

B-3971

Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
Approximately 35 blocks between Harford and North
Avenues, Broadway, and Eager Street.
Baltimore, Maryland

1853-1931

The Madison Square-Oliver Historic District is a neighborhood of mid-nineteenth through early-twentieth century brick rowhouses interspersed with numerous churches, schools, small commercial establishments, and other neighborhood service buildings. It developed as an expansion of the German and Irish settlement to the southwest, beginning around Madison Square, which was laid out in 1853. There were quite a few Catholic institutions in the area, including St. James the Less Church (B-3608 national register), the Institute of Notre Dame (B-3966), St. Joseph's Hospital (since razed), and St. Paul's R.C. Church (B-3979).

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Madison Square- Oliver Historic District

2. Location

street & number Approximately 32 blocks bounded by Harford and North Avenues,
Broadway, and Eager Street ___ not for publication

city, town Baltimore ___ vicinity of congressional district 7th

state Maryland county

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple private and public owners

street & number Multiple private and public owners telephone no.:city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse liberstreet & number Fayette and Calvert Streets foliocity, town Baltimore state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. B-3971

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Madison Square-Oliver Historic District is an area of approximately thirty-two square blocks in east-central Baltimore City. It is generally bounded by North Avenue on the north, Broadway on the east, Eager Street on the south, around Madison Square, and Harford Avenue on the west. The street pattern is one of grids imposed on the district without regard to the older northeast to southwest running thoroughfares that in part bound the district. The large blocks are in turn divided by narrow streets and narrower alleys generally running north and south, though occasionally bi-sectioned by east and west streets.

The district consists primarily of brick rowhouses that are still residential. Interspersed among these structures are quite a few brick and stone churches and public service buildings, such as fire houses and schools. There are three major open sites in the district, Madison Square, laid out in 1853 but now half covered by an apartment complex, the Broadway Squares, above Gay (Belair) Street in 1876, and a row of vacant lots that run along the southern side of Hoffman Street. The rowhouses once here were demolished c.1930. The district contains 2,304 buildings, of which 2,249, or roughly 97.6 percent, are contributing sites, primarily the result of demolitions. Rowhouse styles, include vernacular adaptations of such popular revival modes as Renaissance, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Neo Classical, and retain a wealth of architectural details including leaded colored glass, bracketed, modillioned, and scroll saw cut out cornices, pointed and segmental gables, true mansards, false gables and mansards, door hoods, original door hardware, raised stone basements, first-story storefronts, set-backs with porches and/or side entrances, and masonry details that include Greek keys, dog teeth, cables, diamonds, rosettes, dentils, sawteeth, chains, vermiculation and decorative keystones. Some facades have Serpentine or bow fronts, and many of the houses are now covered with formstone.

The key structures of the district are: (B-102) Bauernschmidt House; (B-3972) The Democratic Club of the Tenth Ward; (B-3973) Madison Square M.E. Church; (B-3974) Holy Innocents Episcopal Church; (B-3975) Faith Presbyterian Church and Glendy Cemetery; (B-3976) Clifton Savings Bank; (B-3977) Grace Baptist Church; (B-3978) Mt. Lebanon M.P. Church; (B-3979) St. Paul's R.C. Church and School; (B-3980) St. Joseph's Nurses Home; (B-3981) Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church; (B-3982) Grammar School No. 20; (B-3983) English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Reformation; (B-3984) North Baltimore German M.E. Church; (B-3985) Engine House No. 19; (B-3986) North Avenue M.E. Church; (B-3987) Second Congregationalist Church; (B-4069) Gompers School.

8. Significance

Survey No. B-3971

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

Specific dates 1853-1931 **Builder/Architect** Various

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Madison Square-Oliver Historic District is a still cohesive neighborhood of mid-nineteenth through early-twentieth century brick rowhouses interspersed with numerous churches, schools, small commercial establishments, and other neighborhood service buildings from the same period of its development. This district must be considered as part of the continuing north-eastward expansion of Baltimore City along its major thoroughfares. It was closely connected to the area to its south, though much of that area has been lost to urban renewal. The area south of Hoffman Street was generally referred to as Madison Square, after the public park situated within it, and the region to the north was known as Oliver (if ever by any particular name), after merchant Robert Oliver, whose estate, Green Mount, comprised both the present Greenmount Cemetery and much of the land surrounding it, in the early nineteenth century.

Development began around Madison Square shortly after the Civil War, hit a peak in the early seventies, slumped later in that decade, picked back up in the later 1880's, when it reached Hoffman Street, and spread sporadically to the north in the early 1890's, filling most of the land by 1896. Churches tended to precede rowhouses, then were replaced with larger structures in the same area. Schools were often associated with these churches, which represented a wide variety of denominations. Most of the early churches were of brick, the largest being of stone, but after the 1890's most churches were made of the more expensive stone. Two prime examples are Holy Innocents Episcopal Church (B-3974) of 1874, by Frank Davis, and Faith Presbyterian Church (B-3975) of 1882 by Charles Carson.

Madison Square-Oliver was predominately German and Irish, and strongly Catholic, and there were quite a few important Catholic institutions either within its bounds, or nearby. These included St. Joseph's Hospital of 1873 and 1898 (the latter by Baldwin and Pennington), and St. Paul's Church (B-3979) of 1902, by Thomas Kennedy. Other buildings of note are the George Baurenschmidt House (B-102) of 1890, by George A. Frederick, and the Gompers School (Eastern Female High School) of 1905-86, by Simonson and Pietsch. Today the area is largely Black and Baptist. Though the houses have suffered from the neglect of maintenance, they are generally in good shape, and a small amount of restoration activity is occurring in the neighborhood.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-3971

The American Baltimore. Various Issues, 1853-1931.
Brune, William H. Index to the Ordinances and Resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore 1797-1906. Baltimore: Mayor & City Council of
(continue on attached page)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 168Quadrangle name Baltimore EastQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historical Preservation Analyst assisted by Janet L. Davis and Mary K. Mannix, Historical Preservation Analysts

organization Comm. for Hist. & Arch. Pres. (CHAP) date September, 1987street & number Rm. 606 Tower Suites, 118 N. Howard St. telephone 396-4866city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

The Madison Square-Oliver Historic District is an area of approximately thirty-five square blocks in east central Baltimore City. It is generally bounded by North Avenue on the north, Broadway on the east, an irregular line comprising part of Eager Street on the south, and an irregular line generally following the diagonal slant of Harford Avenue on the west (see map 1). Included in the district is a small key-shaped section along North Avenue just west of Harford Avenue. The Madison Square-Oliver Historic District is set on a hill which slopes down from north to south, and slopes down on the eastern end from west to east, but all slopes are generally gradual. The street pattern is one of grids imposed on the district without regard to the topography or the older northeast to southwest running thoroughfares that in part bound the district. The large blocks are in turn divided by narrow streets and narrower alleys generally running north and south, though occasionally bisected by east and west streets. The size of the blocks varies from those between Central Avenue and Eden Street, which are in effect half blocks, to those between Bond Street and Broadway, which are closer to one and a half blocks. The variation in the direction and location of streets, and the varying size of the blocks serve to create a unique rhythm to the spatial arrangement of the district that the mere suggestion of the grid does not convey.

The district consists primarily of brick rowhouses that are still residential in nature. Some of the corner rowhouses that contain storefronts on the first story and residences above are still commercial, housing small neighborhood services such as grocery stores and beauty parlors. Other storefronts have been converted into small churches. Interspersed among these structures are quite a few brick and stone churches and public service buildings, generally located on prominent corners. All of the churches retain their religious functions, but most of them have changed their denominational affiliations. The District contains 2,304 buildings, of which 2,249 or roughly 97.6 percent, are contributing structures. There are also 52 non-contributing sites, primarily the result of demolitions (see map 2a,b).

There are three major sites in the district. The first, Madison Square, was historically an open space laid out by city ordinance in 1853. The northern half of the square is still open, though no longer landscaped, and is used as a baseball diamond (see photo. 110). The southern half is now covered by an apartment complex (see photo. 109), and its removal would improve the integrity of the square immensely. The second, the Broadway Squares, was laid out in 1876 to follow the pattern established earlier, to the south on Broadway. Though the landscaping has changed some, and the squares are not as well maintained as in the past, overall they are still very much like they were, and the original intent of a residential parkway remains (see photo. 22). The other site runs along the southern side of Hoffman Street and was not historically open space. Rowhouses originally stood on all of these lots, but the expansion of the Union Railroad Tunnel, now used by Amtrak as their Northern entrance to Baltimore, undermined the foundations of these buildings, requiring their demolition c. 1930. The tunnel ends east of Bond Street, where it becomes an open cut, and crosses Broadway on a double bridge, the northern one of which (see photo. 96) is the original.

Boundary Justification

The northern boundary of North Avenue marks the northern limit of the city at the time when the Madison Square-Oliver Historic District was developing. North of this line was originally rural settlements, and today consists of a large modern shopping center and parking lot, and some industrial buildings which, though perhaps old

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

enough to be significant, are of a very different character from the rest of the district.

The eastern boundary runs behind the lots on the east side of Broadway, and is admittedly an arbitrary boundary. There is no clear distinction between the houses on Broadway and those immediately behind them, on either side of the Broadway squares. The district could conceivably extend much further east, if time permitted to survey that area, because it appears to be very similar architecturally to Madison Square-Oliver. The boundary line was not placed down the center of Broadway because the parkway was conceived and developed as an entity (the Oliver planning district does divide Broadway down the middle). Since Broadway is not a natural boundary, like North Avenue is, and there is not one nearby, the decision was between including all of Broadway or none of it, and the former seemed to be the more prudent choice. The district could also continue south along Broadway, though it would be very narrow in some areas. Though Broadway is a single entity, it was developed at different times. The last section was that north of Gay Street, which provides some historical justification for the location of the boundary there.

The southern boundary is an irregular line that divides these existing nineteenth century houses from the recent twentieth century housing projects and vacant lots resulting from demolition. The line primarily takes in rows of houses on Caroline, Eager and Eden Streets that border Madison Square. Architecturally and historically, the division between the two areas is as clear as the map makes it appear. The southwest corner of the boundary excludes a patchwork of nineteenth century houses separated by vacant lots that, together, lack sufficient integrity for inclusion in the district.

The western line of Harford Avenue, excluding the vacant lots and twentieth-century construction centered on that road (see photo 95). The key-shaped portion of the district in the northwest corner is an area with some very unique rowhouse architecture for the district, and retains a high level of integrity despite the fact that it is virtually surrounded by twentieth-century housing projects. Inclusion of this area retains the unbroken line of original structures across the south side of North Avenue.

Madison-Square Oliver Historic District consists primarily of urban residential architecture in the form of brick rowhouses built between the end of the Civil War and the early twentieth century. Those around Madison Square are the oldest, and one or two retain evidence of gable roofs (see photo 73), but all other houses have flat roofs. Styles include vernacular adaptations of such popular revival modes as Renaissance, Italianate, Queen Anne and Neo-Classical. Below Hoffman Street the major north-south streets, Central, Eden, Caroline, Bond, and Broadway, consist mainly of three-story, three bay wide houses on lots generally fourteen to twenty feet wide. The oldest lots, on Caroline, facing the square, contain free-standing structures (see photos. 39 and 40), of the rowhouse type, on lots as wide as fifty-four feet. Above Hoffman Street most of the lots are fourteen to seventeen feet wide and houses are often two stories and three bays, between three-story corner dwellings. Most of these north-south rows contain raised stone basements (see photos. 7 and 58), and some have stone fronts on the first story (see photos. 52 and 106). The best surviving leaded colored glass, in an infinite variety of styles and patterns, survives on these streets (see photos. 8, 18, 23, 34, 53-55, 60, 61, 78, 82, 87, 90, 100, and 102). Central Avenue retains some notable wrought and cast iron work, as do Eden and Caroline (see photos. 47, 66, 67, and 83).

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

Below Hoffman Street the east-west streets have mainly three story houses, both two and three bays wide. East-west streets above Hoffman Street more often contain rows of two-story, two and three bay wide houses (see photo. 3). Corner and end of row storefronts are numerous and generally classical, with dentilled cornices and occasionally garlanded friezes (see photos. 5, 12, 94, and 104). Though these houses are less elaborate, they still have a wealth of variety of details including serpentine fronts (see photo. 98), and parallelogram houses (see photo. 101) whose fronts parallel a street laid out on the Poppleton plan, but whose sides parallel the diagonal slant of Harford Avenue. North Avenue is an anomaly in that it more closely identifies with the north-south streets (see photo. 112). All of the houses on the major streets contain a wealth of detail. Though the roofs are flat, the roof lines are anything but plain. Beyond the variety of bracketed (see photo. 15), modillioned (see photos. 71, 75, and 76), and scroll saw cut-out cornices (see photos. 9, 115), there are pointed and segmental gables (see photo. 103), true mansards (see photos. 20 and 59), and numerous different false gables and mansards (see photos. 14, 16, 17, 25, and 105), some retaining their original roof cresting.

Door frames and hoods (see photos. 21, 49, 65, 70, 77, and 99) and window treatments (see photos. 38, 89, and 93), as well as the doors (see photos. 26, 32, 46, 55, and 111) and hardware (see photos. 24, 33, 36, and 63) themselves, set off other houses. Many houses still have interior shutters which, when closed, have an impact on the streetscape (see photo. 107). Other occasional features include decorative stone stoops (see photo. 66), corner turrets (see photo. 35), and bow windows on the sides of end of row houses (see photo. 88), and on the front of later rowhouses (see photo. 42). A few anomalies exist in Madison Square-Oliver, including houses with side passages (see photos. 80 and 85), set back houses with porches and/or side entrances (see photos. 43, 44, and 81), stair-stepped fronts on angled streets (see photo. 97), and unique "L"-shaped houses (see photos. 68 and 69).

There is a very clear separation of class between these houses and the rows of houses on the alleys and smaller interior streets. The streets are much narrower, creating a more enclosed feeling, the lots are almost always twelve feet wide, and the houses are generally two stories and two bays wide with rudimentary corbelled brick cornices in place of wood or pressed metal, and often with wood steps instead of stone (see photo. 3). Included inside the blocks, along with these houses, were carriage houses at the backs of the larger lots (see photos. 41 and 72), and a few scattered small industrial buildings, some of which may have originally been stables (see photos. 64, 92, and 122).

Perhaps of greatest note are the masonry details. Patterned bricks containing Greek keys, dog teeth, cables, diamonds, rosettes, dentils, sawteeth, and vermiculation are weaved in different patterns on many facades as belt courses and voussoirs (see photos. 10, 11, 29, 31, 50, 82, 84, 114, and 119). These are combined with terra cotta blocks with rosettes (see photo. 48), and keystones either of stone or of molded or fluted brick (see photos. 13, 37, 51, 56, and 57) and occasionally stone sills, hoods, and lintels (see photos. 38, 56, and 91). Around doorways quoins, chamfers, and corbeling was used by bricklayers to unique effect (see photos. 26, 51, and 118). On several facades the bricks are set in more than one plane, creating geometrical projections that are very ornamental (see photos. 19 and 30). The quality of these houses, and the district in general, is roughly equal to that of the Butchers Hill, Franklin Square, and Union Square National Register Historic Districts, although the history and pattern of development differs for each

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

of these districts.

The condition of the houses is generally good, although a lack of routine maintenance has permitted gradual deterioration to many. Such decay is reversible, and some restoration activity is being pursued toward this goal. Many houses are covered by formstone, which is generally considered reversible.

Key Structures

- B-102 Bauernschmidt House (Sandler Funeral Home), 1649 East North Avenue: This brick and brownstone house was built in 1890-1894 in a French Chateau style. It is three stories high, and five bays wide, with a mansard roof with dormers and a corner turret.
- B-3972 The Democratic Club of the Tenth Ward, 1312 East Eager Street: A three-story, two-bay, stuccoed brick row building with two bay wide segmental arch on the first story, built c. 1885, it serves as the Democratic Club from 1916 to World War II.
- B-3973 Madison Square M.E. Church (East Baltimore Deliverance Church), 1001-1007 North Caroline Street: A simplified brick Renaissance Revival style church galvanized roof built in 1867.
- B-3974 Holy Innocents Episcopal Church (Grace Memorial Baptist Church), 1100 N. Eden Street: Built in 1874, a Gothic Revival stone church with gable roof and corner tower, and with a stone rectory built in 1897.
- B-3975 Faith Presbyterian Church and Glendy Cemetery (Cathedral of the Living Word), 1214 North Broadway: Little remains above ground of the stone-wall enclosed cemetery which dates to 1806. The Gothic Revival stone church was built in 1883 in a cruciform plan with tower and spire. The school building is also a stone Gothic Revival structure, three stories high and five bays by six bays, with a flat roof and built in 1915.
- B-3976 Clifton Savings Bank (now Professional Offices), 1101 North Gay Street: A brick Georgian Revival triangular structure, two stories high and three bays wide on each of its three elevations. It was built in 1910.
- B-3977 Grace Baptist Church (Memorial Baptist Church), 1301-1309 North Caroline Street: The church is a stone Romanesque Revival building with corner tower built in 1886. The rectory, built in 1890, is also of stone.
- B-3978 Mt. Lebanon M.P. Church (New Cornerstone Baptist Church), 1530 East Preston Street. A brick Gothic Revival style church with gable roof and tower, since covered in formstone. Built c. 1885.
- B-3979 St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church and School (St. Francis Xavier Church), 1501 East Oliver Street: The stone French Romanesque Revival church and rectory were built in 1902-1904. It has a cruciform plan with nave and aisles, a corner tower with spire. The school and convent are of stone with tile gable roofs, and are three stories and seven bays, and four stories and six bays, respectively. They were constructed in 1927.

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

- B-3980 St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home (Vacant), 1401 East Oliver Street: Built in 1924, a rectangular four-story, thirteen-bay brick building with a flat roof.
- B-3981 Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church (New Antioch Church), 1400 North Eden Street: A stone Gothic Revival Church built in 1893-1894, its plan is a traditional nave with aisles.
- B-3982 Grammar School No. 20 (Oliver Multi-Purpose Center), 1400 East Federal Street: A two-and-a-half story, eight bay brick Romanesque Revival structure built in 1890, with a two-story, nineteen-bay flat roofed brick addition built in 1931.
- B-3983 English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Reformation (Zion Baptist Church), 1700 North Caroline Street: Built in 1914-1915 of stone, this Gothic Revival church has a traditional plan of nave and aisles, with a corner tower.
- B-3984 North Baltimore German M.E. Church (New Life Missionary Baptist Church), 1801-1805 North Bond Street: This is a Romanesque Revival stone church built in 1895 with a matching addition of 1914. It is a square building with gable roof, side gables, and corner tower.
- B-3985 Engine House No. 19 (Vacant), 1601 E. North Avenue: A Classical Revival fire house built in 1894 of brick, with a terra cotta front added in 1908. It is a rectangular building whose facade is two stories high and two bays wide.
- B-3986 North Avenue M.E. Church (Eastern U.M. Church) 1403-1415 East North Avenue: A stone Gothic Revival church built in 1895, with two square, gable-roofed sections and two towers. The stone foundation of the Gothic Revival social hall, which was never completed, was built in 1923.
- B-3987 Second Congregationalist Church (Holy Church of Christ), 1249 East North Avenue: Built c. 1888, this is a frame church with gable roof and corner tower with spire. Originally covered in corrugated iron, it now has aluminum siding.
- B-4069 Gompers School (Eastern High School) (see photo 113), 1701 East North Avenue: This is a rectangular Classical Revival brick building erected in 1905-06. It is a three-story building divided into five parts with a flat roof and pedimented central portico.

Other Major Structures

Harry Mills Terrace Apartments (see photo 109) - On Eager Street, between Eden and Caroline. They cover half of what was originally Madison Square. Probably built shortly after World War II, this is a complex of rectangular, two-story gable roofed brick buildings.

Madison Square Elementary School (see photo 6) - A two-story, flat-roofed, "L"-shaped brick and limestone building with playground and roofed, open-sided basketball court covering the entire block bounded by Biddle, Chase, Eden, and

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

Caroline Streets. Chase Street is now blocked off and used as part of the school grounds, as is the northern half of Madison Square. It was built in 1961.

Knox United Presbyterian Church - A modern rectangular, gable-roofed brick and stucco church built in 1979 at the northwest corner of Preston and Eden Streets, where Primary School No. 20 originally was located.

Dr. Bernard Harris Sr. Elementary School - A two-story, flat-roofed, "H"-shaped brick building with playground, set upon an artificial hillock contained by stone walls. It is located within the block bounded by Oliver, Hoffman, Eden and Caroline Streets, where St. Joseph's Hospital used to stand, and takes up all of that block besides that portion occupied by the Nurses Home. Hoffman Street is closed off in this block and used as part of the school grounds. It was built in 1969.

The Biddle Theater (see photo. 4) - Located at 1235 E. Biddle Street, this theater was originally a garage with a hall on the second floor. The theater opened c. 1947 and closed in 1970. [Exit, p. 49].

The Church of the Redeemer (see photo. 116) - Standing at 1501 E. Oliver Street, this frame building was constructed in 1899. Originally sided with corrugated iron, it is now covered with formstone.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church (see photos. 1 and 2) - Built in 1905, of brick, at 1263 E. North Avenue. The east facade is now covered with stucco and there are later additions on the north and east sides.

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

The Madison Square-Oliver Historic District is a cohesive neighborhood of mid-nineteenth through early-twentieth century brick rowhouses interspersed with numerous churches (of almost every denomination), schools, and other neighborhood service buildings from this period of its development. This historic district is a portion of a once larger area that developed in response to the continuing northeastward expansion of Baltimore City along its major thoroughfares. Much of the historic character of the area to the south and west of the Madison Square-Oliver historic district has been lost in the urban renewal mania of the past few decades, but its influence cannot be ignored if one is to understand the character of the neighborhood that developed from it. The area south of Hoffman Street was generally referred to as Madison Square, after the public park situated within it, and the region to the north is now known as Oliver after merchant Robert Oliver, whose estate, Green Mount, comprised what is now Greenmount Cemetery and much of the land surrounding it, in the early nineteenth century.¹

Harford Avenue and Gay Street (then called Belair in this area) were old thoroughfares along which grew farms, and businesses, and between which developed some of the many rope walks so vital to a maritime economy. Most evidence of this history has been obliterated by time and the imposition of the Poppleton plan on Baltimore, but one small fragment remains in the survival of Glendy Cemetery (B-3975). The 1823 Poppleton map (see fig. 1) denotes it as the Second Presbyterian burial ground, one of four such consecutive plots on Belair Road given to Baltimore churches in 1806 by General Smith. Though whittled away by the opening of Broadway and Biddle Street, construction within its grounds and the thoughtless desecration of most of the tombstones, the original stone walls enclosing it remain, and many of its occupants apparently remain below ground, of possible archeological value.

The 1851 version of Poppleton's Map (see Fig. 2) shows the development along Harford and Belair Avenues, and that little had been built north of Eager. This whole large section of east Baltimore was characterized by great diversity in religion, and churches often preceded rowhouse development, being built just beyond the congestion only to be engulfed by it later. Such was certainly the case with the Reformed Presbyterian, or Church of the Covenanters, which was built after 1833 at the corner of Aisquith and Harford Streets but has since been razed. It was notable for its austere worship, which did not allow for a steeple, bell, organ, or instrumental music.² Similar development can be noted for the more influential German Catholic congregation of St. James the Less Church (B-3608). The original church was built at the southeast corner of Aisquith and Eager in 1833 and an adjoining rectory was added in 1842.

In 1847 the Fathers of St. James Church invited the School Sisters of Notre Dame to come from Germany to teach school at the church. The sisters were given a building just south of the church, soon began accepting boarders, and quickly developed this enterprise into the Institute of Notre Dame (B-3966). Not taking time to rest, the sisters built St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, just to the east on Central Avenue, from 1852 to 1854 (see Fig. 3). Intended for children of German Catholic parents, it has since been razed.³ "[T]he Germans also built and developed German neighborhoods in new sections of the city and expanded old nuclei of German settlement.... The strongest thrusts were toward the northeast and the southwest, along the old farmers market routes toward Belair and Frederick.... The outward mobility represented a process of Americanizing the Germans and at the same time Germanizing Baltimore. The churches were often bilingual in their services, and so were the schools."⁴ Religious activity was rampant at this time as the brick Harford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church (B-3967) was constructed between 1850 and 1854 at the confluence of

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

Harford, Aisquith and Biddle.

Baltimore's local government recognized that the area north of Eager Street was developing quickly and reacted by purchasing a lot of ground from Archibald Stirling for thirty thousand dollars in 1853 and laying out Madison Square. Churches began rising immediately. Madison Square Baptist Church was designed by William Brown and built by George W. Showacre in 1854 on Chase Street between Caroline and Eden streets. The Sun noted: "It is a beautiful location, opposite a new public square, and commands a fine view of the city."⁵ The frame Holy Innocents Episcopal Church (B-3974) was erected a year later at the northwest corner of Chase and Eden. The city tried to keep up by constructing a house for the keeper of Madison Square in 1860 (see Fig. 4), but the Civil War came, and in Baltimore "construction dropped to a hundred dwellings a year, and foreign immigration nearly ceased." Up to this time the greatest growth in Baltimore had been made by Catholics and Methodists, and small Methodist chapels comprised 1/4 of the 1860 total of 150 churches in Baltimore.⁶ This was certainly true, and would continue to be, in the northeast section of the city.

There was still some activity in the area, most notably the construction of St. James School (B-3965) on Somerset Street, north of the church, in 1864. Male and female classes were taught in both English and German. That year also saw the founding of St. Joseph's Hospital by a group of Franciscan Sisters. Their first home was in three houses in what is now the seven hundred block of North Caroline Street.⁷ Building really accelerated here, as in all of Baltimore, after the Civil War. "The city had not benefited from a war time boom, but neither did it now suffer from a postwar depression. Construction rose swiftly to a peak in 1870-72 of thirty-five hundred houses a year. Speculative and industrial activity were also on the rise.... These were the seven fat years of Pharaoh's dream, A sharp national business crisis in 1873 signaled the beginning of the seven lean years."⁸

The St. James congregation (B-3608) led the way for activity in the Madison Square area when they replaced their first church with a much larger, brick Romanesque Revival structure on the same lot. Designed by one of the major local architects of the period, George A. Frederick, it was erected between 1865 and 1866. Other significant development included the new brick church of the Madison Square Methodist Episcopal congregation (B-3973), at the northeast corner of Eager and Caroline. They had started in 1855 at Ashland and Bond Streets, just to the south, and completed their new edifice, designed by real estate salesman Lindsay Rennolds, in 1867.

