NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)

other names

2. Location

street & number Area approx. bounded by Clifton Park on the north, North Broadway on the west, E. Chase St. on the south, and N. Rose St on the east ☐ not for publication

city or town Baltimore ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Independent City code 510 zip code 21213

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-12-02

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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

B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)
Name of Property

City of Baltimore, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4,863	67	buildings
1		sites
2		structures
		objects
4,866	67	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/business
GOVERNMENT/fire station
GOVERNMENT/public works
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling or vacant
COMMERCE/business or vacant
GOVERNMENT/fire station
GOVERNMENT/public works
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library
RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
STONE
roof N/A
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)
Name of Property

City of Baltimore, Maryland
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.

☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1850-ca. 1955

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (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

Name of repository:

B-5077

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District (B-5077)
Name of Property

City of Baltimore, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 440 acres

UTM References Baltimore East, MD Quad
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Grandine/Historian; Brian Cleven/Industrial Archeologist; Kirsten Peeler/Architectural Historian; Carrie Albee/Architectural Historian; Nate Patch/Researcher

Organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date May 2002

street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Telephone (301) 694-0428

city or town Frederick state Maryland zip code 21701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Over 50 owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Description Summary:

The ~~Broadway~~ Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District is primarily an urban residential area organized in a gridiron plan that comprises approximately 110 whole and partial blocks that formed the historic northeast corner of the City of Baltimore prior to 1888. The area is served by a hierarchy of primary and secondary streets that were extensions of platted streets of Fells Point. The north-south and east-west streets are the largest streets through the area, while narrower north-south streets divide large blocks and serve as service alleys. The development of the area resulted in the construction of high-density, but low-scale two and three-story rowhouses between 1870 and 1930. Rowhouses are the dominant building type in this urban area. The buildings are oriented towards the streets with façades lining the public concrete sidewalks. The rows of dwellings present unified streetscapes. The rhythmic repetition of steps and stoops for the dwellings also contributes to the overall cohesiveness of the district. Street furniture is limited to street lights and bus shelters. Only North Broadway has been landscaped as a boulevard.

While rowhouses dominate the urban area, the historic district also contains other property types that contribute to the historic district. North Gay Street serves as a major transportation corridor that bisects the historic district. Historically, North Gay Street was the site of six breweries, which were established between 1853 and 1867. The American Brewery (MIHP# B-82, listed in the National Register) complex survives to document the lively brewery history of the area. The five-story, ornamental brew house dominates views throughout the district. The historic district also features community support structures, including churches, schools, and a fire station. The Columbus School (MIHP# B-3932), the Patrick Henry School (MIHP# B-3931), and the Eastern High School (MIHP# B-4069) are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Municipal facilities are represented by the Eastern High Service Pumping Station. A few commercial buildings are found within the area, primarily integrated into blocks of rowhouses as corner stores. Industrial buildings are concentrated along North Gay Street and along the two sets of railroad lines that traverse the northern and southern edges of the historic district. The original uses of the industrial buildings reflect localized aspects of Baltimore's industrial base during the first half of the twentieth century. The historic industrial uses include brewing, meat packing, cigar manufacturing, printing, and a tobacco warehouse. The Baltimore Cemetery completes the historic district. The design of urban cemetery reflects the gridiron pattern of the city's development.

General Description:

The following description of the buildings contained within the historic district is organized by building types. The major types include rowhouses, schools, churches, public, institutional and commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and the Baltimore Cemetery.

Rowhouses

Numbering over 4,800, rowhouses constitute the majority of contributing buildings within the historic district. The rowhouses in the district illustrate a clear chronology spreading outward and north from the intersection of North Gay Street and North Broadway. Rowhouse construction was completed in two phases. The majority of rowhouses were built between 1870 and 1915; a second period of construction occurred in the area during the 1920s. The earliest blocks developed were in the southwest corner of the district adjacent to North Gay Street, which was the primary thoroughfare through the area. During the period from approximately 1870 to 1890, development in Baltimore expanded to fill the northeast section of the city boundaries as established in 1816. Rowhouses began to be constructed along East Chase Street, East Biddle Street, East Preston Street, East Hoffman Street, and along North Gay Avenue (Blocks 1564 through 1568, 1547 through 1551, 1529 through 1533, and Blocks 1516, 1517, 1499, 1500 and 1480). From 1890 to 1896, the number of rowhouses constructed nearly doubled as development expanded northward, particularly in the area defined by North Broadway, East Lanvale Street, North Washington Street, and East Oliver Street (Blocks 1494, 1477, 1478, 1466, 1467, 1456). In addition, rowhouse construction occurred during this time period along East Lafayette Street (Block 1453) and along North Chester Street (Blocks 1449, 1450, 1459, and 1460). Between 1896 and 1915, the numbers of rowhouses constructed again doubled, filling up the remaining undeveloped blocks between North Broadway and North Gay Street and between North Patterson Park and North Montford Avenues. The last blocks within the historic district to be developed were those located between East North Street and Sinclair Lane, which was annexed into the city boundaries in 1888. Daylighter rowhouses were built in this area between 1915 and 1928.

History of Rowhouse Construction in Baltimore

During the nineteenth century, the brick rowhouse became the standard housing type in the City of Baltimore. During the Victorian Era, the rowhouse type was constructed following a variety of plans and architectural styles that reflected the romantic and eclectic styles of the period, as well as a greater disparity between social classes. Whereas the eighteenth-century rowhouse of all classes had generally consisted of two to three rooms on each floor arranged linearly from front to back, changing concepts of domestic space among the middle and upper classes during the mid-nineteenth century resulted in increased specialization of interior spaces and in a clearly defined social hierarchy (Hunter 1999:191).

The exterior design of all rowhouses demonstrated greater stylistic ornamentation during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as diversity in texture, color, and material (Hunter 1999:191). Architectural ornamentation reflected an aesthetic emphasis during the period on the "romantic" and exotic. As opposed to the scholarly restraint of the Georgian and Federal periods, Victorian rowhouses drew upon a number of revival styles, including the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque, Neoclassical, and Exotic styles, such as Moorish and Egyptian Revival. Façade design departed from the rigid, symmetrical forms to asymmetrical

designs incorporating arched entranceways, turrets and bay windows, mansard roofs, and a wide range of materials, often producing a polychromatic scheme.

By the early twentieth century, the flamboyance of the Victorian Era was replaced by a more simplified rowhouse design, largely due to a conscious choice on the part of professional builders responding to the rising costs and complexity of residential construction. Exterior façades returned to a more restrained neoclassicism and exuberant ornamentation was abandoned in favor or simpler lines and materials. In conjunction with this return to simplicity, the American Arts and Crafts movement stressed interaction with the natural environment and the natural expression of craftsmanship, functionalism, and materials. Manifested in the American Craftsman bungalow, the American Arts and Crafts movement paralleled the Colonial Revival movement, which promoted a return to and glorification of the perceived simplicity of the early American period. The resulting housing ideal was the freestanding house set on its own plot of ground away from urbanization.

To counteract the increasing appeal of freestanding houses, developers adapted these ideas to introduce a new form of rowhouse that came to be termed the "daylighter" or "porch house" and was built in cities across the United States (Hunter 1999:193). The daylighter was a rowhouse with a difference. In contrast to earlier rowhouses which were intentionally closed off to the street and the outside environment, the daylighter was characterized by wide open porches along the street front elevation. The daylighter was set back from the street and featured a small "front yard" area for plantings, which insulated the porch from street traffic. The daylighter was further open to the outside with windows in every room, which served to increase natural light on the interior of the rowhouse and to facilitate air circulation in accordance with contemporary concepts of hygiene and living standards (Hunter 1999:193). Daylighters appeared in great numbers along the edges of cities such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C., and were an attempt of rowhouse builders to compete with the popularity of the suburbs, which offered spacious, detached houses on individual plots of land at cheap prices.

The popularity of the rowhouse form remained undisputed in urban Baltimore until the middle of the twentieth century (Hunter 1999:193). Suburbanization, however, accelerated following World War II. Advances in transportation made accessible large expanses of undeveloped land for residential subdivisions. During the twenty year period from 1950 to 1970, homebuilding in the United States increased 47 per cent (Hunter 1999:175). The construction of attached houses such as rowhouses, however, declined during the same twenty-year period by 29 per cent (Hunter 1999:175).

