

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton Inventory Number: B-5278

Address: 2625 East Northern Parkway City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21214

County: Baltimore City USGS Topographic Map: Baltimore East, MD

Owner: Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton Is the property being evaluated a district? yes

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: 0027 Tax Account ID Number: Section 34, Block 5452A, Lot 001

Project: _____ Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? yes no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district <input type="checkbox"/> yes	Eligible district <input type="checkbox"/> yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Non-contributing but eligible in another context <input type="checkbox"/>		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton is located at 2625 East Northern Parkway, on the southwest corner of the intersection of East Northern Parkway and Old Harford Road in Baltimore, Baltimore City County, Maryland. It is owned by the Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton, at the mailing address 2625 East Northern Parkway, Baltimore, MD 21214. The tax identifier for the property is as follows: Ward 27, Section 34, Block 5452A, Lot 001. The property consists of 3.079 acres and contains a mid-twentieth-century church, a mid-twentieth-century school with late twentieth-century additions, two early twentieth-century frame houses, and a small shed.

Prepared by: Maureen McDougall, CHRS, Inc.

Date Prepared: June 2014

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Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: <u>Representative example of architectural style and period</u>	
<u>Maureen McDougall</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>8/4/14</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>8/4/14</u> Date

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Church Building Exterior Description

The church building at the Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton is constructed of semi-coursed ashlar, and has a steeply-pitched shingled gable roof. The building was constructed in 1950-1951, and was dedicated on April 8, 1951. The nave is a single story in height and rectangular in plan with a gabled ell wing on the east end of the north elevation. The main entrance is located on the ground floor of the square bell tower, which is appended to the west end of the north elevation. Its single, stone, interior chimney is centered on the west end of the building. The building is modern in style, with architectural details reflective of medieval Norman style (Photographs 1 through 7).

The north elevation is five bays wide and forms the front, street-facing façade along East Northern Parkway. The first and fifth bays are the narrowest, and each has a single, tall, narrow window with a concrete surround. The windows throughout the church are tall and narrow, with the concrete surrounds which have embrasures angling in towards the glazing, and are intended to invoke the loop windows (or arrow slits) typical of medieval architecture. The center bay, located between the gabled ell wing and the bell tower, has four windows of the same tall, narrow, loop-like form as the outermost bays; however, these are set slightly higher on the wall, and each is centered beneath a gabled dormer. Each window consists of two sashes, with a single, fixed sash comprising most of its height, and a small casement window below. The single panes are etched to mimic multi diamond-paned glazing, and have small, diamond-shaped, faux stained glass ornaments in each corner. Three narrow, concrete pilasters separate the four windows; each is topped with a Greek cross. A water table runs the length of the elevation below the first-story windows. The basement level has modern, three-paned, horizontally sliding windows with fixed center panes; each is vertically aligned with the tall, narrow windows above. The second bay is comprised of the north elevation of the gabled ell wing. This bay has three symmetrically placed, loop-like windows, which are wider than those found on the rest of the elevation. The three windows share a decorative stone lintel, which is inscribed with the words "THE WORD OF THE LORD ENDURETH FOREVER." An oval window is placed in the gable wall. This window has a thick stone cross-shaped mullion. The panes of glass with which it is glazed have narrow mullions, invocative of rays of light. The east return wall of the gabled ell wing has one loop-like window; the north elevation has one wider window and a set of double doors. Faux buttresses adorn the ends of each elevation at the corners of the building.

A multi-story bell tower, square in plan, is appended to the church's north elevation, and its north wall comprises the fourth bay of the north elevation (Photograph 7). The church's main entrance is centered on the ground floor of the bell tower (Photograph 8). Set within a concrete, pointed arch surround, the heavy wooden double doors have exaggerated iron cross-garnet hinges featuring decorative scrolls, floral motifs, and faux rivets. The door's handles are large iron rings. The wooden overdoor contains six faux stained glass panels. Three carved stone panels on each side of the door depict angels. A tall, centered, tripartite window dominates the upper half of the bell tower. This window is unglazed and divided with robust concrete faux mullions and muntins. The top approximately 4 feet of the tower wall is slightly recessed and narrower, with a delicate dripstone wrapping around all four sides of the bell tower. The north return wall of the bell tower has two windows on the first-story level, which have the same etched glazing and concrete surrounds as the first-story windows on the north elevation. Above these are

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two very narrow, tall, loop-like windows, vertically aligned with those on the first story. A very tall and narrow cross-shaped window is centered in the top third of the wall. The south return wall is identical to the north return wall, with the exception that the first story has only one window, placed on its north side. All four sides of the bell tower have identical crenellation, with two narrow crenels dividing the parapet wall into a long center merlin and two corner merlins. The roof of the bell tower is pyramidal and topped with a narrow, modest, metal cross.

The west elevation of the church building is one bay wide. On the first story, there are two tripartite windows with concrete mullions. In the gable wall above these are two paired windows with concrete mullions and the etched diamond glazing present throughout the church windows. These windows provide light to the balcony above the narthex. The building's single chimney interrupts the apex of the gable wall.

The south elevation of the church building is three bays wide. The west bay has one gabled dormer, slightly larger than all the building's other dormers, beneath which is a single-story vestibule. The south wall of the vestibule has a single, centered window, and its east wall has a set of double metal doors in its south half and a single window to its north. The center bay is reflective of the center bay on the north elevation, and has four gabled dormers, each of which has a window on the first story and a window on the basement level, identical to those in the north elevation. The east bay has a set of metal doors leading into the church's nave, and two windows located at its east end. A water table runs the length of the elevation, as on the north elevation.

The east elevation of the church is dominated by a tall, tripartite stained glass window with concrete mullions, which is centered in the gable wall. A water table runs most of the length of the elevation at the same height on the wall as the water tables on the north and south elevations. Centered in the elevation between the stained glass window and water table is a date stone inscribed with the date of the building's construction, 1950.

Church Building Interior Description

The narthex, nave and sanctuary of the church building are rectangular in plan, oriented on a roughly east-west axis, with the altar sited at the east end. A single-story narthex is located at the west end. A balcony was constructed above the narthex in the late 1960s. The narthex is separated from the nave by a wood and glass wall with three glass panes flanking each side of the central opening. The glass is etched with a variety of crosses (interior finishes in the church utilize a variety of cross iconography throughout the space). Decorative ironwork tops the screen wall between the narthex and the nave on the side in the nave. In the balcony space above the narthex, the roof's rafters and beams are left exposed.