At the same time the remaining land surrounding the square was also being developed. The Sun noted that

"the neighborhood in which this church has been erected has improved wonderfully within the past year, and where but a few years since there was nothing but old fields, entire rows of comfortable dwellings have sprung up as if by magic. Madison Square, on which the new church fronts, is bounded by Caroline, Chase, Eden and Eager Streets. The Square is 432 by 360 feet, and embraces three acres of ground, properly fenced in and beautifully embellished. The fronts on Chase and Eager Streets are entirely built up with finely finished dwellings; those on Chase Street have large front yards. On the Caroline Street front all the vacant lots from the new church up to Chase Street have been taken up for building purposes during the last twelve months; Mr. Wilhelm has lately finished six elegant three-story dwellings, built on his own account, and is just

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

completing two more of the same class--one for Mr. Joshua Regester [a prominent member of this community].... On the Eden Street front excavations are now being made preparatory to the building of a row of dwellings extending the entire front of 360 feet, and by the close of the year it is expected that there will not be a vacant lot left around the square. This entire section of the city is improving in almost as great a ratio, elegant modern dwellings being either finished or in course of erection as far north as John [Preston] Street, and several even beyond that point."⁹

It is not surprising that the largest, most ornate homes in the historic district, some of them detached, were around the square.

Primary School 26, which was located on Harford Avenue, suffered from overcrowding due to the growing neighborhood, so in 1867 a new Primary School, along with a newly organized Grammar School, were constructed at the northwest corner of Preston and Eden (see Fig. 5). The schools, since razed, were built following the general design created for school buildings of this period by J.J. Husband, of the firm of Avery & Husband, architects (see Fig. 6, a-g). They were of brick and were given the new number "20".¹⁰ This school ensemble, as well as Holy Innocents Church, Madison Square M.E. Church, the square, and the surrounding houses, are clearly illustrated in Sachse's Birds Eye View of Baltimore of 1869 (see Fig. 7). This panoramic map clearly shows that development beyond Madison Square was sporadic at this time and that many streets had not been opened. The rural character of this area is still very evident to the north.

As noted earlier, building continued apace in the early 1870's. In 1870 Notre Dame (B-3966) added a brick convent. The following year St. Joseph's Hospital, having outgrown its original quarters, began construction on its new brick home, since razed, on Caroline Street south of Oliver Street. It was designed by William Frederick, built by John Stack, and finished in 1873 (see Fig. 8).¹¹ The hospital was a major focus for the neighborhood for quite a long time. At the same time the Union railroad was building its brick arched tunnel under Hoffman Street, linking the city depot to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore track to the north. Finished in 1873,¹² it would have quite an impact on the neighborhood that had not yet grown up above it. "The Union Railroad viaduct and tunnel laid the curious pattern of crossings and neighborhood distinctions for more modest houses in the northeast."¹³ Houses closer to the tunnel, and especially those close to the bridge across Broadway, were both smaller and less embellished than their neighbors farther south and north.

The Catholic migration from the south continued as the Carmelite Convent moved from Orleans and Aisquith Streets to their new brick edifice at the southwest corner of Biddle and Caroline Streets in 1873 (see Figs. 9 and 10). The building was designed by Baldwin and Price, built by John Stack and constructed throughout 1872.¹⁴ The firm of Baldwin and Price later dissolved, and both men subsequently received national notoriety, E. Francis Baldwin while partnered with Josias Pennington and Bruce Price in his own firm. Though the nuns had very limited contact with the community, this did not preclude them from having influence there (see Fig. 11). The chapel of their convent was regularly attended each morning by the residents of the neighborhood, and the bells inside pealed every fifteen minutes, giving rhythm and pace to the life of those both inside and out.¹⁵ Unfortunately, the structure has since been demolished.

Many church congregations got their start at this time. The South Baltimore German

B-3971

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

Methodists organized in 1871 on Aisquith Street and built a chapel on Harford Road in 1873. It was a small brick building designed by A. Reirer, Esquire.¹⁶ The Grace Baptist Church (B-3977) congregation was founded between 1872 and 1874, and Shiloh Baptist Church, since razed, was built in 1874 at the corner of Aisquith and Oliver Streets. Like many of these small churches, it was of brick. This one was designed by Eli Smith and was..."partly Gothic in shape."¹⁷ Harford Avenue M.E. Church (B-3967) enlarged their domicile and added the present tower and spire in 1874.

One of the most notable "ornaments" to the neighborhood, as contemporary newspapers referred to these buildings, was the new granite structure for Holy Innocents church (B-3974). The original frame edifice was moved from the lot in 1874 to make room for its successor, designed by notable local architect Frank E. Davis. The architectural importance of this granite building is clear when one realizes that it was the first stone structure of any kind raised in this area. It would be nearly a decade before another stone building was constructed, though this may have been in part the result of the economic recession that slowed building just as plans for Holy Innocents church were getting underway. Holy Innocents is of interest for another reason, because it introduces a trend in building that would continue in the Madison Square-Oliver Historic District for another fifty years. This was the tendency for succession in building, a development toward larger structures and greater density in the area. In 1874 there were still plenty of large lots in the area that the congregation of Holy Innocents Church could have chosen on which to build. There were also plenty of small new congregations in the area looking for an affordable edifice, and the frame chapel was in fact sold to one such group. But the Holy Innocents congregation decided to remain on their choice lot and incur the added expense of moving their old chapel east, to the corner of Chase and Collington Streets. Other congregations would either convert or simply demolish their old structures, but the general trend would continue until the Great Depression, when the Madison Square-Oliver Historic District went into decline and both churches and individuals began moving out. The same nomadic process that built this neighborhood would end up causing its stagnation.

Perhaps the major reason for this trend of successive building was that, as Sherrie Olson noted, the boundary of the city, at North Avenue, was so close by. "As the tide of urban optimism rose, the city built up a new ring, and beyond that subdivided another ring of real estate. Land values rose a notch. Two features distinguished this new tide, the impact of passenger railways and the constraint of the municipal boundary. For the first time since the annexations of 1816 the city filled its bounds. In 1874 the line of direct taxation and urban services became coextensive with the city limits. The boundary in this generation sharply distinguished the dense urban environment from the rural environment.... As the city filled, not every square inch was built upon, but its layout was wholly structured--in particular, the four 'corners' of the city and the northern edge."¹⁸ Even after the boundary line moved north, however, the Madison Square-Oliver area continued to increase in density. This was probably because the area had developed into a close-knit community. Only after the pressures of urban expansion brought Baltimore's black population to its doorsteps did the community choose to leave, and its piecemeal departure suggests a reluctance to do so. When they did move, it tended to be along the same route to the north, via Harford Avenue and Belair Road.

Madison Square-Oliver was almost exclusively residential, but there were some small industries west of Harford Avenue. The most predominant was Charles M. Stieff, a manufacturer of pianos whose factory was built in the block of Lafayette, Aiken, and Lanvale Streets in the 1870's (see Fig. 12).¹⁹ Though building may have slumped in

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

this era, city improvements continued. On 15 July 1875 the Sun reported that "[t]he walks in Madison Square are being covered with asphaltum pavement. The new iron fountain for the fish pond has been completed, and will soon be placed in position. The design represents two spaniels, two feet high, standing over a large frog, from the mouth of which the jet will spurt. One dog is crouching as though about to spring upon the frog, while the other is drawing back in fear."²⁰ While resolutions had been made twenty years earlier to have trees planted in the square, it is not until this time that some record exists concerning its appearance. One description is a rather morbid account of the death of Mr. Knobloch, a prominent Baltimore butcher in 1878. His death occurred when the axle of the carriage he was driving broke, causing the vehicle to careen out of control. "The carriage scraped against several of the trees which border the square, and finally ran full against one tree and was smashed to pieces. Mr. Knobloch...was thrown very heavily forward against the tree and fell to the stone curb and paving. His skull was crushed in at the temporal bone, while the blood flowed freely from his head and formed a pool in the gutter...."²¹ Obviously, the trees in Madison Square were already very well established. A more pleasant sketch is given by nineteenth-century historian J. Thomas Scharf. "The square slopes gently to the south, a fountain and basin, with swimming fish, forming the centre, around which are ranged rustic seats, beneath the shade of large willow trees. Gracefully winding walks, paved with concrete and bordered with shade-trees, lead in every direction. Beds of bright-colored coleus and roses, backed by the green of the sward, give delightful variety to the scene. The iron railing was removed in 1880 and eight entrances made, each marked by urns of blooming plants, mounted upon pedestals of pressed brick with marble panels, the effect being altogether inviting (see Figs. 13 and 14)."²²

This was also the period when many of the streets were opened. Significantly, the north-south streets were opened in one fell swoop in 1876. Broadway, Bond, Caroline, and Eden Streets were all opened from their most northern advance up to North Avenue. The Parkway system that had been created on Broadway many years before was continued (Figs 15-18), and Poppleton's Plan of 1823 was followed rather closely. The larger, more expensive houses were generally being built on these streets. The cross streets, on the other hand, were opened piecemeal, in fits and starts that defy logical explanation. Biddle Street was opened to Bond Street by 1869 but did not reach Broadway, just one block east, until 1888. Similarly, Hoffman was cut through to Central by 1870, but did not reach Broadway until 1897. Most of Lanvale Street was opened in the early 1870's, but Lafayette (then called Townsend) and Federal Streets, to the north and south respectively, were not created until the late 1880's.²³ Since development usually followed the opening of streets, this haphazard pattern is hard to explain.

The other municipal addition consisted of four rooms appended to Female Primary School No. 20.²⁴ Several more churches got a modest start at this time. In 1873-74 Bishop George Cummins had broken away from the Episcopal Church to found the Reformed Episcopal Church in Baltimore. By 1877 Madison Square-Oliver had accumulated one of these churches, a small framed chapel on Hoffman Street known as Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church (B-3981). Glendy cemetery (B-3975) was the focus of attention at this time, as well. A mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church begun in 1876 in a rented blacksmith shop at the corner of Gay and Chase Streets proposed to build chapel on the burial grounds. The graveyard was suffering from neglect because of its distance from the Second Presbyterian Church, which owned it, so this proposal was seen as a way to remedy the problem and was accepted. Faith Chapel was completed by 1878, but the congregation grew so rapidly that a new edifice was needed. Built of Falls Road bluestone between 1883 and 1884

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

by William Ferguson & Brother, the present church was designed by noted Baltimore architect Charles L. Carson. Becoming Faith Presbyterian Church, this Gothic Revival structure was a major addition to the Madison Square-Oliver Historic District and the only stone church built since Holy Innocents. This was about to change. The beginning of another flurry of activity coincided with the erection of Faith church and the resumption of economic prosperity. Mt. Lebanon M.P. Church was built of brick around 1885, at the northwest corner of Caroline and Preston Streets. Another stone church was added to the area in 1886 with the construction of Grace Baptist Church (B-3977), built by Buckley and Winn, carpenters.

One tends to overlook the importance of horses in the past, and the importance, in any city, of facilities for them. Only one such commercial facility is known to have existed in the Madison Square-Oliver Historic District. Built of brick around 1887, it was known as North Eastern Stables (see photo. 64) and continued to serve that function at least until 1910.²⁵ Another important need was fire protection, and this was met in 1887 with the construction of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5 (B-3968). Though located outside of Madison Square-Oliver Historic District on Aisquith Street between Oliver and Hoffman, this two story brick building, since razed, served the entire area to the south and east of it.

Bromley's 1887 Atlas of the City of Baltimore gives a pretty good view of development, especially that of rowhouses (for which little documentation exists), up to this time (see Fig. 19). Most of the land below Hoffman Street was developed, with only sporadic empty lots, most of them in the blocks just west of Broadway. Above Hoffman, however, it was development that was sporadic, with the exception, of course, of Harford Avenue. Most of the houses were located on Central Avenue and Caroline Street, all the way up to North Avenue. This was the time, it should be remembered, when most streets were finally being opened completely, and this probably had an impact on development. This is also the time when building permits were first published in Baltimore newspapers, and this source gives one a window on the progression of rowhouse construction, keeping in mind that permits are not a record of actual construction, but merely of intent. Unfortunately, the city has lost all its records of building permits before about 1920, and the newspapers are probably not complete, but they can still be of great value.

Building Permits²⁶

<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Builder</u>	<u>Building Size/Type</u>	<u>Location</u>
1888	Nov. 30	Otto Goldback	.5-2 sty bb	ns Hoffman, ne cor Dallas
1890	Jan. 3	Wm. J. Clendinin	7-2 sty bb	ss Oliver, w Broadway
	Apr. 18	Tischer & Langemann	4-3 sty bb & 2 sty bbb	ss North e Bond
	May 8	Tischer & Co.	18-3 sty bb & 2 sty bbb	ss North bet Caroline & Bond
	May 17	Harber & Allard	3-5 sty bb & 2 sty bbb	swc Caroline & Federal
	June 7	J.W. Sindell	8-2 sty bb	ws Dallas, n Hoffman
	July 10	John W. Hoffacker	20-2 sty bb & 2-3 sty bb(all w/ 2 sty bbb)	ws Bond bet Federal & Lanvale
	July 29	J.W. Sindall	6-2 sty bb	ss Hoffman, e Spring
	Aug. 14	J.W. Sindall	12-2 sty bb & 2 sty bbb	ss Lanvale, se cor Eden
	Aug. 14	J.W. Sindall	12-2 sty bb w/2 sty bbb	es Spring, s Lanvale

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

	Aug. 15	Pinning Bros.	6-2 sty bb	ws Bond, n Lanvale
	Sept. 9	W.I. Clendinen	6-2 sty bb	ss Oliver, bet Bond & Broadway
	Oct. 16	James W. Sindall	6-2 sty bb	se cor Federal & Eden
	Oct. 16	James W. Sindall	4-2 sty bb	es Eden, s Federal
	Oct. 20	Pinning Bros.	8-2 sty bb	ns Lanvale bet Bond & Bethel
	Oct. 20	Henry Westfall	10-2 sty bb	ws Spring, bet Oliver & Federal
	Nov. 29	J.W. Hoffacker	10-2 sty bb	ns Federal, e & w Dallas
1894	Jan. 15	James W. Sindall	2-3 sty bb	1300,1302 ws Caroline
	Feb. 2	J.W. Sindall	1-2 sty b store	ws Dallas, nr Frederick
	Feb. 10	C.A. Edwards	6-2 sty bb	ws Dallas, nr Lanvale
	Feb. 20	J.W. Sindall	6-2 sty bb	ns Townsend, nr Spring
	Mar. 14	W.J. Clendenin	4-2 sty bb	ns Townsend, nr Bethel
	Mar. 31	W.J. Clendenin	9-3 sty bb	ws Broadway, nr Townsend
	Apr. 7	J.W. Sindall	7-3 sty bb	ws Caroline, nr Townsend
	Apr. 25	C.A. Edwards	12-2 sty bb	es Dallas, bet Federal & Lanvale
	May 15	Geo. Bauernschmidt Brewing Co.	5-3 sty bb	North, w Broadway
	May 29	J.W. Sindall	6-2 sty bb	ss Townsend, e Spring
	July 27	Wm. F. Ludwig	10-3 sty bb	ns Preston, nr Central
	Aug. 14	J.W. Sindall	9-3 sty bb	ws Caroline, n Lanvale
	Oct. 10	E.W. Gorman	1-3 sty bb & 8-2 sty bbes	Harford, n Federal
	Oct. 10	E.W. Gorman	4-2 sty bb	ns Federal, nr Harford
1905	Dec. 2	W.J. Clendenin	1-2 sty store & dwg	Bethel & Oliver
1908	Aug. 31	Geo. A. Gebb	4-2 sty dwgs	es(?) Eden, bet Federal & Oliver

Comparison of the 1887 and 1896 City Atlases enable one to figure out exactly which buildings are mentioned in the permits, and it is clear that, for the most part, builders constructed complete blocks of buildings, although where some buildings existed, primarily on the north-south streets, they filled in around them. It is also clear that there is no pattern to the development (see Fig. 20). There is a final curious pattern of note. The builders of rows of houses generally did not cross over the line to do churches and public buildings, and those builders who did churches and public buildings generally were not involved with rowhouse development.

For the most part, the designers of the homes in the Madison Square-Oliver historic district are unknown. Several exceptions are the new three-story building at 1047 N. Caroline Street (see photo. 39) designed by Henry J. Tinley, architect, and built by James C. Smith, for Joshua Regester,²⁷ and the four two-story brick dwellings with galvanized iron cornices on the east (actually probably the west) side of the 1500 block of Eden Street (see photo. 86), which were designed by F.E. Beall, architect, and built by George A. Gebb.²⁸ There was also considerable building activity around existing houses. Many were originally built without back buildings, so these were added later. Additional stories were added to houses and back buildings, and brick stables were often added, or enlarged, behind them. Much more rare was the permit "...to erect on additional sty to front building and new front to building." This was in December of 1888, and the house, 1304 N. Caroline

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

Street²⁹ (see photo. 45) is the only home in the Madison Square-Oliver Historic District, other than the parsonages, to have a full stone front.

This period was one of growth not just for Madison Square-Oliver, but for the city in general. "Private construction in the city peaked in 1885 to 1887.... Forty thousand houses were built in this generation [1877-99]. The total number of houses in the city nearly doubled.... House building employed a large force, most of whom could afford this type of housing for themselves. There were at least 1900 carpenters, 2500 bricklayers, and 850 stone cutters...." These trades were well represented in Madison Square-Oliver. Also well represented was the "...high standard of excellence...that lasted till World War I. Baltimore brick makers and bricklayers were world famous." The product of their skill is well represented in Madison Square-Oliver, too (see Section 7, Description). The flux that kept construction progressing here and elsewhere in Baltimore, was the building and loan associations. "While an investor class and institutions such as churches held the ground rents, the working class contributed the largest share toward financing the houses, through the building and loan associations. At least half the houses put up in this generation were financed by them, by 1895 two-thirds. The societies were incorporated in waves that matched the building cycle, peaking in 1886-88.... Some associations were based on ethnic solidarities: there were several dozen in the chains of German-American building and loan societies...."³⁰

Other churches were started at this time including a frame building on North Avenue near Hope Street in 1888 for the Second Congregationalist Church (B-3987), a frame Chapel the same year at North Avenue and Caroline Street for the North Avenue M.E. Church (B-3986, an offshoot of Madison Square M.E. Church funded in large measure by Joshua Register), and the brick "French Gothic" structure in the 1400 block of Caroline Street designed by architect Thomas C. Kennedy and built in 1888-89 by Philip Walsh & Son for St. Paul's Catholic Church (B-3979). Kennedy later received quite a few important commissions in the middle Atlantic States from the Catholic Church. A rectory was included in the construction for St. Paul's, but in many other cases they were added later, as was the rectory for Grace Baptist Church (B-3977). Their congregation had a rather impressive parsonage of Hall's Springs bluestone designed for them by local architect and rowhouse builder Harry H. MacLellan and built in 1890. One of the last congregations to be founded in Madison Square-Oliver, the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Reformation (B-3983) began in 1890. A temporary chapel was built on the northwest corner of Caroline and Lanvale Streets and was replaced in 1892-93 by a Port Deposit granite structure superintended by E. Hall Haswell. The plans were made by A.B. Jennings of New York. The neighborhood was growing rapidly, as evidenced by the number of building permits, and was outgrowing, its school, so in 1890 a new Grammar School (B-3982) at Eden and Federal Streets was built of brick by Yeatman, and the old one turned over to the sole use of the primary school.

While many churches were being founded, others continued to expand and outgrow their facilities. Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church (B-3981) built a new edifice of Ivy Mills granite adjoining the existing chapel, which they retained, in 1893-94. It was designed by a little-known firm, Pritchard & Newman, that was only active for a period of a few years in Baltimore, and was built by Charles W. Simpson. The same architects designed the new North Baltimore German M.E. Church (B-3984), which moved to their new location in 1895. This church was constructed of Port Deposit granite and built by the local firm of Frederick Decker & Son, whose offices at 1209-1211 E. Biddle Street (see Fig. 21) have since been razed. Finally, North Avenue M.E. Church (B-3986) razed the structure on their lot and replaced it with a Falls Road

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

granite Gothic Revival edifice designed by J.E. Laferty and built by E.M. Noel in 1895. Laferty was a small local architect who lived at various addresses on Caroline Street in the area and was rather busy in Madison Square-Oliver.

Without a doubt the most impressive domicile in the district was built at this time for brewer George Bauernschmidt at the southwest corner of North Avenue and Broadway (B-102). Designed by George A. Frederick, the architect of Baltimore's City Hall, it is of brick and brownstone with a mansard roof and corner turret. At the same time the Institute of Notre Dame (B-3966) was expanding on their lot by erecting two brick wings designed by Baldwin & Pennington that included a chapel within the structure. The 1896 Bromley City Atlas (see Fig. 22) shows that most open land had been developed by this time, in a period of only nine years. Sporadic infill would continue, but initial growth was over--Madison Square-Oliver's frontier was closed. To protect it, a new firehouse was added in 1894 at the corner of North Avenue and Bond Street (B-3985). It was built of brick by Morrow Bros. and designated Engine Company No. 19.

One of the first additions after this time was a brick wing for St. Joseph's Hospital that was designed by Baldwin and Pennington (see Fig. 23).³¹ That firm was busy in this area, as in all of Baltimore at that time, also designing the new brick Hall for St. James School (B-3965). Located directly behind the school on Aisquith Street, it was just razed in early 1987. A stone rectory was built by R. Jones for Holy Innocents Church (B-3974) in 1897. A new church congregation, the Evangelical Church of the Redeemer, which was in some way associated with the Methodist Church, was founded in 1898. Their house of worship, a frame building covered with corrugated iron, was constructed the following year,³² and still stands though it has been completely covered with formstone and has suffered a severe loss of integrity.

Catholics continued to be very active throughout this time. In addition to work at Notre Dame and St. Joseph's, the Orphan Asylum added a chapel to their complex in 1902. It was designed by Baltimore architect C. Ernest Storck and built by Henry Maas.³³ Notre Dame (B-3966) also added a large two-story brick laundry in 1908 that was designed by Baldwin & Pennington. But the major Catholic achievement of this period was the new French Romanesque church and rectory for St. Paul's (B-3979). Designed by Thomas Kennedy, as the earlier one had been, it was built of Port Deposit granite by the very active firm of John Stack & Sons. The 153 foot high tower was clearly intended to be the dominant landmark of the Madison Square-Oliver historic district. The old church building, adjacent to the new one, was converted to a school building. Another development of note included the movement of St. Peter's Lutheran Church from downtown to Aiken Street and the construction of the brick chapel there in 1905 (see Fig. 24).³⁴ Though it still stands, it too suffers from problems with historical integrity. Also at this time, the Charles M. Stieff Piano manufactory demolished its old building for a larger new brick edifice (see Fig. 25).³⁵

The fire company was apparently very concerned about this interior growth because they built a larger truck house, for the hook and ladder company (B-3968), on the corner of Harford and Oliver Streets. Completed in 1904, this building was of the more "modern" iron spot roman brick, with a terra cotta front, and was constructed by Frederick Decker & Son. In 1908 a new terra cotta front was added to Engine Company No. 19 (B-3985) by the Maryland Terra Cotta Company, bringing its design more into line with other fire houses. Other evidence that the area was coming up in the eyes of the city was the relocation of Eastern High School (B-4069 and

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

national register), from Aisquith and Orleans Streets to the southeast corner of Broadway and North Avenue in 1905-06 (see Figs. 26a,b and 27). This large Classical Revival brick structure was designed by Simonson and Pietsch, a major architectural firm in Baltimore that was responsible for many public buildings. Internal expansion continued with the erection of the brick Classical Revival Clifton Savings Bank (B-3976) on the triangular lot bounded by Broadway, Gay (Belair) and Chase Streets. It was designed by J.E. Laferty. The topographical survey of 1914 (see Fig. 28) shows that, other than some infill, there was little change in the neighborhood. The infill continued for a few more years.

In 1914 Baltimore experienced a major snowstorm, during which the English Lutheran Church of the Reformation (B-3983) burned. Plans were already underway to replace it with the present church building, a Port Deposit granite "Collegiate Gothic" structure designed by J.E. Laferty and built by John Hiltz & Sons. At the same time the North Baltimore German M.E. Church (B-3984) congregation was adding a matching rear addition to its church. The twentieth century really came to Madison Square-Oliver with the opening of three brick movie theatres, the Plaza at 1105-1107 North Broadway in 1910 (an undistinguished J.E. Laferty design that has since been severely altered),³⁶ the Princess (B-3970) at 1517-1521 E. Eager Street around 1916, and the Apollo (B-3969) at 1500-1506 Harford Avenue around 1920. The old chapel serving as a school for Faith Presbyterian Church (B-3975) was demolished in 1915 and a new school building erected in its place. It was completed in 1916, of Falls Road granite, from designs by local architect Clyde Friz.

Expansion continued throughout the twenties with a social hall for North Avenue M.E. Church. The foundation was built in 1923, but the hall was never completed. In 1924 a new brick nurses home was constructed for St. Joseph's Hospital (B-3980). It was designed by Frank J. Baldwin and built by Frainie Bros. and Haigley (see Fig. 29). A year later a high school was erected at Notre Dame (B-3966) and in 1927 St. Paul's (B-3979) demolished their old school and several rowhouses and added a brick school and convent fronted with stone. It was designed by architect John K. Stack, who had earlier worked for his father's construction company. Finally, another school received attention, in 1931, when Grammar School 20 (B-3982) was expanded. The brick addition was designed by Baltimore architect Frederick A. Fletcher, who was known for his public buildings and apartment buildings.

This marked the end of interior growth in Madison Square-Oliver. The depression and the Second World War no doubt had an impact, but the neighborhood was already beginning to change due to black expansion from the south and whites fleeing for the suburbs. In 1931 Madison Square M.E. Church moved out of their long-time home and was absorbed by North Avenue M.E. Church (B-3986). The same pattern occurred with many other churches and institutions over the next two decades, completely changing the character of the neighborhood. The earlier expansion of the Union Railroad tunnel under Hoffman Street undermined the foundations of buildings above, necessitating their demolition at about this time. This created a narrow swath of vacant land across the middle of the district. This period was also the beginning of the movement to cover facades with formstone, and roughly half the houses have been thus treated at one time another.