The hierarchy of rowhouses in Baltimore was evident from the earliest days of the city's founding. For the wealthiest families, rowhouses were frequently architect-designed dwellings commissioned by the owner-occupant. These rowhouses were usually monumental three-story, three-bay, gable-roofed residences with dormers. High-style rowhouses usually were located along major streets, or on parks or squares. The typical rowhouse arrangement contained a hall that opened into two rooms deep and a narrow service wing projecting

from the back of the house, accessed from the exterior through a balcony or porch (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:4, 20). Utilitarian functions were carried out in the basement, service wing, or in one of several outbuildings in the rear yard.

The rowhouses of the less affluent middle and working classes, which made up the majority of Baltimore residences during the late eighteenth century, were built on speculation by builders or investors. Working-class housing typically occupied less prominent streets or in back alleys (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:3, 20). These more modest rowhouses featured minimal ornamentation and were significantly reduced in scale. Most were two-story, three or two-bay, gable-roofed buildings with single attic dormers. Two rooms generally occupied each floor (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:20). The three-bay rowhouse typically contained a side stair hall, a feature that was absent from the two-bay rowhouse, where access from the street entrance led directly into the front parlor. In two-bay rowhouses, a stair often was located between the rooms (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:20-1). Service or kitchen wings often were present in these middle and working-class rowhouses, although on a much smaller scale (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:20-1). The smallest type of eighteenth-century rowhouse was the two-story, two-bay working-class rowhouse consisting of one room per floor (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:21). This type of dwelling, almost exclusively occupied by laborers was built along narrow alleyways (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:21).

During the nineteenth century, the rowhouse continued to be the primary house type in Baltimore and became an architectural icon for the city. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the Greek Revival style took hold. This style was manifested in rowhouse design through the replacement of Federal period gable roofs and attic dormers with parapet roofs and attic stories. Classical motifs became popular as ornamentation. Perhaps the quintessential Greek Revival period rowhouse in Baltimore was the "two-story-and-attic" house. Generally two-bays wide, this rowhouse type was built in large numbers during the 1840s and 1850s to house Baltimore's working-class families in Federal Hill, Fells Point, Canton, and the area surrounding the B & O Railroad yards (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:39). The plan of these rowhouses, however, differed little from Federal working-class predecessors, with two rooms per floor separated by a stair and a small kitchen addition at the rear (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:39).

By the 1870s, the Greek Revival style was replaced by the Italianate style. The Italianate rowhouse ranged from two to three-stories in height and two to three-bays in width. This rowhouse contained two or three rooms per floor with a low basement (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:74). The prevalence of the Italianate style during the late nineteenth century was due, in large part, to mass production of intricate decoration in wood and in metal. The proliferation and affordability of decorative millwork elements in wood was especially noted in elaborate cornices, the most prominent Italianate decoration. The mechanization of metal cutting and stamping resulted in the replacement of many architectural elements previously made of wood, such as balustrades, shingles and cornices. Indicative of this trend was the passage of a Baltimore city ordnance in 1892 prohibiting wood cornices on new residences in the city. Because of the limitations of metal stamping, the elaborate

cornices of the early and high Italianate style featuring dentils, finials, and brackets was abandoned favor or simpler, "neoclassical" cornices, which were easy to reproduce in metal (Hayward and Belfoure 1999). Technological advances also resulted in changes in production of stone elements such as marble for sills, lintels, and stoops, and in brick manufacturing (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:54-55, 76). Developments in glass manufacturing also had an impact on rowhouses during the period. Glassmakers were able to produce larger sheets of glass by pressing the molten glass on large plates rather than blowing it, hence the term "plate glass." Plate glass resulted in the production of larger windows uninterrupted by a multiplicity of muntins (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:113).

Rowhouses in the Historic District

As noted above, rowhouses in the historic district conform to the general hierarchy of location. The largest and most well appointed dwellings are located along the major thoroughfares. These buildings generally are three stories and three bays and feature elaborate cornices. A few examples of the more elaborate dwellings are located along North Gay Street, North Broadway, East Biddle Street, East Chase Street, and East North Avenue Despite the larger scale and more prominent location of these dwellings, ornamentation of these rowhouses is comparable to the more modest dwellings in the historic district.

By the 1900s, most rowhouse construction in the district comprised two-story brick buildings. The two-story rowhouse generally featured two or three bays and lined the main streets, which defined the major blocks. The district contains one square, Collington Square. Buildings along the square are two-story, three-bay dwellings with projecting fronts that are slightly larger than those of the adjacent streets. Along secondary streets bisecting major blocks are located the most modest two-story, two-bay rowhouses in the historic district, among which are included alley houses such as those found along North Durham Street. Rowhouses differ by periods of construction in the combination of design and decorative elements on the front elevation, including massing, materials, texture, fenestration, and cornice elaboration, the latter being the primary decorative element.

Three-Story Rowhouses. The largest rowhouses within the district are three stories. These dwellings are generally the oldest dwellings constructed in area. Three-story rowhouses are primarily located along North Gay Street, North Broadway, East North Avenue, East Biddle Street, and East Chase Street. Three-story rowhouses are found in both the three-bay (1822-1824 North Broadway) and two-bay forms (2033-2035 East Biddle Street); these examples exhibit both flat lintel and segmented arch bay openings.

The three-story, three-bay rowhouses with single-story porches located on the 1900 block of East North Avenue (1954 East North Avenue) are atypical of the housing stock in the historic district. This row was constructed between 1902 and 1915. The neoclassical cornices with the swag motif and flat stone lintels and sills also are

suggestive of this time period. However, the turned posts and spindlework found on the porches are reminiscent of the earlier, high Victorian period.

Another variant to the three-story rowhouse is found in the 1200 block of North Broadway. Built by 1877, these rowhouses exhibit both the standard two-bay façades, as well as an interesting combination of two bays on the ground and third floors and three bays on the second floor. This row exhibits a feature common to rowhouses constructed during the 1870s and into the 1880s, i.e., the single window opening that contains two window units (1225-1227 North Broadway). These paired windows allow additional light and air into the first floor room of the dwelling, and are frequently accented by transoms, sometimes filled with stained glass. By the mid-1880s, paired windows often were replaced by single sashes due to the availability of larger panes of glass (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:113). Other notable features found on the 1200 block of North Broadway are the prominent wood cornices with pronounced brackets, string courses, and frieze panels cut with scrollwork patterns. The frieze panels cover the ventilation holes in the attic. Wood frieze panels were common to rowhouses in the historic district during the period from 1870 to 1890, but declined in use during the 1890s. Ventilation slits disappeared first. Solid frieze panels were initially retained in the design of rowhouses, but were abandoned eventually.

Two-story, Three-bay, Flat Façade Rowhouse. The next major rowhouse type in the historic district is a two-story, three-bay flat façade rowhouse (1726-1736 North Chester Street). Common within the historic district, the form reflects the Italianate and the High Victorian aesthetic, as illustrated by the verticality established by tall, narrow windows. Doorways, equally narrow, often feature transoms. These two-story, three-bay dwellings were constructed more frequently during the period from 1870 to 1896, after which the two-story, two-bay rowhouse with wider windows became more common. Several variations of this type are found throughout the historic district.

One notable uncommon variation is located in the 1700 block of North Patterson Park Avenue. Built between 1877 and 1890, these two-story, three-bay rowhouses exhibit single-story porches spanning the front elevations (1727-1735 North Patterson Park Avenue). It is interesting to note that despite the decidedly Italianate cornices complete with scrollwork, beaded brackets, string courses and frieze panels, the porches are supported on neoclassical square piers and feature neoclassical dentil cornices. The original spindlework on 1735 North Patterson Park Avenue presents a more complete picture of the combination of High Victorian and neoclassical decorative elements.

More common of the type are the two-story, two-over-three-bay rowhouses (1743-1747 North Castle Street), which generally are narrower than the three-over-three-bay rowhouse, and the three-over-two-bay rowhouse. This latter variation, exemplified in the 2400 block of East Lafayette Street built between 1890 and 1896, illustrates the incorporation of large window openings into rowhouse design. The façades of the 2400 block of East Lafayette Street exhibit three types of first-floor window openings: two individual window openings, a

wide segmental arched opening that contains paired windows, and a round arched opening that contains a single sash. These rowhouses also exhibit decorative brickwork on the frieze and around the windows and doors. The brick ornamentation suggests wood ornamentation characteristic of the Italianate style; the brick frieze suggests a string course and frieze panels, and the brickwork above the doorway suggests an ornamented bracketed hood. Other architectural features exhibited by this row include ornamental finishes on the basement level. The basement levels of some of the buildings in the row are finished in smooth marble, while other buildings are finished with rusticated stone. The treatment of the basement level is a striking characteristic found on rowhouses throughout the historic district, and is most elaborate on buildings constructed facing prominent streets.