In the nave, the walls are painted white, offsetting the rich interior woodwork. The ceiling is sheathed with dark wood paneling. A heavy transverse beam runs along the length of the space at the apex of the dormer gables, and supports the interior rafters, which have been painted with a pattern of vines and crosses in sky blue and gilding. These rafters continue down the wall, transitioning to form pilasters, evenly spaced between the gabled dormers. The wooden pews face forward to the altar and are painted a pale cream, with a Greek cross painted on the end of each. Three cylindrical brass and glass pendants,

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mid-century modern in style, illuminate each side of the aisle. Four of these pendants are also located in the balcony. The nave and sanctuary were renovated in 1997, and air conditioning was added in 1998.

Two steps lead up to the choir. The pulpit is located in front of these steps, facing out towards the south nave pews. The choir consists of two sets of pews, facing one another across the centered baptismal font, which is aligned with the center aisle of the church. A single step and low wood and rail separate the chancel from the choir. This rail is directly in front of the wood pipe organ casings. The organ's pipes are visible emerging from the top of the casing and against the east wall of the church, where they are arranged in descending height and frame the three tall, narrow, stained glass windows.

The three stained glass windows depict the theme of "The Passion of Our Lord" (Calvary Lutheran Church n.d.). The left panel contains six vertically arrayed symbols. From top to bottom, these symbolize betrayal: a lantern; a chalice with cross, symbolizing agony in the garden; a torch and club; thirty pieces of silver; the cock; and a pillar and scourges, symbolizing the trial and condemnation of Christ. The center panel consists of three images: the serpent and staff; Christ on the Cross; and a chalice and host. The right panel has six images depicting the following: three nails; crown of thorns; seamless coat and three dice; reed and hyssop; empty cross; and pierced heart. All three panels have a recurring image of grapes woven between the various symbols and images. Beneath the left altar window is a gilded Greek letter Alpha, and below the right is a gilded Greek letter Omega, symbolizing the beginning and the end (Calvary Lutheran Church n.d.). The church's altar is centered beneath these windows. A lantern-shaped sanctuary lamp hangs above the altar.

School

The school building complex at the Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton is attached to the northwest end of the church building (Photographs 9 through 15). The original school building was constructed in 1957, and like the church building, it was designed by T. Norman Mansell. It is mid-century modern in style. The school building complex consists of three parts. The original section of the building is F shaped in plan, is one story in height, and has a flat roof. It is approximately 200 feet in length. The core of the building is 40 feet in width, and it has two front-facing, projecting wings. The building has a single-story addition attached to its southwest corner, which was constructed in 1970. The 1970 addition is rectilinear in plan with a flat roof and is generally sympathetic to the original core of the building, incorporating many of the same architectural details. A second addition was constructed in 2001 along the south side of the building. The 2001 addition has a shed roof with a parapet along its north side, which disrupts the roofline of the original building, and appears to be of pre-fabricated construction.

The north elevation of the original school building faces East Northern Parkway and is four bays wide. Although its rectilinear form is more purely modern in style than the church building, the design of the school building utilizes the same semi-coursed ashlar masonry along its elevations to visually unify the church and school buildings. The eastern bay connects to the church building and houses the main entrance to the school complex, which is entered from a courtyard. The entrance is set slightly west of center, and has a glass door centered between two-paned sidelights, both of which are approximately the same dimensions as the door itself. It has a tripartite transom light above. On either side of the entrance are strips of the ashlar. West of this is a section of stucco-finished wall within which is centered a

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horizontally sliding window. Two horizontally sliding windows are placed in a stucco section of the elevation east of the entrance. The second and fourth bays of the north elevation are formed by the front-facing wings. On these wings, the entire elevation is faced in the semi-coursed ashlar masonry. Between the two wings is a wider bay, which is entirely faced in stucco. It has five horizontally sliding windows and a single door located on its east end, which give an exterior expression to a single classroom space. This pattern of windows and doors is repeated to the west, with one additional horizontally sliding window located west of the second door.

The east return wall of the east front-facing wing is rendered in stucco and has three horizontally sliding windows and a single metal door; its west return wall is faced in the masonry used throughout the building, and lacks both fenestration and entrances. The east return wall of the west front-facing wing is faced in masonry and has a single metal door but no fenestration.

The west elevation of the original school building is two bays wide, defined by the interplay of masonry and stucco. The bulk of this elevation is faced in stucco, with a masonry pier located at its north end, and a panel of the masonry at its south end, within which there are double glass doors. There are six horizontally sliding windows within the stucco section of the elevation.

The only section of the east elevation of the original school building which remains visible is a single bay visible between the 1970 and 2001 additions. This bay is entirely finished in stucco and has a single entrance located on its west end. This entrance has a single glass door with a wide glass side light consisting of three large, vertically arranged panes of glass and a single paned transom light. Paired horizontally sliding windows are located on its east end, adjacent to its intersection with the 2001 addition.

The west elevation of the 1970 addition is three bays wide (Photograph 13). The north bay is rendered in stucco and has three horizontally sliding windows. The center bay is faced in masonry and contains a double glass door, identical to that located in the west elevation of the original school building. The south bay is entirely faced in masonry and is devoid of both fenestration and entrances.

The south elevation of the 1970 addition is one bay wide (Photograph 14). The entire elevation is rendered in stucco. It has eight horizontally sliding windows, grouped into two pairs of four, ostensibly relating to two separate interior spaces. The north elevation of the 1970 addition is two bays wide, and the entire elevation is rendered in stucco. The south bay possesses neither fenestration, nor doors. The north bay has four horizontally sliding windows.

The south elevation of the 2001 addition is four bays wide (Photograph 15). The west two bays each consist of three horizontally sliding windows and a metal door to their east, each ostensibly corresponding to a single classroom. The third bay also has three horizontally sliding windows and a metal door, but the door is located west of the windows. The east bay has three horizontally sliding windows and a double metal door located to their west. The north elevation of the 2001 addition is faced in multi-colored brick (Photograph 6). It has a single entrance consisting of double glass doors with glass side lights. A steeply-pitched, gable-roofed porch supported by brick piers provides shelter to this entrance.

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House A

House A is located approximately 90 feet south-southwest of the 2001 addition. The building is a two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled, frame house, constructed ca. 1900. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and is sheathed with asbestos siding. The foundation varies throughout the building; the older cross-gabled core of the building has a foundation of fieldstone, whereas the new additions are either concrete or a composite of concrete masonry units and brick. The northeast corner of the building consists of a two-story, shed-roofed addition, of unknown date, and the southwest corner of the building also appears to be a later addition to the original cross-gabled core of the house (Photographs 16 through 19).