Since that time there have been several unfortunate, notable intrusions in the Madison Square-Oliver Historic District. The entire block north of the square, including the Carmelite Convent, was razed in the 1950's and replaced with a school building. Chase Street, to the south, was closed off in this block and the northern half of the square converted to a baseball diamond. The southern half of the square

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

now contains a group of undistinguished brick apartment buildings. The landscaping of the Broadway Squares has also changed, but it more closely approximates the original design and intent than does the landscaping of Madison Square. In 1965 St. Joseph's Hospital finally fled for the suburbs, and the following year all the buildings except the nurses home were demolished and replaced by a school. Hoffman Street, to the south, was closed off in this block, much the same as was done with the other school. Though the loss of the hospital buildings is significant, the impact is not quite as great as at the other school because this block retains the more open, less intensively developed character that it had when the hospital was here. There is a small scattering of vacant lots and severely altered dwellings, but these are few enough that they do not adversely affect the district as a whole. Some restoration is going on in the area, but its effect appears to be minimal. In many cases it consists of gutting the interior and completely rebuilding it, but the exteriors are usually well maintained, and in some instances formstone has been removed to reveal the original brick facades.

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

1. Marla Sherman, "The History of Oliver," report prepared for the Baltimore City Department of Housing and Community Development, (n.d.), p.3.
2. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County 2 vols. (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881; reprint ed., Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971), p.551.
3. Scharf, p.598.
4. Sherry H. Olson, Baltimore: The Building of an American City (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980), p.182.
5. Scharf, pp.281, 567. The Sun, May 24, 1854, p.1, col.6.
6. Olson, pp.123, 145.
7. Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Dept., Vertical File: "St. Joseph's Hospital."
8. Olson, p.149.
9. The Sun, June 10, 1867, p.1, col.6.
10. Report of the School Commissioners for 1867, 1868, pp.48-63.
11. Pratt V.F.; The Sun, May 5, 1873, p.1, col.3-4.
12. Scharf, pp.354-355.
13. Olson, p.168.
14. Scharf, pp.598-99. The Sun, July 22, 1872, p.1, col.5-6. The Sun, March 29, 1873, p.1, col.6.
15. The Sun Magazine, August 7, 1977, in Pratt V.F.
16. Scharf, p.577. The Sun, August 6, 1873, p.1, col.7. The Sun, October 6, 1873, p.4, col.5.
17. Scharf, p.566. The Sun, March 27, 1874, p.1, col.7.
18. Olson, p.167.
19. Alfred Dolge, Pianos and Their Makers (New York: Dover Books, 1911)pp.291-92.
20. The Sun, July 15, 1875, p.4, col.3.
21. The Sun, July 15, 1875, p.4, col.3.
22. Scharf, p.281.
23. William H. Brune, Index to the Ordinances and Resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore 1797-1906 (Baltimore: Mayor & City Council of Baltimore, 1907).

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

24. The Sun, May 4, 1878, p.4, col.3.

25. Baltimore City Directories, 1886-1911.

26. The Daily Record, Baltimore, dates as noted in table.

27. The Daily Record, August 19, 1904, p.171, col.5; August 20, 1904, p.176, col.1.

28. The Daily Record, September 3, 1908, p.223, col.5.

29. The Daily Record, various dates in 1888, 1890, and 1894.

30. Olson, pp.219-20.

31. Sister M. Pierre, "History of Saint Joseph's Hospital," in Maryland State Medical Journal vol.6, no.7, July, 1957, p.364. The Sun, June 24, 1896, p.8, col.4.

32. The American, October 14, 1899, p.15, col.3-4; October 16, 1899, p.12, col.6.

33. The American, June 30, 1902, p.14, col.3-4.

34. Edward E. Schultz, The One Hundredth Anniversary of St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Northwood, 1875-1975. The Sun, Feb. 13, 1905, p.6, col.2.

35. Dolge, pp.291-92.

36. Robert Kirk Headley, Jr., Exit: A History of Movies in Baltimore (Baltimore, 1974), p.113.

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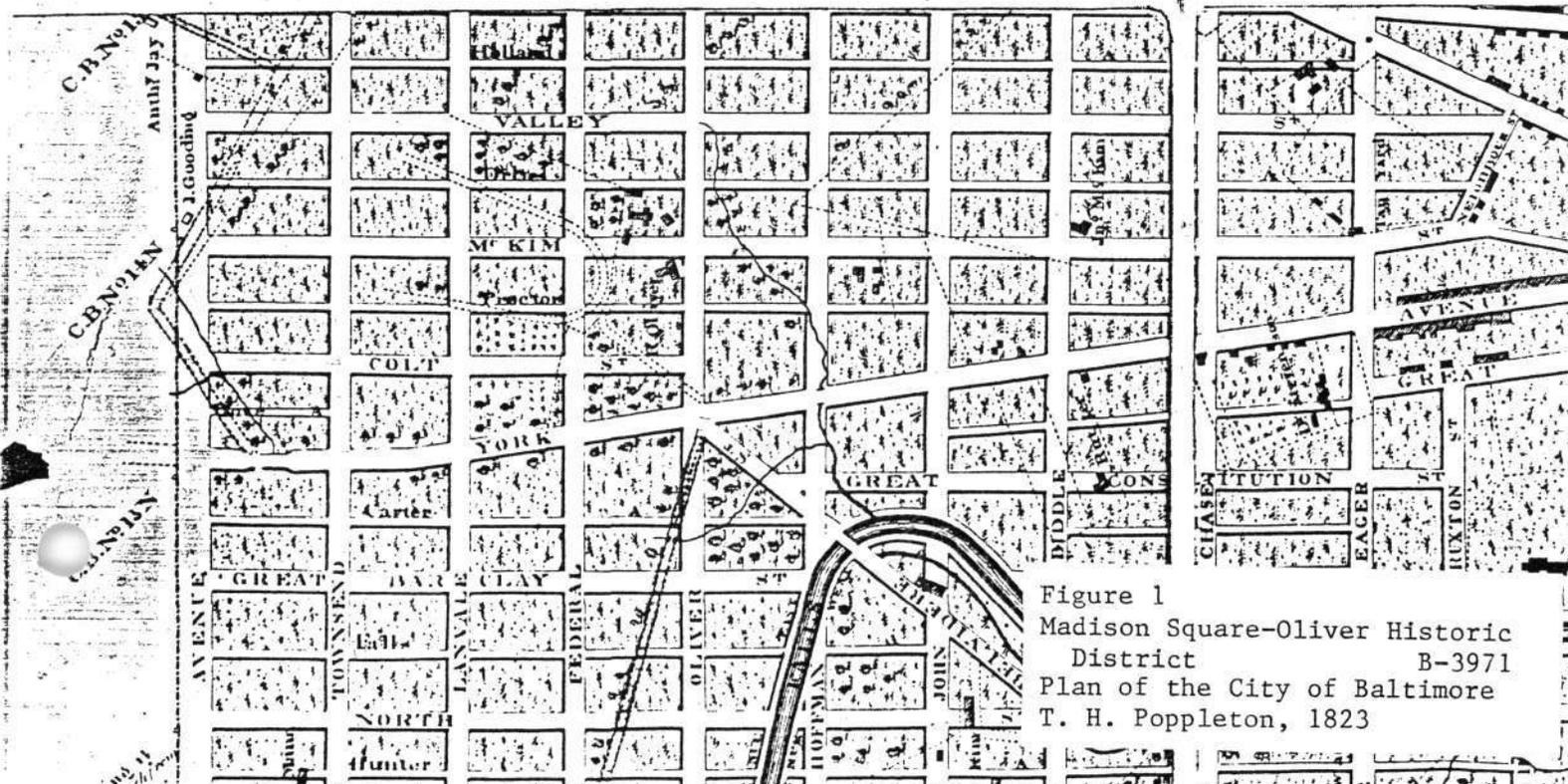
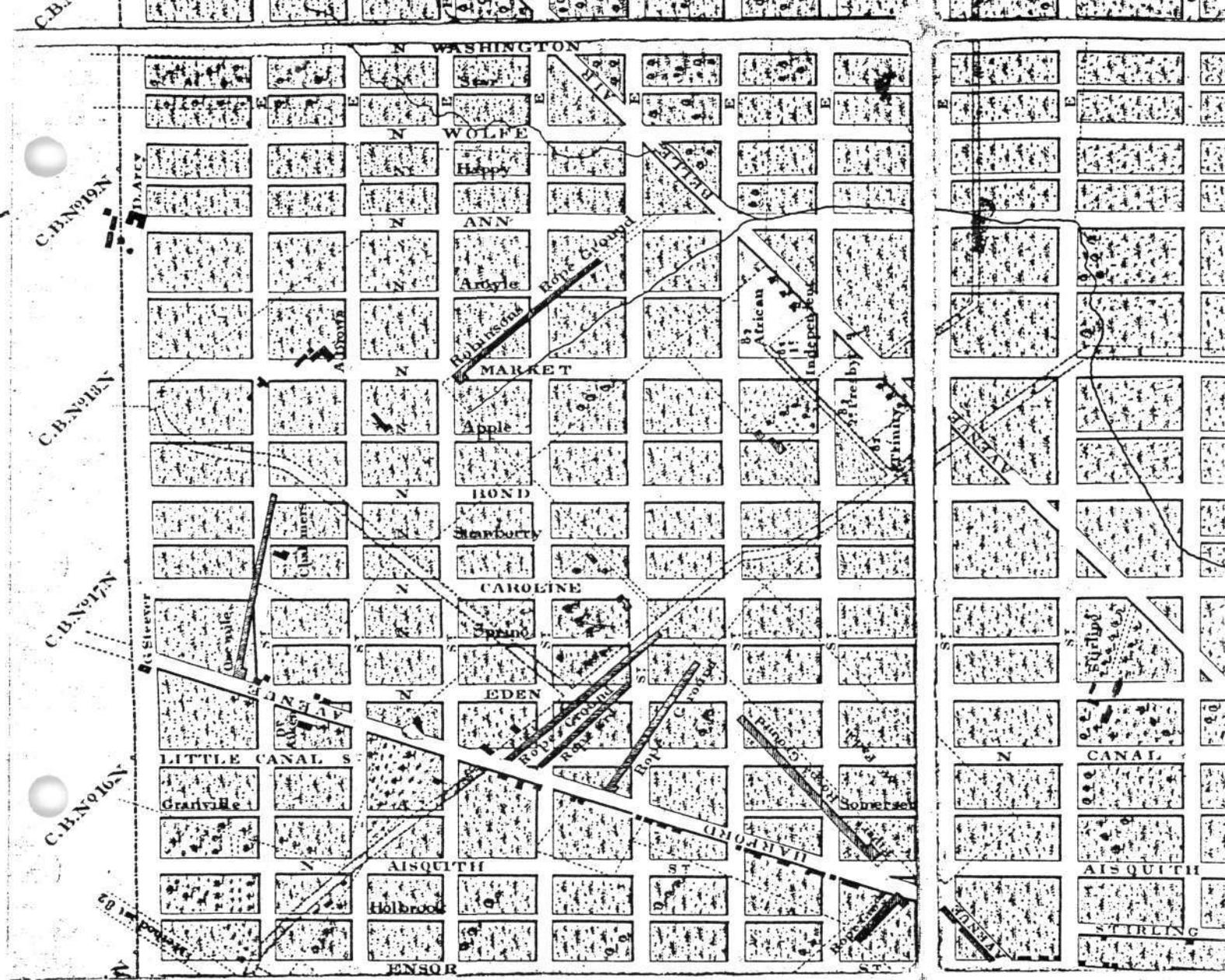


Figure 1
 Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
 B-3971
 Plan of the City of Baltimore
 T. H. Poppleton, 1823

Figure 2
Madison Square-Oliver Historic
District
Plan of the City of Baltimore
corrected to 1851





ST. ANTHONY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, BALTIMORE

Figure 3
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum
The Catholic Red Book of 1908.
Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, Inc. p.111.

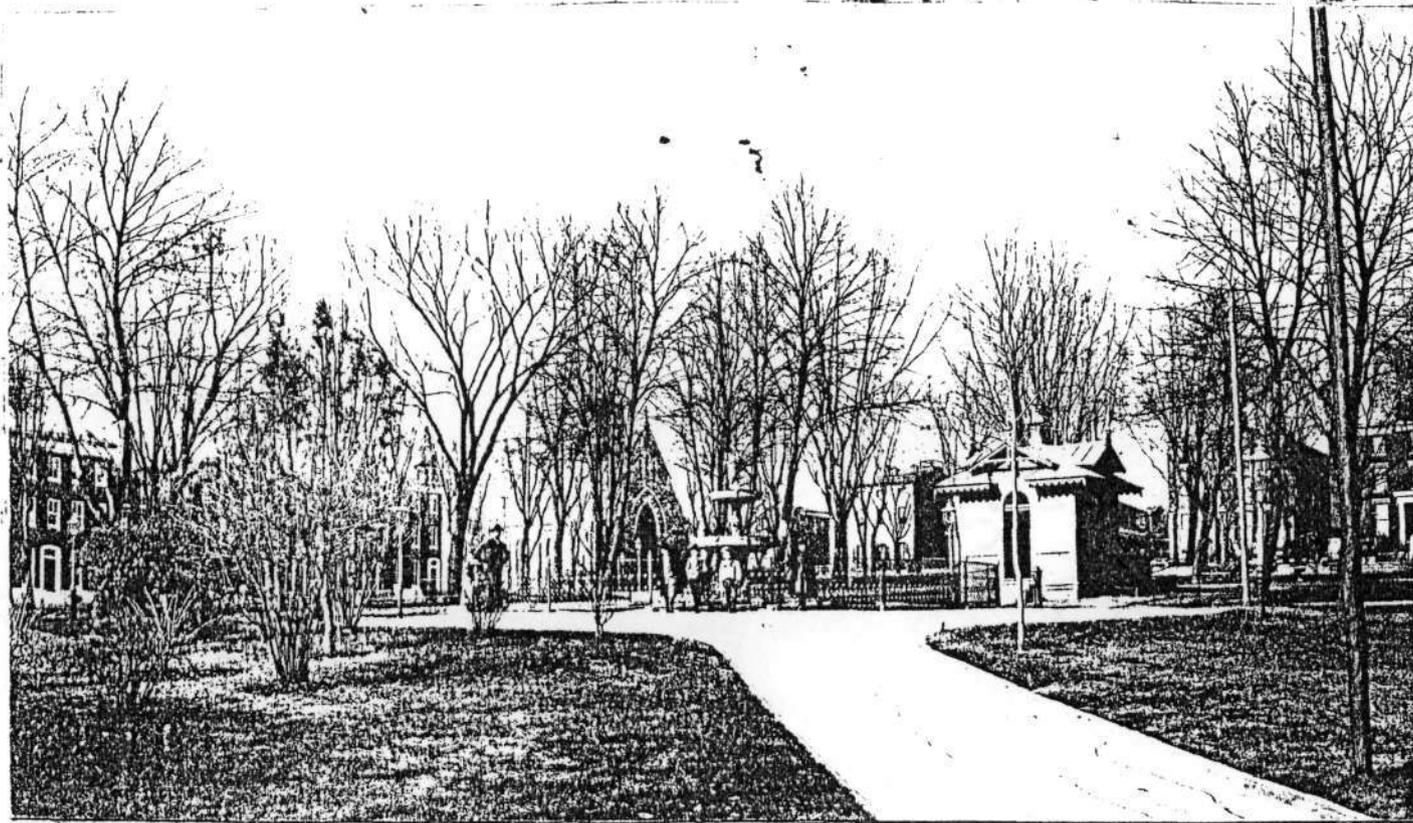


Figure 4
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Artwork of Baltimore, date unknown
in The Peale Museum photo collection

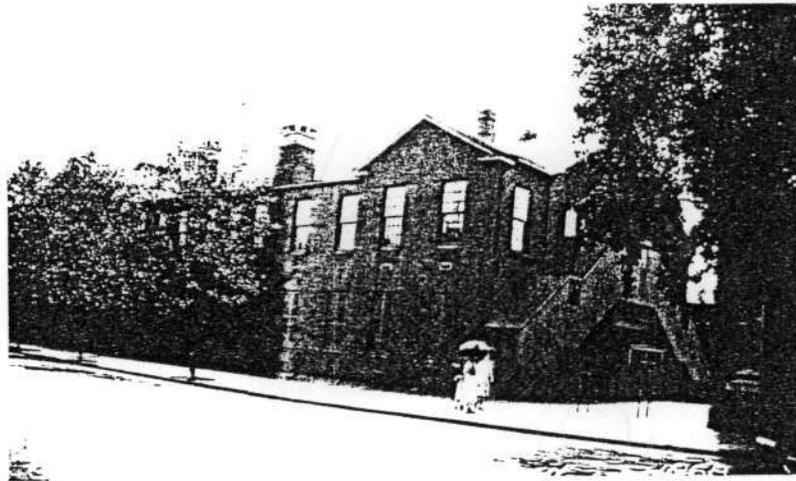
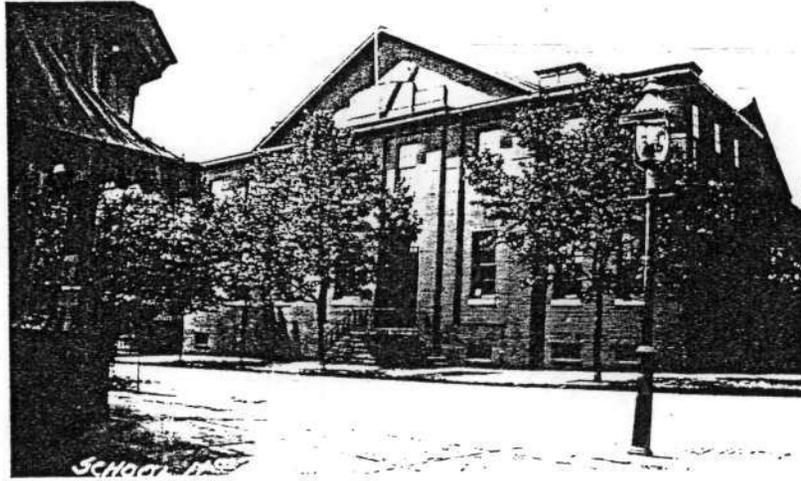
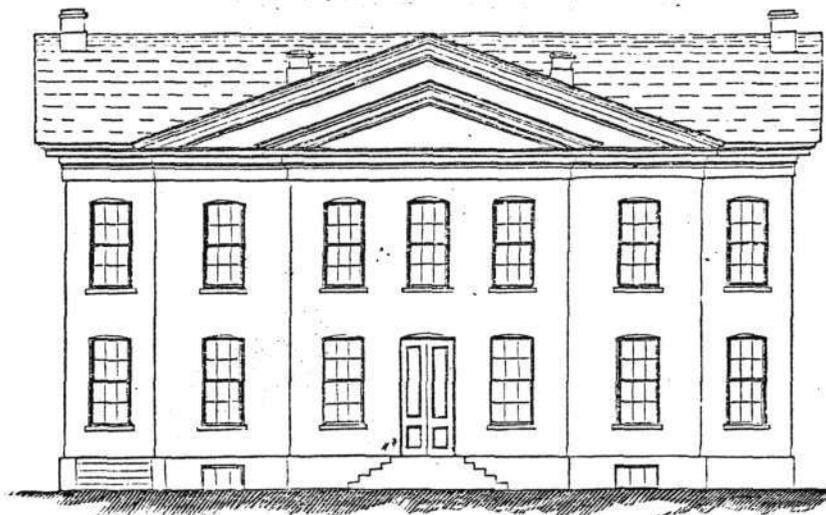


Figure 5
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
School No. 20, Preston and Bond
City Buildings Collection, c. 1926-27,
in The Peale Museum photo. collection.

that the Superintendent should procure plans for Grammar and Primary School buildings, and cause the same to be engraved and stereotyped for use whenever required. The plans herein contained were the result of the order. They were prepared by Mr. J. J. Husband, of the firm of Avery & Husband, architects.

Plan of a Grammar School Building.—The plan of the Grammar School shows seven school-rooms on each floor, with Hat and Bonnet rooms, stairways, &c. The Principal's room in each story is 36 by 52 feet, containing an area of 1,872 square feet, and capable of seating 250 pupils, without interference with the aisles which lead from the apartments to the rooms of the Assistant Teachers. The class-rooms of Assistant Teachers are six in number. They are varied in their dimensions. In each of these rooms 70 or more pupils may be seated. Each floor will afford accommodations for 670 to 700 pupils. The rooms are so arranged that the Principal at his desk, or in any part of his room, can have a view

through the sash partitions of all the rooms; and of all the pupils in them. The pupils may be so seated as to face the side wall at which the Principal's desk is placed; and by a slight turn of the head their faces may be directed toward the desk whenever it may be necessary. By throwing up the sash of the partitions the whole floor may be used as a single room. On occasions when addresses are to be delivered to the school, or general orders given, it may be done with great convenience. There are two stairways on the plans—one near the front, the other near the rear wall. By these stairways, whenever it becomes necessary, the pupils may be removed from the building in a few minutes. It is designed that the doors of all the rooms, and those leading from the building, shall open outwardly. This will prevent the risk of danger, in cases of alarm, by the pressure of a crowd against doors opening inwardly. In crowded apartments accidents of a most fearful nature are produced by this cause. All school buildings should be protected against the possibility of its occurrence.



FRONT ELEVATION—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Figure 6 a.
Madison Square—Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Plan for School Buildings
Report of the School Commissioners for 1867, pp.50-51.

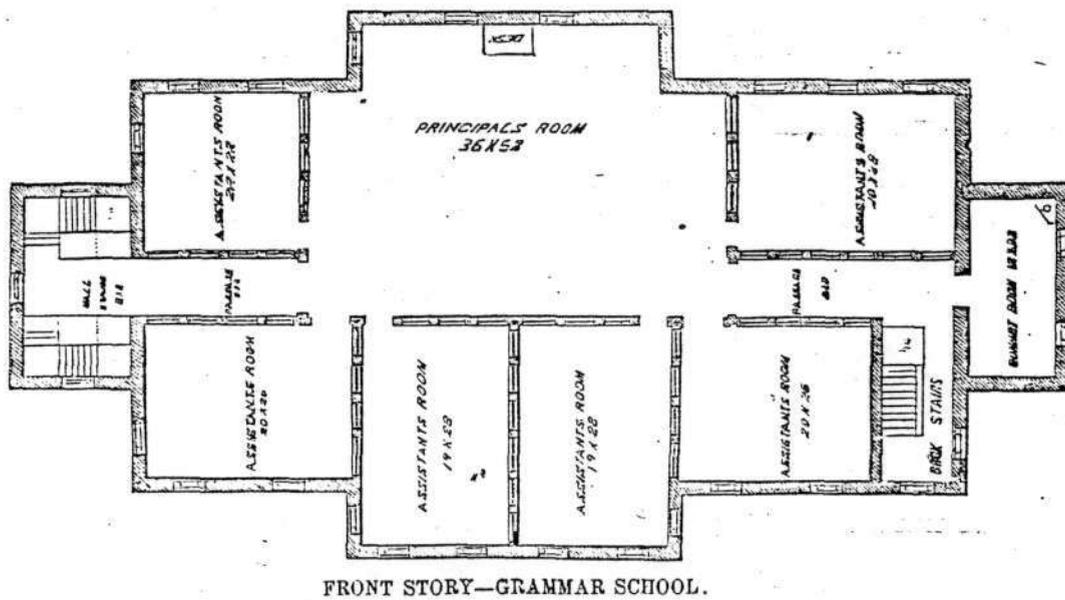
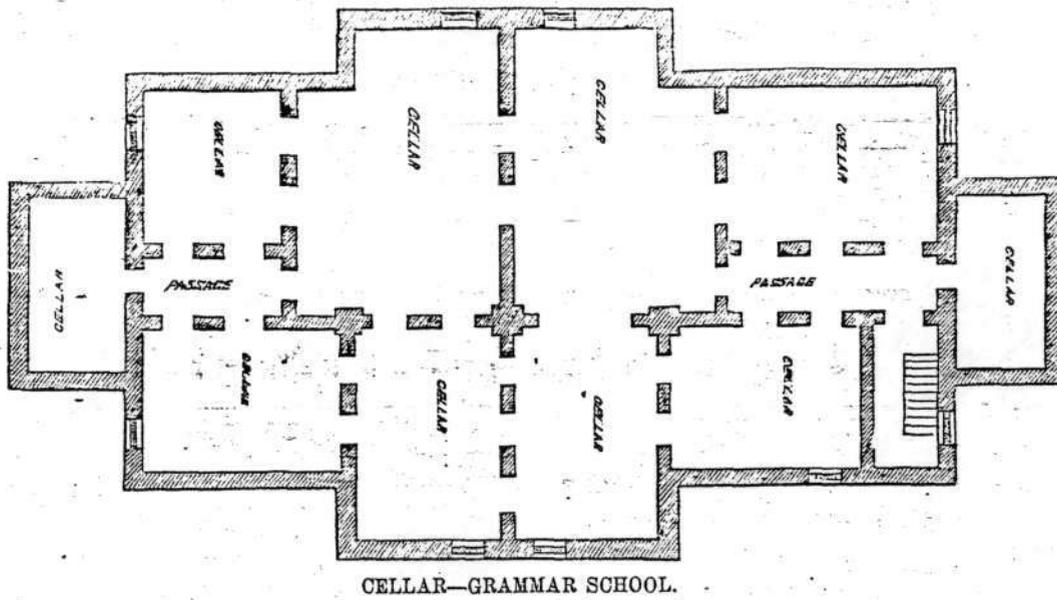
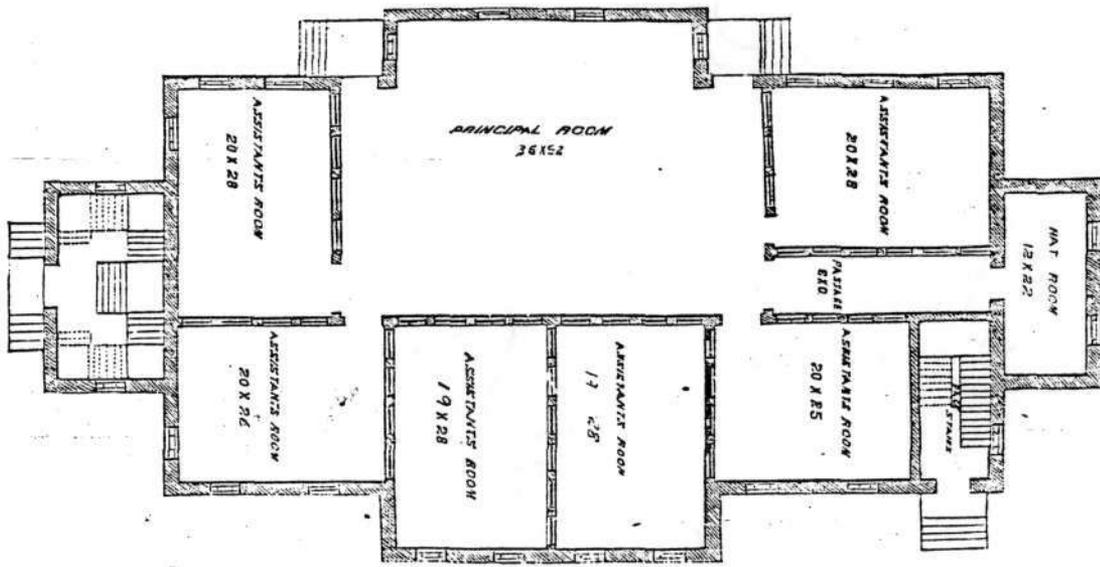
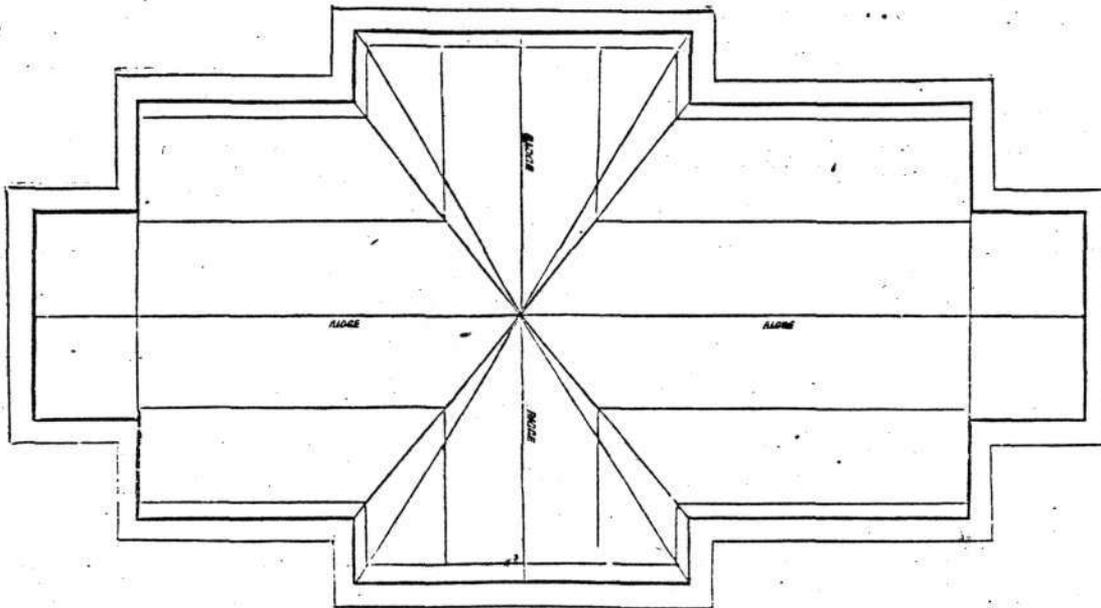


Figure 6 b.
 Madison Square—Oliver Historic District
 B-3971
 Plan for School Buildings
 Report of the School Commissioners for 1867, pp.52-53.