Swell Front Rowhouse. Between in the mid-1890s and ca. 1910, the "swell front" rowhouse type was constructed in the historic district. This term describes façades that project outward beyond the front plane of the façade. The swell front includes outward curving façades as well as projecting square bays. Examples of swell fronts are found adjacent to Collington Square in the 1300 block of North Patterson Park Avenue (1305-1309 North Patterson Park Avenue). Reflecting popular Romanesque and Queen Anne revival styles of the period, the swell front rowhouses are generally larger than the standard rowhouse in the district. They range from three bays to two bays wide. Cornices usually are prominent features in the design of these rowhouses. Examples of such elaborate cornices are found on the 1300 block of North Patterson Park Avenue, where heavy brick corbeling and denticulated neoclassical cornices are featured. Similar brick corbeling also is present on other types of rowhouses constructed during this period, suggesting the popularity of the exaggerated cornice concurrent with the swell front rowhouse.

Two-story, Two-bay Rowhouse. The most common type of rowhouse in the district is the two-story, two-bay type. The largest examples of this rowhouse type feature large window bays on the ground floor. Examples of this type include the rowhouses in the 2300 block of East Preston Street, built between 1902 and 1915 (2328 East Preston Street). These dwellings feature standard fenestration on the second floor with one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows with segmented arches, while the first floor level fenestration features wide Roman arches. Earlier rowhouses dating to the 1870s and 1880s feature paired windows in the large ground floor openings rather than single, large pane windows.

The smallest rowhouses of this type are found on the narrower streets that bisect the blocks. These modest dwellings constitute a large percentage of the rowhouses in the district. They invariably feature regular segmented arched fenestration, with two windows on the second floor and a window and narrow door with a transom on the ground floor (1714 North Chapel Street). Virtually the only decorative features found in these rowhouses are the cornices, which range from wood with Italianate brackets to metal with neoclassical swags or finials. Less common are the two-story, two-bay rowhouses with flat lintels, such as those in the 1700 block of East Biddle Street (1713-1715 East Biddle Street). Built before 1877, these rowhouses are among some of the earliest constructed in the district. These rowhouses feature elongated ground level windows that mirror the

doorway, and simple, denticulated wood cornices (1713-1715 East Biddle Street). It is interesting to note that, while the segmented arch was popular on this type of rowhouse from 1877 to 1902, the later alley houses in the area, such as those found between East North Avenue and Sinclair Lane and built between 1902 and 1915, exhibit the use of the flat lintel, suggestive of the early twentieth century emphasis on neoclassical and "colonial" forms (1948-1952 Perlman Place).

After 1902, the "Renaissance Revival" rowhouse appeared in the area. Although related to the two-story, two-bay segmented arch rowhouses with the large ground level window openings, the "Renaissance Revival" rowhouses as identified by Hayward and Belfoure (1999) are frequently constructed of orange-brown brick. Ornamentation features flat, pronounced ashlar lintels and sills, and large rectangular window openings on the ground floor with single window units and wide transoms (1301 North Montford Avenue). Transoms over the ground floor window and door often feature stained glass, and the metal cornices are almost always plain, accented by simple string courses or end brackets, reflecting the neoclassical aesthetic (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:103). These rowhouses are easily recognizable in the district, although there are numerous variations on the basic form, such as those constructed in red brick rather than orange-brown brick, three-over-two-bays, or incorporating an arched doorway rather than the flat lintel doorway.

Daylighter. The last significant rowhouse type present in the district, and the last type to be built, is the daylighter, which has been documented as appearing in Baltimore ca. 1915 (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:138). Daylighters are characterized by their wide front porches and small front yards, as well as their ample fenestration to allow the maximum light into the dwellings (2000-2010 Cliftwood Avenue). Significant numbers of daylighters, dating to the period between 1915 and 1928, were constructed in the blocks north of East North Avenue, as well as in Block 1504 on North Milton Avenue on the east side of the historic district.

Schools

Three school buildings contribute to the district. The three schools, which were constructed between 1896 and 1905, represent the Romanesque Revival, Georgian Revival, and Classical Revival styles that were popular at the time of their construction. These buildings serve as focal points for the predominately residential neighborhood due to their scale and mass.

The Columbus School (Public School 99) (MIHP B-3932, National Register listed) at 2000 East North Avenue was designed by A.S. Brown in 1891 in the Romanesque Revival style. The brick school is characterized by a square, three-story central tower with two, three-story round towers located at each end of the front façade. The recessed entrance is defined by a rusticated stone Roman arch with a lion keystone. The arch is supported from the capitals of the two columns that flank the entrance. The window openings at the first floor contain semi-circular multi-light transoms set under Roman arches above the one-over-one double-hung sash. Second floor

windows have rusticated stone lintels and sills with multi-light transoms above the double hung sash windows. Roman arches are found only at the first floor of the central block. Decorative brick panels separate the first and second floors. The elevation to the west of the building is three bays wide, while that to the east is four bays wide. A brick belt course separates the second floor from the parapet. Decorative brick plaques adorn the parapet.

The windows at the second floor over the main entry consist of four, one-over-one double hung sash windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels. Three columns separate the windows and a corresponding number of pilasters separate the transoms. A sign band is located between the first and second floors. A belt course separates the third floor from the second. The central tower contains two smaller, louvered windows with Roman arches set below a larger Roman arch. Decorative brick in a basket weave pattern is found in the tympanum. The slate roof has a wood cornice with dentils.

Six windows, identical to those found at the second floor of the main portion of the building, are found on the end round towers. Eight openings are located in the turrets. The round towers rise above the roofline of the school and have distinguishing conical roofs.

Two additions were added to the original school. In 1905, eight classrooms were added to the building; in 1912, an additional ten classrooms were constructed to the rear of the structure. Interior features included metal ceilings in the classrooms, which were rare for Baltimore City public schools (Shoken 1978).

Patrick Henry School (Public School 37) (MIHP # B-3931, National Register listed) at East Biddle Street and North Patterson Park Avenue is a two-and-a-half-story brick elementary school constructed in the Georgian Revival style in 1896 by William E. Ellicott, Jr. At eleven bays long, the main elevation is characterized by the prominent portico supported by six Doric columns. The cellar and base of the portico are both constructed of rusticated, ashlar stone. A frieze and cornice capped the portico. Two projecting wings, each of which is three bays, protrude slightly from the recessed center portion of the building. The windows on the flanking bays contain twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sash units with stone sills and jack arches. Brick quoining is found at the corners of the flanking wings. The five windows in the center of the building consist of twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sash with blind Roman arches. In the tympanum of each arch is found decorative brickwork. Two exterior chimneys divide the nine bay east (rear) elevation. North and south elevations are seven bays long, with the south elevation having a first floor entrance. The school has a hip roof from which three dormers project from the main elevation.

Early in the twentieth century, William Ellicott partnered with William W. Emmart to create the architectural firm of Emmart and Ellicott. Together they designed important buildings throughout the City of Baltimore, including the Marie Bauernschmidt House on St. Paul Street and University Parkway, as well as houses in Roland Park and Guilford. William Ellicott was influential in the establishment of the National Capitol and

Planning Commission in 1926. Educated at Haverford College and the University of Pennsylvania, Ellicott also trained in Paris at the Atelier Pascal (Withey 1970:195).

Eastern High School (Gompers School) (MIHP # B-4069, National Register listed) at 1701 East North Avenue was constructed in 1905. The Gompers School was associated with the progressive movement in city politics and efforts to reform public education in Baltimore City. Amendments to the city charter in 1898 created the Department of Education. The amendments were enacted to eliminate the influence of ward politics on the public education system (Vavrina 1958:11).