The east elevation is four bays wide, and faces towards Old Harford Road from across the church's parking lot. A single-story, wrap-around porch extends along the center bay and wraps around to the south, where the house's front door is slightly recessed from the rest of the elevation's plane and appears to lead into a hall or vestibule. The front door has a tripartite transom light and two sidelights, each with two vertically aligned glass panes located above wood panels. The second story, which is further recessed and in plane with the side-gabled section of the house, has one double-hung sash window vertically aligned with the front door. The center bay is symmetrical, with the double-hung sash windows on the first and second stories vertically aligned. The first floor windows are markedly taller than those on the second story. There are paired, double-hung sash windows centered in the half-story gable wall. The northern bay on the east elevation corresponds to the northeast two-story, shed-roofed addition. The fenestration on this bay consists of symmetrically placed, vertically aligned windows—double-hung sash windows on the first and second stories. The window on the first story is identical to that on the second, and is not as tall as the windows in the center bay. There is one multi-paned fixed window in the basement level.

The north elevation is two bays wide. The east bay is the rear of the two-story addition and has two double-hung sash windows, which are vertically aligned and centered in the bay. The west return wall of the addition has neither fenestration nor entrances. The foundation of the addition is constructed of concrete. The west bay also has vertically aligned and centered windows with one double-hung sash window on the first and second stories and a smaller double-hung sash window in the half-story gable wall. There is one multi-paned window in the basement level. The foundation wall on this bay is comprised of fieldstone.

The west elevation is two bays wide. The north bay has vertically aligned windows. On both the first and second story there is a double-hung sash window placed roughly center in the bay, and a smaller double-hung sash window located at the intersection of the side-gabled core of the house and the southwest addition. The centered sash window on the first story is glazed with two-over-two panes and appears older than the other ostensibly replacement windows found throughout the house. The basement level of the north bay is comprised of fieldstone. There is a bulkhead basement door at the far north side of the elevation. The south bay of the west elevation corresponds to the house's southwest addition. There is a small double-hung sash window on the north end of the first story and a larger, two-over-two, double-hung sash window towards the south end of the first story. The second story has two double-hung sash windows. One of these is centered beneath the gable on the north side of this addition. The other is

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located slightly south of the center of the bay. The foundation of this bay, corresponding to the southwest addition, is constructed of concrete masonry units and brick.

The south elevation is three bays wide. The western bay corresponds to the house's southwest addition, and has an entrance on the first story that has a shallow shed-roofed porch. On the second story is a small double-hung sash window. The center bay corresponds to the original core of the house and has symmetrically arranged fenestration. The first story has paired double-hung sash windows, and the second story has two double-hung sash windows. There is a single, small double-hung sash window in the gable wall. The eastern bay has one two-over-two, double-hung sash window, which, like the two-over-two windows on the west elevation, appears older than most of the windows throughout the house. There is a double-hung sash window on the first story, which is aligned with an identical double-hung sash window on the second story in the side-gabled section of this elevation. There are two windows in the basement level. Like the other original areas of the house, the foundation of the original section of the south elevation is constructed of fieldstone.

House B

House B is located approximately 20 feet south-southwest of the 1970 addition to the school, at the address 6619 Marietta Avenue. The building is a one-and-one-half-story frame house, roughly square in plan, with a concrete foundation and a hipped, shingle roof, constructed ca. 1930. The house has four hipped dormers, placed cross-hipped to the roof. The house is sheathed with asbestos siding (Photographs 20 through 23). The church purchased the building and added it to their property in 1989. It is currently used for storage; the church plans eventually to use the building for housing.

The west elevation is three bays wide and has a shed-roofed porch that runs the entire width of the façade. Nine stone steps lead up to the porch and main entrance to the house. Its first floor is thus approximately 4 feet above grade. The front door is placed slightly south of center, and has a wooden door with a stained glass transom light and stained glass side lights. There are two double-hung sash windows in this elevation—one to either side of the door. The hipped dormer is centered along the roofline and has paired jalousie windows. The porch has an iron railing and is supported by iron lattice columns.

The south elevation is four bays wide. The first story has four double-hung sash windows. The house's single brick exterior chimney is located along this elevation, situated between the first and second windows from the west, and west of the dormer. The dormer is identical to that on the west elevation, with paired jalousie windows. There are two three-paned windows on the basement level. It is unclear whether these are fixed or movable. There is extensive cracking and water damage to the skim coat of the foundation; on the west end of the wall, the entire skim coat is spalling.

The east elevation is three bays wide. The fenestration on the first story consists of two double-hung sash windows, identical to those on the other elevations. The dormer is identical to those on the other elevations. The basement door is vertically aligned with the southern of the two first-story windows, which is located slightly south of the center of the elevation, and housed within a gable-roofed entryway. There is an enclosed, shed-roofed, porch attached to the south third of the elevation. Six stone steps lead

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up to the back door on the south end of the porch. Paired, two-over-two pane fixed windows are located immediately north of the door. A metal awning extends over the door and windows. The south return wall of the porch has a fixed three-over-three pane window, which also has a metal awning above it. The north return wall of the porch has an identical window to the south return wall, but lacks the metal awning. There is significant water damage and spalls of the skim coat of the foundation wall, similar to that of the south elevation.

The north elevation is three bays wide. The first floor fenestration consists of three double-hung sash windows, identical to those on the first floor of the other elevations, evenly spaced on the elevation. The rooftop dormer is identical to the dormers on the other three elevations. There are two basement windows, identical to those on the south elevation.

Shed

A small shed is located approximately 50 feet southwest of House A (Photograph 24). The shed measures approximately 15 feet by 25 feet, is one story, and has a shingled gable roof. It is wood frame construction, with a concrete slab foundation, and is sheathed with vertical wood board siding. The shed has no fenestration and only one entrance, consisting of two plywood doors centered in its north front-gabled elevation. There are signs of water damage on all four sides of the building; areas of siding near the base of the wall on the east elevation are missing, some of which have been replaced with plywood.

HISTORY

The Calvary Lutheran Church at 2625 E. Northern Parkway was constructed in 1950-51 as a larger and more modern home for the 35-year-old congregation of the Calvary Lutheran Church. The congregation had been organized by 13 charter members on May 25, 1915, in the parsonage of the St. James Lutheran Church of Overlea, 2 miles southwest of the present church building. The new congregation was without formal affiliation until June 25, 1919, when it was received into membership by the Lutheran Evangelical Church of Missouri, Ohio, and other States. Over the course of the next four months, the "Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hamilton" congregation erected a frame church house on the northwest corner of Old Harford Road and Roselawn Avenue, one-half mile south of the present Calvary Lutheran Church building (Underwood 2009:n.p.). That modest structure in Baltimore's Hamilton neighborhood would be the congregation's home for the next 35 years.

