NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Alcott, Louisa May, School

other names/site number: School No. 59, Reisterstown Road School — B-4282

2. Location

street & number: 2702 Keyworth Avenue — N/A [ ] not for publication

city, town: Baltimore — N/A [ ] vicinity

state: Maryland — code: MD — county: independent — code: 510 — zip code: 21215

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	[X] building(s)	1		buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district			sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site			structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure			objects
	[ ] object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 2/21/90

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

B-4282

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/school	VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Colonial Revival	foundation brick walls brick stucco roof asphalt other terra cotta

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Completed in 1910, the Colonial or Georgian Revival influenced Louisa May Alcott School, originally known as School No. 59, stands at the north corner of Reisterstown Road and Keyworth Avenue in northwest Baltimore. Three of the five bays in proportion, the roughly rectangular footprint of the building and its surrounding sidewalks fill the lot. As the terrain slopes down to the southwest, this free-standing building rises 3-1/2 to 4 levels from brick base to metal cornice. Each elevation of the building is symmetrically designed with brick and stucco bands, quoins, and panels, punctuated by multi-paned, mostly double-hung wood sash with granite or concrete sills, concrete heads or brick flat arches. Decorative terra-cotta features include surrounds with keystones at main entrances, brackets that visually support a circular balconette at the Keyworth Avenue facade, and sculptured, semi-circular panels above several upper windows. Three metal cupolas crown the hipped roof. The interior contains 26 classrooms, an assembly hall, miscellaneous support spaces, and 4 staircases. Prevalent interior features include hardwood floors, panelled glass-and-wood doors with transoms, simple wood trim, and pressed-metal ceilings. Vacant since 1983, the building has suffered deterioration and vandalism but retains a significantly high level of integrity of historic interior and exterior decorative detailing and plan.

[X] See continuation sheet for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

8. Statement of Significance

B-4282

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Education	1907-1910	1907
		1910

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simonson, Otto G., Architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Louisa May Alcott School, originally known as School No. 59, is significant for association with the progressive movement which dominated public education in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The reform of Baltimore's City Charter in 1899 resulted in the appointment of a Board of Education free from ward politics and an Architectural Commission to promote harmony in the design of Baltimore's public buildings. Under these changes the professional standards of teachers and principals were raised, a progressive curriculum was introduced, and the city began to move its schools from the crowded and poor environments of rented spaces in warehouse structures to new school buildings that reflected a far more complex program and were conceived as monuments to learning and respectability. The new schools had built into them the philosophy of health and productivity. The Louisa May Alcott School is the one remaining school of the three whose designs were selected in the first competition by the Architectural Commission which was appointed in 1907. An important feature introduced into school design which came out of this first competition and became a staple in public schools of normal size is the assembly hall. In this building the assembly hall is on the ground level. Another significant feature introduced in the competition and found in the Alcott School is the pneumatic vacuum cleaning system which reflects the progressive concern with a healthy environment. The period of significance includes the design and construction of the building.

☒ See continuation sheet for HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data

9. Major Bibliographical References

B-4282

See Continuation Sheet No. 9.1

[X] See continuation sheet No. 9.1

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .4972 acre; less than one acre

USGS quad Baltimore West, MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	356620	4354830
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet No. 10.1

Boundary Justification

The property includes only the city lot upon which the resource stands.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hattie F. Russell

organization _____ date 30 November 1989

street & number 2111 Liberty Heights Avenue telephone 301/523-9180

city or town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21217

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Located 5 blocks northwest of Druid Hill Park, in Lower Park Heights Community of northwest Baltimore, the Louisa May Alcott School stands vacant. The property retains the three original boundaries closest to the building: Reisterstown Road, the former Reisterstown Turnpike; Keyworth Avenue, formerly Fifth Avenue; and an alley along the northeast. Originally, Old Pimlico Road formed the northwest boundary, running diagonally north-south to Reisterstown Turnpike. By 1914, that block of Old Pimlico Road disappeared, expanding the school lot northwesterly to an extension of Shirley Avenue. After 1977, that section of Shirley Avenue became a pedestrian park and the construction of the lower Park Heights Multi-purpose Center and parking lot replaced the school playground. Now, the stone and concrete wall that retains the parking lot forms the physical boundary northwest of the school lot, limiting the school property to the building and its surrounding concrete sidewalks.

Each elevation of the building is symmetrically designed with brick, laid in running bond, and stucco bands, quoins, and panels, punctuated by multi-paned wood sash, some with brick flat arches and keystones. Plain asphalt shingles have replaced the original diamond-patterned shingles on the steeply hipped roof. Asphalt sheets have replaced failing, original tin at the summit of the roof, where three vented metal cupolas are symmetrically placed.