The classically-inspired school varies in height from three-and-a-half stories at the East North Avenue (north) elevation to four stories along the south elevation. It occupies its entire site on the corner of East North Avenue and North Broadway. The brick structure rests on a granite base. Its primary façade, which faces East North Avenue, features a portico supported by four 24-foot high Doric columns (Prushansky 1984:2). A sign band is located above the columns and below the pediment. Access to the school is gained by granite steps leading to three entry doors. Above the doors are Roman arched transom windows. A pediment, centered on the elevation, is located above the portico. At one time, the pediment was ornamented with sculpture and dentils (Prushansky 1984). Each of the corners on the East North Avenue elevation have slightly protruding wings characterized with panels articulated in brick and flanked by pilasters. Three bays of windows separate the portico and the projecting wings. The windows at the first floor have jack arches. All sills and lintels are stone. The side elevations are sixteen bays long and have the same window treatment as that found on the second and third floors of the primary elevation. A heavy stone belt course divides the second and third floors. The roof is characterized by a heavily articulated cornice with prominent dentils above which is a high parapet with stone coping.

This building is important because of its association with public school reform efforts at the turn of the twentieth century. It is an example of "one of the first major school buildings to be constructed under the new 'progressive' educational system in the city of Baltimore" (Prushansky 1984). The building represented school construction reforms that took into consideration improved ventilation, light, and fire safety (Prushansky 1984). Generally, reform efforts resulted in changes in the curriculum that reflected the concerns of an industrial city, with courses primarily focused on practical, manual training for boys and home economics (cooking and sewing) for girls (Hirschfeld 1941:119). In terms of high school education, schools such as the Polytechnic Institute stressed general education and technical training for those who could not afford to attend college (Hirschfeld 1941:121). The City College also provided a general education for those who could not attend college and also trained future teachers.

The firm of Otto Simonson (1862-1922) and Theodore Pietsch (1868 –1930) designed many important buildings in the City of Baltimore. Simonson also designed the Clifton Park Branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library located at 2001 North Wolfe Street in the historic district, as well as other prominent buildings

throughout the city including the Paca-Pratt Building, the Maryland Casualty Company, currently the Rotunda (711 West 40th Street), and Saints Philip and James Church (2800 block of North Charles Street). A native of Chicago, Pietsch studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Simonson served for twenty-five years as the Superintendent of Public Works for the City of Baltimore.

Churches

The district features numerous neighborhood churches. Generally, churches within the district were constructed to serve the increased residential population of the area, which accompanied the shift by Baltimore residents from downtown residential areas to previously undeveloped areas of the city (Rifkind 1980:147). Most of the churches in the district originally were constructed to house main line Protestant congregations. Some churches were founded as missionary chapels by established churches located in older sections of the city.

The design of the majority of the churches in the district are interpretations of the Gothic Revival/Romanesque style that was popular between 1870 to 1900. A few exceptions include the Triumph Baptist Church (East Oliver Street and North Collington Avenue) and the former church at 1600 North Rose Street. Hallmarks of the Gothic Revival/Romanesque style include round arches, solid volumes, heavy massing, and dark and light sandstone (Rifkind 1980:146). In elevation, the churches of this style typically have steep roofs and wide gables. Window openings vary in shape, size, and location (Rifkind 1980:147-148). Many of the churches feature towers.

Most of the historic churches in the district are constructed of stone, including sandstone, limestone and granite. In all cases, the stone is rusticated ashlar with wide, prominent mortar joints. The use of brownstone, which was available from quarries in New York, New Jersey and the Connecticut Valley, began in Baltimore during the mid-1840s (Howland and Spencer 1953:99). Some churches such as the Living Word (North Broadway and East Biddle Street), St. Paul Community Church (Federal and North Wolfe Streets), Israel Baptist Church (North Chester Street and East Preston Street), and Trinity AME (North Collington Avenue and East Hoffman Street) have complex plans, ornamentation, and roof scapes. Others feature a simple plan; examples include Triumph Baptist Church (North Collington Avenue and East Oliver Street) and Christ Methodist (North Washington Street and East Chase Street). The churches generally occupy corner sites of major streets. Two churches provide focal points: Cathedral of the Living Word located at the intersection of East Biddle Street and North Broadway, and Trinity AME Church located north of Collington Square. Most of the church complexes include attached school buildings; in many instances, the schools are similar in terms of design and materials to the main building. A major difference between the designs of the church and the school often is the style of window. The churches generally feature round, segmental or lancet windows, whereas the schools typically have flat openings.

Cathedral of the Living Word (formerly Faith Presbyterian) at 1214 North Broadway was constructed in 1883; the tower was added in 1885. Built of rusticated, ashlar stone, Faith Presbyterian Church is characterized by its prominent bell tower and steeple. A round, stained glass window is located above the apse. Completed in 1885, the bell tower is ornamented with tracery; segmental arched windows are found in the tower, and dormer windows are included in the spire. The main façade, which is oriented towards North Broadway, has three stained glass lancet windows that vary in size. A multifoil window with three lancet windows are featured on the East Biddle Street elevation. Entrance to the church is gained by a vestibule located on the East Biddle Street elevation. Dormers are found on the church's steeply pitched roof. A polychromatic color scheme is visible on the slates located on the roof, which is sheathed in fishscale and square slates. A tall flue projects from the intersecting gable roofs on the East Biddle Street elevation.

The attached school was constructed between 1902 and 1914, although an earlier structure with a different footprint occupied the same location, as depicted on earlier historic maps. The cornerstone found on the school building documents that the school was rededicated in 1928 as the Campbell Community Center. The school is constructed of a similar rusticated ashlar as used in the main church, but exhibits a more collegiate Gothic design vocabulary. Entrance to the school is gained from the corner by way of two doors with segmental arches that face North Broadway and Branchwater Street. The school's two-over-two-light windows are wider than those found on the church. With the exception of those located above the entrances, all of the window openings have flat lintels. Ornamentation includes decorative shields located above the two entrances.

Constructed between 1902 and 1914, Triumph Baptist Church, located at 2200 East Oliver Street, is one block from Collington Square. Triumph Baptist is one of the simplest church designs found in the district. Its design vocabulary reflects the influence of the Norman Revival style through its simplified ornamentation and squat tower. The church is finished in rusticated ashlar similar to the other contributing churches in the historic district. The main façade faces East Oliver Street and is characterized by the Roman arched stained glass windows and foliation, a bell tower found at the intersection of North Collington Avenue and East Oliver Street, and a chimney. Six rectangular windows are located below the main stained glass window and three smaller windows are located at the basement level. The church's recessed entrance is centered in the tower and is characterized by a rusticated Roman arch. The two-story church is four bays long, with piers separating each of the bays. The windows on the North Collington Avenue elevation consist of one pair of stained glass windows per bay; however, those found at the first floor level are transparent glass obscured by metal grates. The gable end of the steeply pitched roof fronts East Oliver Street and is sheathed in composition shingles.

Trinity AME Church (St. Mark's Reformed) at 2130 East Hoffman Street was constructed between 1902 and 1914. Trinity AME Church fronts on Collington Square. Historic maps suggest that the church originally was constructed as the St. Mark's Reformed Church. According to the church's cornerstone, Trinity AME originally was located at Linden Avenue and Biddle from 1881 until 1957, at which time the congregation moved to its present location. The church is constructed of rusticated, ashlar granite with wide mortar joints.

The window sills and lintels are finished in smooth stone. The main elevation is three bays wide and consists of two towers, one of which houses the church bell. The crenellated bell tower has gargoyles located at each of the corners, with two gargoyles per elevation. Doors with segmental arches are located in each of the towers and provide access into the church. Long, narrow, Roman arched stained glass windows of varying sizes characterize the main elevation, including both towers. The North Collington Avenue elevation of the church is divided by buttresses into five bays, with two segmental arched windows per bay. Triangular shaped dormers, centered over each of the bays, are located on the steeply pitched slate roof.

A school was constructed north of the church between 1914 and 1953. Two stories tall and three bays wide, the school, which faces North Collington Avenue, was built of the same rusticated ashlar as the church. The façade features a centered gabled parapet. A sandstone belt course visually divides the first and second floors. One window is found at each of the end bays, with a grouping of four windows in the middle bay. All the windows have flat lintels. Another addition, also constructed by 1953, was built west of the church and fronts East Hoffman Street. Three bays wide and two stories tall, the addition is accented by an arcaded porch. The first floor of this addition features a central Roman arched opening flanked by segmental arched openings at each end bay. A cornice separates the second floor from the attic. Three decorative plaques containing paired trefoils are located above the cornice.