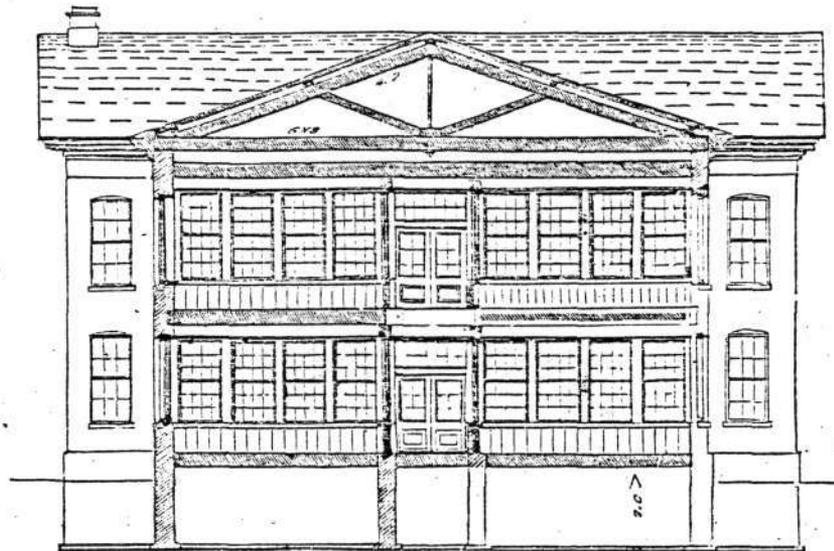


SECOND STORY—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.



FRAMING OF ROOF—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Figure 6 c.
 Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
 B-3971
 Plan for School Buildings
 Report of the School Commissioners for 1867, pp.54-55.



TRANSVERSE SECTION, SHOWING SASH PARTITIONS AND FRAMING OF ROOF—GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Plan of Primary School Building.—The plan prepared as a model for a Primary School building represents five rooms on each floor, with hat and bonnet rooms and other conveniences. The room designed for the Principal is 33 feet by 23 feet. It has an area of 759 square feet, and will seat comfortably 95 pupils. The class-rooms are each 22 by 20 feet, and contain 440 square feet. They are designed to seat 60 pupils each. Upon each floor may be seated 335 pupils. The whole building will seat conveniently 670 pupils. The projection on the side admits the hat and bonnet rooms, stairway and retiring room for the teachers. As, in the plan provided for the Grammar School building, this admits of the view of the entire school from the desk of the Principal, and when occasion requires, by elevating the lower sash of the partition, the pupils of all the rooms may be addressed from the platform in the Principal's apartment.

The comfort and health of the younger pupils of many schools are not sufficiently considered. It is true that the smaller children do not require quite so much space in the school-room as the larger children, but they require the same facilities for motion and for the circulation of pure air. In this respect errors are often committed in school apartments for all grades of pupils. Unless proper arrangements are made before the building is constructed, the school-room cannot be properly ventilated. The custom prevails to too great an extent of crowding children in school apartments. The consideration is, how many pupils may be gathered into the room, not how comfortable and healthy the apartments may be rendered. This subject has recently, more than ever, engaged the attention of the architects of school buildings. Many errors have already been corrected, and it is not unlikely that at no remote period in the future the children of the schools may be assured that their health and comfort, as well as their education, will be properly attended to.

Figure 6 d.
 Madison Square—Oliver Historic District
 B-3971
 Plan for School Buildings
 Report of the School Commissioners for 1867, pp.56-57.

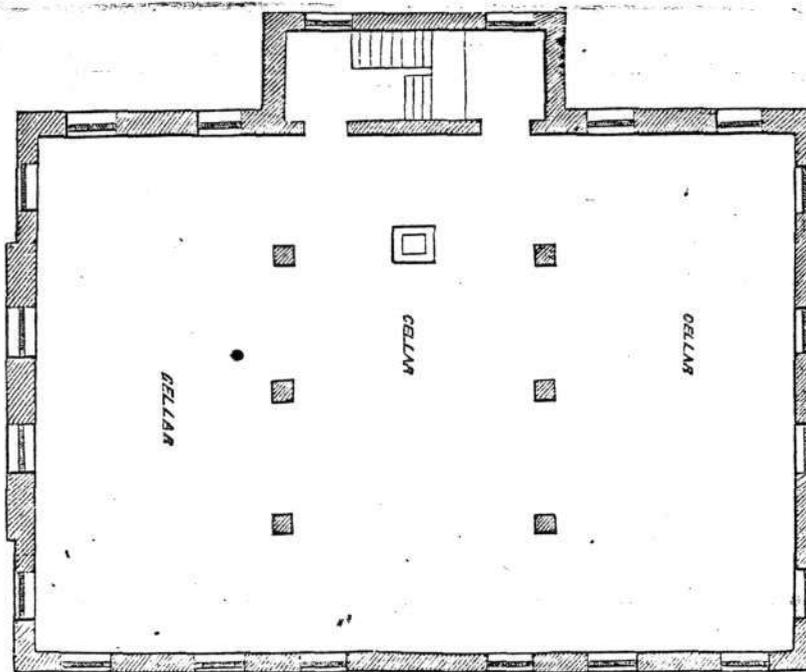
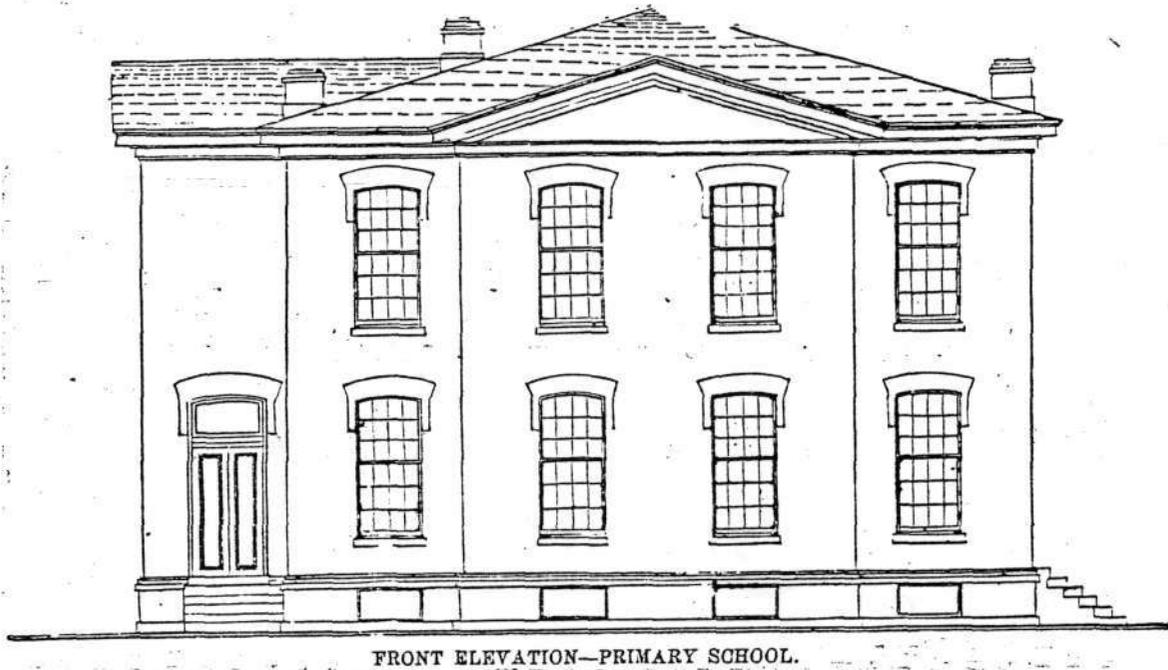
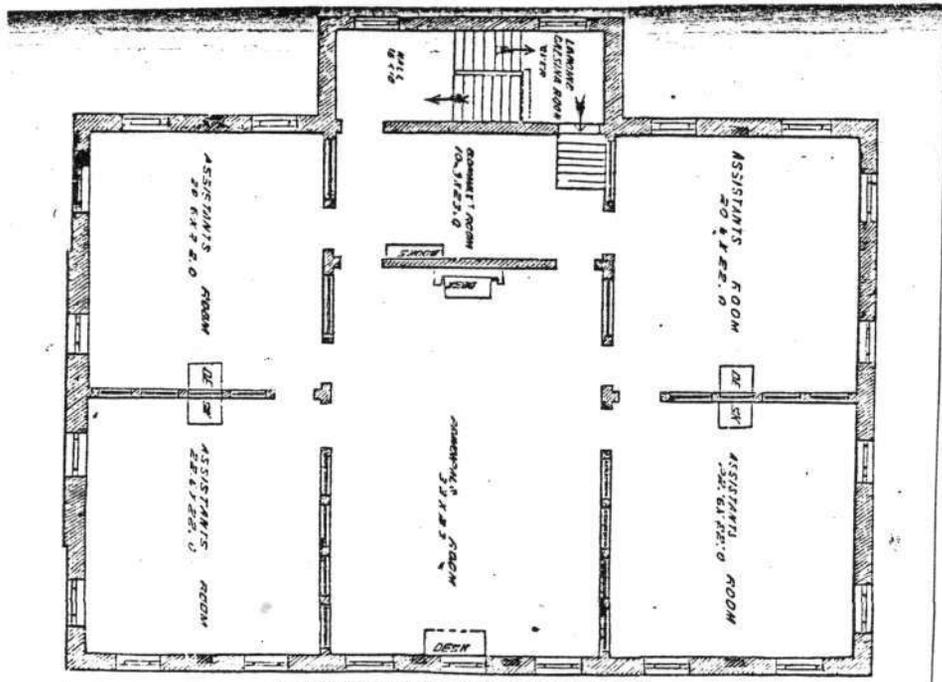
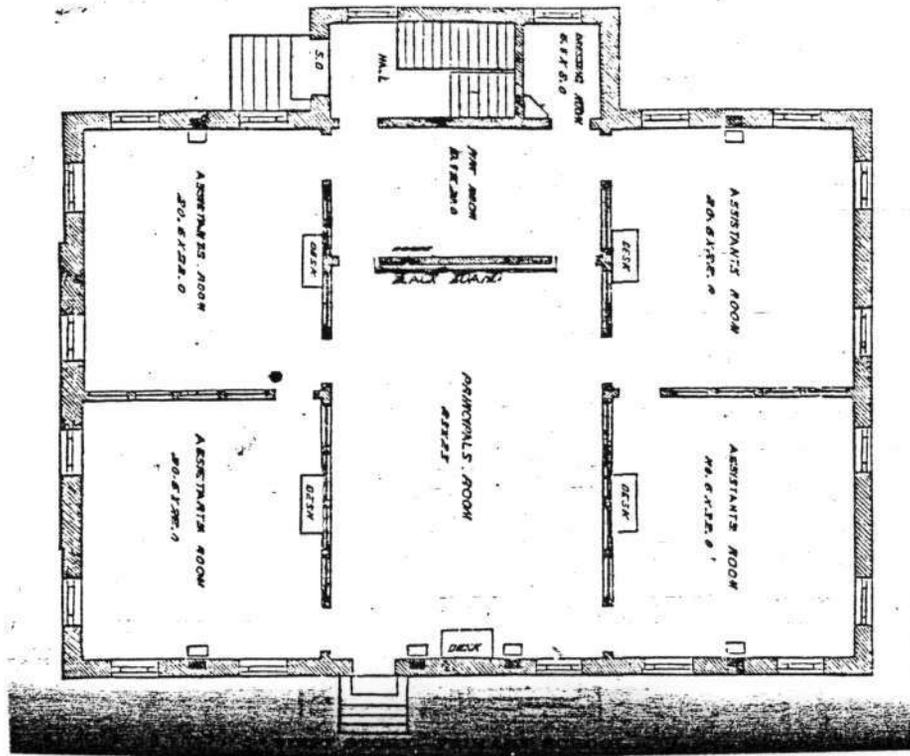


Figure 6 e.
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Plan for School Buildings
Report of the School Commissioners for 1867, pp. 58-59.



SECOND STORY—PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Figure 6 f.
 Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
 B-3971
 Plan for School Buildings
 Report of the School Commissioners for 1867, pp. 60-61.

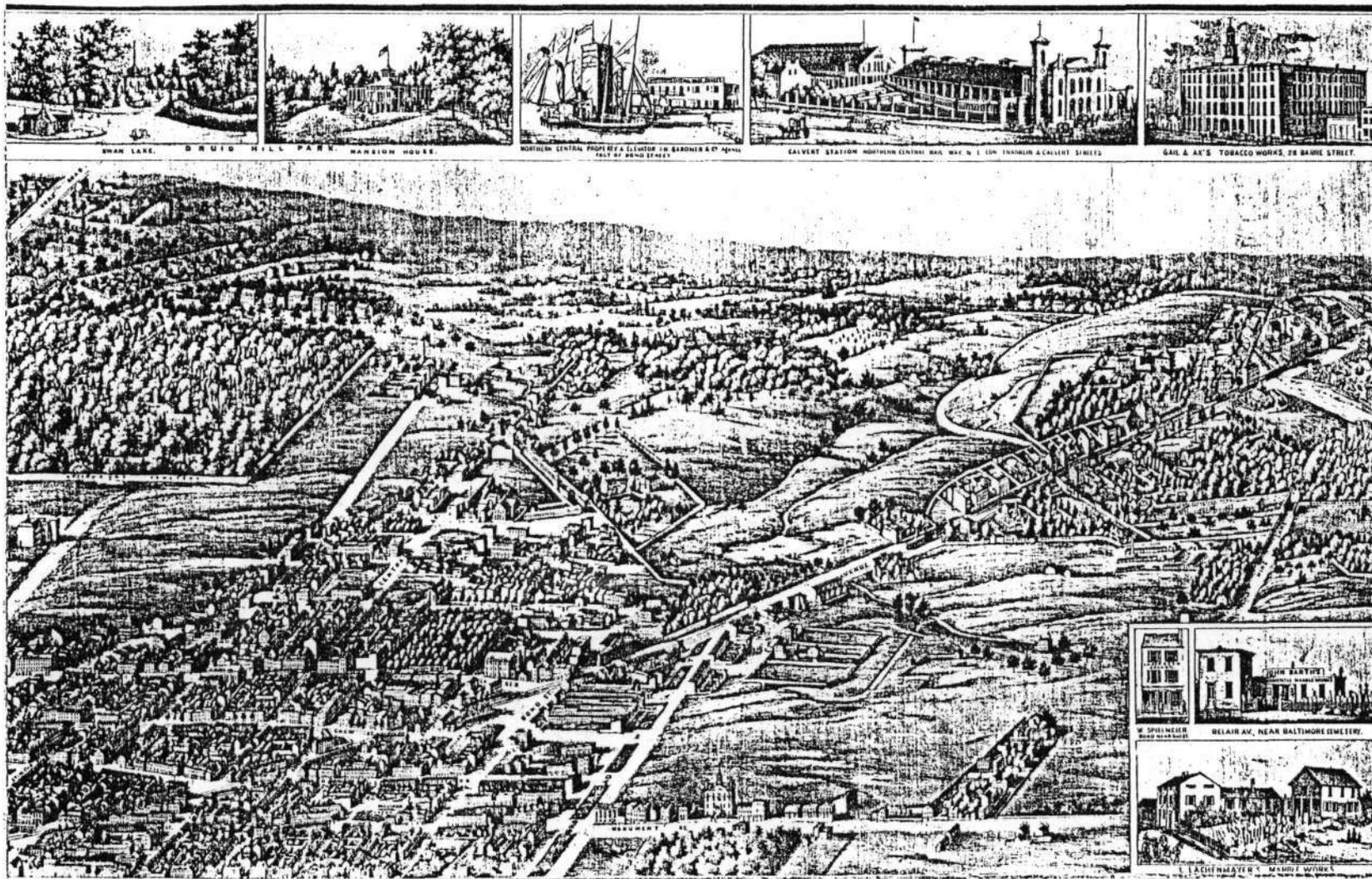
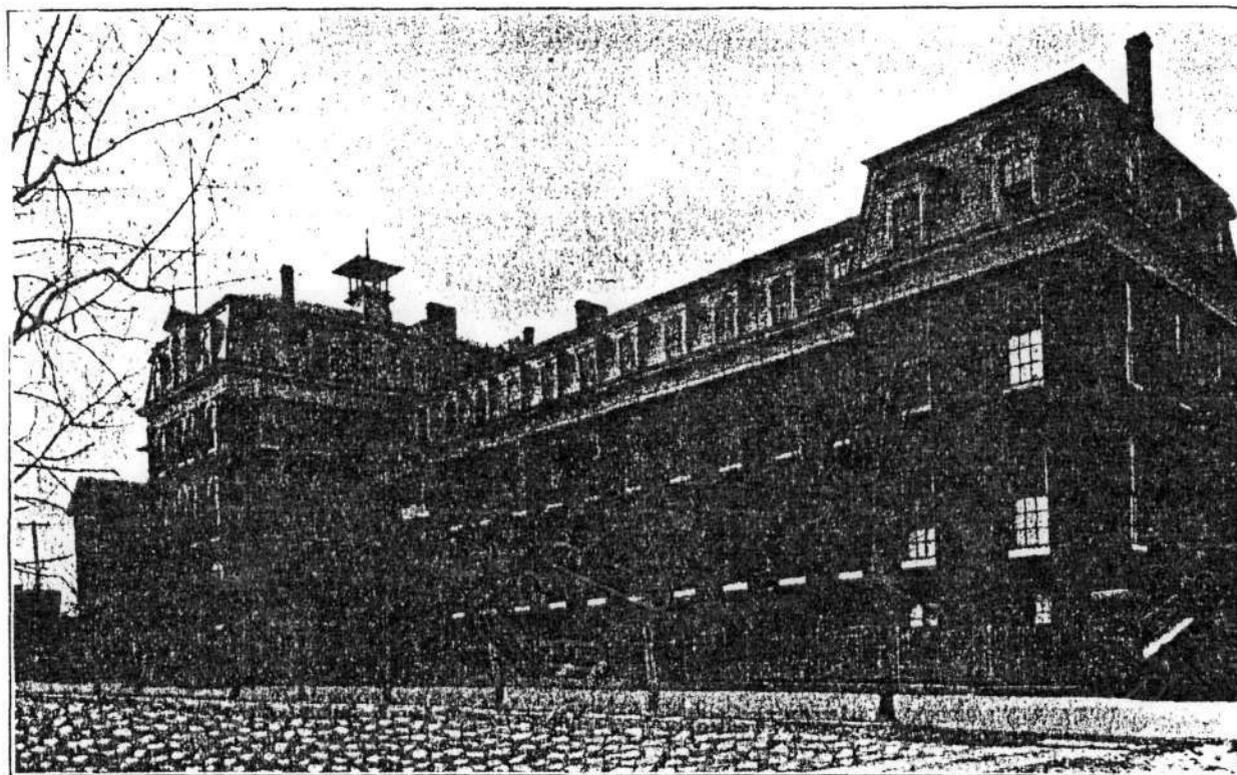


Figure 7
 Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
 B-3971
 E. Sachse, Birds Eye View of Baltimore, 1869



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

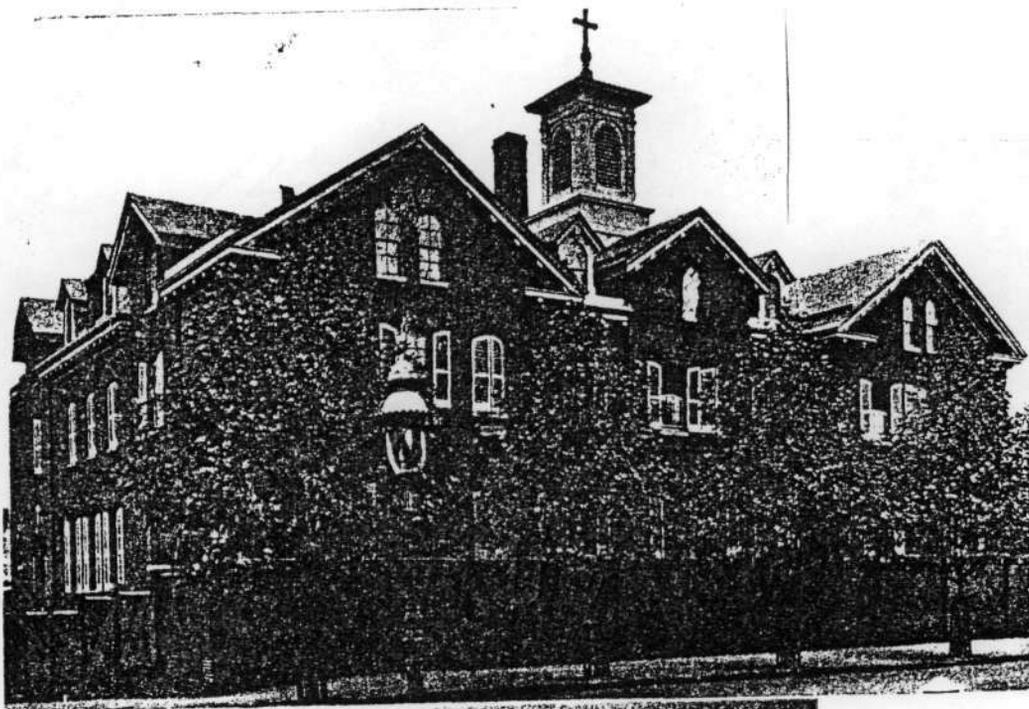
Figure 8

Madison Square-Oliver Historic District

B-3971

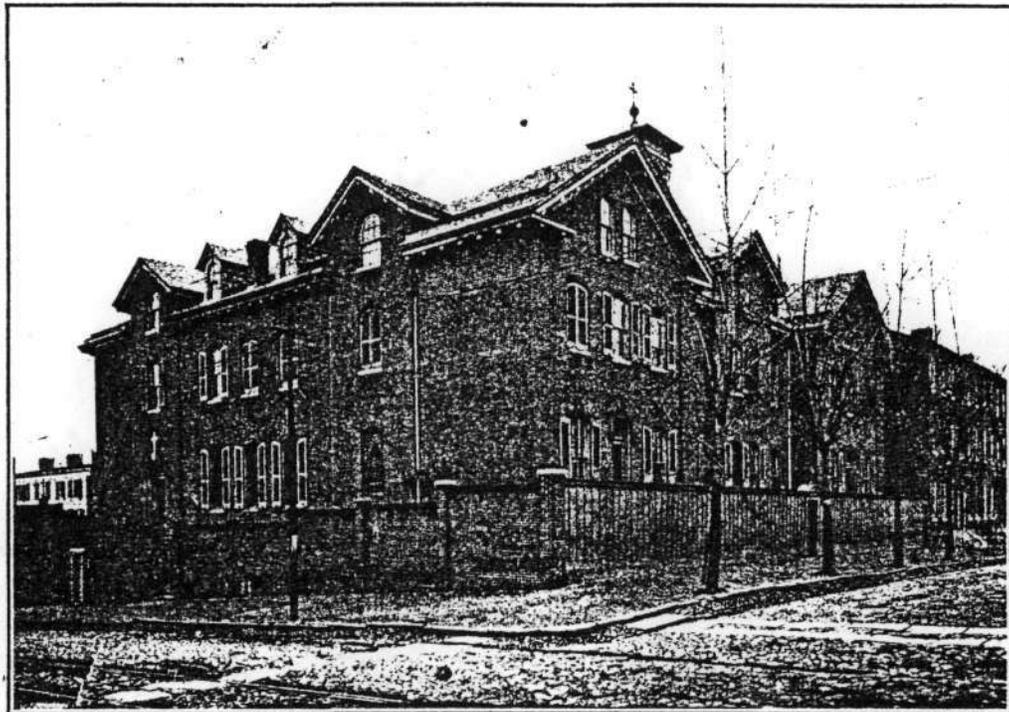
St. Joseph's Hospital, 1873 Building

The Catholic Red Book, Baltimore: Catholic Directories Co., 1902, p.443.