Facing southeast to two-storey rowhouses across Keyworth Avenue, the central bay of the school dominates the facade. Concrete steps with brick guard walls and concrete caps create a split staircase that leads up to the main entrance at the first floor. The outer wall of the stair contains a wide opening with terracotta corner brackets and granite or concrete steps that lead down from the sidewalk to panelled glass-and-wood doors, sidelights, and transoms at the entrance to the basement assembly room. Above, the split staircase leads to panelled glass-and-wood doors and sidelights with transoms and terracotta casing. A terracotta bracket bisects the door casing and, with four flanking brackets, visually supports a balconette that bears the metal designation "School No. 59". Pairs of double-hung windows include 4/4 sash at the second floor and 6/6 sash with concrete sills and brick flat arches at the third floor. An ornamental metal band separates the paired 1/1 dormer windows from a semi-circular, elaborately sculpted terracotta panel with keystone and brick surround.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.2

Each end bay of the facade projects about six feet beyond the main surface and features three, mostly 6/6 windows per floor. Those at the third floor are crowned with semi-circular terracotta panels with shell ornament, brick surrounds and keystones. A raised cornice of corbelled brick underscores a 1/1 dormer that interrupts decorative metal cornice fascia. Another semi-circular, ornamental terracotta panel with keystone interrupts the brick surround. The raised cornice, corbelling, and fascia extend to the sides of the building.

Three bays wide, the side elevations feature centrally located entrances with panelled glass-and-wood doors, sidelights, and transoms within arched terracotta frames with keystones. Above each entrance, pairs of windows of varying heights light the staircases within. Facing two-storey duplex rowhouses across Reisterstown Road, the southwest elevation displays another metal "School No. 59" sign applied to a brick-framed stucco panel of the building. A granite belt course caps the brick base and wraps across the end bay of the facade, serving as sill for windows at the south corner of the basement. The belt course continues across the end bay of the rear elevation where basement toilet room windows have raised concrete sills above stucco panels.

In its projecting central bay, the rear, northwest elevation of the building includes two chimneys, separated by paired windows and a raised cornice of corbelled brick. Other features that distinguish this elevation from the facade include varying basement window sizes and types and single-leaf, panelled glass-and-wood doors.

In plan, the building is symmetrically designed around the cross-axes of the main Keyworth Avenue entranceway and the longitudinal corridor. The twenty-four original classrooms are arranged with eight at the perimeter of each upper floor. Each classroom features panelled glass-and-wood entrance doors with some operable transoms; 5-panel wood doors at cloakrooms and supply closets; symmetrical wood casings and chair rails; large double-hung windows, with architrave mouldings; wood floors; slate blackboards; and pressed-metal ceilings with egg, dart, and acanthus leaf cornices. Cloakrooms, with 6'6" high tongued-and-grooved wood partitions and moulded caps, separate pairs of classrooms. One office per upper floor occurs directly above the main entrance, behind a staircase that runs only from the second to the third floor. One teachers' room per upper floor, with toilet room, is centered at the northwest side of the building, behind a staircase that runs from first to second floor and from third floor to attic.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.3

Corridors, with wood floors, chair rails, and pressed-metal ceilings that match the classrooms, extend to fire-proof staircases at each end of the building. All staircases exhibit matching features: square metal ballusters with moulded wood handrails; classically detailed, metal newel posts; simple wood chair rails; mostly pressed-metal ceilings; and some exposed slate treads and platforms. The end stairs lead from third floor to basement.

At the front two corners, the basement contains two classrooms, formerly the cooking and manual training rooms. Girls' and boys' toilets at the rear corners are separated by hallways to rear exits, a teachers' dining room, and mechanical equipment rooms. A concrete colonade, with cast metal bases and capitals, separates the longitudinal corridor from the front assembly hall. While much of the basement has concrete floors and exposed brick walls, there are some plaster walls and wood floors. Pressed-metal ceilings, wood chair rails, and door casings resemble those above.

Over the years, the building and grounds have changed. According to Baltimore City permit records, frame buildings were erected rear of the school in 1925 and 1926. By 1929, seven such buildings were used for additional classrooms, but all had been removed by 1945. Circa 1937, a stone wall was added to retain the higher grade of the land northwest of the school, presumably a playground; the wall and the steps required by this bi-level site remain.