Christ Methodist Church (formerly Appold Methodist Episcopal Church) located at 2001 East Chase Street was named in honor of George J. Appold, a wealthy leather worker. The church was built ca. 1896 for the Appold Methodist Episcopal congregation. The building is constructed of rusticated, ashlar sandstone and has a steeply pitched, slate roof, the gable of which faces North Washington Street. Two entrances, located at either end of the building, are found on North Washington Street. One entry is located on the corner of East Chase and North Washington Streets. Porches with projecting, simple pediments are located at each entrance. Distinguishing features include the lancet windows located on the North Washington Street elevation; these windows feature a large, centered lancet window with foliation flanked by a single lancets. A small round window, which has been replaced and reduced in size, is located above the center lancet window. The East Chase Street elevation is three bays wide, with piers separating the bays. Paired lancet windows are located between each bay. Clerestory windows run the length of the church. An attached school is located behind the church. The school is constructed in the same materials and style as the church; the school windows feature rectangular window openings instead of arched.

Israel Baptist Church (formerly St. Andrew's Episcopal) at 1230 North Chester Street occupied this site as early as 1896. The first church on the site originally was a wood frame building. In June 1895, the trustees of the Church of the Atonement applied for a building permit to erect a stone church (*Daily Record* 1895). Between 1902 and 1914, the congregation moved and the church was occupied by the congregation of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. The current congregation, organized in 1891, moved to the location at North Chester Street in December 1952.

As with the other churches in the district, Israel Baptist Church is constructed in rusticated, ashlar sandstone. Israel Baptist Church has a complex floor plan and roofscape. The six-bay church is unique in the district in the unusually prominent buttresses that divide the bays. A one-story entrance vestibule is featured on the North Chester Street elevation. The vestibule features a crenellated roof, segmental arched doorways, and square windows. A large, segmental arched, stained glass window is found in the gable of the North Chester Street façade. Along the East Preston Street elevation, recessed windows are located between the buttresses. Window bays contain three square windows, which match those found on the vestibule. Upper story bays contain segmental arched windows centered in each bay. All windows have rusticated lintels and sills.

Resting on a limestone water table, a three-story building that faces East Preston Street is located directly behind the church. This building is covered in permastone, however the elevation facing North Chester Street is brick, suggesting that the main elevation also is brick. The building is three bays wide and two and a half stories tall. A segmental arched tracery window is centered in the building and is flanked by windows with flat arches. The off-centered door also has a flat opening. The original roofs of both buildings were replaced.

St. Paul Community Church, located at 1901 Federal Street, has occupied the site since at least 1896. Based on map research, Faith English Evangelical Lutheran Church occupied a brick building in 1896 on the site of the present church. Between 1896 and 1902, a second church was constructed. By 1914, a tower was added, and between 1914 and 1954, the church was expanded to its current size. Organized in 1950, the congregation of St. Paul Community Church moved to the site in 1959. It appears that the eastern portion of the church was completed first, with expansion occurring west along Federal Street. The third section of the building was constructed along North Wolfe Street.

Similar to other churches in the district, St. Paul Community Church is constructed of rusticated ashlar. Towers are located at the corners; those fronting Federal Street provide access into the church. The towers are ornamented with Roman-arched windows; however, it appears that the windows on the northwestern tower have been enclosed. The towers have round, porthole windows above the denticulated cornice. The church windows, with the exception of those at the cellar, have Roman arches. The slate roof is punctuated with a series of gables. Two gables are found in each roof elevation. Corresponding to the placement of the gables are large stained glass tracery windows with Roman arches. Smaller windows with Roman arches also ornament the building. A combination of circular windows (along North Wolfe Street) and square windows (along Federal Street) are found in each gable.

The Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church located at 1900 East North Avenue was constructed in its current location ca. 1920 to house a congregation established in 1893. Sited on a prominent corner at the intersection of East North Avenue and North Wolfe Street, this Gothic Revival building is elevated above the sidewalk and approached by a set of concrete steps. The building is constructed of rough-cut, light grey ashlar. The building is arranged with a central nave flanked by two side aisles. The center of the main façade features a prominent

gothic window. The main entry is through a square, three-story tower attached to the southwest corner of the building. Additional Gothic Revival features include stone buttresses and lancet windows along the North Wolfe Street elevation.

First John Tabernacle Baptist Church, located at 1901 East Preston Street, currently is used as a church, although the building was constructed ca. 1905 as the Bavarian Gymnastic Hall (Bromley 1906). According to the building's cornerstone, the current congregation was organized in 1933 as the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church. The building was renovated in 1964 and currently is covered in permastone. A variety of window sizes and types are used in the design and the same fenestration pattern is found on north and west elevations. Double-hung, twelve-over-one-light wood sash windows are located on the third floor. The windows at the second and first floors feature Roman arches; however, the second floor windows are leaded glass, whereas those on the first floor contain stained glass. Cellar windows are found on both the North Rutland and East Preston street façades. A first floor alcove was created at the corner of North Rutland and East Preston Streets, above which is found a cartouche between the second and third floor windows. The structure is capped by a simple cornice and flat roof. A one-story ell projects along the North Rutland Street façade. The ell is three bays long with Roman arched tracery windows in each bay.

Public, Institutional, and Commercial Buildings

The primarily residential neighborhood has few commercial and institutional structures. A discernable commercial core does not exist; rather commercial structures are intermingled with residential dwellings. Corner stores are common throughout the district; however, buildings designed solely for commercial uses are few in number. These buildings are modest, low-scale buildings ranging in height from one to two stories. Stylistically, commercial buildings exhibit a variety of architectural styles, including Art Deco and Classical Revival. Generally, ornamentation is simplified, with relatively elaborate ornamentation reserved for the public and institutional buildings such as the Clifton Park Branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the fire station. Brick is the primary commercial building material; stone typically is used for ornamentation.

The one-story commercial building at 1806 North Patterson Park Avenue originally housed a building and loan association; it is now occupied by the Great St. John Full Gospel Baptist Church. This brick building was constructed after 1914. It appears that the existing stone façade was applied at a later date. Stylistically, the building exhibits Art Deco influences through the use of streamlined ornamentation. Pilasters frame the slightly recessed entrance. Modillions are located above both windows and a raised plaque, extending the length of the entrance, is found above the door. The windows have been partially enclosed and glass blocks in the shape of a cross have been added. It appears that a transom, subsequently infilled to provide space for the church's name, was located above the door. The structure has a flat roof and lacks a cornice.

The former Clifton Station United States Post Office is located at 1608-1610 North Chester Street. Constructed between 1922 and 1930, the one-story post office is two bays wide and sits on a stone base (Green 1930:22). The building is constructed of tan brick with stone corner blocks at the entrance and the window opening. Recessed brick panels are located on either side of the door and window. An overhead metal rolling door obscures the original door. The transom above the door has been partially enclosed and contains a louver. One window, which extends almost the entire length of the building, has been almost entirely bricked in; however, three rows of glass block survives. A recessed sign frieze with the branch name carved in stone is located above the window and entrance. The building is capped by a crenellated parapet with stone coping.

The Monumental Life Insurance building at 1673 North Gay Street was constructed ca. 1935. The building is a two-story, three-bay corner building constructed of brick with stone accents. Quoins accent the corners and the window openings. The two-story window openings on the East North Avenue façade also are capped with a sign frieze featuring the company name carved in stone. Stone piers divide the window bays. Windows consist of multi-light industrial sash with stone sills. The North Port Street elevation is five bays long and has the same window configuration and brick piers as found on the primary façade. The building has a low parapet with a stone cap.

The Monumental Life Insurance Company was founded in 1858 as the Maryland Mutual Life and Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. After suspending the issuance of life and fire insurance policies during the Civil War, the company resumed writing policies in the post-war years and changed its name to Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore (1870). Benjamin G. Harris served as president of the company. A German Department was established in 1873 to issue policies to German immigrants living in Baltimore. The company's home office was spared during the 1904 fire that decimated most of Baltimore's central business district. A new home office was opened in 1926 at Chase and Charles Streets; another building was added supplement the home office in 1938. The company changed its name again in 1935 to Monumental Life. Today, Monumental Life Insurance Company of Baltimore is one of the largest and oldest insurance companies in the country.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library Branch 18, Clifton Park at 2001 North Wolfe Street is two-and-a-half stories and three bays wide. The brick library has a hip roof with cross gable. English bond is used on the primary elevation with a header and stretcher bond pattern used in the front gable. The building features double-hung, one-over-one-light, wood-sash windows with sandstone lintels and sills. The main entrance is centered in the building and has a paneled door with nine lights and a transom that currently is covered in plywood. The recessed entry is defined by a Roman arch. Sandstone Tuscan pilasters flank the door and support the pediment. Roof ornamentation consists of a cupola with finial above a sandstone parapet.