Under the name "Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hamilton, Inc.," the congregation purchased a house across Roselawn Avenue for use as a parsonage in 1921, and soon thereafter installed its first resident pastor (State of Maryland 1939:925; Calvary Lutheran Church [1990]:n.p.). By 1926, the congregation had become economically "self-sustaining" (Calvary Lutheran Church [1990]:n.p.). Responding to growth during the latter 1920s, the congregation virtually doubled the size of its church building in 1930. The next major building project involved construction of a new parsonage in 1939, supplanting the original pastor's house on the south side of Roselawn Avenue (Calvary Lutheran Church [1990]:n.p.).

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With the lifting of the moratorium on private construction projects after World War II, the Calvary Evangelical Lutheran congregation began drawing up plans for a larger and more modern church building with dedicated parking space, somewhere in Hamilton. The effort was spearheaded by new pastor George H. Sommermeyer, a native of Schenectady, New York, who was 29 years old at the time of his 1946 installation (Calvary Lutheran Church [1990]:n.p.; United States Bureau of the Census 1940). In 1947, the congregation purchased for \$6,000 a building lot on the southwest corner of Old Harford Road and the Northern Parkway (Calvary Lutheran Church [1990]:n.p.). The portion of the Parkway west of Old Harford Road—passing along the north side of the building lot—had been laid out, but was not yet open to cross-town travel, and would not be completed for several more years (Sanborn Map Company 1951; USGS 1953). As delineated on a 1951 fire insurance map, the Calvary building lot embraced approximately three-quarters of an acre, fronted approximately 312 feet on the “Not Open” section of the Northern Parkway, and extended approximately 125 feet southward along Old Harford Road (Sanborn Map Company 1951).

The same year that the building lot was purchased (1947), the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States shortened its name to “the Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod” (Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod 2014:n.p.). Soon thereafter, the Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hamilton became known as the “Calvary Lutheran Church” (Calvary Lutheran Church [1990]:n.p.). By the latter name, the congregation purchased a second lot in 1948, one-half mile north of the intersection of Old Harford Road and Northern Parkway, in the Harford Park neighborhood. A “branch Sunday School” was inaugurated in a building on that lot later in 1948, and a “full-time kindergarten” was opened in the facility the following year (Calvary Lutheran Church [1990]:n.p.).

In 1948, the Calvary Lutheran congregation hired Philadelphia-based architect T. Norman Mansell to design a church building for construction on the lot beside the intersection of Old Harford Road and the unfinished Northern Parkway. Born in 1904, Mansell had graduated with honors from the University of Pennsylvania’s School of Architecture in 1926, and then worked for the Philadelphia architectural firm of Morris & Erskine before establishing an independent practice in 1938 (Cooperman 2014:n.p.). He was developing a reputation for ecclesiastical design when he was commissioned in 1948 to prepare plans for the Calvary Lutheran Church in Hamilton. His “principal work” prior to that commission (as identified in the 1955 edition of *American Architects Directory*) was designing a church in 1946 for the St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Philadelphia’s Mayfair section (Kayl 1955:364). From the late 1940s through his retirement in 1978, Mansell would “create plans for about 400 churches in 40 states, in every style from Gothic to modern,” as reported by his son (Wallace 1991:n.p.). Edwin L. Fugate 3rd, who partnered with Mansell and Frank McGettigan in 1955 to form “Mansell, McGettigan & Fugate,” recalled that “when designing churches, Mr. Mansell was aware of future needs of the congregation. His plans always included space so that a social hall, chapel or Sunday school could be built later without destroying what already was there” (Wallace 1991:n.p.). It was reported in a January 7, 1954, newspaper article that Mansell “proposed that the relatively small narthex (vestibule) in [existing or proposed] churches be radically enlarged. He pictured an enlarged narthex as an ideal place for meeting the pastor, for information, post-service sociability, and for coat rooms. Mr. Mansell [also] strongly defended a long rectangular nave as opposed to what he called the ‘soup bowl’ design of some churches that compresses the congregation into a semi-circle in front of the pulpit” (Dugan 1954:29).

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As illustrated on an artist's rendering drafted in 1948, the building proposed by Mansell for the Calvary Lutheran congregation featured a stone-clad nave measuring approximately 90-by-32 feet. Attached to the northeast corner of the nave (closest to the intersection of Old Harford Road and Northern Parkway) was a one-story wing, approximately 18 by 26 feet. To the southwest corner of the nave was affixed a three-story bell tower, approximately 22 feet square and 50 feet tall. The tower was topped with a steeple rising another 50 feet (Mansell 1948:n.p.).

At a ground breaking service for the new Calvary Lutheran Church, conducted in 1950, it was reported that the cost of constructing and furnishing the building was expected to total \$170,000. Construction proceeded through 1950 and into 1951. A dedication service for the building was held on Sunday, April 8, 1951 (*Baltimore American* 1951:1). On a fire insurance map updated in December 1951, the new home of the Calvary Lutheran congregation was denoted with dimensions identical or very similar to those depicted on the December 1948 artist's rendering. The post-construction depiction also confirmed the "stone-lined cinder block" composition of the nave walls; the rising of the nave roof to a 32-foot-high apex; and the presence of an L-shaped, one-story vestibule attached to the southwestern end of the nave, approximately 38 feet long, and 36 feet at its widest point (Sanborn Map Company 1951). Subsequent drawings and photographs of the church would reveal that a modest metal cross was substituted for the proposed 50-foot steeple atop the bell tower.

After occupying the new church building in the spring of 1951, the Calvary Lutheran congregation concentrated on expanding its educational program. Members volunteered their labor in constructing a second building on the Harford Park parcel in 1952. That expansion allowed the congregation to offer First Grade as well as Kindergarten classes beginning in 1954. The fledgling "Calvary Christian Day School" crossed a threshold the following year with the hiring of a Principal (Hugo W. Gade, who also served as a teacher), the addition of a Second Grade class, and the publicizing of "a plan . . . to add a grade each year until six grades would be taught." As planned, a Third Grade was added in 1956, and a Fourth Grade in 1957. Through the first half of 1957, a one-story school building designed by T. Norman Mansell was erected on the northwest side of the 6-year-old Church. Approximately 184 feet long and 36 feet wide, with a pair of 28-foot-long wings, the new home of the Calvary Christian Day School was dedicated on the first day of the 1957-58 term, with Maryland Governor Theodore R. McKeldin among the visiting dignitaries. The building was eventually called "the Hugo Gade Annex," in honor of the school's charter Principal. Grades 5 and 6 were added to the Christian Day School program in 1958 and 1959, respectively. By 1964, the student body totaled 210 children (Calvary Lutheran Church [1990]:n.p.).