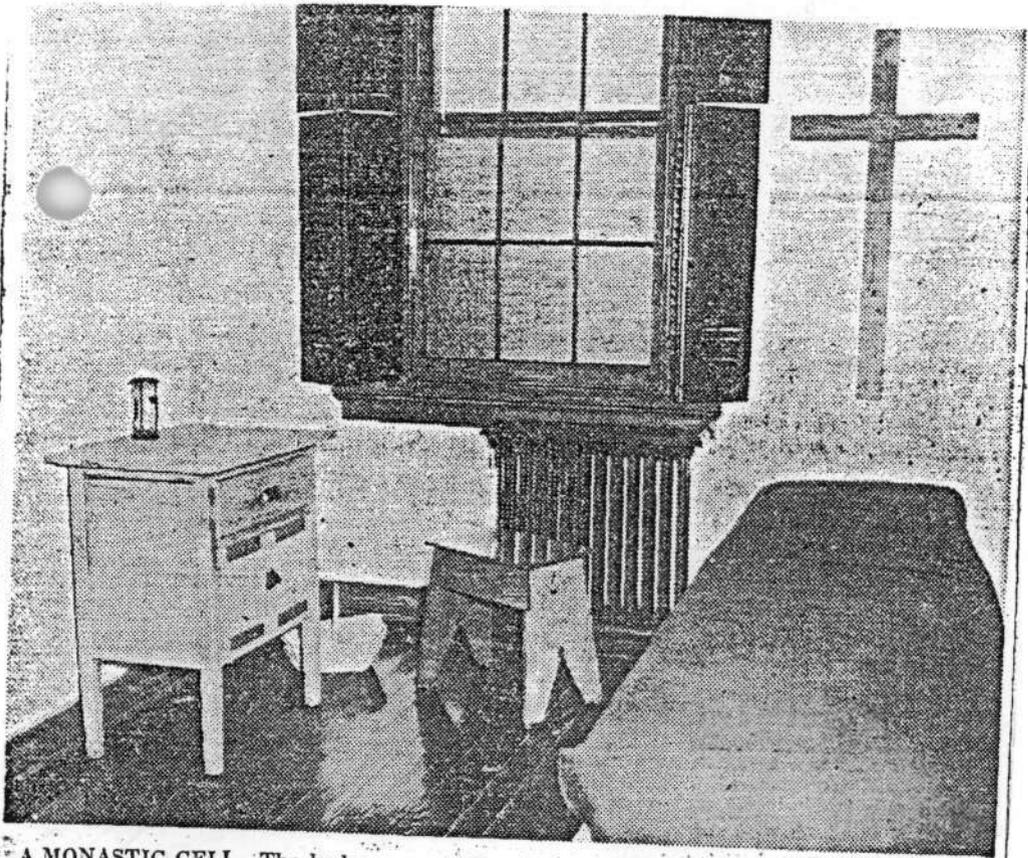
CARMELITE CONVENT - BALTIMORE

Figure 9
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Carmelite Convent
Official Year Book, Archdiocese of Baltimore
Diocesan Chancery of Baltimore, 1922, (no p. no.)

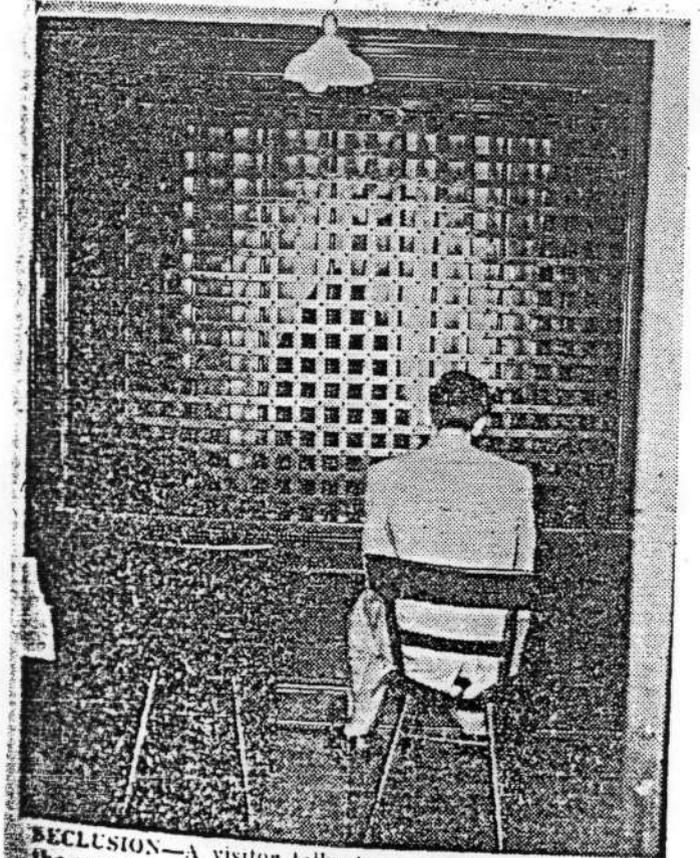


CARMELITE CONVENT, BALTIMORE

Figure 10
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Carmelite Convent
The Catholic Red Book of 1908
Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, Inc., p.149.

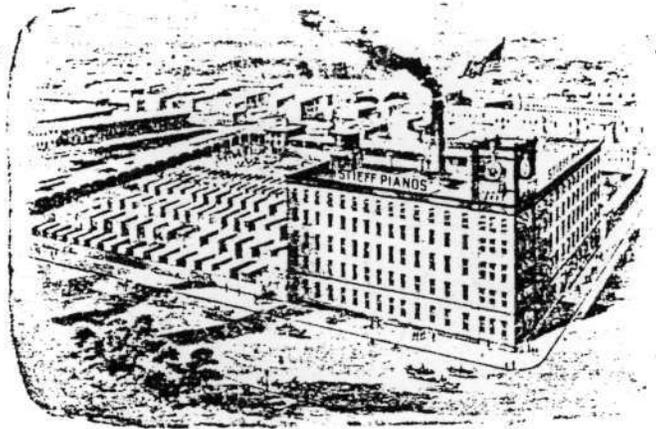


A MONASTIC CELL—The bedroom, or cell, of a Carmelite nun contains a cross, table, bench, sewing basket and bed. The bed consists of two boards placed on trestles, with a straw mattress. This cell contains an hour glass to measure time instead of a clock.



BECLUSION—A visitor talks to a nun from in front of the metal grate designed to "keep the world out" of the monastery. Visitors often come to ask the nuns for prayers.

Figure 11
 Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
 (B-3971)
 Carmelite Convent Interior
 The Evening Sun, Feb. 22, 1958,
 in Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Room, Vertical File



CHARLES M. STIEFF'S PIANO FACTORY.

Figure 12
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
(B-3971)
Stieff's c. 1870's Piano Factory
A History of the City of Baltimore,
The Baltimore American, 1902, p.196.

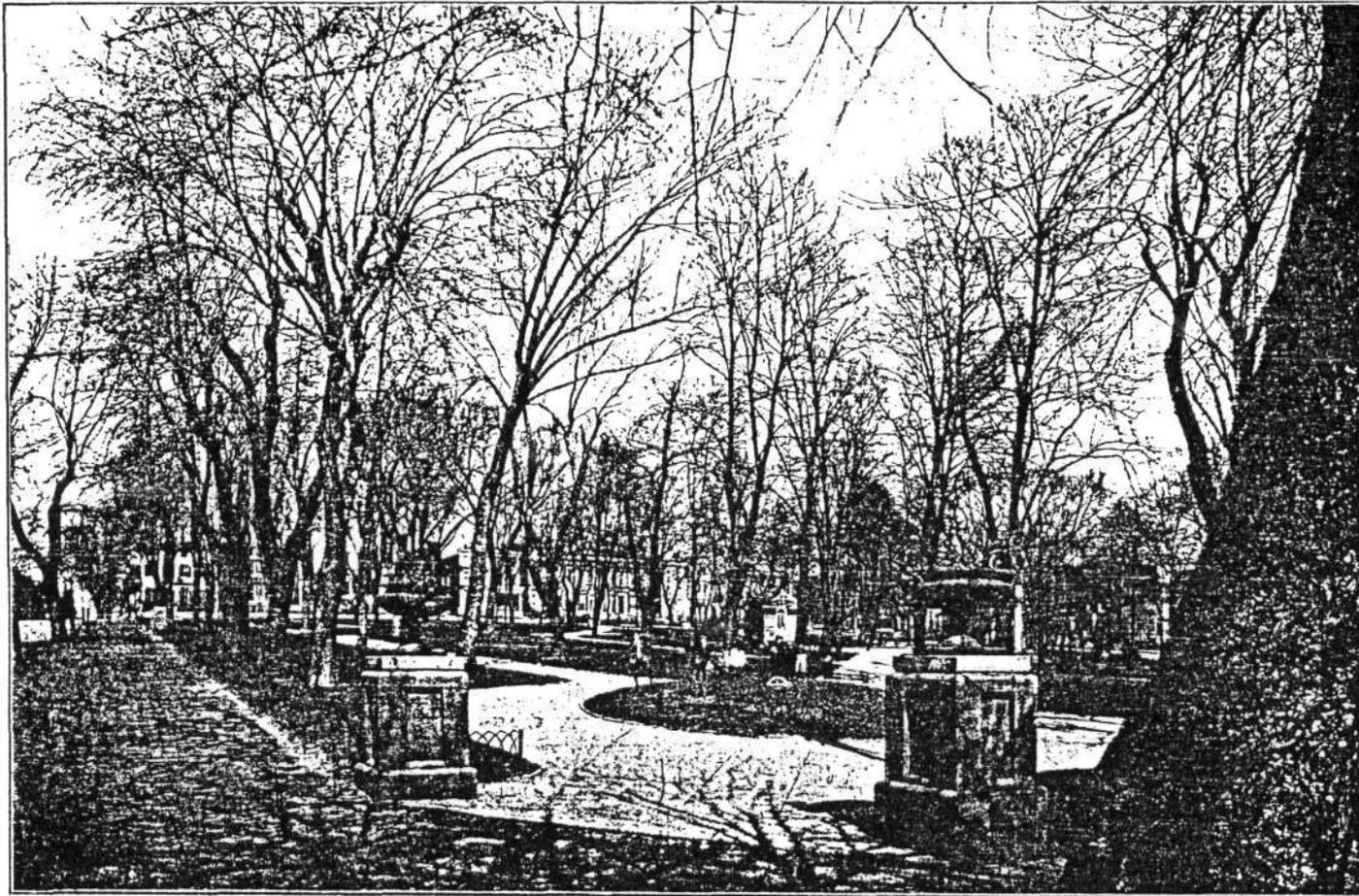


Photo by Holmes & Bishop, Baltimore.

VIEW OF MADISON SQUARE.

Street Lighting by American Street Lighting Co.

Bounded by Caroline, Chase, Eager and Eden Streets, this is one of the beauty spots of what is better known as Old Town. It is beautifully parked, with a handsome fountain in the centre and is a resting place for many during the open months.

Figure 13

Madison Square—Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Madison Square

Souvenir of Baltimore, The Old Town Booming Committee

of the Old Town Merchants and Manufacturer's Association, 1911, p. 176.

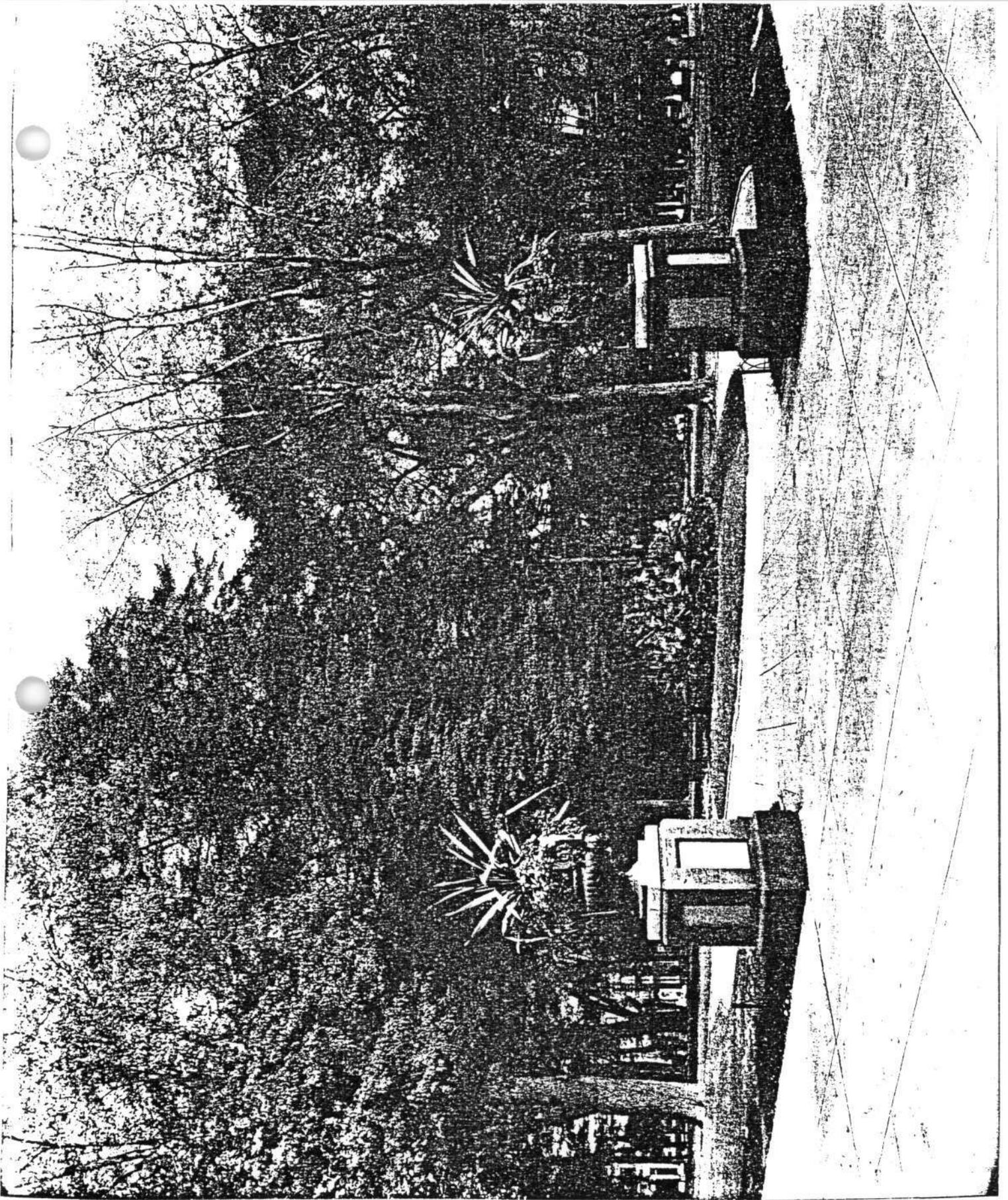
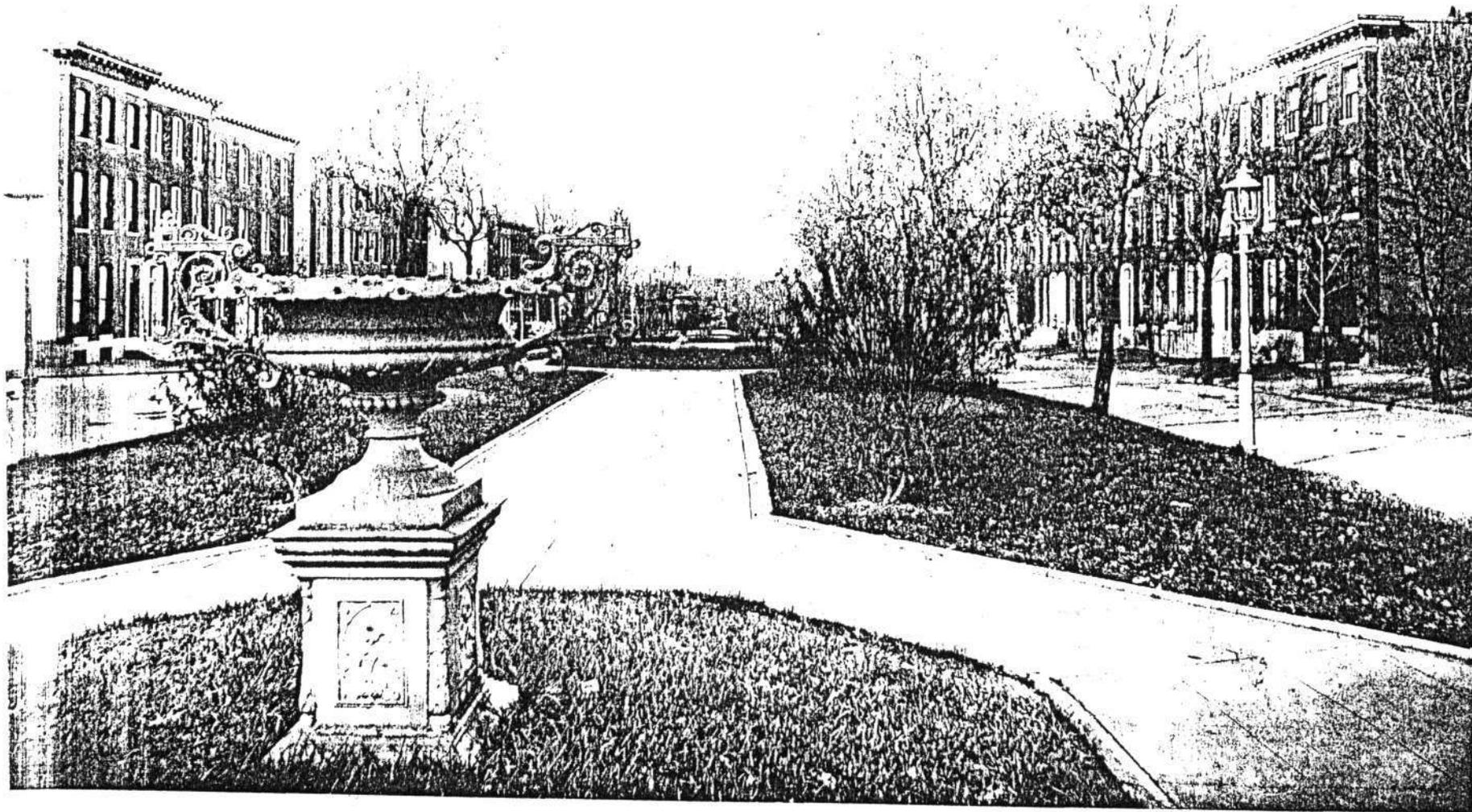


Figure 14
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Madison Square, 1925
Maryland Historical Society, Prints and Photos Coll., pp8.469.



NORTH BROADWAY.

Figure 15
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
North Broadway
Artwork of Baltimore, 1899, part 9.



NORTH BROADWAY

Baltimore has many streets which have been "parked" as here shown. People of moderate circumstances are enabled to live on just such a highway

Figure 16

Madison Square-Oliver Historic District

B-3971

North Broadway

The Baltimore Book, National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial,
1914, p.38.



SCENE ON NORTH BROADWAY

Figure 17
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Scene on North Broadway
Artwork of Baltimore, Chicago: W.H. Parrish Pub. Co., 1893



188. Broadway was one of the grand streets of East Baltimore. Its center boulevard strip was planted with grass and flower beds, laid with walks, fountains and benches. The Johns Hopkins Hospital is in the distance in this 1915 view, south from North Avenue.

Figure 18
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
North Broadway
Jacques Kelly, The Pratt Library Album: Baltimore Neighborhoods
in Focus Baltimore: The Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1986, p.117.

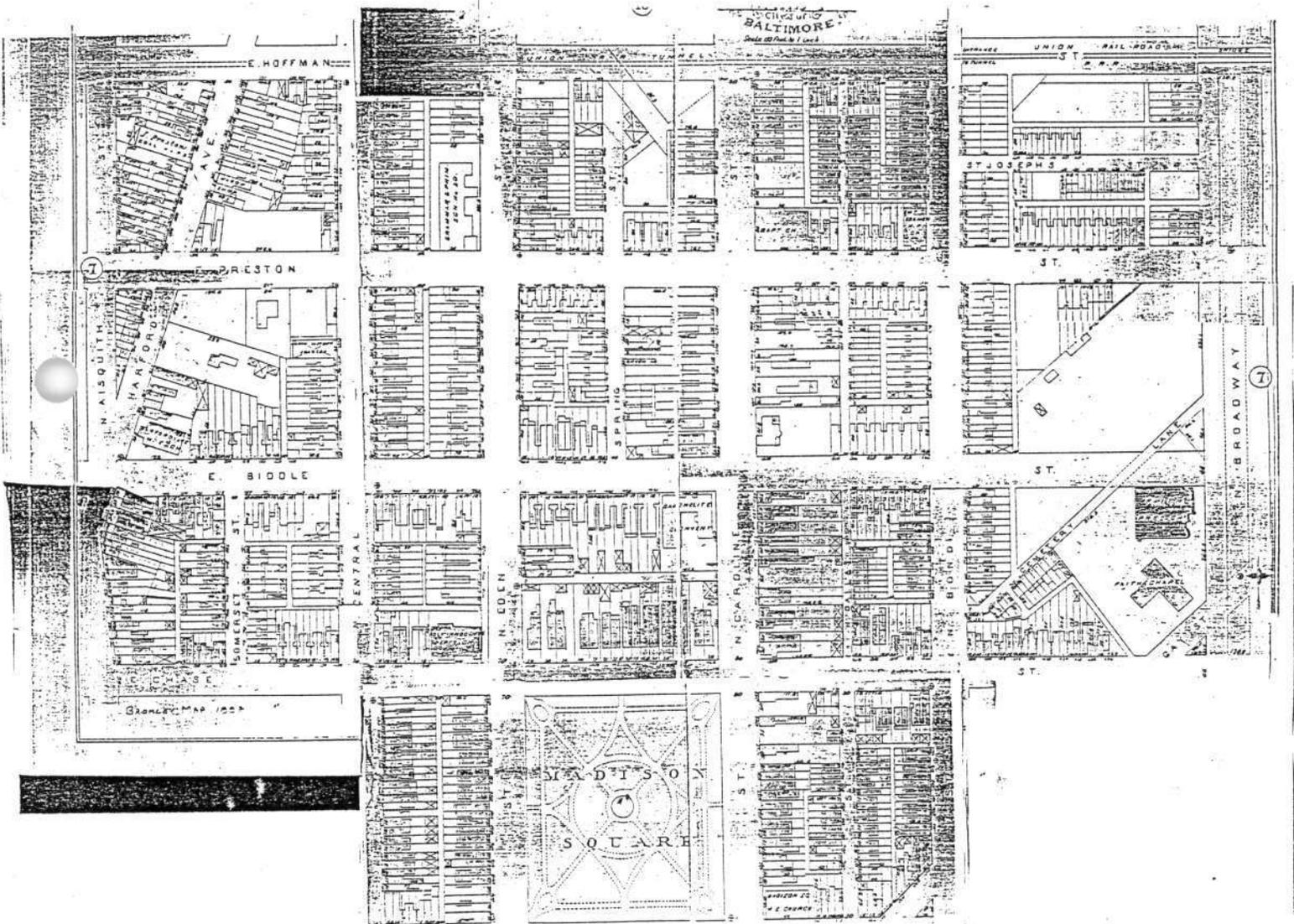


Fig. 19:
Madison Square—Oliver H.D.
B-3971
Bromley's Map of Baltimore City
1887
Section Hoffman Street to Eager Street

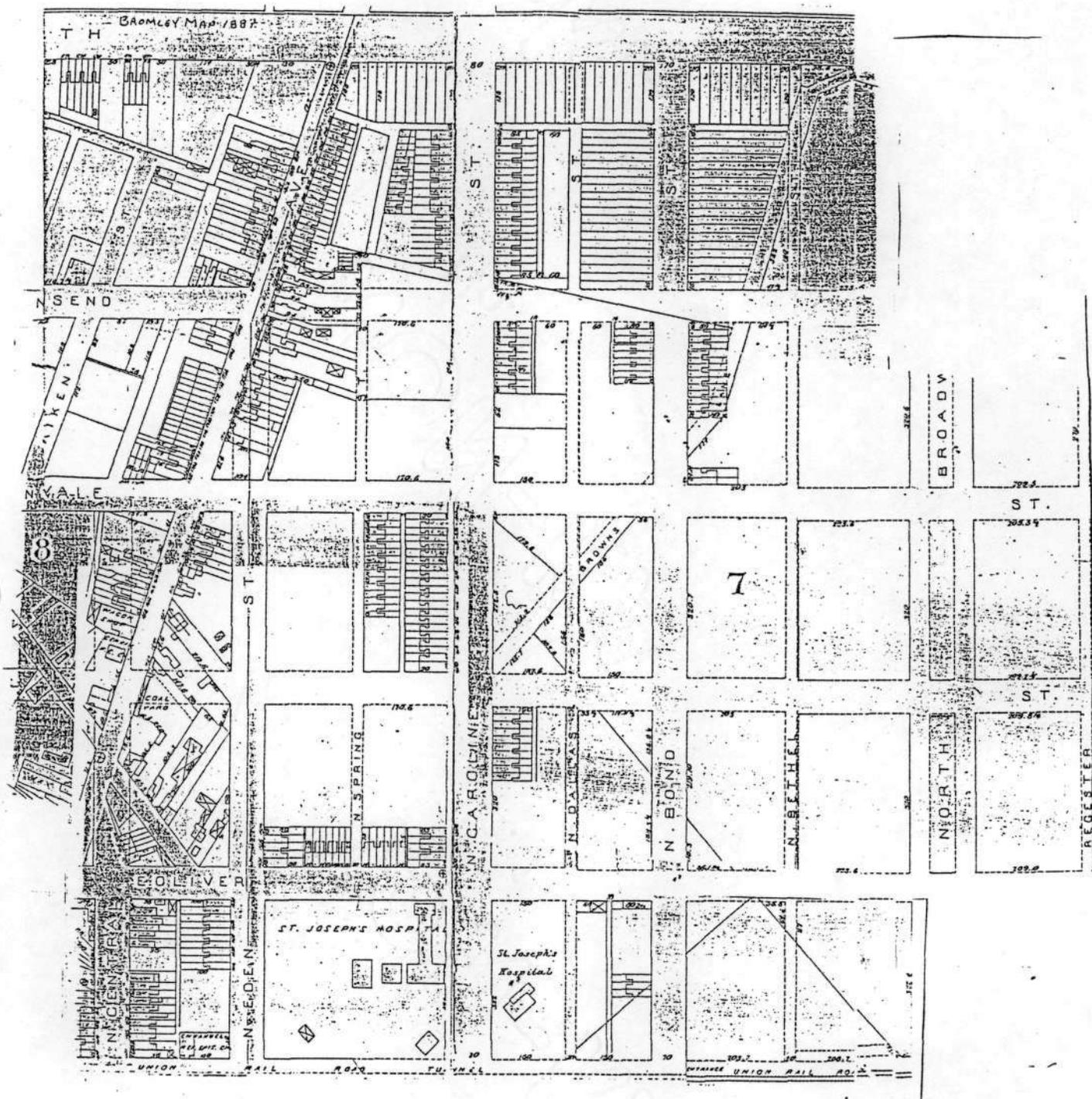


Fig. 19:
 Madison Square- Oliver H.D.
 B-3971
 Bromley's Map of Baltimore City
 1887
 Section North Avenue to Hoffman
 Street