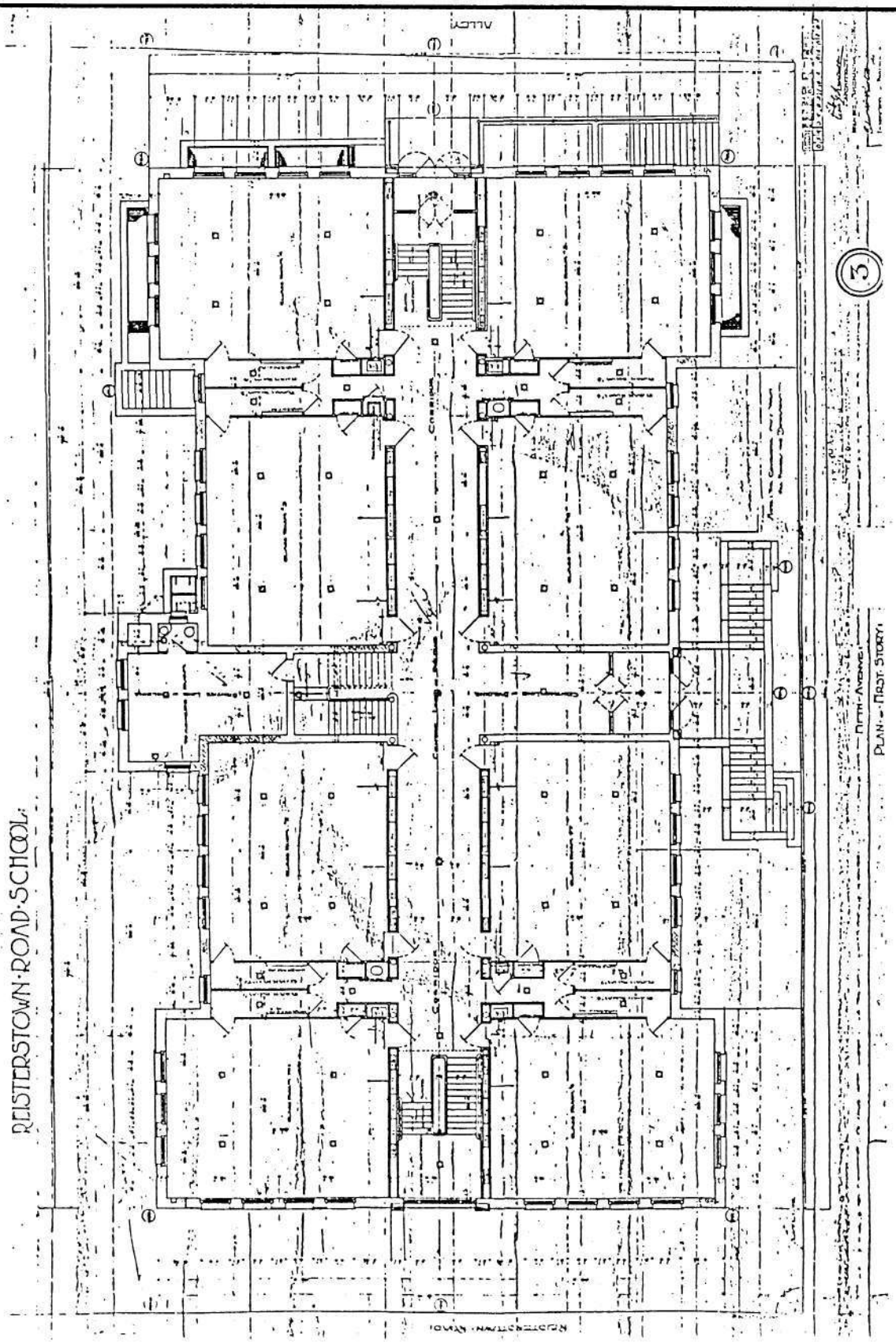
Changes to the exterior of the building include the addition of brick infill at some basement windows, a tall fence guarding the window well at the alley side, flush metal doors at the Reisterstown Road entrance, and metal security gates at the main entrance to the basement. In addition, patches of stucco are stained and spalling and some windows are broken.

Inside the building, the removal of several sinks and gas ranges converted the cooking room to a classroom in 1933. Probably in the 1950 s, fire-rated doors were added at the upper three floors, separating the corridors and the corner classrooms from the stairs at each end of the building; a sprinkler system was installed throughout the building; and operable glass transoms, above first and second floor classroom entrances, were sealed. Prompted by a student's fall down one of the stairwells in 1969, metal guards (and, possibly for the same reason, slip-resistant tread covers) were installed at end staircases. Partitions have been removed

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.4

from some cloakrooms. Some classroom floors have been covered with tile. Interior windows at second and third floor teachers'rooms have been sealed. Probably in the mid-1970's, when the school was converted to administrative offices, partitions were added to some classrooms. Some severely buckling wood floors, rusted or missing sections of metal ceilings, and peeling paint exhibit water damage.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.5


REISTERSTOWN ROAD SCHOOL
PLAN - FIRST STORY
NORTH AVENUE
CORRIDOR
3

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: PIEDMONT

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

INDUSTRIAL/URBAN DOMINANCE A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/
Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): EDUCATION/school

Known Design Source: Otto G. Simonson, Architect

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.2

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Constructed in 1910, the Louisa May Alcott School is significant among Baltimore City public schools. Each symmetrical elevation is striking in composition, using the contrasting colors and textures of brick and stucco to articulate quoins, keystones, flat arches, panels, and striping, complemented by decorative terra cotta details. The substantial use of stucco is unique to Louisa May Alcott School. Such vivid and imaginative display; the conscious siting of the school on a large lot, with opportunities for landscaping and playground space; the introduction of an assembly hall to facilitate the education of parents and children, henceforth resolved to be a staple in public schools of normal size; and the initiation, at Alcott School of a pneumatic system of vacuum cleaning, to promote a healthy environment, reflect the nature of an elementary school and the philosophies of the progressive movement that dominated public education in Baltimore in the first years of the twentieth century.