As reflected in chronologies of red-letter developments compiled by congregational historians, the only noteworthy addition or change to the Church building made during the period of school expansion from the mid-1950s through the mid-1960s was the installation and dedication in 1956 of a "new Moller pipe organ," donated by a member of the congregation (Calvary Lutheran Church [1990]:n.p.; Underwood 2009:n.p.). At the time, the M.P. Möller Organ Company of Hagerstown, Maryland, was "the world's largest and most widely known organ manufacturer" (Discovery Station at Hagerstown, Inc. 2014:n.p.).

In 1965, as the Calvary Lutheran congregation celebrated its 50th anniversary, Pastor Roy Maack was installed. His arrival marked the beginning of an era of renovation and expansion (Calvary Lutheran

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 10

Church [1990]:n.p.). A photograph of the Church published in the December 24, 1965 edition of the *Baltimore News American* documented the first addition in nearly a decade: a large stone sign installed on the corner of Old Harford Road and E. Northern Parkway (*The [Baltimore] News American* 1965:n.p.). Funding for that installation was provided by a married couple in the congregation, as a memorial to their parents. Two years later, the congregation appointed a Planning Committee to conceive and oversee a broader program of facilities expansion and improvement. While the Committee began its work, the couple that had donated funds for the Church sign underwrote the installation of "a new PA system" in the Church. Later that same year (1968), the Church Council and the congregation "approved a building program of nine projects at a cost of \$180,000." The projects were identified in a recently-compiled chronology as follows:

1. [construct a] balcony [above the narthex]
2. Church redecoration
3. Addition [of] Four classrooms [to the Hugo Gade Annex]
4. [purchase and install new] Furnishings
5. [construct] New bathrooms
6. [provide] offices
7. [establish a] Parking [area] across [E. Northern Parkway]
8. Sell Old Parsonage & purchase a new one
9. Pay present loan (Underwood 2009:n.p.).

The building plan also recommended that "future consideration [should] be given for a masonry or pre-fab metal all-purpose building or gym" (Underwood 2009:n.p.).

A ground breaking service for the building program was conducted at the Church on Sunday, April 13, 1969. The work was completed in just under five months, and came in \$2,000 under budget. The "new facilities were dedicated on Sunday, October 5, 1969." In 1970 and 1971, the congregation sold its school facilities in Harford Park and the old parsonage along Roselawn Avenue. Proceeds from those sales were used in 1971 to buy a building lot near the southeast corner of Northern Parkway and Birchwood Avenue, approximately 500 feet west of the Church, and construct a new parsonage thereon (6619 Birchwood Avenue) (Underwood 2009:n.p.).

The renovations and expansion of the late 1960s served the congregation adequately for nearly a decade. By 1977, some unrenovated components of the 26-year-old church building had fallen into "disrepair," and more recent improvements were showing wear. Following the installation of "new blue carpet . . . in [the] sanctuary," the congregation "launched a 3-year campaign to raise money to improve the disrepair apparent in church and school structures." The "Dream List" of "Improvements" compiled in 1978 included the following tasks and areas needing attention:

1. Exterior walls and roof of bell tower
2. Concrete around perimeter of lower parking lot
3. Planting trees by lower lot, south side
4. Erosion problem on upper parking lot
5. Repair of rupture in Fellowship Hall

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 11

6. Waterproofing and repair of south wall
7. Insulation of school windows
8. Waterproofing of east wall in choir room
9. New curtains
10. Remodeling men's room
11. Retiling of roof behind bell tower
12. Repair of stairway leading to basement (tower side)
13. Creation of tot lot
14. And many more apparent disrepairs (Underwood 2009:n.p.).

The goal for the three-year pledge drive was set at \$75,000. Pledges slightly exceeding \$20,000 were received almost immediately, and by September 30, 1979, over \$25,000 had been raised. Those funds allowed "many repairs of [the] dream list [to be] made" in 1979. The remaining improvements were effected in 1980 and 1981, as financial contributions continued to come in, reaching "\$64,431.36 by the end of November, 1981." The congregation's finances also benefited from the sale of the Birchwood Avenue parsonage to Pastor Maack (February 22, 1979) (Underwood 2009:n.p.).

Repair and improvement efforts of the mid-1980s focused on the Möller pipe organ and the surrounding chancel. A committee was formed early in 1982 "to investigate the steps required to improve our pipe organ." A contract with the M.P. Möller Organ Company "to fix and improve" the instrument was signed in December of that year, with an expected cost of \$70,000. The organ was removed for "refurbishing and enlargement" shortly thereafter, and the Church was without a pipe organ until October 16, 1984, when the "repaired organ was returned to the church" and "relocated" within the chancel. A service of "rededication" was held for the organ on January 27, 1985, and the "last payment on the repair and improvement of the organ was made in [that month], completing the payments of \$67,800" (Underwood 2009:n.p.).

The Calvary Lutheran Church and School grounds were significantly expanded in the late 1980s. A large white residence and parcel abutting the south side of the Calvary Lutheran parcel was purchased for \$175,000 in October 1988. Early the following year, the congregation purchased a house and lot abutting the southwest corner of the Church parcel, paying \$55,000 for the property at 6619 Marietta Avenue. The other notable expense of 1989 was \$14,200 paid to Baltimore Sound Engineers for the installation of a new public address system in the sanctuary (Underwood 2009:n.p.).

No significant improvements or alterations to the Calvary Lutheran Church were recorded through the mid-1990s, during which time Pastor Maack departed (in 1994) "after serving [this congregation] 29 years" (Underwood 2009:n.p.). Church records from the mid-1990s through the present note the following additions and upgrades, without further detail or explanation:

1997: Dedication of newly renovated sanctuary.

1998: Air Conditioning installed in the church sanctuary. New parking lot on Old Harford side of the church is completed.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 12

2001: Dedication of new ground level entrance, two classrooms, handicap restrooms, library/meeting room.

2002: [Double-sided announcement] Sign [for Church and School] erected on Old Harford Road [side of the Church property].

2004: Dedication of elevator for handicap accessibility to church hall and to sanctuary. Refurbishing of narthex (Underwood 2009:n.p.).

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton was evaluated according to criteria set forth in the *National Register Bulletin: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"* (National Park Service 1997). The church, school building, and two houses at the Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton are not associated with any significant events or trends representative of broad patterns in our history. The Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton is recommended not eligible under Criterion A for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B, as it is not representative of any known individuals of historic significance.

