probably taken in to create additional income, and in Greenmount West the boarders did not always live with people who owned their houses. The boarders' income obviously helped to pay the rent. For instance, William Gemmell, who lived at 1612 Calvert Street was a bookkeeper who rented his house and lived there with his wife, one child, four boarders, and one black servant. The situation was not particularly different in the largest houses on North Avenue. Addley Cooper, a stevedore, rented the house at 425 North Avenue and lived there with his wife, three children, four members of his extended family, and three boarders. 437 North Avenue was occupied by four families, all renters. Multiple family occupancy was common throughout the district, and a majority of the houses included one or more members of the head of household's extended family.

Those who owned their houses had a variety of occupations. Brook Pleasant, a clerk, owned 303 North Avenue and lived there with his wife and four children and another family. William E. Gisriel, brass founder, owned 401 North Avenue and was one of the few residents who lived with only his wife, one child, and one black servant. Joseph Wallace, a cashier, who lived next door at 403 also owned his house, but the majority of the North Avenue houses were occupied by tenants.[13] Sidney Lanier, the poet, lived on Calvert Street for a short time before his death and was probably the district's most famous resident.

Residences were not the only buildings in Greenmount West in the late nineteenth century. Primary School No. 32, later called the Guilford School, stands on the southwest corner of the intersection of Guilford Avenue and Lanvale Street. The Baltimore Board of School

Commissioners report of 1889 stated that new school buildings attracted additional students, a situation the Board considered to be desirable. School No. 32 was one of eleven schools scheduled for construction in 1890, a year in which more schools were built than in any previous year. The 80' x 154' school lot was purchased for $11,800, part of the Board's move to own the property on which schools stood rather than having to pay ground rent. The 67' x 98' building was constructed for an additional $21,000. P.S. No. 32 as a primary school served grades one through three and had central heating but no lighting system. The Board renamed this the Guilford School in 1913.[14]

The other school still standing in the Greenmount West Historic District is Public School No. 113, built in 1895 on the south side of the 400 block of Federal Street. A school for blacks, it eventually became the Benjamin Banneker School. Baltimore did not provide public education for blacks until very late in the nineteenth century. Even then, of course, it was provided in schools which were completely segregated racially. It is interesting to note on the Sanborn map of 1913 that P.S. No 113 had four portable classrooms around it, an indication of an increasing black school population that was not immediately accommodated in permanent schools. There have been few changes in the original building, which now has a larger and newer school attached to it. Another school that was not actually within the district must have exerted some influence upon the residents. That was the Polytechnic High School built in about 1913 on the former site of the Institution for the Education of the Blind on the north side of North Avenue.

There were also two churches in the district. One, the Second Universalist Church, still stands at the northwest corner of the intersection of Guilford Avenue and Lanvale. This small stone gothic church, built in 1888, has a pyramidal roofed tower and gothic windows. Its design and material would have made the church acceptable to the Episcopal church as it sought to make churches in the gothic style in the late nineteenth century to inspire a deeper religious experience in its membership. However, this was not an Episcopal church, it was a Universalist church, one of the three denominations directly descended from the Puritans of New England. In 1935 the Second Universalist Church merged with the First Unitarian Church at Charles and Franklin, a merger pattern of the two churches nationally. The old church building was to be "used, sold, or otherwise

disposed of as may be determined by the board of trustees."[15] Although the house attached to the north side of the church appears to have been a rectory, that is apparently not the case. In 1890 Rev. R. H. Pullman was the pastor of the Universalist Church, but he lived at 1715 Guilford Avenue, across the street from the church. The Guilford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church stood diagonally across the intersection from the Universalist Church in the 1880s, but it is no longer there.

Before any rowhouses were built in Greenmount West several businesses were already located near the intersection of Belvedere and Oliver streets. These included a brewery, which stood there for several decades, and the nursery and greenhouse of James Pentland, a Baltimore florist. During the 1890s the Maryland Brass Company and the C. M. Kemp Manufacturing company, manufacturers of apparatus for the production of illuminating and cooking gas, moved into the southern part of the district. These companies could not compare in size and importance with the Crown Cork and Seal Company, which moved into the southern part of the district in 1897.