The Clifton Park Branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library was designed by Baltimore architect Otto G. Simonson. Originally built in 1916, an addition housing the library bookmobile office and garage was

constructed in 1958. Otto Simonson, along with partner Theodore Pietsch, were prolific Baltimore architects. Together, the partnership designed Eastern High School (1701 East North Avenue), the Paca-Pratt Building, and the Maryland Casualty Company. Local rowhouse builder Frank Novak, who constructed "thousands of East and Northeast Baltimore homes" and his wife Florence donated the property for the construction of the library (Kelly 1986:193).

Hook and Ladder Truck Company Number 15 is located at 1223 North Montford Avenue. Constructed between 1902 and 1914, this Classical Revival brick fire station is two stories tall. The North Montford Avenue elevation is one bay wide and the Mura Street elevation is nine bays long. The garage entrance is recessed within a segmental arch ornamented with a keystone. Three, double-hung windows are located above the garage door and centered within the bay. The windows facing Mura Street have stone sills and jack arches. Brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals are found at each of the corners. Recessed panels resting on the pilaster bases are located at each of the corners. A stone belt course separates the second floor from the cornice. The projecting stone cornice is characterized by large dentils. Heavily articulated brackets extend from the cornice and rest on the top of the capitals. A parapet with a stone cap extends above the cornice

The Clifton Savings Bank, constructed between 1902 and 1914, is located at 1101 North Gay Street at the intersection with North Broadway. The Classical Revival Clifton Savings Bank is a two-story triangular building constructed on the irregularly shaped lot. The main, recessed entrance to the building faces North Gay Street and is characterized by a stone pediment and stoop. The North Gay Street façade is three bays whereas the North Broadway elevation is two bays. A secondary door is located off North Broadway. The recessed first floor windows are defined by Roman arches with impost blocks and voussoirs. Segmental arched windows are found at the second floor. All sills are stone. The windows located in the chamfered corners point of the building are wood-frame with crossed muntins. The cornice is metal above which is a brick parapet.

The primary commercial buildings throughout the district were the corner stores. These commercial buildings generally are integrated into the residential blocks. Often the two or three-story corner buildings appear similar to the neighboring buildings on the block. The only difference is the chamfered corner store front on the first floor; residential uses typically occupy the upper floors. Corner stores frequently feature a canted corner with shop windows. The main entry to the story is through the corner. Often a projecting roof shelters the entry.

Industrial Buildings

The district contains a few industrial buildings that housed small-scale operations. Industries were located in two areas. Historically, North Gay Street was the location of the brewing industry. The American Brewery Inc. is the last surviving brewery complex along this road. The intersection of Sinclair Lane and North Gay Street

also was historically an industrial node. Settled as the crossroads community of San Domingo, this area was home to butchers and cemetery monument makers. The Goetz meatpacking plant survives at that site.

A second industrial corridor developed along the Union Railroad tracks laid in 1873 at the southern edge of the district. The industries concentrated in this area historically included a tobacco warehouse, cigar manufacturer, a lithographer, and a cannery. These industries illustrated, on a small-scale, the major components of Baltimore's industrial base between 1870 and 1930.

A.E. Hoen & Company Lithographers at 2101-2113 East Biddle Street encompasses a complex of three buildings. The west and southeast buildings of the complex were constructed for the Baxter Electric Motor Company ca. 1885. By 1902, the Bagby Furniture Company occupied the two buildings. A. E. Hoen & Co. moved to this location ca. 1910. The A. E. Hoen Co. was established by August Hoen, a German immigrant, in 1835. The company flourished in downtown Baltimore (Cunz 1948:235). By 1914, A.E. Hoen & Co. added the northeast building to the complex (Sanborn 1890, 1901/02, 1914/15).

The one-story, brick, southeast building served as the power plant for the complex. The building also housed a foundry, pattern shop, and blacksmith shop for the Baxter Electric Company. The Bagby Furniture Co. installed a larger power plant and used the other spaces for a dry house and cabinet hardware storeroom. A. E. Hoen & Co. used the space for color mixing and a machine shop (Sanborn 1890, 1901/02, 1914/15, 1954).

The two-story, brick, western building is the largest building in the complex, measuring 55 x 300 feet. The building features a gable roof and is illuminated by segmental arched windows. The Baxter Electric Company occupied the first floor and the second floor was initially used by the Boyden Air Brake Company. The Bagby Furniture Company used the first floor for furniture assembly. The floor also included a picking room. The second floor housed the painting, varnishing, and finishing departments. The A. E. Hoen Co. undertook lithography on the first floor and printing and cutting on the second floor (Sanborn 1890, 1901/02, 1914/15, 1953).

A. E. Hoen & Co. constructed the two-story, brick, northeast building. The first floor was used for stone storage and engraving, while the drafting department occupied the second floor. The building measures 47 x 160 feet. Segmental arch windows illuminated the gable-roofed building and four metal ventilators provided cooling (Sanborn 1914/15; 1953).

The American (Wiessner) Brewery (MIHP# B-82, National Register listed) at 1701 North Gay Street is a complex of buildings, the most prominent of which is the five-story brew house completed in 1887. The brew house has been described as one of the finest American examples of the "Teutonic Brewery" style (Bruton 1975). The brew house was designed by Charles Stoll of Brooklyn, New York (Zembala 1995:81). It features a seven-story central tower flanked by two, six-story towers. The building has an asymmetrical front façade that

exhibits an eclectic mix of windows of arched, rounded, rectangular, and square shapes. The brew house was organized using gravity. The process of producing beer began on the fifth floor and ended in the underground storage vaults. The five-story brew house is a visual focal point in the historic district.

During the 1890s, additional buildings added to the complex included the owner's house at 1636 North Gay Street and an office/bottling plant/warehouse (Kelley 1965: 292-301). The house is a three-story brick building ornamented with brownstone moldings over the doorway and window openings. The cornice features Italianate brackets. The two-story, brick office/bottling plant was constructed in three phases in 1892, 1896, and 1900. During the winter 2002, these buildings were under renovation.

The last building in the complex was constructed by the American Brewery Inc. in 1937 as a bottling plant. The bottling plant was expanded during 1946-1949. The three-story brick building features brick piers and horizontal banding, a brick cornice, and industrial sash windows.

The tobacco warehouse at 1103-1105 North Washington Street was built ca. 1875 and was used as a warehouse until ca. 1920. The building is the one of the earliest remaining industrial buildings in the district. It was first used by Becker Bros. until Gieske & Niemann assumed control of the building ca. 1900. By 1914, Gieske & Niemann leased the second floor to the Chesapeake Tobacco Co. cigar factory. During the 1950s, the building was an upholstering shop; it is currently rented as artist studios (Sanborn 1890, 1901/02, 1914/15, 1953).

The two-story, gable-roofed, brick building rests slightly below grade. The building has a trapezoidal shape. It is 45 feet wide. The north wall is 130 feet deep while the south wall is 175 feet deep. The front (west) elevation is divided into two bays. The first floor windows have segmental arches and sandstone sills. On the second floor, each recessed bay has a sandstone beltcourse and three Roman arch, one-over-one-over-one-light windows. The fluted piers between the windows are capped by imposts supporting corbelled arches. The gable end is clad with metal. Additional lighting is provided by segmental arched windows along the building's south elevation.

The Roberts Brothers Cannery, located at 1307 North Wolfe Street, is a two-story, rectangular, brick building built ca. 1925 (Sanborn 1953). The building has segmental arch windows. Single overhead doors were added below the second floor service doors on the East Preston Street and North Wolfe Street elevations. The building is currently used as a garage.