Enabled by the reform of Baltimore's City Charter in 1899, but stifled by political changes in 1911, the progressives of the period conceived of schools as monuments to learning, health, respectability, and productivity. These concepts prompted the city to begin moving its schools from the crowded and poor environments of rented spaces. Louisa May Alcott School replaced two such rented buildings. In addition, Louisa May Alcott School is the one remaining public school of three whose designs were selected in competition by the first Architectural Commission of Baltimore City. In 1907, progressive Mayor J. Barry Mahool envisioned and appointed this commission to promote harmony in the design of Baltimore's public buildings. Prominent architect Otto G. Simonson designed Louisa May Alcott School as well as various other notable buildings in Baltimore.

From 1816 until 1883, North Avenue was the northern boundary of Baltimore City. Subsequently, the City annexed 23 square miles of land to the north and west, thus creating a need to construct more schools to meet the demands of the growing population in outlying areas. Less than one mile within the new city limits, School No. 59 was located in Ward 15 where census figures indicate that the population doubled from 14,791 in 1890 to 30,079 in 1910.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.3

At least one rented building at Park Heights Avenue served as School No. 59 at the turn of the century. By Ordinance No. 28 of October, 1907, the City appropriated $50,000 for purchase of a lot of ground and construction of a building on the Old Pimlico Road to replace School No. 59. (A recent letter states that William Shirley, a prominent businessman, donated the land for the Alcott School. However, land records indicate that Shirley deeded the property to one Elisha D. Owen in 1854 and the land changed hands again before the City purchased it in 1907 for $5500.) The ordinance also authorized the invitation of architects to submit competitive designs of the school. While Otto G. Simonson's drawings for a twelve-room School No. 59 were selected and approved, they were abandoned because contractors' cost estimates far exceeded the appropriation. A larger building was commissioned.

According to the Annual Report of the Board of School Commissioners, 1910, the new Reisterstown Road Elementary School No. 59 was considered ". . . first-class (and) modern . . in all its appointments . . ." Occupied in November of 1910, the building included an assembly hall with seating capacity for 500 students; fire-proof stairways, in response to the great fire of 1904; drinking fountains; and a pneumatic system of vacuum cleaning and dust removal, a first in Baltimore schools. Otto G. Simonson was architect; Henry Adams, consulting engineer; and Peebles & Co., builders. The building cost $117,077.62. When it opened, two rented buildings on Park Heights Avenue, formerly known as School No. 59, were vacated.

Baltimore: An Illustrated History calls J. Barry Mahool Baltimore's " . . . last progressive mayor . . .", a proponent of efficient government and social reform. While the rebuilding of the burned-out business district was well underway by his mayoral term of office, May, 1907 to May, 1911, his First Annual Message proudly records his appointment of the first Architectural Commission so that a " . . . uniformity of plan, as well as a harmony of style, will be preserved . . ." in the design and construction of the city's public buildings. Effective October 15, 1907, City Ordinance No. 184 provided for ". . . competition in the selection of drawings and plans for use in the construction and reconstruction of city buildings . . ." and the creation of

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.4

the Architectural Commission of Baltimore City, composed of ". . three persons of cultivated tastes and sound judgment . . ." The ordinance authorized the city's Inspector of Buildings to compile all information needed by architects and to publish invitations to compete. Submission requirements were specified, including notice that those exceeding appropriations for the particular project would be disqualified.

In 1907, five designs were selected in competition and approved by the first Architectural Commission of Baltimore City: No. 1 Engine House and School at Forest Park by Simonson and Pietsch; School No. 86 and Baltimore City Jail by Pietsch; and School No. 59 by Simonson. Of the three schools, only No. 59 survives.

The ordinance was repealed and restated in 1908 to more clearly define the commission's powers and again in 1909 to expand the commission's membership and authority, permitting contracts to be awarded either by competition or direct commission. By 1910, the commission had six members plus the head of the department for whose purposes construction was needed. Simonson's design for School No. 2 was among the proposals that this commission approved.

Born in Dresden, Germany in 1862, Otto G. Simonson completed his education in Germany and came to the U.S. in 1883. While senior draftsman in the office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Spanish-American War prompted him to resign and enlist in the Army as senior captain of a company of District of Columbia Volunteers. At war's end, he was appointed Superintendent of Contractors of Public Buildings, again in the U.S. Department of the Treasury. When the Baltimore fire of 1904 cleared blocks of buildings in the downtown business district, Simonson resigned from federal service and entered private architectural practice in Baltimore where he had spent the past two years monitoring construction of the U.S. Customs House.