The development of the Crown Cork and Seal Company is in part the story of an American entrepreneur who built his fortune on bottle caps. William Painter, born in Maryland, spent his youth with his Quaker relatives in Wilmington, Delaware, before returning to Baltimore with his bride in 1865. In Wilmington he worked as an apprentice in his uncle's successful leather business, where he gained practical manufacturing experience in an age of industrial expansion.

Painter began inventing mechanical devices as a young man and over a lifetime acquired many patents. In 1874 he received patents on valves and pumps for for his Odorless Evacuating Apparatus, a machine that emptied cesspools. There could hardly have been a more opportune time or place than late nineteenth century Baltimore to have a financial interest in machinery used to clean cesspools. The city was expanding rapidly without a fully developed sewer system, and those homeowners who had indoor toilets with cesspools were dependent upon the Odorless Apparatus.

When Painter went on to patent his bottle seal in September 1885, he was a pioneer in the field of single use bottle stoppers and founded the Bottle Seal Company for their manufacture. In 1892 Painter invented the crown cork, composed of a metal cap with a corrugated flange and a cork disk. Painter devised several versions of the bottle cap as

well as the machinery to place it on bottles. The company expanded internationally and for nearly a century his product was the world's most popular bottle closure.

The Bottle Seal Company opened its first plant on North Holliday Street and moved to East Monument Street before constructing its large plant at 1511-1523 Guilford Avenue in 1897. By this time the most of the Greenmount West was filled with houses, but the lower end of Guilford Street was vacant. Within a year the firm was expanding still further until it occupied most of the area between the 300 blocks of Lanvale and Oliver streets. The earliest section of the building was 100 feet long on Guilford Avenue and 90 feet deep. The next section consisted of a six story 90' x 80' building, a 100' x 45' two story building facing Guilford Avenue, a one story power plant at the rear, and one additional building. All were built of brick with brownstone trim.[16]

At least some of the Crown Cork and Seal Buildings are attributed to the architect Jackson Gott. A lifelong resident of Baltimore, Gott was born in 1828. He was apprenticed to a carpenter and master builder in his youth, and studied architecture with tutors. His most important buildings were the Johnson Building on North Howard Street in Baltimore, the Masonic Temple and Peninsula Hospital in Salisbury, Western Memorial College at Westminster, and buildings for Crown Cork and Seal. There seems to be some uncertainty about just which of the latter Gott designed.[17] Another large building at 310 Oliver Street, now used by the Department of Social Services, and recently the LeBow clothing plant, was originally a Crown Cork and Seal building.

The Lord Baltimore Press occupied the large reinforced concrete building built in 1906 at the intersection of Oliver and Brentwood. The Department of Social Services now uses this building, which the architectural firm of Ballinger and Perot of Philadelphia designed. This firm concentrated on industrial and commercial buildings in its early years and later expanded into other building types, particularly federally funded housing. The firm pioneered in the use of reinforced concrete and wrote a book about it in 1909. The long list of works by the firm lists only one project in Baltimore.[18]

By 1890 there were a few small stores in the district, particularly along Greenmount Avenue. Only a few rows had corner stores at the end, and several of these

still exist. In addition to the businesses mentioned above, there was a bakery and a dairy in the district, both located in the center of blocks and away from the main streets. Today, there are surprisingly few intrusions into the historic fabric of the district, and these are in the form of modern public buildings that fit into the residential/development pattern of the district.

There continues to be some small scale preservation and restoration effort in the district. Public School No. 32 is the headquarters for a community organization that teaches work skills, including some related to the construction trades. The building has been adapted for this use and is currently undergoing exterior renovation. Scattered through the district are houses that have been renovated for multi-family use. Although restoration was not in all cases the primary goal, these rehabilitations have not, for the most part, made radical alterations to the buildings. Many houses have been renovated on St. Paul Street, a large scale renovation project is planned for two blocks of North Avenue, and if the current tax credits for historic preservation continue other renovations will probably follow.

The Greenmount West Historic District at first glance is not strikingly different from other late-nineteenth-century neighborhoods along North Avenue. However, this rather small area physically bounded by Greenmount Cemetery, North Avenue, and the railroad tracks is set apart not only by these barriers. It differs from other neighborhoods that developed at the city boundary as the streetcar lines expanded because it still retains its long intact rows in a variety of architectural styles, and also includes schools, a church, and a variety of industrial buildings including those of Crown, Cork and Seal. Although the streetcar lines are gone and many of the houses have fallen upon hard times, the majority of the district's buildings remain in sufficiently good condition to be accurate tangible evidence of the neighborhood's nineteenth century past.