Figure 20
 Madison Square-Oliver Historic
 District
 B-3971
 Building Permits

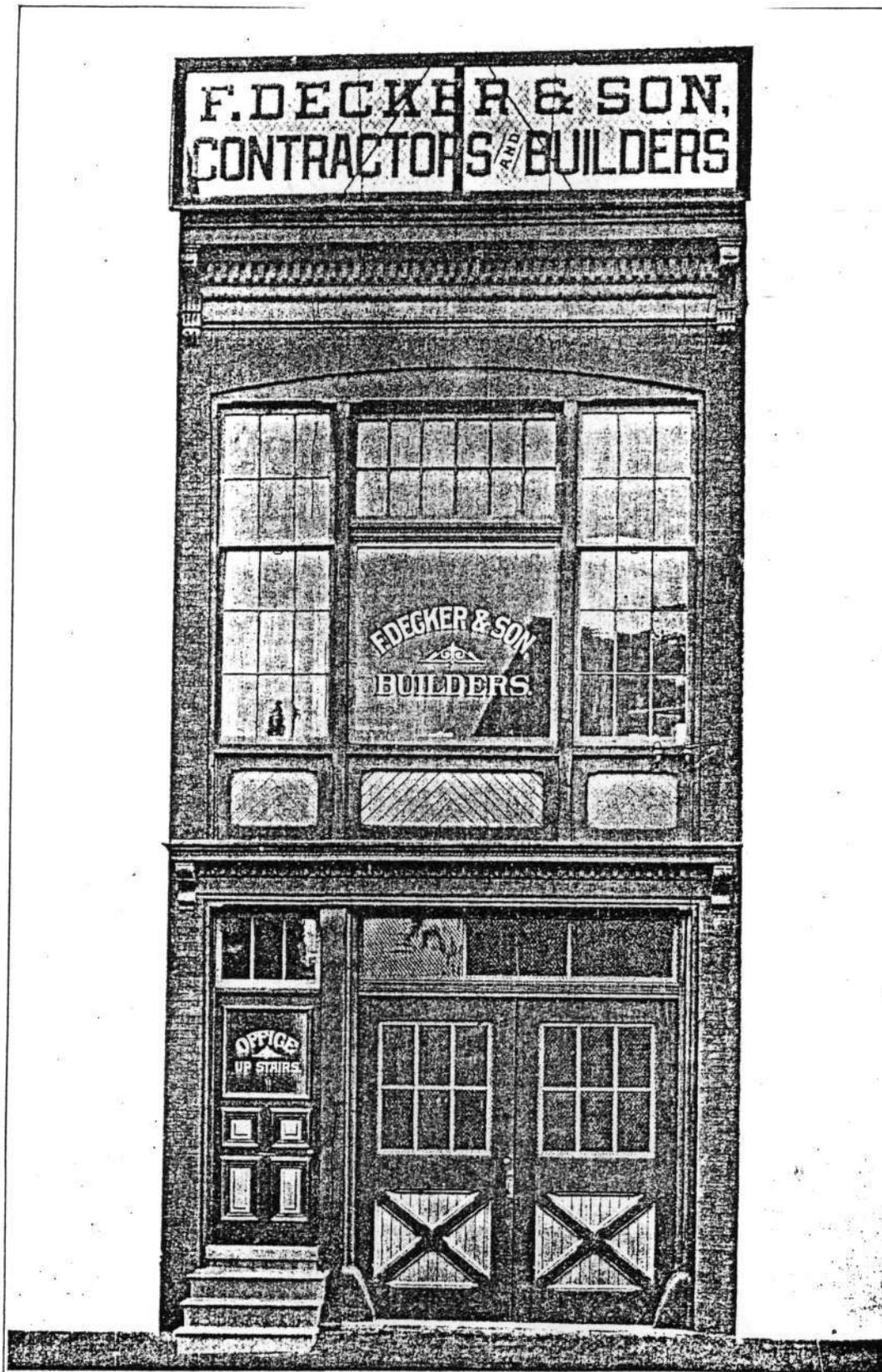


Figure 21

Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971

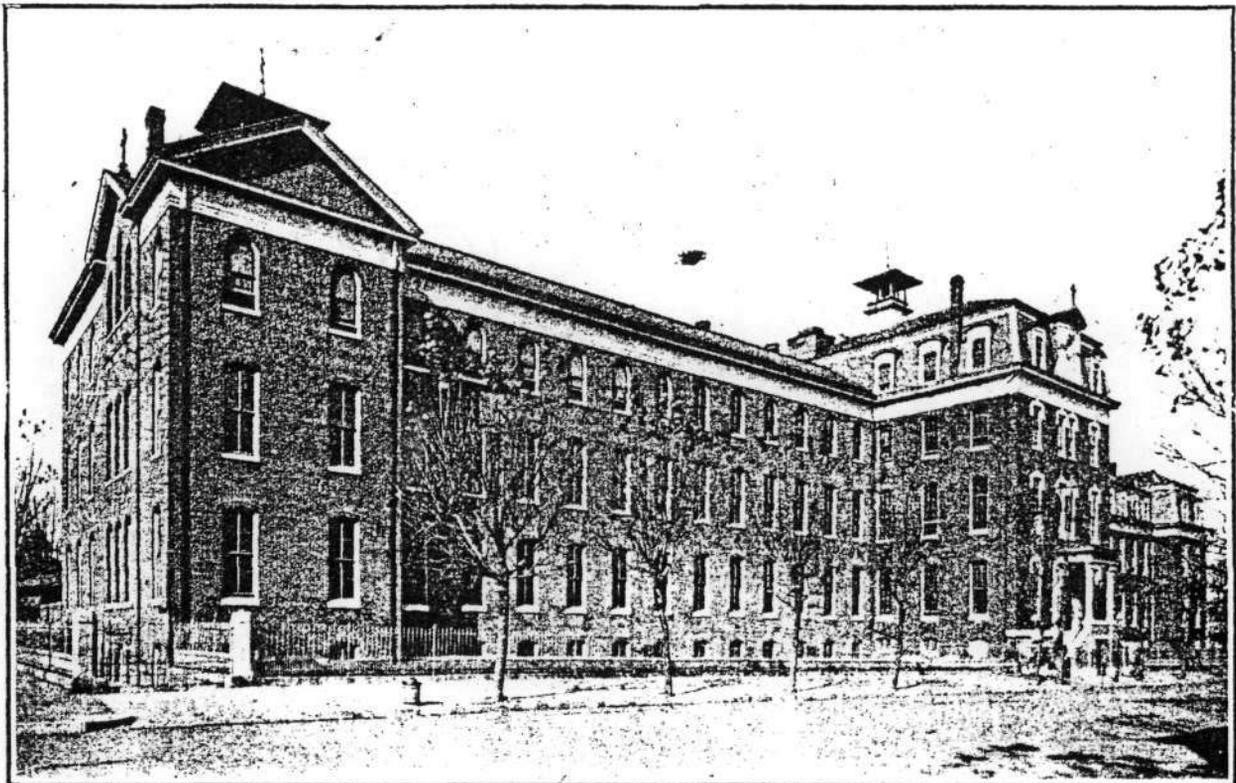
Frederick Decker & Son Office, 1209 E. Biddle St.

Souvenir of Baltimore, The Old Town Booming Committee of

The Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers Assoc., 1911, p.25.

B-3971

SEE VERTICAL FILE FOR FIGURE 22
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE

Baldwin & Pennington, Architects of Annex

Figure 23
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
St. Joseph's Hospital
The Catholic Red Book of 1908,
Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, Inc., p.395.



The Third Church Building
North Avenue and Aiken Street
1906 - 1941

Figure 24
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
St. Peter's Lutheran Church
Edward E. Schultz, The One Hundredth Anniversary of St. Peter's
Lutheran Church of Northwood, 1975

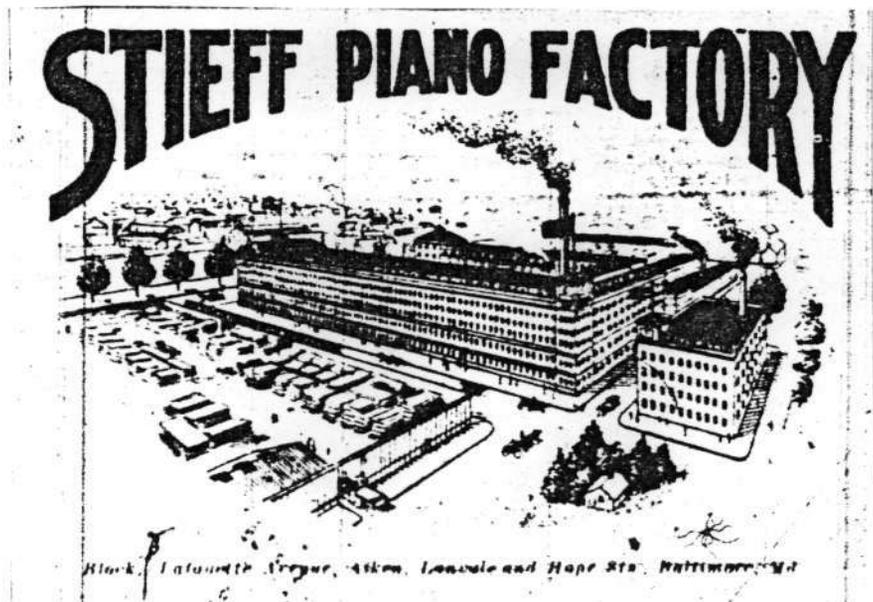
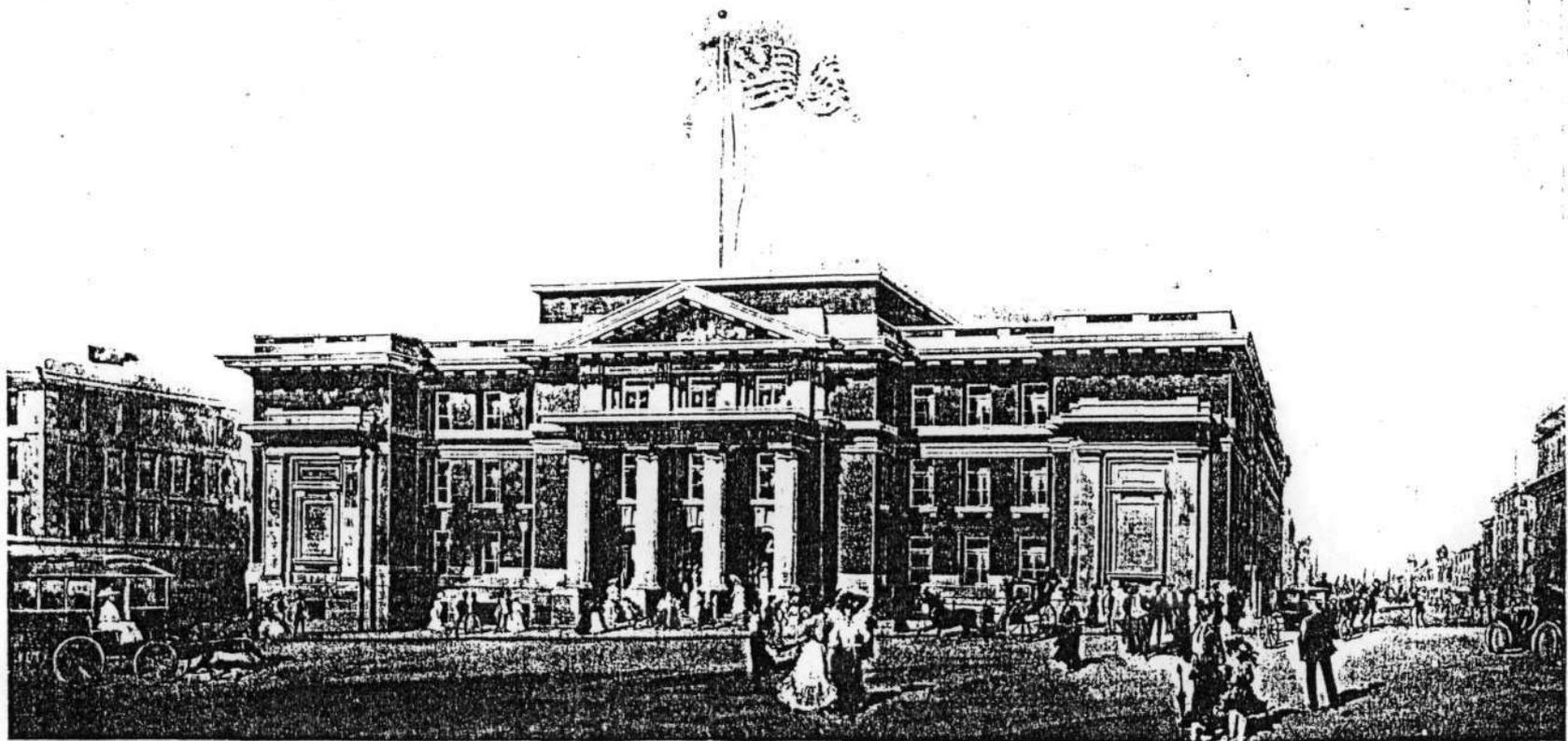


Figure 25
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Stieff Piano Factory of c. 1900's
The Sun, Baltimore, November 2, 1914, p.4, col.4-5.



D. W. & G. H. THOMAS,

CONTRACTOR.

HON. E. CLAY TIMANUS, MAYOR

GEORGE R. HEFFNER, COMPTROLLER

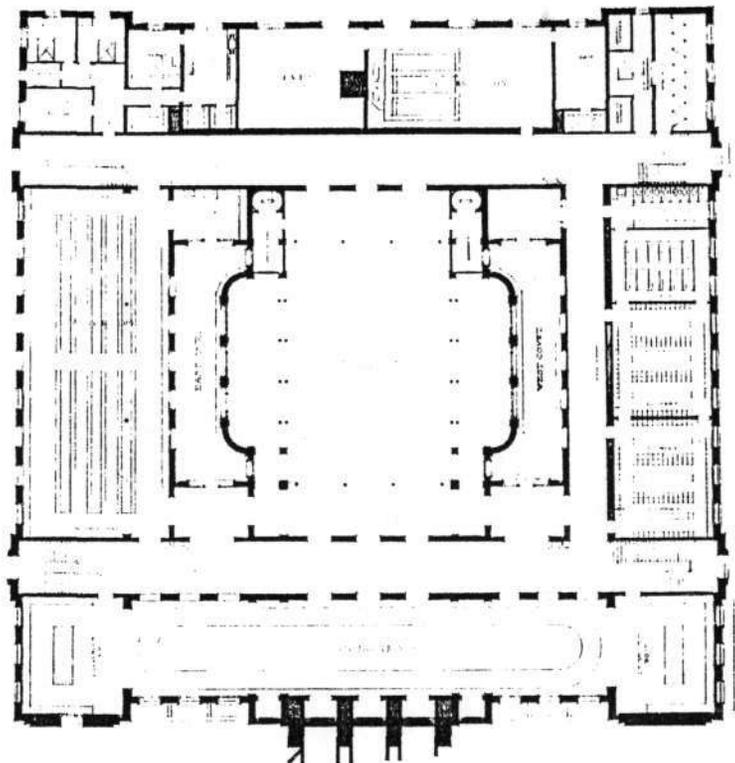
EDWARD D. PRESTON, INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS

Eastern High School
of Baltimore City
North Avenue, Broadway & Register Street.

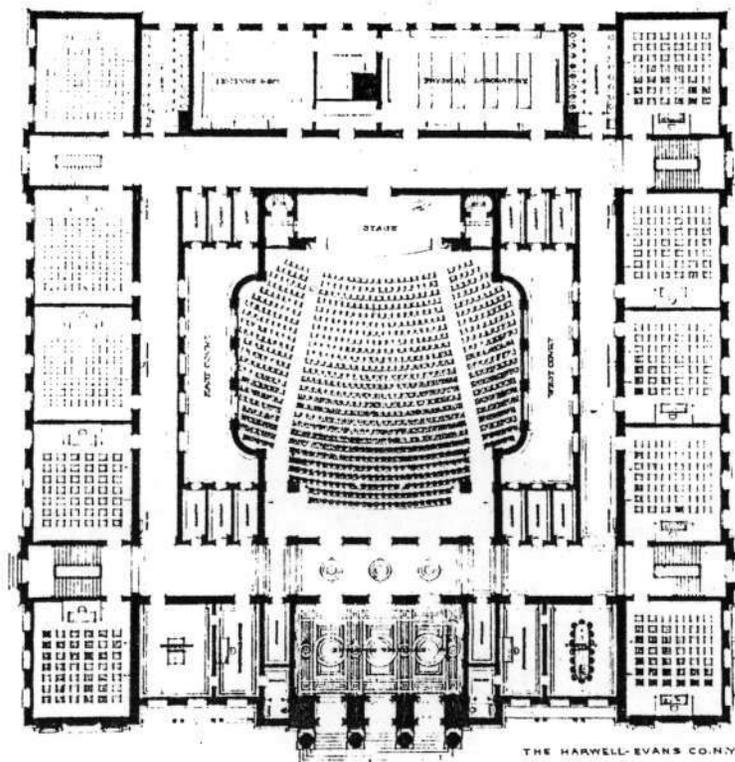
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

JOSEPH PACKARD, PRESIDENT.
DR. IRA REMSEN,
DR. WILLIAM ROSENAU,
ALCAEUS HOOPER,
B. HOWARD HAMAN,
THOMAS MCCOSKER,
JAS. H. PHILLIPS,
A. B. CUNNINGHAM,
CHARLES H. EVANS,

Figure 26 a.
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Eastern High School
The Peale Museum, Photo Collection



Plan of Basement



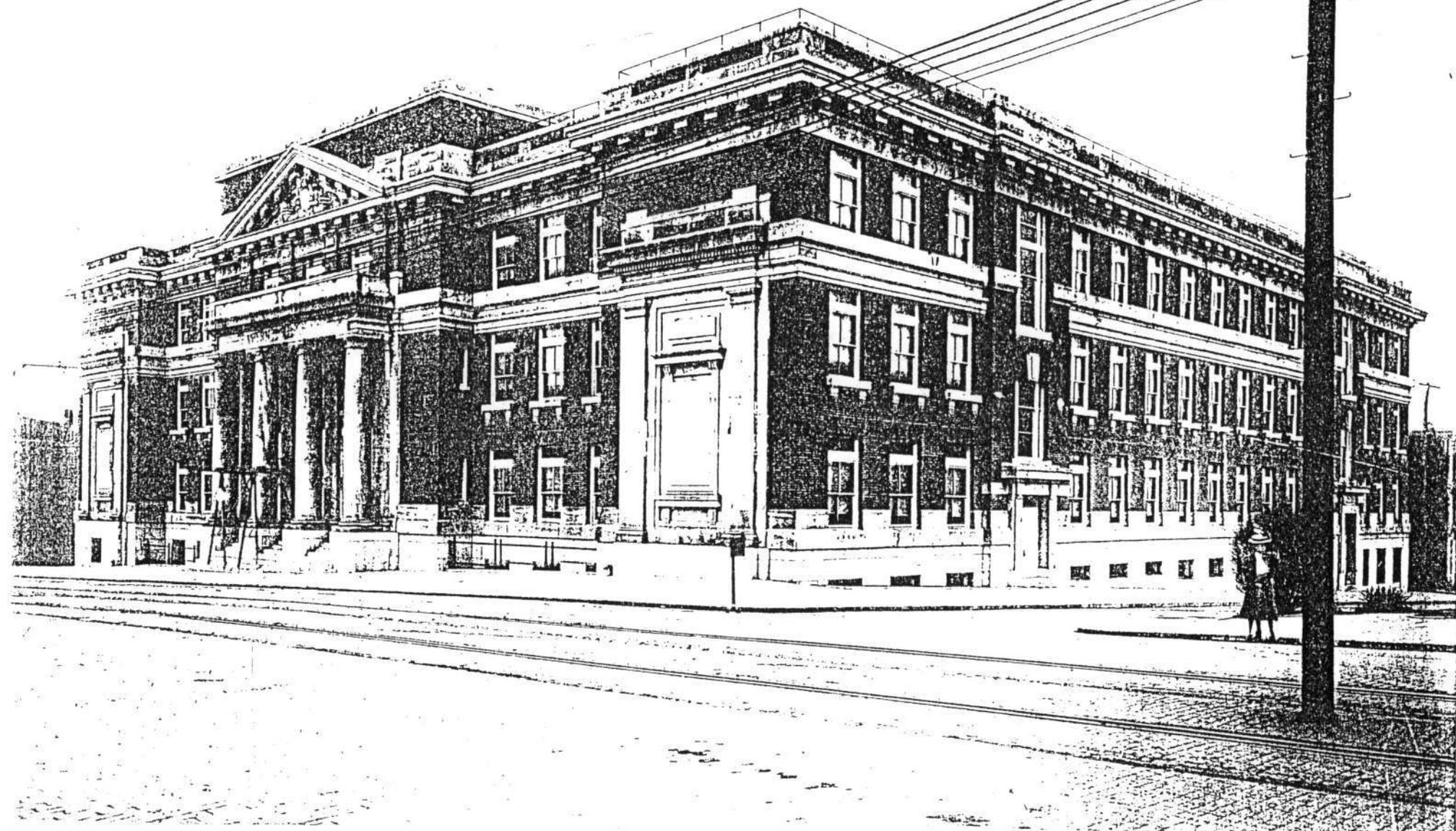
Plan of First Story

THE HARWELL-EVANS CO. N.Y.

Eastern High School of Baltimore City

Figure 26 b.
 Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
 B-3971
 Eastern High School Plans
 The Peale Museum, Photo Collection

Figure 27
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971
Eastern Female High School, c. 1907
by John Dubas, The Peale Museum, Photo
Collection.



B-3971

SEE VERTICAL FILE FOR FIGURE 28
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

Figure 29

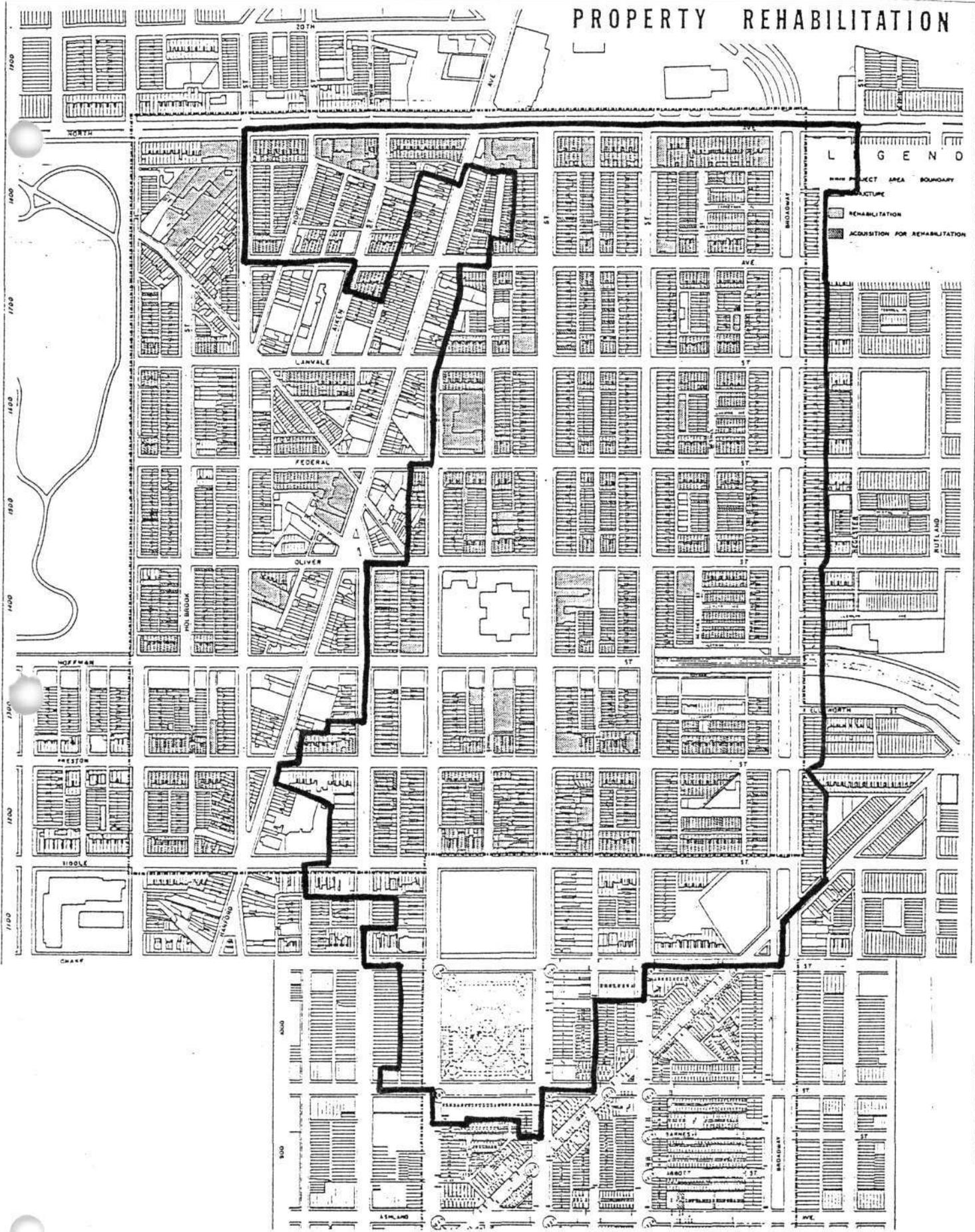
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District

B-3971

St. Joseph's Hospital

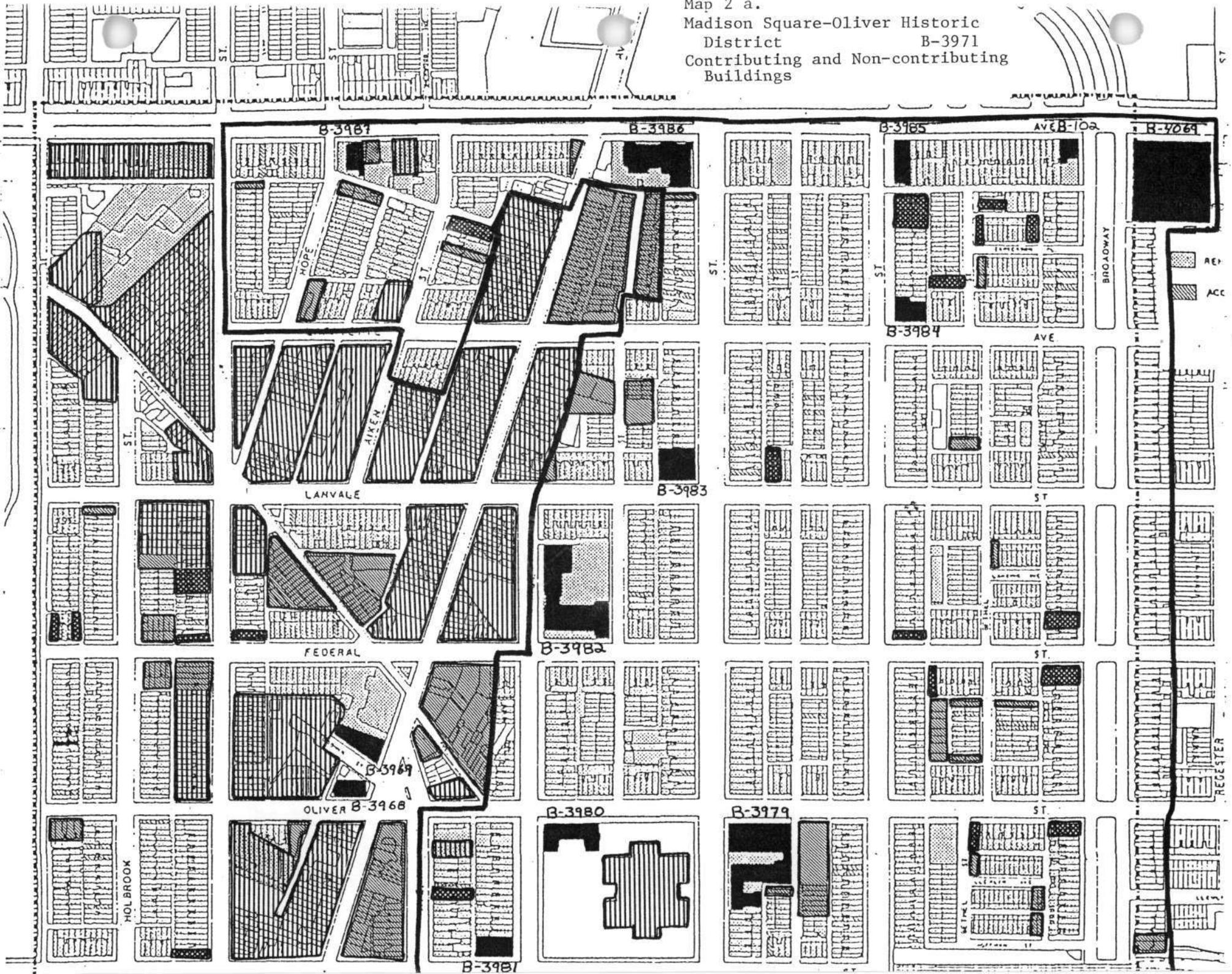
Sister M. Pierre, "History of Saint Joseph's Hospital",
Maryland State Medical Journal, July, 1957, p.363.