The professional partnership of Simonson and Pietsch lasted only about four years, from 1904 to 1908, but it successfully produced various noteworthy buildings. As depicted in Recent Works of Simonson and Pietsch, published in 1906, these include the American Building; Sonneborn or Paca-Pratt Building; Mount Royal Garage; Gunther Office Building; and Gompers or Eastern High School, now listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.5

After the partnership ended, Simonson remained prolific, designing many prominent buildings of diverse types and styles. His architectural catalog of 1918, Otto G. Simonson, Architect depicts the Palace (Burlesque) Theatre; Machine Shop for the Crown Cork & Seal Company; Crown Assembling Plant in Highlandtown; William Painter Memorial for the Children's Hospital School; Simpson and Doeller Company Printing Plant; Branch 18 of the Enoch Pratt FreeLibrary; residences for Frank Novak, Esq., Robert V. White, Esq., and Frank H.Gunther, Esq.; Normandie Apartments; Maryland Casualty Tower Building, recently demolished; and Southern Hotel, now threatened with demolition. His last major work is thought to be the Maryland Casualty Company, now the Rotunda shopping center.

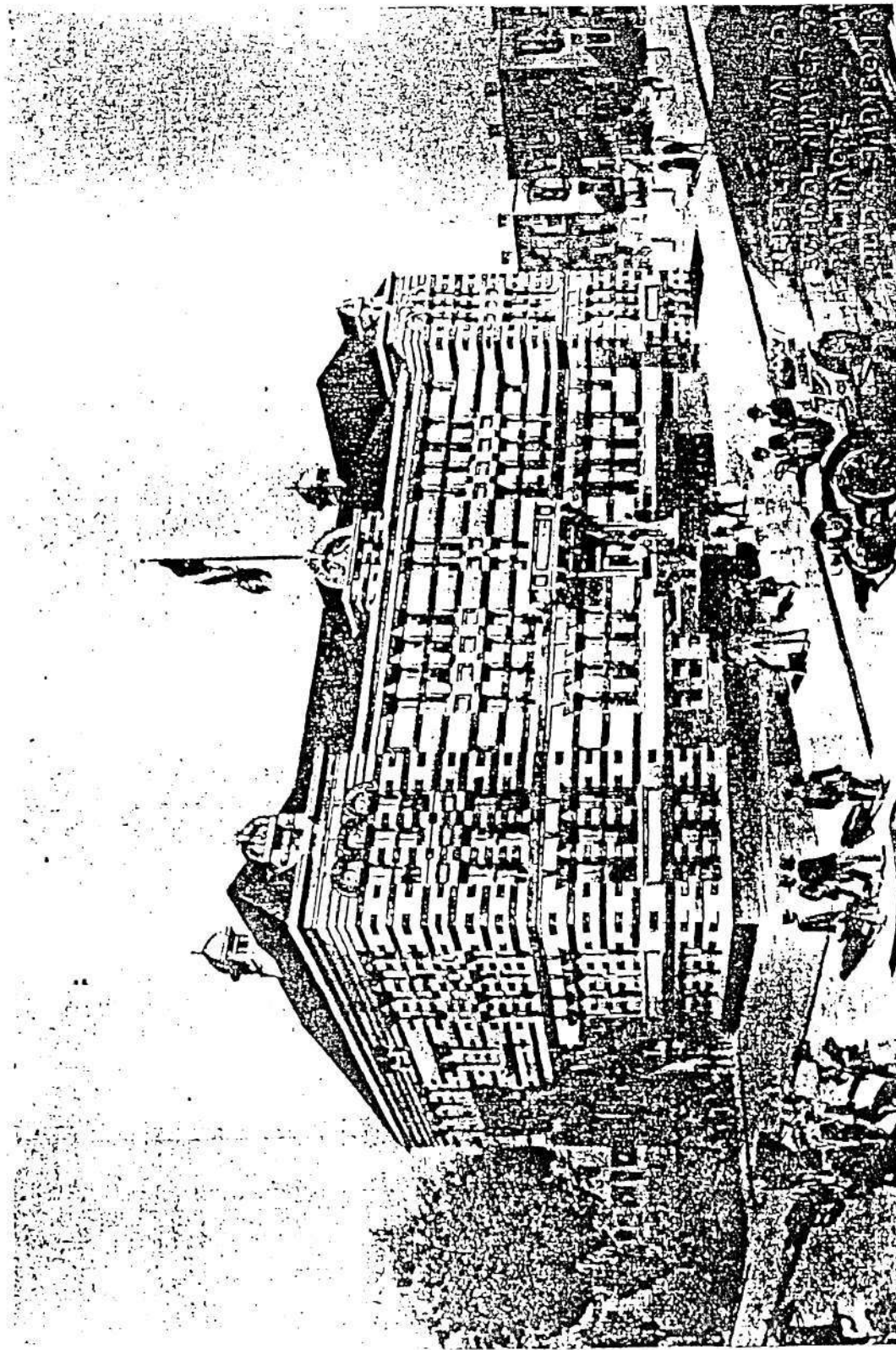
Simonson's School No. 59 and Pietsch's School No. 86 were the only new schools built in 1910. In his annual report, the Supervisor of School Buildings calls them similar in arrangement and description. However, comparison of their early photographs readily distinguishes them.