1. Pratt Library Query File, clipping from Baltimore American April 3, 1938

2. History of the City of Baltimore, its men and Institutions Published by Baltimore American 1902)

3. Warner, Sam Bass, Streetcar Suburbs,(Harvard University Press, 1978) From Warner's book have come the generally accepted use of such terms as walking city and

streetcar suburb, as well as the correlation of urban expansion to the growth of street railways.

4. Mary Ellen Hayward, "Rowhouse: A Baltimore Style of Living" 3 Centuries of Maryland Architecture (Maryland Historical Trust: 1982) pp.65-79

5. Warner, p. 56

6. Hayward. "Rowhouse" p. 75

7. William A. House, "Street Car System and Rapid Transit" written 1909 and published in Baltimore, Its History and Its People Calyton Colman Hall, Ed. (New York: 1912) p. 555. Since electrified streetcars were appearing in many cities, it is probably impossible to determine which one actually came first.

8. Sherry H. Olson, Baltimore, the Building of an American City (Baltimore: 1980) p. 199

9. There were many house plan books published. S.B. Reed House Plans forEverybody. (New York, 1881) and James Leffel. Leffel's House Plans (New York, 1884) are just two of them which included moderately priced urban row houses

10. Unpublished notes by Fred Shoken, CHAP, Baltimore and National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. 25, p. 415; and Alan Gowans, Images of American Living (New York: 1976) p.118

11. Fred Shoken's unpublished notes; Elsie and Henry Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American ARchitects (Los Angeles: 1956), p. 114; John Dorsey and James D. Dilts A Guide to Baltimore Architecture (Centerville, MD: 1981) p. 271

12. Warner. Streetcar Suburbs p. 101. Also Stephan Thernstrom. Poverty and Progress. Cambridge, Mass. 1964. Much of the book deals with the possibility of attaining home ownership in Newburyport, Mass.

13. Manuscript Census of 1900 tabulated by the author included about half the houses in the district which was in the 12th Ward, The servant population is extremely high incomparison to other similar districts that the author has

tabulated in Wilmington, Delaware, but there are no comparisions available for other areas of Baltimore or cities further south

14. Baltimore Board of School Commissioners Annual Reports, 1989, 1990, 1913

15. Query and vertical files at Pratt Library, containing clippings and notes on Universalist and Unitarian Churches

16. Orrin Chalfant Painter. William Painter and his Father, Dr. Edward Painter. (Baltimore: 1914) This memorial tribute to the Painters contains details on their lives as well as on Crown Cork and Seal

17. Baltimore Daily Record Real Estate notes of Nov. 7 and 14, and July 13 and 16, 1986 indicate that he designed the buildings in Greenmount West. Another source from which the biographical information is taken, Withey, p. 242, attributes the company's Highlandtown buildings to him
18. Sandra Talman and RogerW. Moss, Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, (Boston:1985) p. 106. The one Baltimore project is listed as the Friedenwald Building, apparently the Lord Baltimore Press building.

The research and unpublished notes of Fred Shoken of the CHAP office in Baltimore were a valuable source of information. The Sachse Bird's Eye View of 1869, The Hopkins, Bromley, and Sanborn Atlases were also important references as noted in the statement of significance. The Query and Vertical files in the Maryland Room of the Pratt Library were also useful. Other sources included:

Baltimore Board of School Commissioners Annual Report 1889, 1890, 1913

Hayward, Mary Ellen. "Rowhouse: A Baltimore Style of Living" 3 Centuries of Maryland Architecture, (Maryland Historical Trust: 1982)

History of the City of Baltimore, Its Men and Institutions, (published by Baltimore American: 1902)

House, William A. "Street Car System and Rapid Transit" Baltimore, Its History and Its People (New York: 1912)

Olson, Sherry H. Baltimore, the Building of an American City, (Baltimore: 1980)

Painter, Orrin Chalfant. William Painter and his Father, Dr. Edward Painter, (Baltimore: 1914)