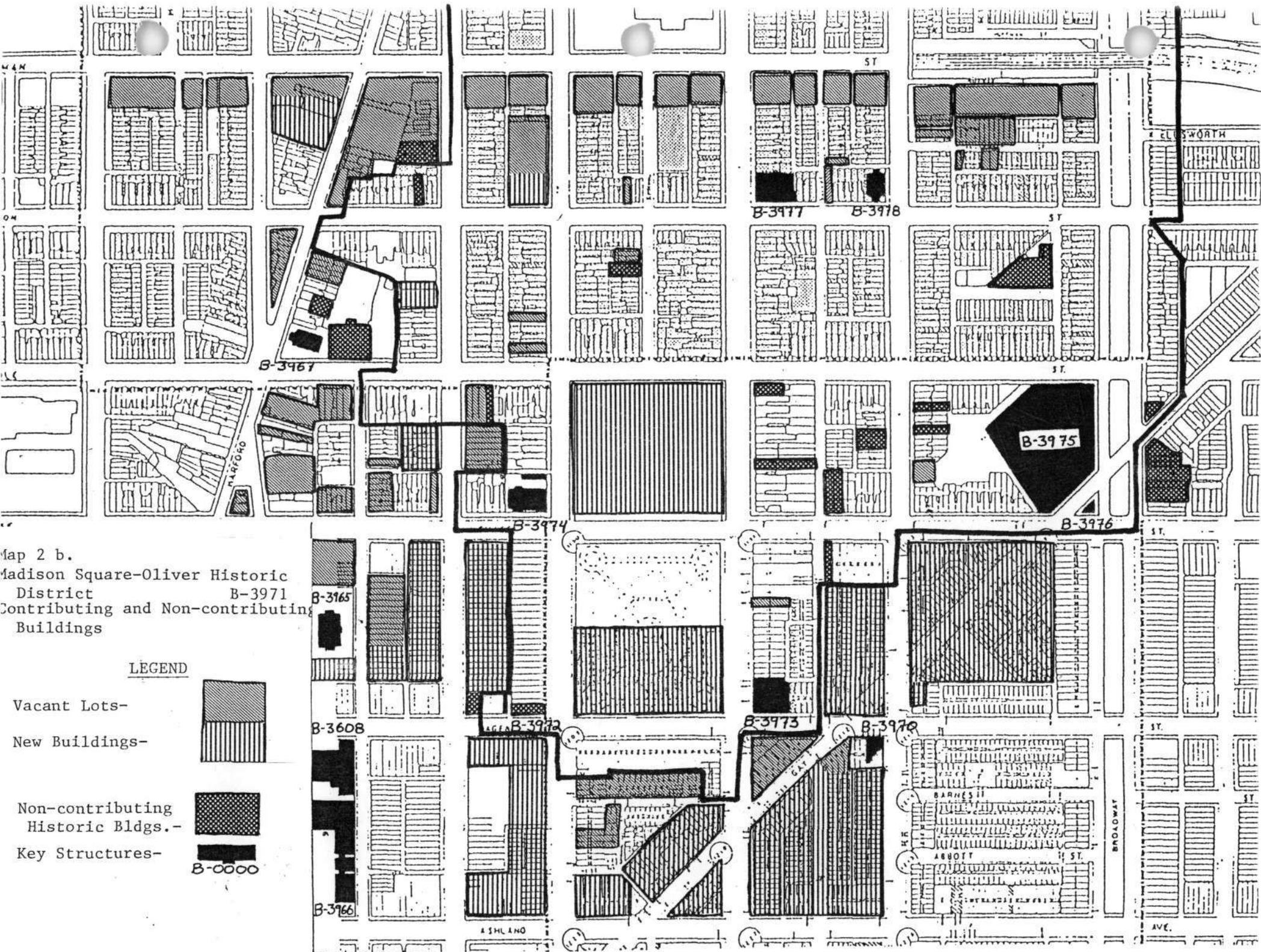
PROPERTY REHABILITATION



Map 1
Madison Square-Oliver Historic
District B-3971
District Boundaries

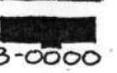
Map 2 a.
Madison Square-Oliver Historic
District B-3971
Contributing and Non-contributing
Buildings



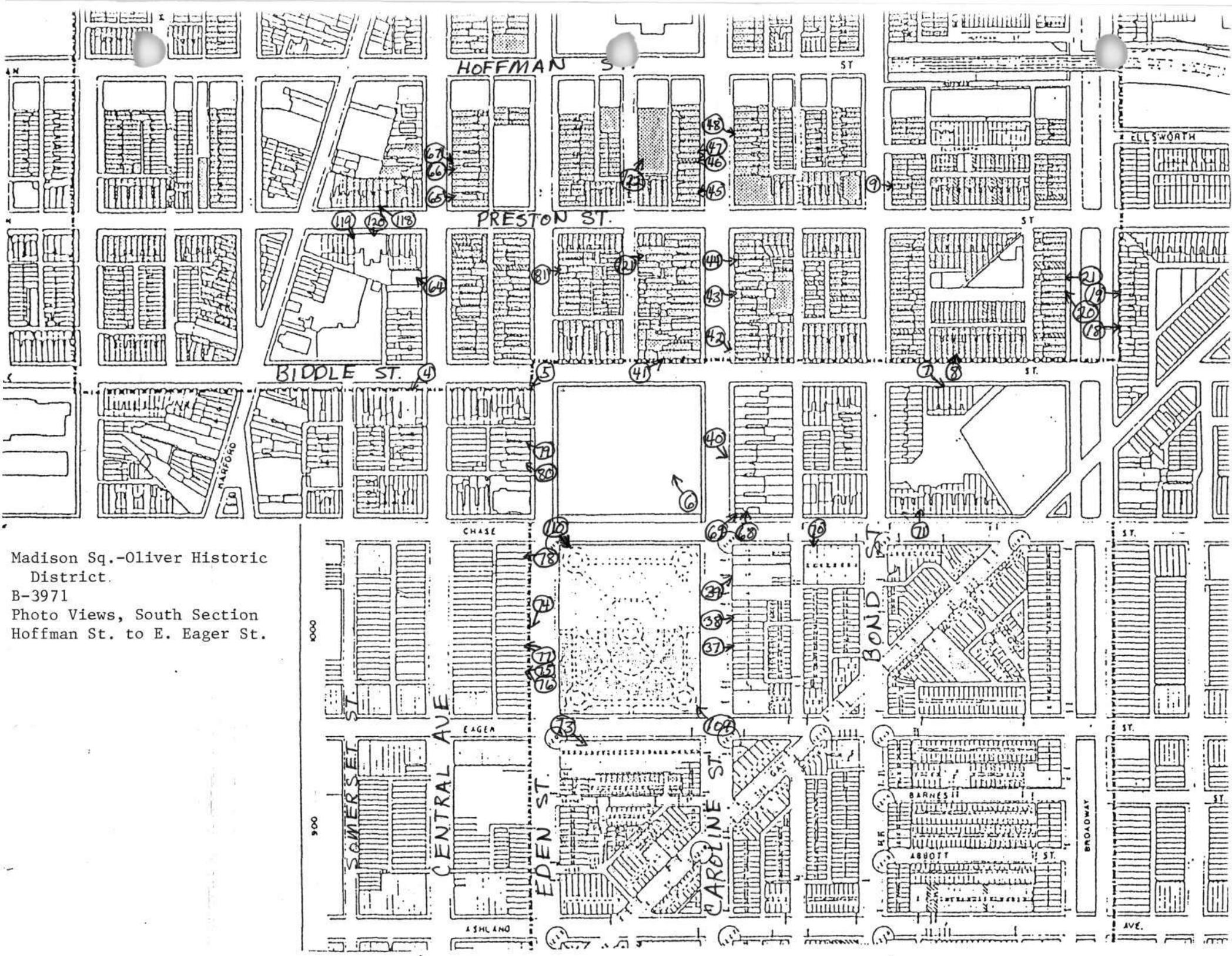


Map 2 b.
 Madison Square-Oliver Historic
 District
 Contributing and Non-contributing
 Buildings

LEGEND

- Vacant Lots- 
- New Buildings- 
- Non-contributing
Historic Bldgs.- 
- Key Structures- 

B-0000

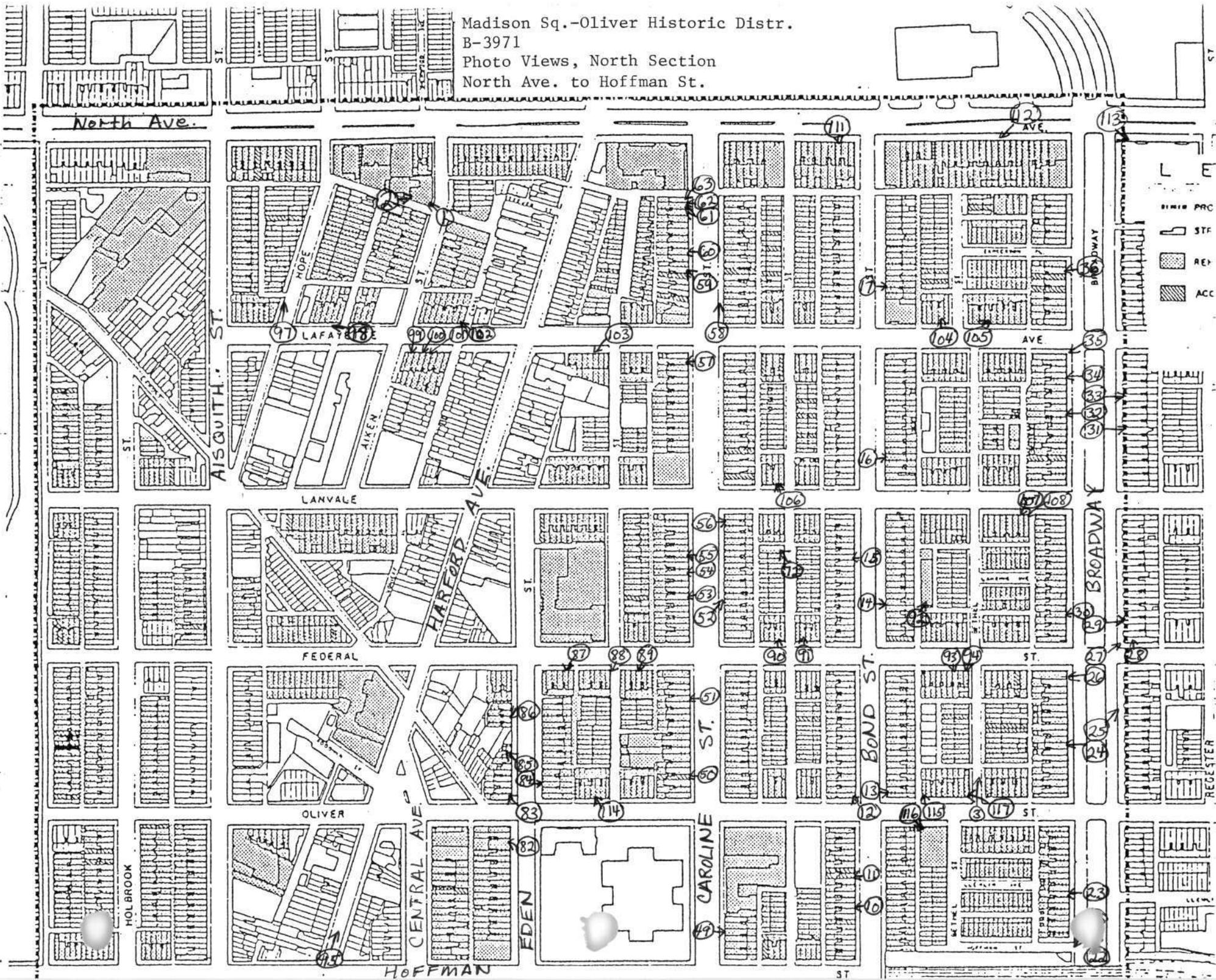


Madison Sq.-Oliver Historic District.
B-3971
Photo Views, South Section
Hoffman St. to E. Eager St.

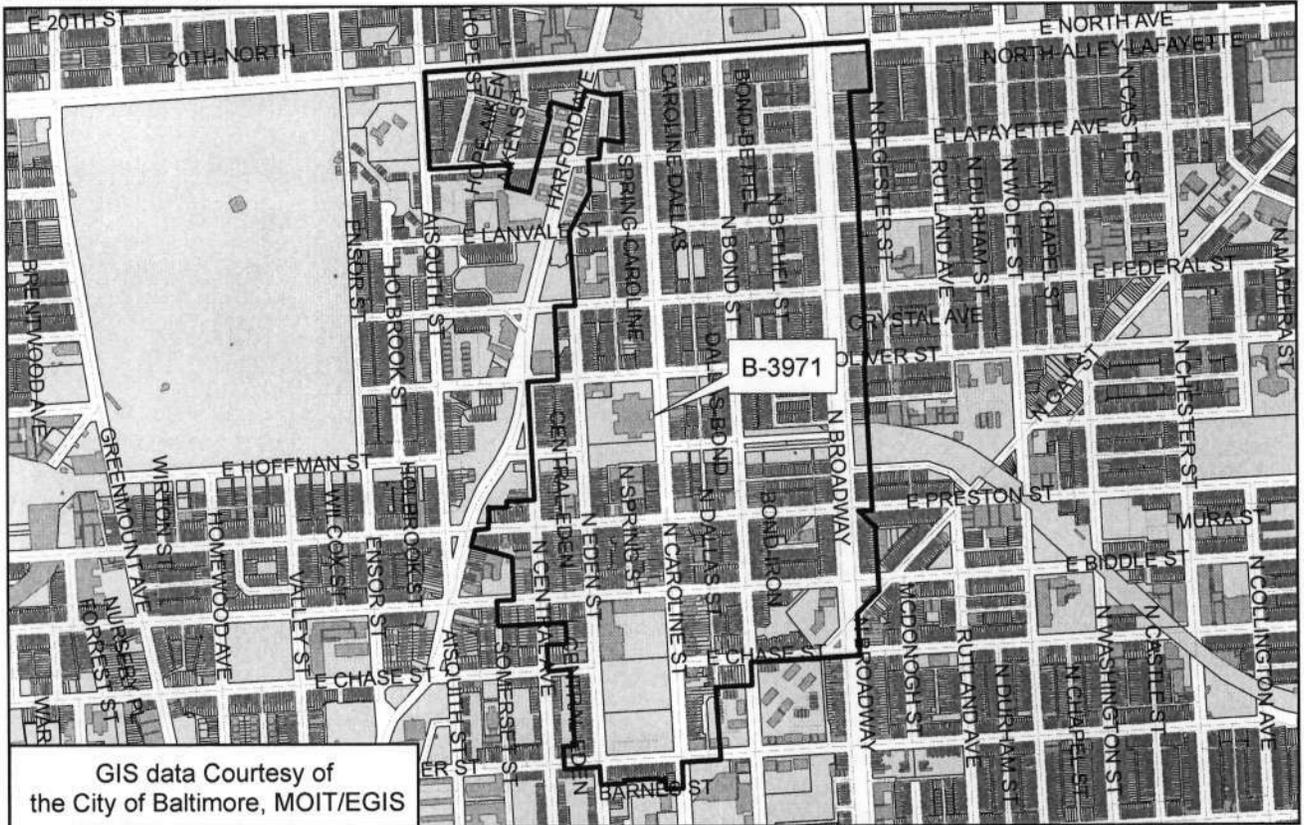
1000

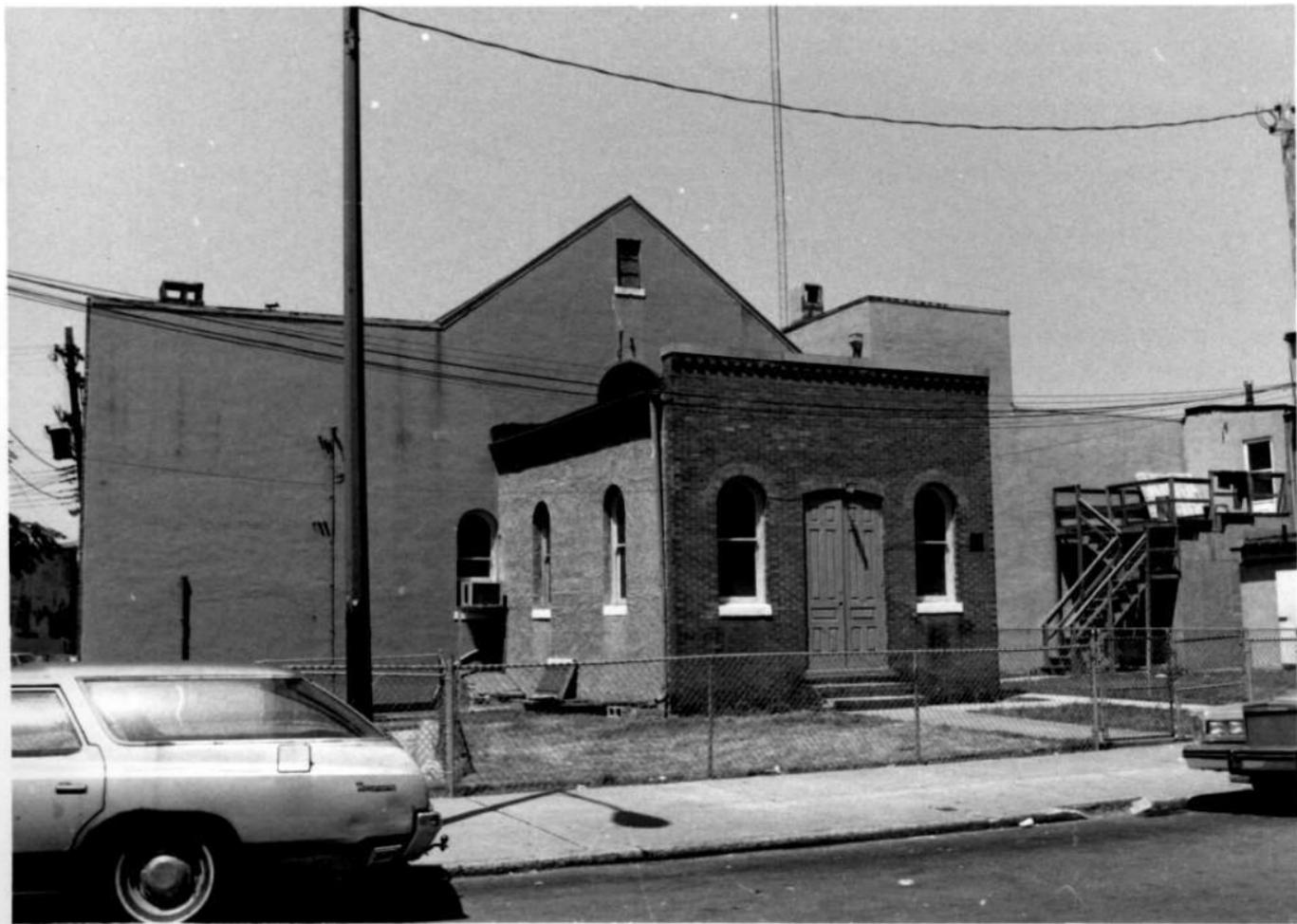
900

Madison Sq.-Oliver Historic Distr.
B-3971
Photo Views, North Section
North Ave. to Hoffman St.



B-3971
Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad





Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, rear section, Aiken Street,
east elevation

1/122

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DATED 1987



Madison Square - Cliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, rear section, Aiken Street,
south elevation

2/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1500 block North Bethel Street, view north from Oliver Street

3/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1986

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1233-1235 East Biddle Street, north elevation

4/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1986

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1325 East Biddle Street, north elevation

5/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

E-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

Madison Square Elementary School, 1400 E. Biddle St
South elevation viewed from Caroline St.

6/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1603 East Biddle Street, detail of foundation stone facing on
northeast elevation

7/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO

1612 East Biddle Street, south elevation, detail of
stained glass transom

8/122



Madison Square - Cliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1309 North Bond Street, west elevation, detail of cornice

9/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1420 North Bond Street, east elevation
detail of belt courses

10/122



1430

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1430 North Bond Street, east elevation, detail of belt course

11/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO

1500 North Bond Street, east elevation, detail of storefront

12/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Mid. SHPO

1501 North Bond Street, west elevation, detail of Keystone

13/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1613 North Bond Street, west elevation, detail of false mansard

14/122

RECEIVED
MAY 1988



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1636 North Bond Street, east elevation

15/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Mid. SHPO

1709 North Bond Street, west elevation, detail of false
mansard and cresting

16/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1981

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1813 North Bond Street, west elevation

17/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1217 Broadway, west elevation, detail of transom

18/122

1217 Broadway



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1221 North Broadway, west elevation

19/122

1221 Broadway

11



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO

1232-1242 North Broadway, East elevations

20/122

1232-1242 Broadway



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO

1242 North Broadway, detail of doorway

21/22

1242 Broadway



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Mid. SHPO

1400 block North Broadway, view north from Hoffman Street

22/122

1400 N Broadway



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-2971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1414 North Broadway, east elevation, detail of stained
glass transom

23/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1518 North Broadway, east elevation, detail of
door handles

24/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1523-1529 North Broadway, west elevations, mansard roofline

25/122

1523-1529 Broadway

1538

A black and white photograph of a dark wooden double door. Above the door is a transom window with the number '1538' in a light-colored, possibly frosted or painted, surface. The door has two glass panels, each with a white curtain. The door is set in a dark brick wall. Below the door is a light-colored stone base and two steps leading up to it. The overall appearance is that of an old, possibly residential, building.

Madison Square-Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1538 North Broadway, east elevation,
detail of doorway

26/122

1601 N. Broadway

S. W. Corner view

(2) 27/122

1601 N. Broadway

S. elev., door detail

(2) 28/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1607 North Broadway, west elevation, detail of doorway arch

29/122

1607 Broadway

11



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1608-1610 North Broadway, east elevations

30/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1717 North Broadway, west elevation, cornice detail

31/122

1717 N. Broadway

11

A black and white photograph of an arched window. The window is set within a brick arch. The arch is constructed of dark bricks with light mortar. The window frame is made of a light-colored material, possibly stone or concrete, and features a decorative, carved lintel with a floral or scrollwork pattern. The window itself is dark, and the number '1722' is printed in white on the glass. The overall appearance is that of a classic architectural detail.