Likewise, the other city schools known to have been designed by Simonson are dissimilar in exterior appearance. The School at Forest Park, later known as Liberty School No. 64, was built in 1907, demolished and replaced in the 1950's. Built in 1911, the David E. Weglein Elementary School No. 2 has been declared surplus, but it is scheduled to become expansion facilities for Baltimore's International Culinary College.

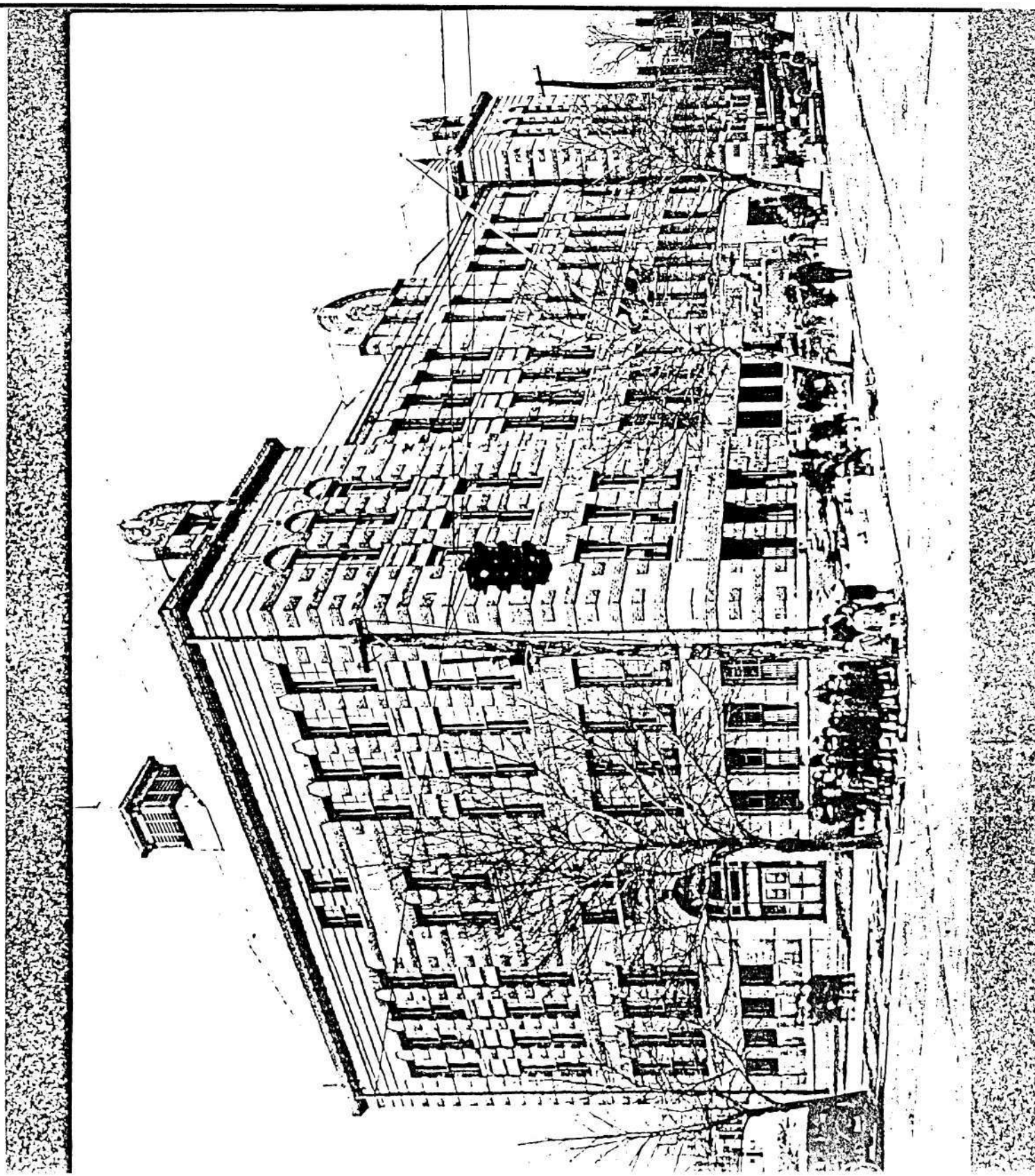
Although the City's public school system was established in 1828, it was not until 1913 that the notion of adopting individual names for school buildings was referred to the Committee on Architecture for study. As a result of the Committee's recommendation, the names of distinguished people were given to the principals of each school for the purpose of selecting a name by student vote. American novelist and writer of children's books, Louisa May Alcott was a fitting name for an elementary school.