The church and school buildings were designed by architect T. Norman Mansell. As discussed above, Mansell specialized in ecclesiastical design, and during his career designed numerous Lutheran churches throughout the United States. In fact, a majority of his firm's work was commissioned for the United Lutheran Church in America (Gournay and Sies 2005:16-17), though it is unclear how many of the 120 Lutheran church designs documented in his archives were realized and remain extant. As his career progressed through the 1950s and 1960s, Mansell's designs evolved into more high modernism in style, moving from elongated, rectangular naves to more experimental geographic shape plans, and including details such as hyperbolic parabolas (Gournay and Sies 2005:18-19). The Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton church building is an example from the early to middle stage of his career. Mansell's architectural renderings of the proposed building from 1948 depict a design that was not quite realized in the eventual building. Most notably absent from the constructed church is the proposed tall steeple of the bell tower (Mansell 1948). Additionally, the rendering depicts fewer dormers in the center bay of the north elevation, a slightly altered roofline, and more prominent faux buttresses at the edges of the north and east elevations. The church building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association, and to varying degrees, integrity of design and workmanship. It is unclear how past renovations have altered the interior of the nave and sanctuary. The school building, also designed by Mansell, is a typical example of a modern educational building of the time period. The design incorporates some architectural details from the church building, such as the use of similar masonry; however, the design lacks the medieval details of the church. The school building retains integrity of setting, materials, feeling, and association, and continues to function as an educational building. The 1970 addition is sympathetic and in keeping with the design of the school; the 2001 addition is less so. The two houses on the church's property are typical of residential buildings for their periods of construction.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 13

House A has been significantly altered with a large addition. Although these buildings are now on the church's property, they predate the construction of and are not related to the other church buildings; rather they were purchased in the late 1980s and added to the property. The church and school buildings at the Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor are they representative of the work of a master, nor do they possess high artistic value. The Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton is recommended not eligible under Criterion C for the National Register.

Criterion D cannot be fully addressed since the Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton has not been subject to archaeological testing.

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NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 14

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Continuation Sheet No. 15

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CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

T. NORMAN MANSELL, AIA
ARCHITECT
400 N. 17TH ST., PHILA., PA.

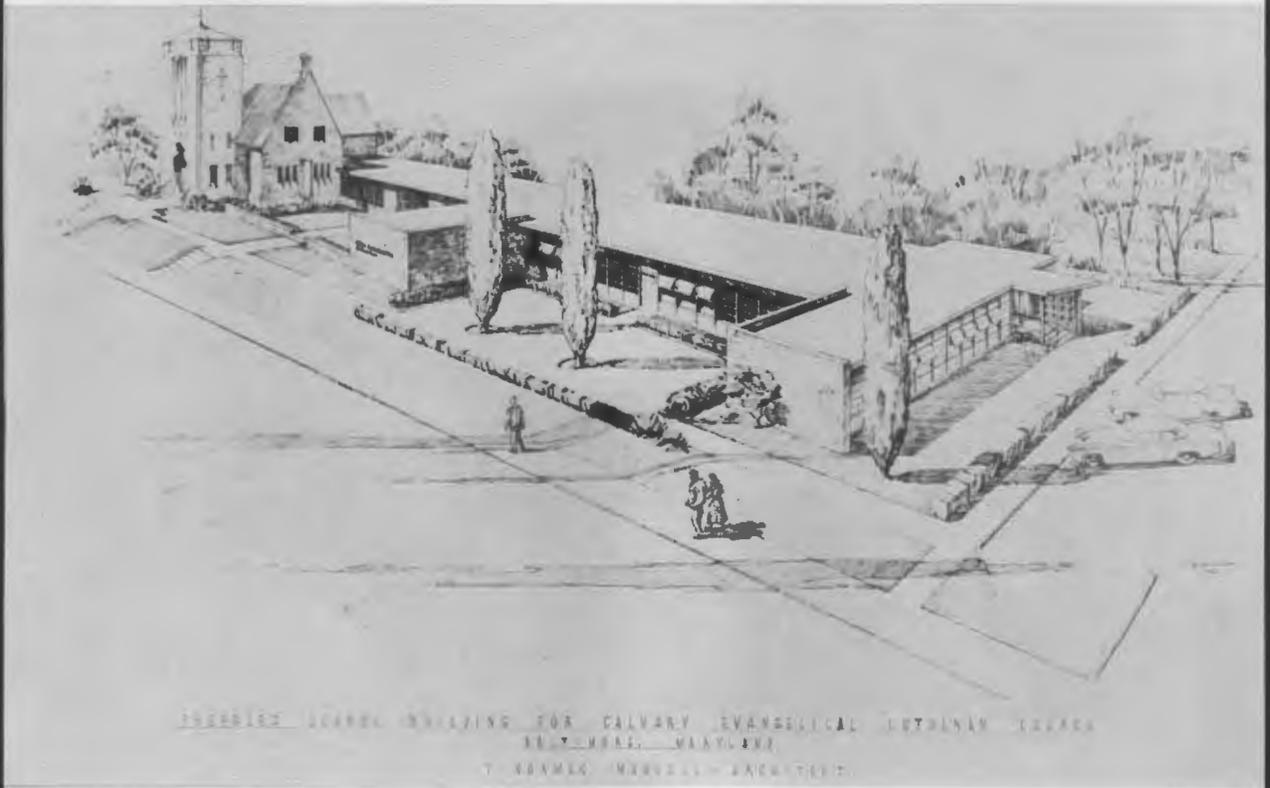
*Return to C.H. Sommermeyer
2833 Ross Ave*

SOURCE

MANSELL
1948

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

CALVARY LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HAMILTON - *B-5278*
T. NORMAN MANSELL DRAWING OF PROPOSED CHURCH BUILDING