The Globe Products Corporation at 2012-2028 Federal Street is housed in a large, rectangular, one-story, brick building constructed ca. 1935. During the 1950s, the building was used as a venetian blind factory (Sanborn 1953). The building has a metal cornice at the base of a stepped, brick parapet topped with a capstone. The original large, industrial window openings are covered with plywood. The window openings are ornamented with brick lintels and rusticated stone slip sills.

The George Röst Stable at 1756 North Gay Street is the only surviving building associated with the Röst brewery complex, which was originally established in 1853. The two-story, cross-gable, brick building was built ca. 1865 (Kelley 1965:179,196). The building is two bays along North Gay Street and seven bays deep. The projecting center bay features a Roman arch door opening and service door for the hayloft. The building has brick corbelling at the cornice and windows with flat stone lintels and sills. The roof is capped with a wood ventilator.

Diamond Press at 1907-1941 East Preston Street started as the Wertheimer Brothers Cigar Manufacturing plant constructed ca. 1910 (Sanborn 1914/15). The complex comprises a two-story brick building that currently houses Diamond Press and a separate one-and-one-half-story brick building that currently houses the Baltimore Child Community Policing Program. The two-story section features a metal cornice with elaborate scrollwork and a band of windows on the second floor. The building's two sections are unified with a string course above the first floor and large segmental arched window openings on the first floor. The one-and-one-half-story section has a simple metal cornice and brick piers. The front half of the two-story section originally housed an office and shipping department on the first floor, and a filler, a drying, and a dining room on the second. The rear of the two-story section housed the stripping department. The cigar making main workroom was housed in the one-and one-half-story section. The second building served as a tobacco storage warehouse (Sanborn 1914/15). The warehouse featured the same metal cornice, brick piers, and string course as the building with the main workroom. By the 1950s, the two buildings were bought by the Kress Farm Dairy and connected by a one-story, brick garage (Sanborn 1953).

The Albert F. Goetze, Inc. Meat Packing Plant at 2401 Sinclair Lane/1940 Belair Road is a multi-building complex. The meat packing plant site has been the location of slaughter houses since the mid 1850s (Holcomb 2000; Sanborn 1890, 1914/15). The present meat packing plant opened in 1923 and has been expanded several times, including 1939, 1949, 1951, 1953, before the plant was closed in 1975 (Sanborn 1953; Ayres 1975). The expansions increased the size of the original factory ten-fold. The expansions in the 1950s were precipitated by the introduction of vacuum-packaged luncheon meat (Albert F. Goetz, n.d.).

The Goetz factory is an irregularly shaped, two-to three-story, flat-roofed, complex of brick buildings that are the result of numerous expansions. Each major street has a different façade. The primary façade located at the corner of Sinclair Lane and Homestead Street presents a red brick building with a curved corner and ornamented with bands of windows containing glass blocks. The façade presented to Belair Road/North Gay Street is a yellow brick, two-story building with a concrete loading dock across the front. The façades presented to Homestead Street and Sinclair Lane are plain brick. Garage doors are located along Sinclair Lane. A two-story brick and concrete cold storage building is located north of Sinclair Lane. This building originally was attached to the main plant by an elevated walkway that has been removed.

Baltimore Cemetery

The Baltimore Cemetery was founded during a period which spanned approximately from 1832 to the 1870s when rural cemeteries were popular. Cemeteries created in the early decades of the nineteenth century were laid out using the Romantic design motif, taking cues from principles developed in England, particularly from the English garden form of the previous century (Reps 1965:325). The rural cemetery movement began with the design of Mount Auburn in Cambridge, Massachusetts (1831). Mount Auburn and other similar cemeteries including Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia (1836) and Greenwood Cemetery in New York (1838) represented a concerted effort to turn away from "the usual crowded church yard type then common in cities" (Reps 1965:326). When designing these new cemeteries, landscape features such as winding roads, secluded groves, and naturalistic water features were employed, characteristics common to the romantic movement (Reps 1965:326). These rural cemeteries became tourist attractions attracting thousands of visitors a year. With their winding streets, these cemeteries were in sharp contrast to the gridded street pattern prevalent in the rest of the city. The rural cemeteries often functioned as public parks, as over crowding and a general lack of green space in urban areas were common. These public, open spaces were popular at a time when major cities were planning expansion for development, without setting aside open space for public enjoyment and relaxation (Reps 1965:330). By the 1870s, most towns had cemeteries laid out along the three precedents of Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and Greenwood cemeteries (Reps 1965:326).

In some respects, the Baltimore Cemetery is unusual when compared to other contemporary cemeteries, including Baltimore's Greenmount Cemetery, which was designed in 1839. In the case of the Baltimore Cemetery, the romantic influence was not evident in the implemented plan. Instead, the design of the cemetery features a grid pattern.

The Baltimore Cemetery was created in 1850. It boundaries extended from Sinclair Lane on the north almost to Federal Street on the south and from North Rose Street on the west to Edison Street (formerly Loney's Lane) on the east. The site comprised 100 acres (Wilson 1991:26). An act of the state legislature passed in 1849 incorporated the Baltimore Cemetery Company and in 1851 Baltimore City approved the establishment of the cemetery within the city boundaries. At the time it was created, a portion of the cemetery north of North Avenue extended into what was then Baltimore County.

The cemetery's entrance prominently sits atop a slight rise, thus making the Gothic gatehouse a focal point in the neighborhood. Constructed of ashlar stone, the gatehouse is characterized by two octagonal, two-story towers between which is a central entrance. The entrance tower is defined by a monumental drop arch, which is flanked on either side by similar smaller arches. One, single-hung, four-light window is found at the first floor of the octagonal towers. Second floor windows consist of three, single-hung, four-light windows which are narrower than those found at the first floor. All windows are recessed. A crenellated roof is found on all three towers. The wall that defines the boundaries of the cemetery exhibits similar stonework.

A small, one-story, stone maintenance building also is located on the cemetery grounds. A garage door is featured on the main elevation, above which is a Gothic style, tracery window. Windows consist of double-hung, Tudor-style windows and a prominent ogee arched window with tracery is found on the side elevations. The cruciform roof has stepped gables, is clad with slate shingles, and has triangular dormers.

The cemetery has some unique headstones including an Egyptian style mausoleum which was designed by local Baltimore architects Chiffelle and Reasin ("Baltimore Cemetery, *Gleason's Pictorial* 1852). Originally the cemetery also included a Gothic Revival chapel designed by the same architect, but the chapel has been removed. The majority of persons buried in the cemetery were of German descent (Wilson 1991).

Service Buildings

The district contains a transportation car barn and a water pumping station, elements that illustrate the service sectors that supported the increasing residential development in the area.

The United Railways & Electric Company North Ave Car Barn at 2313 East North Avenue was designed by Ephraim Francis Baldwin. This large, rectangular, one-story, reinforced concrete building was opened in September 1907; it was one of the first modern fireproof car barns built in Baltimore City following the 1904 fire that destroyed downtown. The first fireproof car barn in Baltimore was the Edmondson Avenue and Poplar Grove Street opened May 1907. The United Railways & Electric Company built seven car barns between 1907 and 1912; six were reported as extant in 1992 (Farrell 1992:113). It is likely that the Baltimore Ferro-Concrete Company, an early proponent of concrete construction, constructed the building. The front half of the building housed the streetcars and the rear housed the car cleaning department. The car barn was used for approximately forty years before being renovated into a trade school (Sanborn 1914/15, 1953).

The rectangular building has eight bays fronting onto East North Avenue. A base for a water tower rises from the building's flat roof. Parapets delineate the roof. The parapet features two high sections with a simple concrete cornice. The lower sections of parapets feature a concrete capstone. The building's paired window openings are unified by hoodmolds and plain slip sills; most window openings have been infilled.

The Baltimore Water Works-Eastern High Service Pumping Station is located at the corner of East Oliver and North Wolfe streets. The Richardsonian Romanesque buildings of the Eastern High Service Pumping Station of the Baltimore Water Works were completed in 1890 and were designed by Jackson C. Gott. The city's growth in the northeast required the addition of the Eastern High Pumping Station. Three-and-one-half acres at the intersection of East Oliver and North Wolfe streets were purchased for the pumping station, maintenance shops, and storage yard in 1888. The pumping station was completed in 1890, the machine shop was completed in 1891, and the station was put into service in fall 1891. In 1896, the pumping station was upgraded when a ten

million-gallon pump replaced the original five million-gallon pump. Construction of a fireproof storehouse was started in 1902 (Quick 1912:418-21).