In the 1970's, the Louisa May Alcott School No. 59 closed to students and subsequently, became regional administrative offices for the City's decentralized Department of Education. The building was vacated and declared surplus in 1983. Currently, it is being stabilized in preparation for its rehabilitation as apartments for the elderly. The building retains its historic and architectural integrity.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8.6



source: Otto G. Simonson, Architect, 1918 (Baltimore City Archives)



Source: Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore c. 1900

Annual Minutes of the Board of School Commissioners, Baltimore: 1900-1911.

Annual Report of the Board of School Commissioners, Baltimore: for the fiscal years ending 1900-1912.

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Otto G. Simonson, Architect, 1918. [Baltimore City Archives]

"Otto G. Simonson, Architect", Baltimore Journal of Commerce, Vol. LXIII, No. 29, 22 September, 1917. [Commission on Historical and Architectural Preservation, Baltimore]

"Otto G. Simonson, Architect, Is Dead", The News, Baltimore: 24 June, 1922. [Maryland Historical Society]

"Otto G. Simonson Dies at Home in Guilford", The Evening Sun, Baltimore: 24 June, 1922. [Maryland Historical Society]

Recent Works of Simonson and Pietsch, 1906. [The Peale Museum, Baltimore]

See Continuation Sheet No. 9.2

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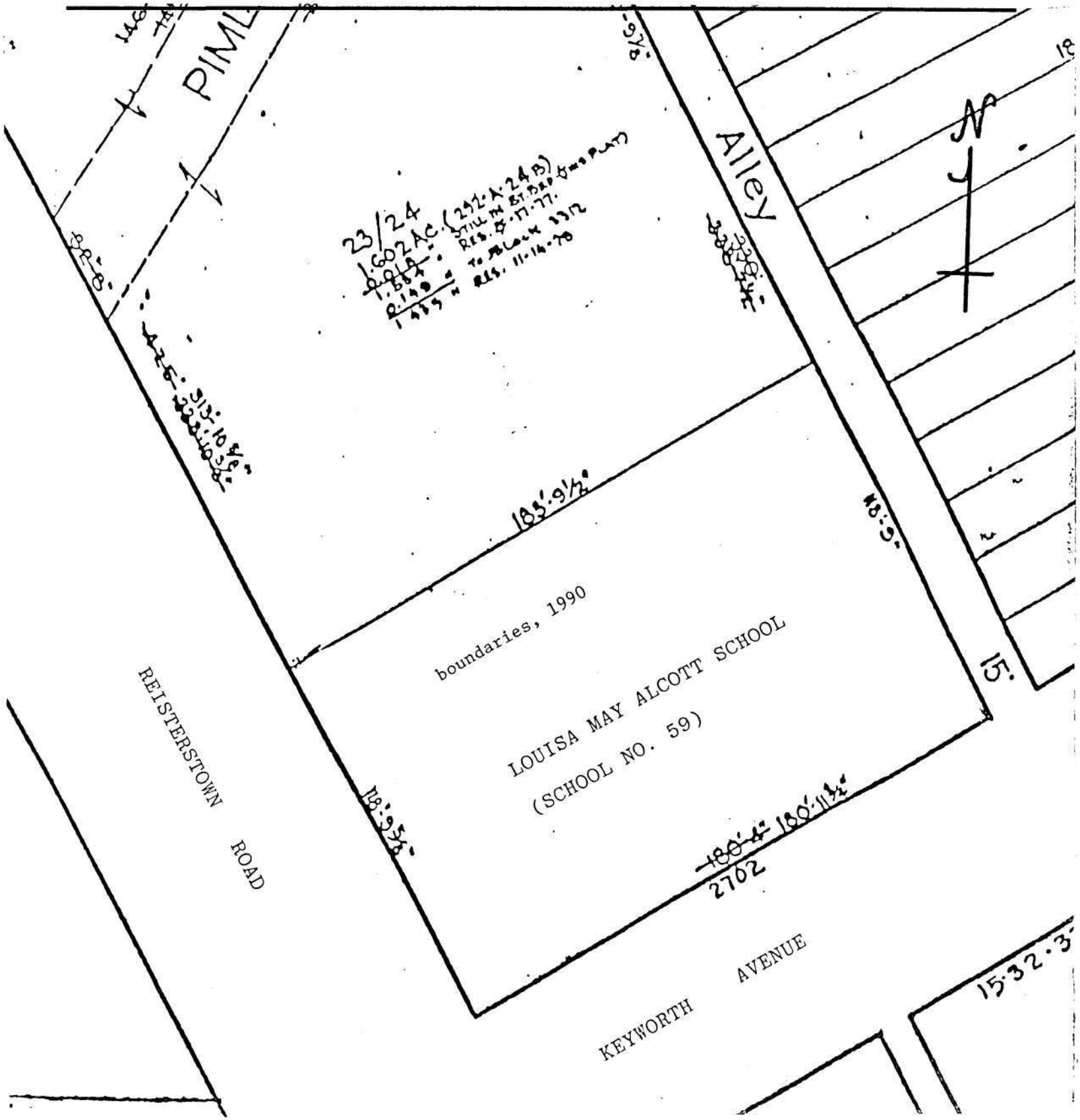
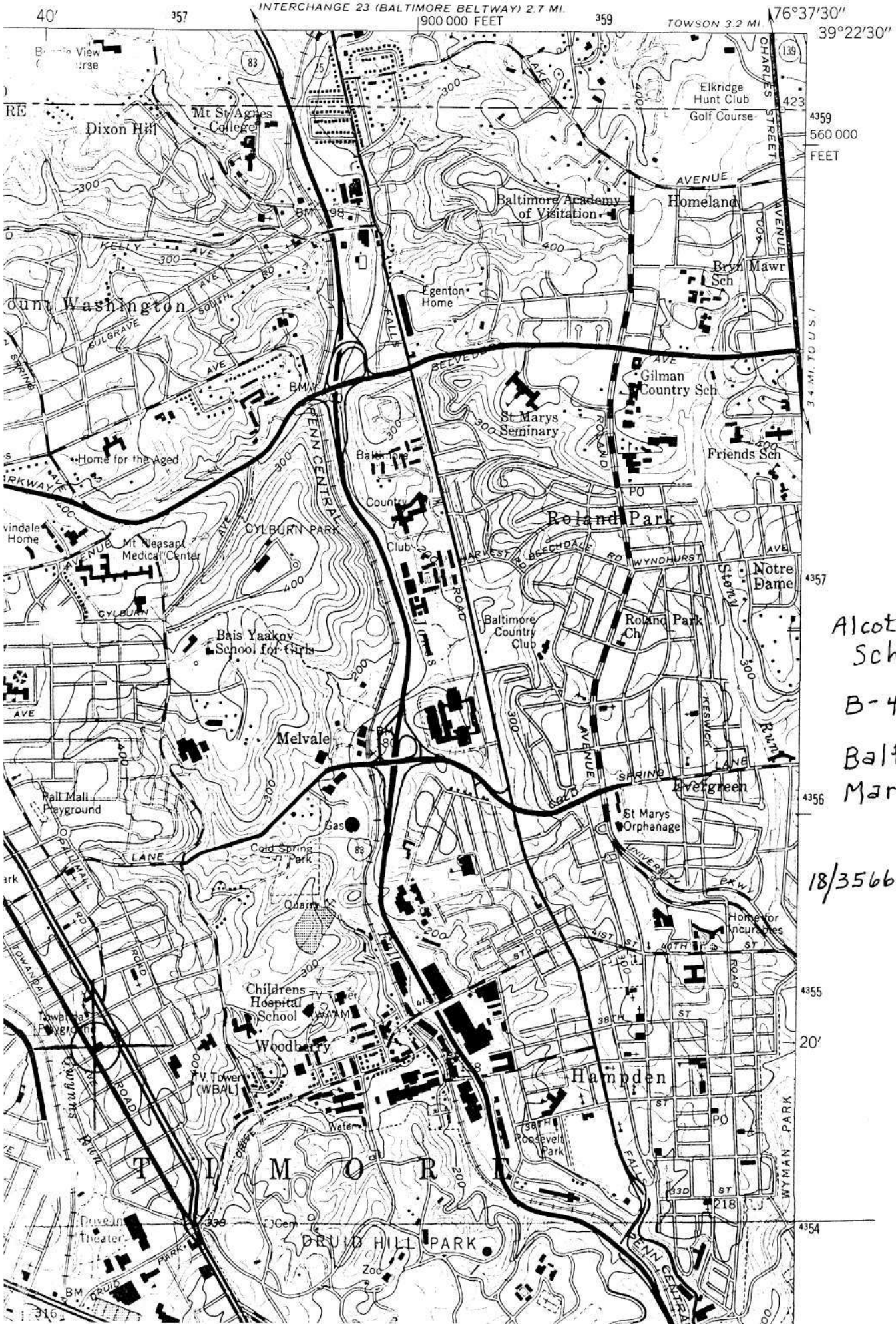

Alley
boundaries, 1990
LOUISA MAY ALCOTT SCHOOL
(SCHOOL NO. 59)
REISTERSTOWN ROAD
KEYWORTH AVENUE
23/24
2702

BALTIMORE WEST QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 BALTIMORE 15' QUADRANGLE

5662 I NE (TOWSON)



Alcott, Louisa May, School

B-4282

Baltimore Maryland

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