1722

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1722 North Broadway, east elevation, detail of transom
bar

32/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1727 North Broadway, west elevation, detail of door handles

33/122

MADE IN U.S.A.
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

1727 Broadway



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1734 North Broadway, east elevation, detail of stained
glass transom

34/122

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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1740 North Broadway, northeast corner view

35/122



Madison Squire-Olivet Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1816 North Broadway, east elevation, detail of door
handles

36/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1019 No. Caroline St, West elevation; keystone detail

37/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1021-1027 No. Caroline St, West elevations

38/122

1021-1027 N. Caroline



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO

1037-1047 No. Caroline St., west elevations

39/122

1037-1047 N. Caroline



Madison Square Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1101-1127 No. Caroline St., west elevations

40/122

1101-1127 N. Caroline



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1200 No. Caroline St., view from southwest, with outbuildings

41/122

1200 N. Caroline



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-2971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1201-1211 No. Caroline St., west elevations

42/182

1201-1211 N. Caroline



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1221 No. Caroline St., west elevation

43/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1229-1231 No. Caroline St., west elevations

44/122

1229-1231 N. Caroline



Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1304 No. Caroline St., east elevation

45/122

1304 No. Caroline



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO

1312 No. Caroline St., east elev., doorway

46/122

1312 N. Caroline



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1312 No. Caroline St., East elevation; detail of iron fence

47/122

1312 N. Caroline



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

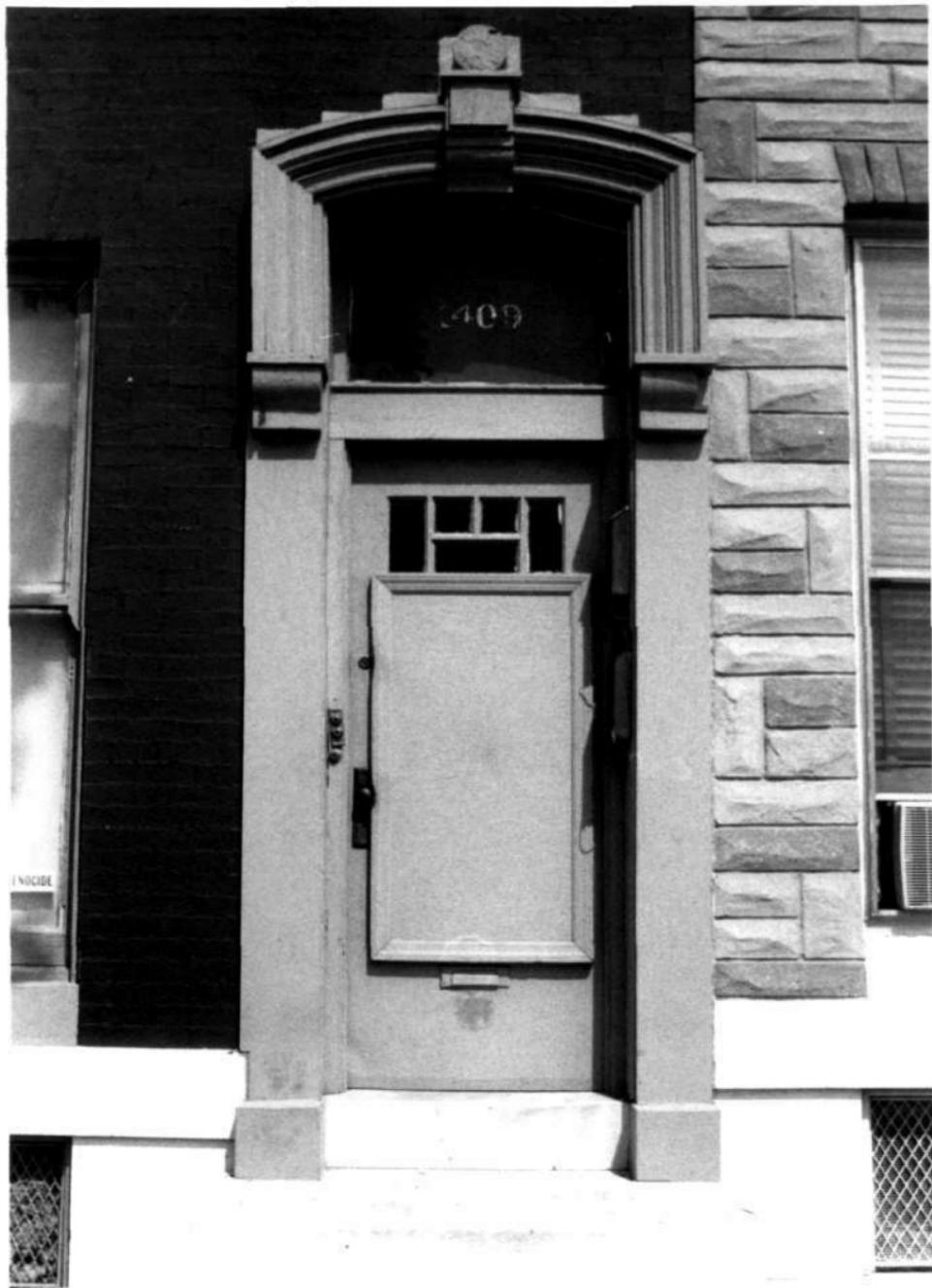
July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1315-1317 No. Caroline St., west elevations; detail of belt course

48/122

1315-1317 N. Caroline



1409

NOBIDE

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1409 North Caroline Street, west
elevation, detail of doorway

49/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc. Md. SHPO

1506 North Caroline Street, east elevation, detail of
belt course

50/122

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Madison Square-Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1530 North Caroline Street, east elev.
detail of doorway

51/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

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1607-1619 North Caroline Street, west elevations

52/122

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1614

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1614 North Caroline Street, east elevation, detail of
stained glass transom

53/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1622 North Caroline Street, east elevation, detail of
stained glass transom and stone arch

54/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1628 North Caroline Street, east elevation,
driveway detail

55/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1637-1641 North Caroline Street, west elevations

56/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1728-1730 North Caroline Street, east elevations

57/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1800 block North Caroline Street, west elevation, detail
of battered stone foundations

58/122



Madison Square-Olivet Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

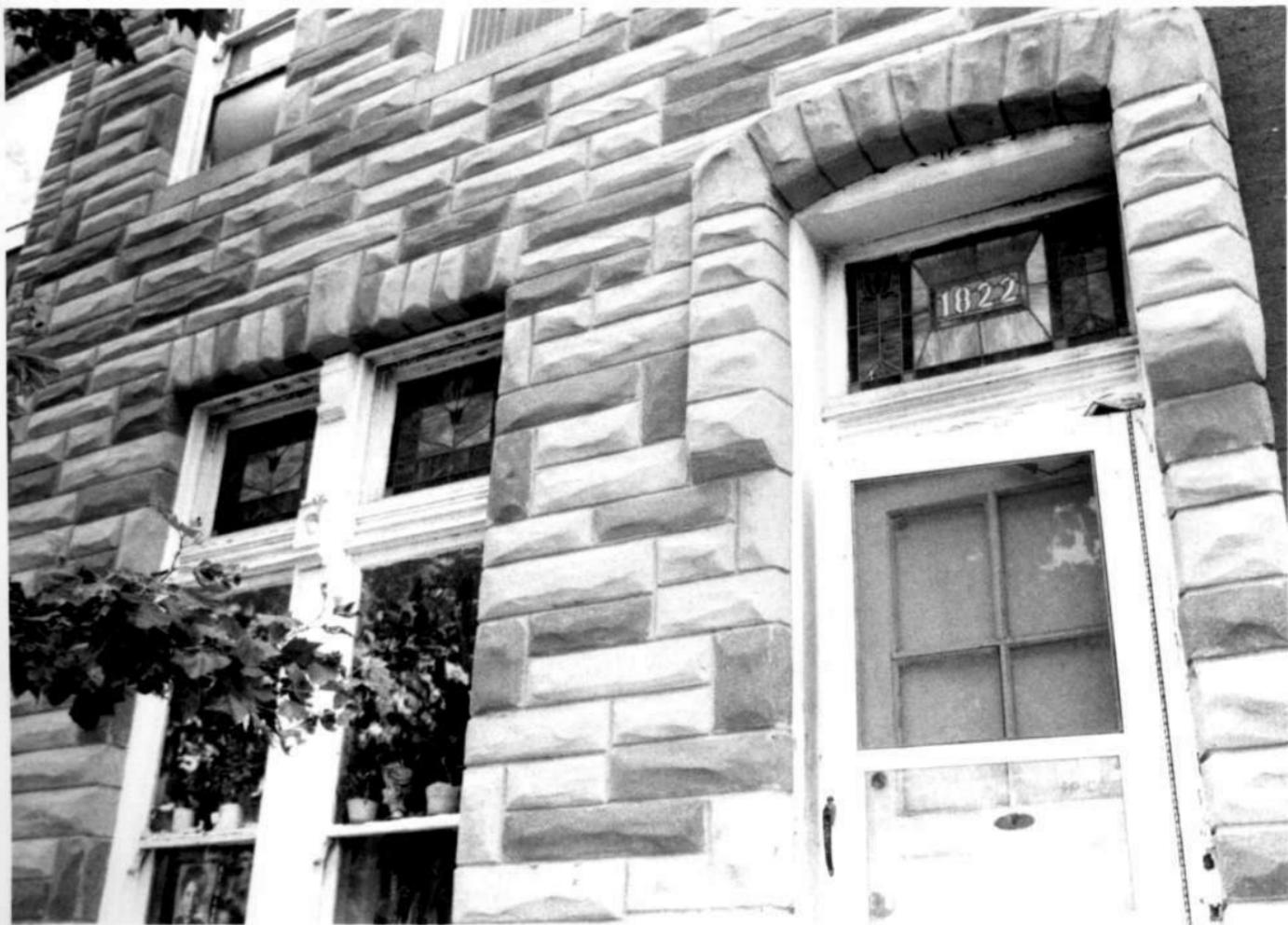
Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1814-1820 North Caroline Street, east elevations

59/122



Madison Square-Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1822 North Caroline Street, east elevation, detail of transoms

60/122

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1836 North Caroline Street, east elevation, detail of transom
mountings

61/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1838 North Caroline Street, east elevation, first story
detail

62/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Ald. SHPO

1838 North Caroline Street, east elevation, detail of
door handles

63/122

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Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
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Baltimore, Maryland

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Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

Northeast Stables, 1228 No. Central Ave., east elevation

64/122

1228 N. Central



Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1301-1303 No. Central Ave, doorway details

65/122

1301-1303 N. Central



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1309-1311 No. Central Ave., west elevations

66/122

1309-1311 N. Central

7



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1309 No. Central Ave., west elevation; detail of ironwork

67/122

1309 N. Central

7



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3 171

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Mid. CHPO

1500 East Chase Street, south elevation

68/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md SHPO

1500 East Chase Street, southwest corner view

69/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1515 East Chase Street, doorway detail, north elevation

70/122

1515 E. Chase

10



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1610 East Chase Street, south elevation, cornice detail

71/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1624 North Dallas Street, east elevation

72/122

1624 N. Dallas



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1405-1409 East Eager Street, roofline detail

73/122

1405-1409 E. Eager



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1986

Neg. loc.: 111d. SHPO

1000 Block North Eden Street, east elevations

74/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1986

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1012 North Eden Street, east elevation

75/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1986

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1012 North Eden Street, east elevation, cornice detail

76/122



A black and white photograph of a door set within a brick building. The door is dark-colored with a large glass panel and a decorative handle. Above the door is a semi-circular transom window containing the number '1022'. The entire door and transom are framed by a white, ornate archway with decorative elements at the top and sides. The brickwork is dark and textured.

1022

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1022 North Eden Street, east elev.
detail of doorway

77/122



1046

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md SHPO

1046 North Eden Street, east elevation, detail of transom

78/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

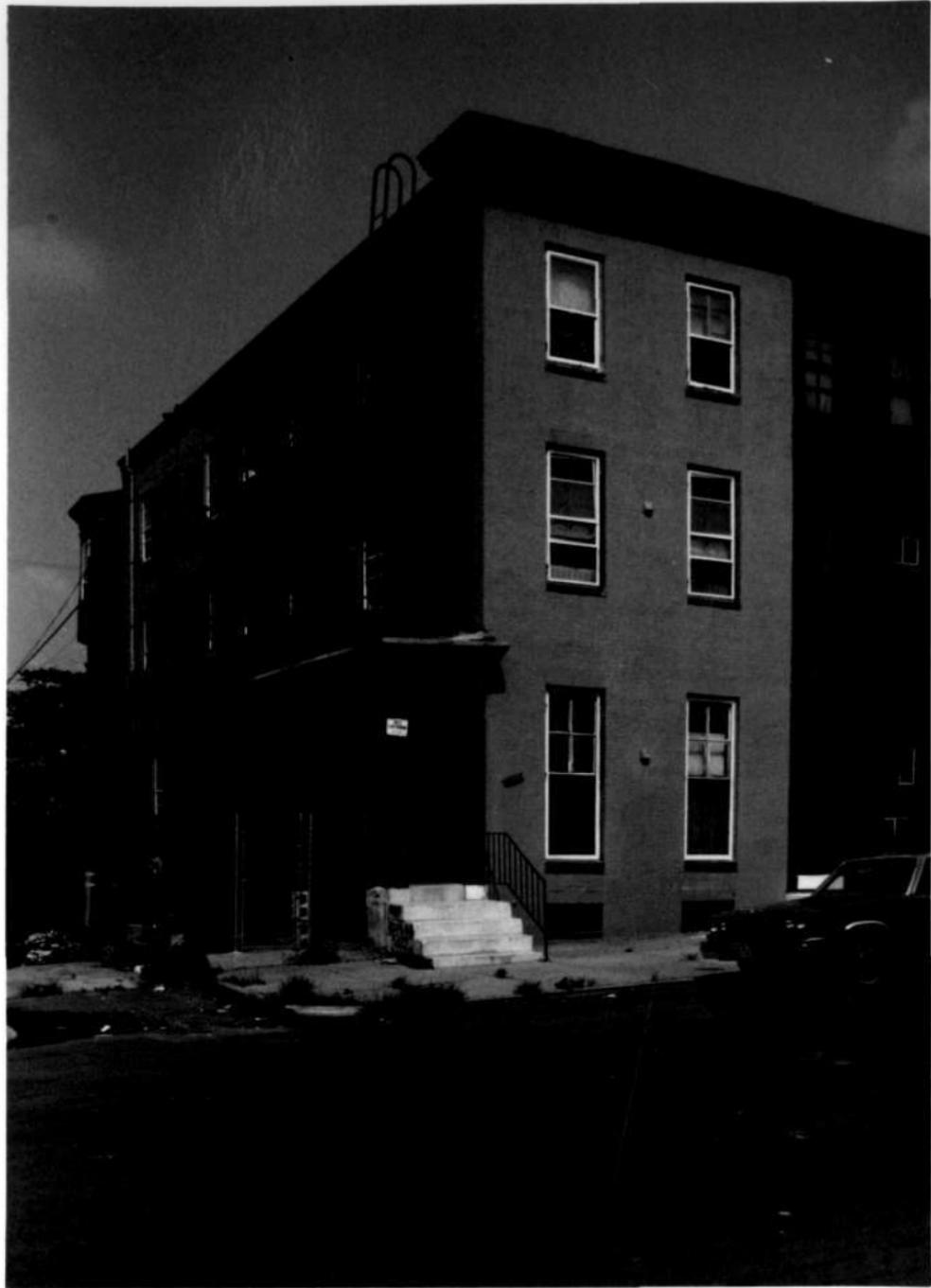
Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1986

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1100 block North Eden Street, east elevations

79/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

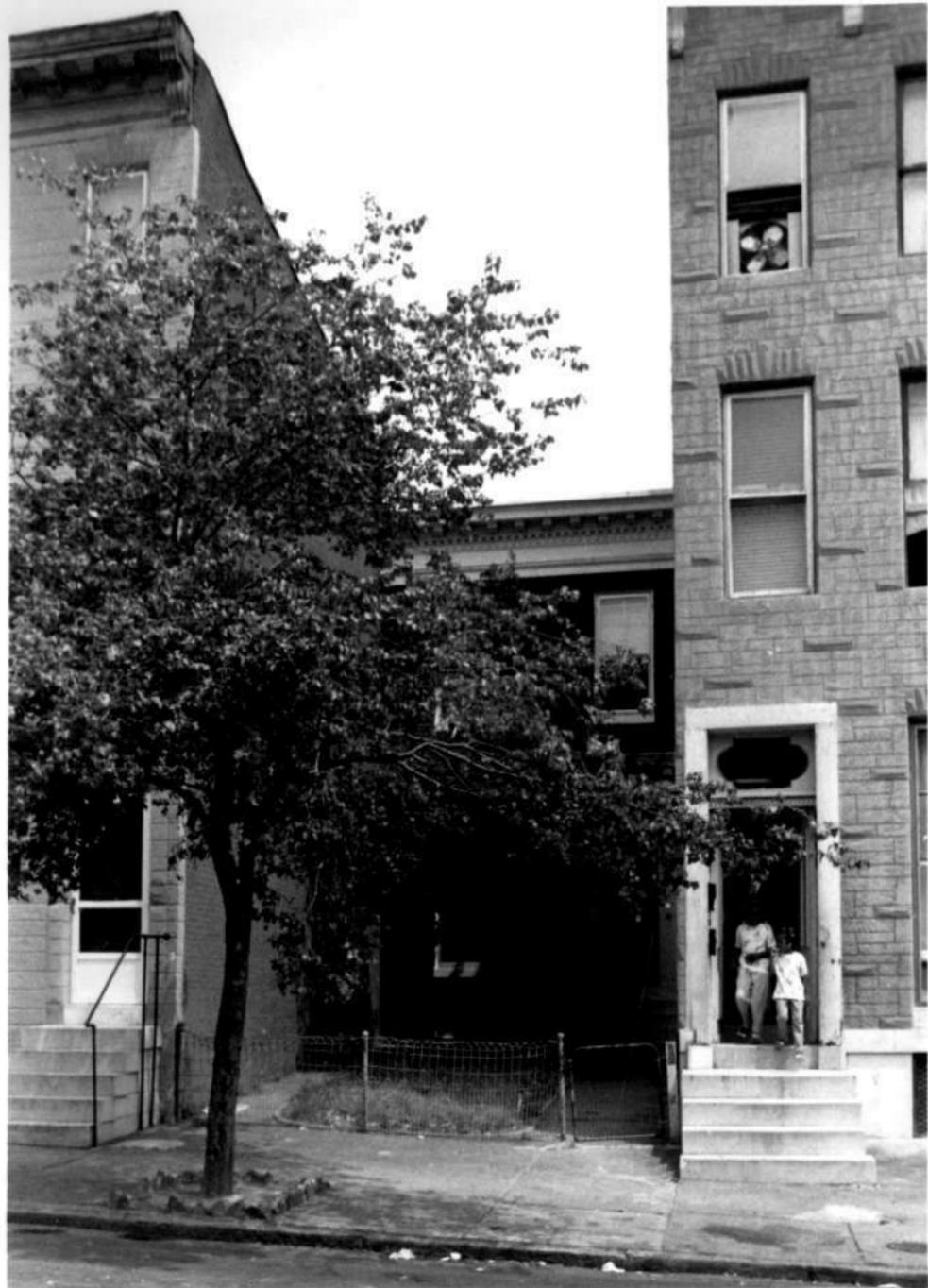
Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1986

Neg. loc.: Md. 3490

1112 North Eden Street, east elevation

80/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1219 North Eden Street, west elevation

81/122

1219 N. Eden

7



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1434 North Eden Street, east elevation: detail of transom

82/122

1434 N. Eden



NO
STOPPING
ANY
TIME

EDEN STREET
LAUNDROMAT
53070700

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1500 North Eden Street, east elevation

83/122



Madison Square-Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1505 North Eden Street, east elevation

84/122

1505 N. Eden

6



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3771

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1510-1512 North Eden Street, east elevations

85/122

1510-1512 N. Eden

1524-1530 N. Eden St.
east elevations

(2) & 1 slide

86/122



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

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1407 East Federal Street, north elevation, stained glass transom

87/122

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1407 E. Federal



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

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July 1987

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1423 East Federal Street, east elevation

88/122

1423 E. Federal



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1431 East Federal Street, north elevation, window & door
detail

89/122

1431 E. Federal



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Nea. loc.: Md. SHPO

1506 East Federal Street, South elevation, Stained glass detail

90/122

1506 E. Federal



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1512 East Federal Street, south elevation, window detail

91/122

1512 E Federal



Madison Square - Ol-ver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

L. E. Jefferson Awning Co., 1600 blk. E. Federal St., south elev.

92/122

1600 blk. E. Federal



1615

63

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1613 East Federal Street, north elevation, window detail

93/122

1613 E. Federal



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1617 East Federal Street, north elevation, detail of store-
front

94/122

1617 E. Federal



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg loc.: Md. SHPO

Hartford Avenue, view north from Hoffman Street

95/122

Hartford Ave.

7



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPo

Hoffman Street and Broadway, railroad bridge from
north

96/122

Hoffman & Broadway



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

Hope Street, 1800 blk., view from south

97/122

1800 blk Hope



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1200 blk. East Lafayette Avenue, south elevations, view
from east

98/122

THIS PA
MANUFACTUR
BY KODAK

1200 blk. E. Lafayette



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO

1303 East Lafayette Avenue, north elevation,
doorway

99/122

1303 E. Lafayette



Madison Square-Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1309 East Lafayette Avenue, north elevation, transom detail

100/122

1309 E. Lafayette



Madison Square-Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1311 East Lafayette Avenue, north elevation, doorway detail

101/122

1311 E. Lafayette



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District
B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1312 East Lafayette Avenue, south elevation, transom detail

102/122

1312 E. Lafayette



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc. Md. SHPO

1419-1429 East Lafayette Avenue, northeast elevations

103/122

1419-1429 E. Lafayette



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Mid. SHPO

1608 East Lafayette Avenue, south elevation

104/122

1608 E. Lafayette
2



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc. Md. SHPO

1610-1628 East Lofayette Avenue, South elevations

105/122

1600 blk. E. Lofayette



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1506 East Lonsdale Street, south elevation

106/122

1506E Lonsdale



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1629 East Lanvale Street, north elevation; window detail

107/122

1629 E Lanvale



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1633 East Lanvale Street, north elevation,
detail of painted screen

108/122

1633 E. Lanvale



Madison Square-Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neighborhood: Md. SHPO

Madison Square, view from southeast at corner of Eager
and Caroline Streets

109/122

Madison Square



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg loc.: Md. SHPO

Madison Square, view from northwest at Chase and
Eden Streets

110/122

Madison Square



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg loc.: Md. SHPO

1525 East North Avenue, north elevation,
doorway detail

111/122

1525 North Av



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Nea. loc.: Md. SHPO

1600 block East North Avenue, north elevations

112/122

1600 blk. North Ave



Madison Square-Clover Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

August 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

Gompers School (E-4069; Old Eastern High School), 1701 East
North Avenue, northwest corner view

113/122

Gompers School
1701 E. North Ave.

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Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1957

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1412-1416 Oliver Street, South elevations

114/122

1412-1416 Oliver



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1600 Oliver Street, south elevation, rosette cornice detail

115/122

1600 Oliver

4



ST. MARY'S
CATHOLIC CHURCH
1897

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

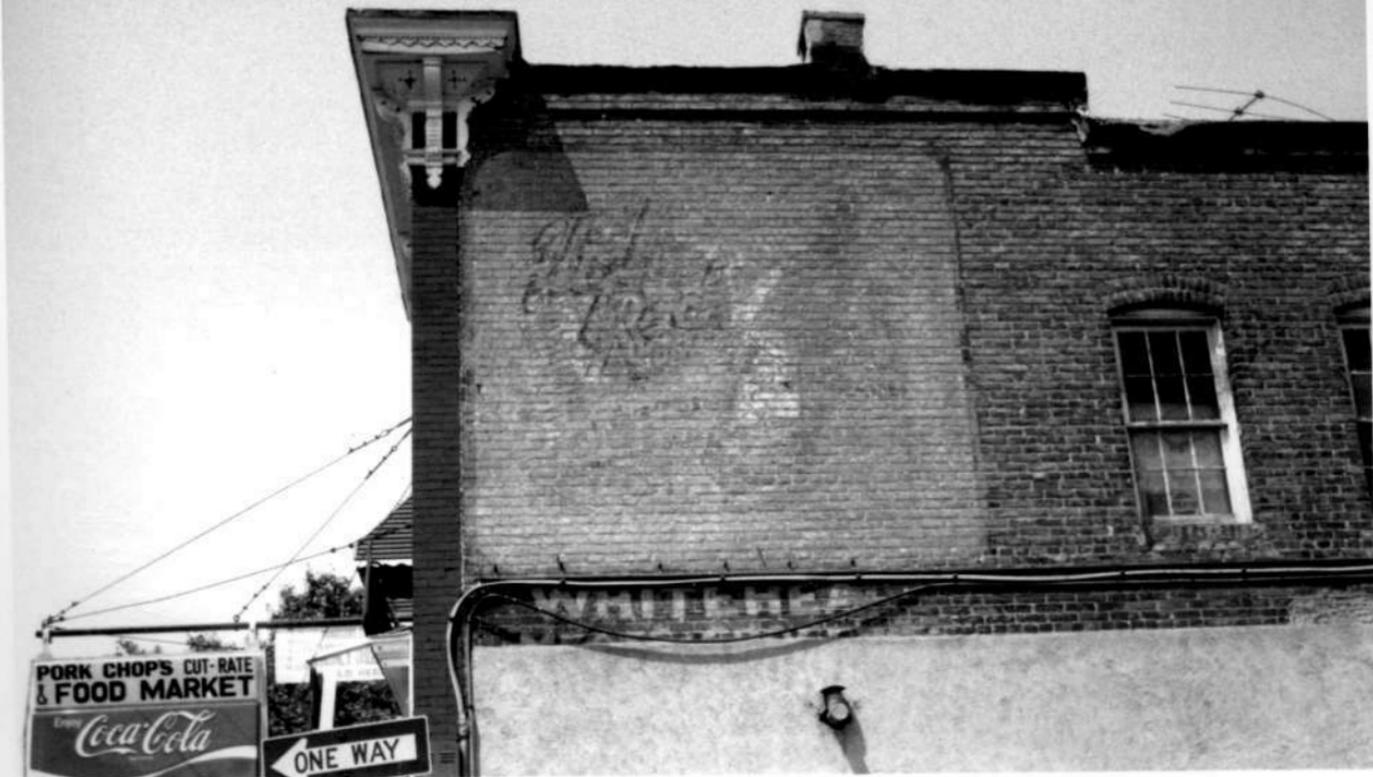
July 1987

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO

Church of the Redeemer, 1607 Oliver Street, North elevation

116/122

1607 Oliver



PORK CHOPS CUT-RATE
& FOOD MARKET

Coca-Cola

ONE WAY

Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1616 Oliver Street, east elevation, wall sign detail

117/122

1616 Oliver



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc: Md. SHPO

1200 block East Preston Street, south elevations

118/122

1200 blk. E. Preston



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md SHPO

1215 East Preston Street, north elevation

119/122

1215 E. Preston



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

Allenhurst Apartments, 1217-1219 E. Preston St., north elev

120/122

1217-1219 E. Preston



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

B-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1229 North Spring Street, west elevation

121/122

1229 N. Spring



Madison Square - Oliver Historic District

E-3971

Baltimore, Maryland

Photographer: Janet Davis

July 1987

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO

1300 block North Spring Street, west elevation

122/122

1300 blk. N. Spring
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