Thernstrom, Stephen. Poverty and Progress, (Cambridge: 1964)

U.S. Census, Manuscript, on Microfilm at Pratt Library

Warner, Sam Bass. Streetcar Suburbs (Harvard University Press: 1978)

Boundary Justification

The northern boundary of the Greenmount West Historic District is the curb line of East North Avenue which was the northern boundary of the city at the time development started in the district. The eastern boundary is the curb line of Greenmount Avenue. The district does not extend to the eastern side of Greenmount Avenue because that is the location of the Green Mount Cemetery. The Cemetery is already listed in the National Register for reasons unrelated to the significance of the Greenmount West Historic District. The southern boundary of the district nearly parallels the railroad line, which forms a natural dividing line, but eliminates some non-contributing features. The western boundary, property lines of houses on St. Paul Street, is the boundary previously established when these houses were listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet 36

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property APPROX. 45 acres

Quadrangle name Baltimore East, Md. Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries follow curb lines and property lines as shown on the accompanying map. See Continuation sheet 37 for boundary justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county		code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Franklyn M. Thompson
Priscilla M. Thompson

organization The History Store date December 5, 1985

street & number 1736 Aliceanna Street telephone (301) 342-1676

city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21231

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

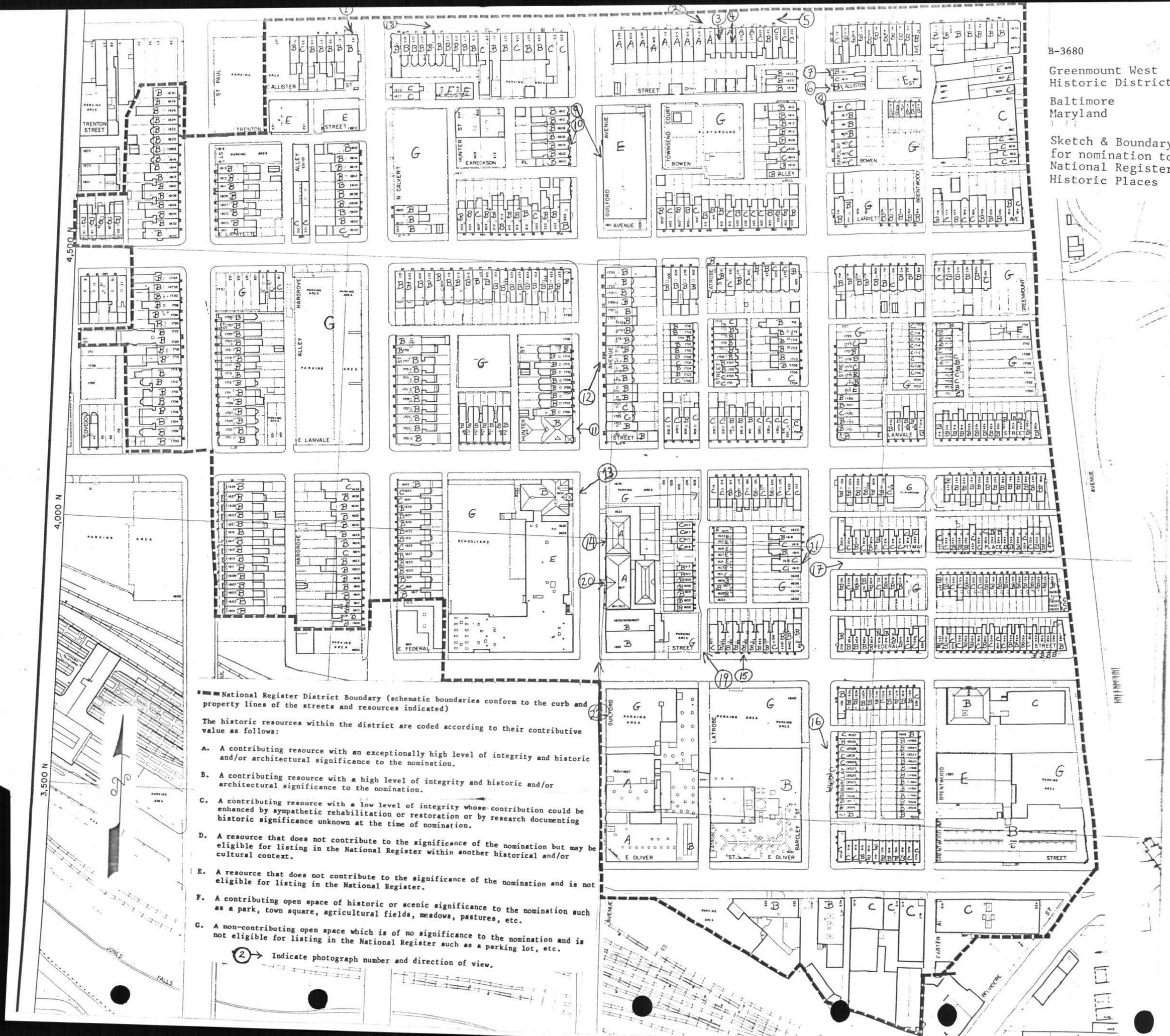
GPO 911-399

B-3680

Greenmount West
Historic District

Baltimore
Maryland

Sketch & Boundary Map
for nomination to the
National Register of
Historic Places 1985



National Register District Boundary (schematic boundaries conform to the curb and property lines of the streets and resources indicated)

The historic resources within the district are coded according to their contributive value as follows:

A. A contributing resource with an exceptionally high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance to the nomination.

B. A contributing resource with a high level of integrity and historic and/or architectural significance to the nomination.

C. A contributing resource with a low level of integrity whose contribution could be enhanced by sympathetic rehabilitation or restoration or by research documenting historic significance unknown at the time of nomination.