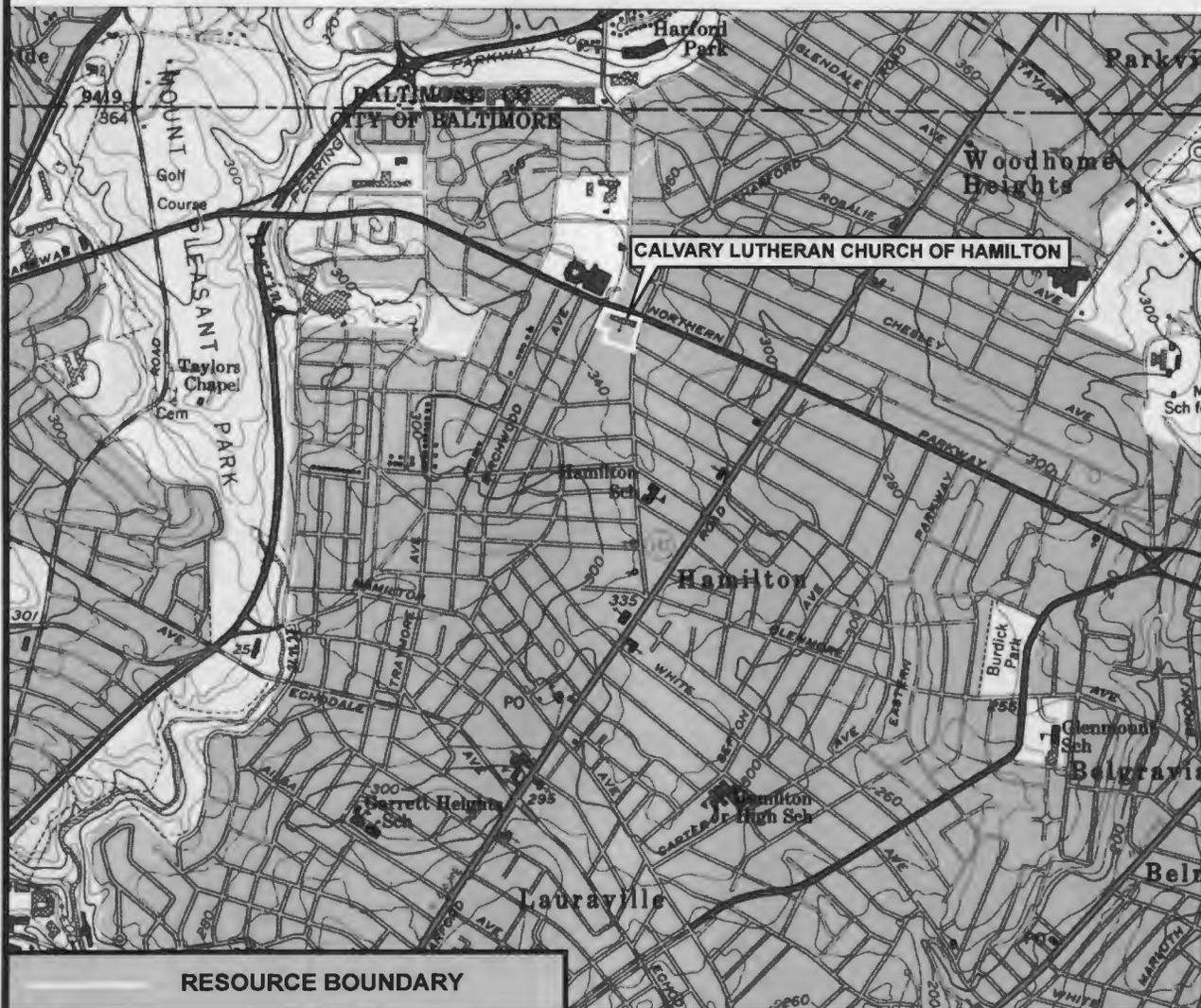
SCHOOL BUILDING FOR CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
HAMILTON, MARYLAND
T. NORMAN MANSELL - ARCHITECT

SOURCE

MANSELL
1956

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

CALVARY LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HAMILTON - 8-5278
T. NORMAN MANSELL DRAWING OF PROPOSED SCHOOL BUILDING



	SCALE	SOURCE
	 <p>0ft 2000ft 0m 609.5m</p>	<p>USGS 1974 BALTIMORE EAST, MD</p>

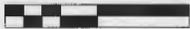
Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

RESOURCE LOCATION MAP - B-5278
CALVARY LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HAMILTON



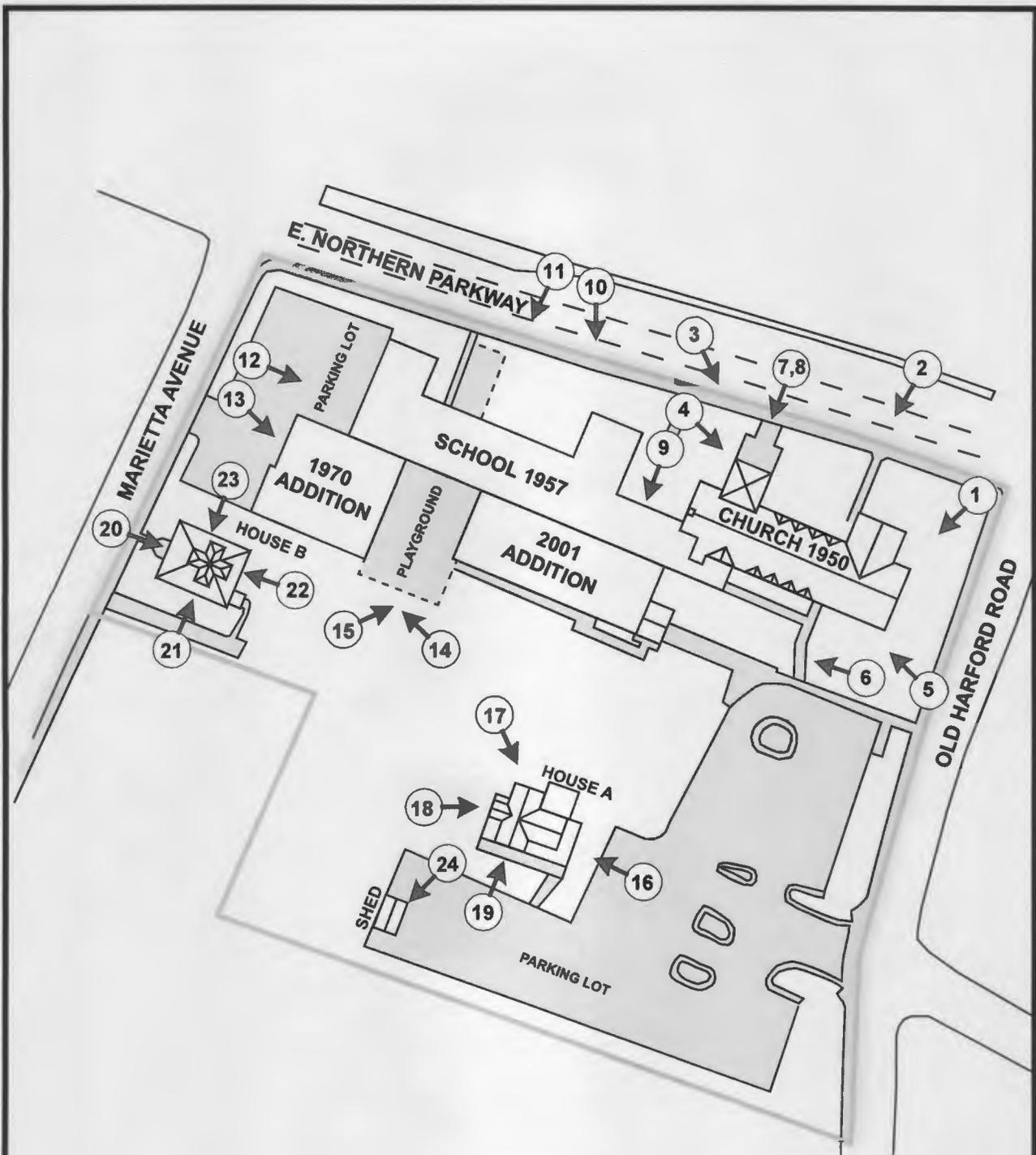
CALVARY LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HAMILTON