D. A resource that does not contribute to the significance of the nomination but may be eligible for listing in the National Register within another historical and/or cultural context.

E. A resource that does not contribute to the significance of the nomination and is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

F. A contributing open space of historic or scenic significance to the nomination such as a park, town square, agricultural fields, meadows, pastures, etc.

G. A non-contributing open space which is of no significance to the nomination and is not eligible for listing in the National Register such as a parking lot, etc.

(2)→ Indicate photograph number and direction of view.

B-3680
Greenmount West
Historic District

B-3680
Greenmount West
Historic District

B-3680

Greenmount West Historic District
(odd side of 1700 block Guilford
Avenue)
Baltimore, Maryland
Photographer: Franklyn Thompson
Date: November, 1985
Location of Negative: Maryland
Historical Trust
Description: 1700 block row houses
on the west side of Guilford
Avenue.
Photograph #3 of 22

ONE WAY

B-3680

Greenmount West Historic District
(Pitman Street, a small street
running between Greenmount Ave.
and Barclay St.)
Baltimore, Maryland.
Photographer: Franklyn Thompson
Date: November, 1985
Location of Negative: Maryland
Historical Trust
Description: entire length of
Pitman Street including all
rowhouses facing it.
Photograph #5 of 22

B-3680

Greenmount Historic District
(1613 and 1530 Guilford Ave.)
Baltimore, Maryland
Photographer: Franklyn Thompson
Date: November, 1985
Location of Negatives: Maryland
Historical Trust
Description: Both buildings, 1613
and 1530(close to camera) were
part of the Crown Cork and Seal
complex on Guilford Ave.
Photograph #7 of 22

B-3680

Greenmount West Historic District
(Odd side of 1500 Block on Barclay Street)
Baltimore, Maryland
Photographer: Franklyn Thompson
Date: November, 1985
Location of Negative: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: A row of mostly bow-front two story row houses on the east side of the 1500 block of Barclay Street.
Photograph #11 of 22

DEPT. PUBLIC WORKS

B-3680

Greenmount West Historic District
(300 block of North Avenue)
Baltimore, Maryland
Photographer: Franklyn Thompson
Date: November, 1985
Location of Negative: Maryland
Historical Trust
Description: A row of four story
row houses on the south side of
North Avenue in the 300 block
Photograph #16 of 22

B-3680

Greenmount West Historic District
(houses on the 200 block of North
Avenue, facing east)
Baltimore, Maryland
Photographer: Franklyn Thompson
Date: November, 1985
Location of Negative: Maryland
Historical Trust
Description: Three story rowhouses
with stone facades on the 200
block of North Avenue
Photograph #21 of 22