RESOURCE BOUNDARY

	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft 100ft</p>  <p>0m 30.48m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>GOOGLE EARTH 2010</p>

MODERN AERIAL - CALVARY LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HAMILTON

B-5278



█ PARKING LOTS, SIDEWALKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

— RESOURCE BOUNDARY

← ○ PHOTO LOCATION

Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.

SITE PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP - 8-5278
CALVARY LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HAMILTON

Determination of Eligibility Photo Log for
B-5278-Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton

All Photos were printed with Epson Ultra Chrome K3 Ink on Epson Photo Paper Glossy 60 lb.
Digital Photographs on Verbatim, UltraLife Gold Archival Grade CD-R with Super Azo dye

File Name	Description
B-5278_2014-04-30_01	Photograph 1: View facing southwest to the north and east elevations of the church.
B-5278_2014-05-13_02	Photograph 2: View facing south-southwest to the north elevations of the church.
B-5278_2014-04-30_03	Photograph 3: View facing south-southeast to the north and west elevations of the church.
B-5278_2014-05-13_04	Photograph 4: View facing southeast to the west elevation of the church.
B-5278_2014-05-13_05	Photograph 5: View facing northwest to the east and south elevations of the church.
B-5278_2014-04-30_06	Photograph 6: View facing west-northwest to the south elevation of the church and east elevation of the 2001 addition.
B-5278_2014-04-30_07	Photograph 7: View facing south-southwest to the north elevation of the bell tower.
B-5278_2014-04-30_08	Photograph 8: Detail view of the main church building door in the north elevation of the bell tower, facing south-southwest.
B-5278_2014-04-30_09	Photograph 9: View facing south-southwest to the north entrance of the school.
B-5278_2014-05-13_10	Photograph 10: View facing south to the east section of the north elevation of the school.
B-5278_2014-05-13_11	Photograph 11: View facing south-southwest to the west section of the north elevation of the school.
B-5278_2014-05-13_12	Photograph 12: View facing east-southeast to the west elevation of the school.
B-5278_2014-05-13_13	Photograph 13: View facing southeast to the west elevation of the 1970 school addition.
B-5278_2014-05-13_14	Photograph 14: View facing northwest to the south and east elevations of the 1970 school addition.
B-5278_2014-04-30_15	Photograph 15: View facing northeast to the west and south elevations of the 2001 school addition.
B-5278_2014-05-13_16	Photograph 16: View facing west-northwest to the east elevation of House A.
B-5278_2014-04-30_17	Photograph 17: View facing south-southeast to the north elevation of House A.
B-5278_2014-05-13_18	Photograph 18: View facing east to the west elevation of House A.
B-5278_2014-05-13_19	Photograph 19: View facing north-northeast to the south elevation of House A.
B-5278_2014-05-30_20	Photograph 20: View facing east-southeast to the west elevation of House B.

B-5278_2014-05-30_21	Photograph 21: View facing north-northeast to the south elevation of House B.
B-5278_2014-05-30_22	Photograph 22: View facing west-northwest to the east elevation of House B.
B-5278_2014-05-30_23	Photograph 23: View facing south-southwest to the north elevation of House B.
B-5278_2014-04-30_24	Photograph 24: View facing southwest to the north and east elevations of the shed.



CLARENCE STEVENSON

BORN 1868
DIED 1918
WIFE
MARGARET
DAUGHTER
MRS. MARY
MOTHER
MRS. MARY
MOTHER

CLARENCE STEVENSON
BORN 1868
DIED 1918

CLARENCE STEVENSON

BORN 1868
DIED 1918
WIFE
MARGARET
DAUGHTER
MRS. MARY
MOTHER
MRS. MARY
MOTHER

B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 4/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing southwest to the north
and east elevations of the church.

#1 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust
View facing south-southwest to the
North elevations of the church.

#2 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 4/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust
View facing south-southeast to the
north and west elevations of the church.

3 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing Southeast to the west
elevation of the church.

4 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing northwest to the east
and south elevations of the church.

#5 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 4/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing west-northwest to the south
elevation of the church and east
elevation of the 2001 addition,

#6 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 4/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing south-southwest to the
north elevation of the bell tower.

#7 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 4/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

Detail view of the main church building
door in the north elevation of the
bell tower, facing south-southwest.

#8 of 24.



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 4/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust
View facing south-southwest to the
north entrance of the school.

#9 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing south to the east section of
the north elevation of the school.

#10 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust
View facing south-southwest to the
west section of the north elevation
of the school.

#11 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing east-southeast to the
west elevation of the school.

#12 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing southeast to the west
elevation of the 1970 school addition.

#13 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust
View facing northwest to the south and
east elevations of the 1970 school
addition.

#14 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 4/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing northeast to the west and
south elevations of the 2001
School addition,

#15 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing west-northwest to the
east elevation of House A.

#16 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 4/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust
View facing south-southeast to the
north elevation of House A.

#17 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust
View facing east to the west elevation
of House A.

#18 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/13/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing north-northeast to the
south elevation of House A.

#19 of 24



B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing east-southeast to the
west elevation of House B.

#20 of 24



B-5278
Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland
Photographer: Melissa Steeley
Date: 5/30/2014
Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust
View facing north-northeast to the
south elevation of House B.
#21 of 24



B-5278
Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing west-northwest to the east
elevation of House B.

#22 of 24



VISITORS

B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 5/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust

View facing south-southwest to the
north elevation of House B.

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B-5278

Calvary Lutheran Church of Hamilton
Baltimore City, Maryland

Photographer: Melissa Steeley

Date: 4/30/2014

Negative Location: Maryland Historical Trust
View facing southwest to the north
and east elevations of the shed.

#24 of 24