The rectangular pumping station is a one-story brick building resting on a rusticated stone foundation. The building features large Roman arch window openings with paired windows. Brick beltcourses are located at the top of the windows and above the Roman arches. Circular towers located at the building's corners feature slit windows. The building's hipped, tile roof and the tops of the towers were removed in 1955 and replaced with a flat roof with a parapet wall (Hunter and Elam 1957:39).

The one-story, brick machine shop is three bays wide and one bay deep. The building features Roman arch window openings with single windows in the center bay and paired windows elsewhere. A brick beltcourse runs along the base of the Roman arch. The gable roof and monitor windows were removed in 1955 and replaced with a flat roof and simple brick cornice (Quick 1912:418-21).

The two-story, brick storehouse has a hipped roof with hipped roof dormers. The first floor features Roman arched windows and a rusticated stone beltcourse at the base of the windows. The second floor windows are ornamented with flat stone lintels and sills.

Alterations and Integrity

The conditions of the buildings in the historic district vary widely. Areas of high neglect contrast with areas where buildings are kept in excellent repair. In general, the buildings represent a high degree of integrity as a district. The highest numbers of building demolitions have occurred along North Gay Street. When the breweries closed, many buildings associated with the brewing complexes were demolished over time, leaving several blocks fronting North Gay Street vacant. The American Brewery is the most complete brewing complex that survives to illustrate Baltimore's brewing history in the district. Currently (2002) buildings associated with the American Brewery are undergoing rehabilitation. Only a stable survives from the Röst brewing complex.

The changing population in the district has resulted in the closure of many public schools in the district. Most of the former schools in the area appear to be in fair condition. Some school buildings are vacant, while others have been adapted to new uses.

The churches generally exhibit a high degree of integrity and are generally in good condition. Few alterations were noted on church buildings. Where major additions, such as schools, have been added to the buildings, the designs have been sensitively completed.

Typical alterations to the numerous rowhouses in Baltimore include facing front façades with formstone, replacement of windows and doors, and replacement of deteriorated elements with modern materials. Elements that evidenced replacement materials included cornices and front stoops. These alterations, however, do not detract from the overall cohesiveness of the district as an entity.

Non-contributing Buildings

All of the non-contributing buildings contained in the historic district were constructed post 1955. Some of these non-contributing buildings include modern schools located on Blocks 1466, 1550, and 1502 and several churches. The non-contributing buildings with addresses are listed below.

1900 Belair Street
1901 Belair Street
1917-1925 Belair Street
1968 Belair Street
1972-1974 Belair Street (2 buildings)

1707 East Biddle Street (1 rear garage)
2423-2429 East Biddle Street (Bibleway Missionary Baptist Church)

1731 East Chase Street (Luther Craven Mitchell Elementary School)
2031 East Chase Street
2122 East Chase Street
2301 East Chase Street
2333 East Chase Street (Dr. Rayner Browne Elementary School 25)

1901-09 East Hoffman Street

1721 Llewelyn Avenue
2030-2048 Llewelyn Avenue
2031-2035 Llewelyn Avenue

1819 East North Avenue
2100 East North Avenue
2334 East North Avenue
2351 East North Avenue
2401 East North Avenue

2432 East North Avenue
2434 East North Avenue
2438-2442 East North Avenue

1300-1330 North Bradford Street (5 garages)

1621 North Castle Street (garage)

1100-1120 North Chester Street
1205 North Chester Street (Outreach Center)
1220-1222 North Chester Street
1415 North Chester Street (garage)
1501 North Chester Street
1701 North Chester Street
1911-1925 North Chester Street

1001 North Collington Avenue
1200 North Collington Avenue
1409 North Collington Avenue (Collington Square Elementary School 97)
1918 North Collington Avenue

1121 North Gay Street
1410 North Gay Street (rear building near N. Wolfe Street)
1869 North Gay Street
1871 North Gay Street

1401-1415 North Milton Avenue
1725 North Milton Avenue
1845 North Milton Avenue

1600 North Patterson Park Avenue
1808 North Patterson Park Avenue

1834 North Port Street
1835 North Port Street

1420 North Rose Street
1810 North Rose Street

1901 North Rose Street (2 buildings)

1600 North Rutland Avenue

1607 North Washington Street
1629 NorthWashington Street
2039 North Washington Street

1101 North Wolfe Street (Elmer A. Henderson Elementary School 101)
1311-1325 North Wolfe Street

1719 East Oliver Street (Mt. Tabor Baptist Church)

2037 Sinclair Lane
2300 Sinclair Lane Loading dock
2301 Sinclair Lane

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District comprises approximately 110 whole and partial blocks located in East Baltimore. The area contains two neighborhoods: Baltimore East and South Clifton Park. Baltimore East is bounded by East North Avenue on the north, North Broadway on the west, East Chase Street on the south, and North Rose Street on the east. This area was the northeast corner of the city when East North Avenue defined the city's northern boundary between 1816 and 1888. Platted as part of the 1823 Poppleton Plan, the historic district was developed as a residential area according to that community plan with only minor alterations. In 1888, a land annexation incorporated acreage north and west of the former boundary line into the city boundaries. The South Clifton Park neighborhood, located between East North Avenue and Sinclair Lane, represents a small section of that annexation. The history of how these two areas evolved into urban residential neighborhoods documents the story of Baltimore's urbanization between 1850 and ca. 1955.

The Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria for Evaluation A and C. The areas of significance are architecture and community planning and development. Historically, the area typifies the broad patterns of the urban history of the City of Baltimore from ca. 1850 through the mid-twentieth century. During this time period, the area's development followed a progression from rural estates to industrial and recreational uses (1850-1869), to a working-class residential area (1870-ca. 1955). The need for working-class housing units resulted from a substantial and rapid population increase in Baltimore as the city's industrial and commercial base expanded during the late nineteenth century. The increased residential construction in the historic district was accompanied by the construction of public schools, neighborhood churches, a branch library, a bank, building associations, a fire station, and corner stores. Small-scale industrial buildings also were located in sections of the historic district. These industrial and commercial businesses illustrated on a micro scale Baltimore's industrial and commercial base between 1870 and 1955. The increasing urbanization of the area, particularly during the period 1870-1918, was supported by streetcar transportation and improved city services.

The buildings contained within the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District embody the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction and form a cohesive entity as defined under Criterion C. The large number of rowhouses constructed between 1870 and 1930 for working people in the area illustrate the entire range of rowhouse types identified for that period by Hayward and Belfoure (1999). The rowhouses in the historic district illustrate a clear chronological pattern spreading north and eastwards from the intersection of North Gay Street and North Broadway and filling the 1816 boundaries of the city at East North Avenue. The rowhouses built in South Clifton Park illustrate examples of daylighter rowhouses, which were constructed between 1915 and 1928. The churches, schools, commercial, and industrial buildings also illustrate styles and forms typical of their periods of construction. The churches and cemetery do not need justification under the Criteria Consideration because, in both cases, these elements contribute to a larger residential district and are not predominant features of the historic district.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Early Development 1801-1869

Until the last half of the nineteenth century, the land in the historic district was primarily rural. Estates and summer houses for Baltimore residents surrounded the developed parts of the city south and west of the historic district. The Greenwood estate owned by Philip Rogers (1748-1836) and his heirs was among the estates located in the historic district. Philip Rogers, a noted Baltimore resident, was active in establishing churches and the first library and served in a political capacity during the early years of the city's development (Kelley 1965:293). Greenwood Manor, constructed during the late eighteenth century, stood in the approximate location of Collington Square (Blocks 1500, 1501, and 1502) until it was demolished during the middle of the nineteenth century (MHS 1998:29, 49). The Rogers descendants owned the property until the end of the nineteenth century (Douglas 1896).

The Clifton estate bounded the project area on the north. Between 1836 and 1873, the property was owned by Johns Hopkins and served as his summer home. In 1852, Johns Hopkins remodeled the ca. 1802 manor house to its current Italianate design. In 1873, Hopkins left the property in trust as the future site of a university (Snyder 1943).

North Gay Street, historically known as Belair Road, was the major road through the historic district. The road linked the developed parts of the City of Baltimore with rural areas in Baltimore and Harford Counties, eventually continuing to Bel Air in Harford County. The road was in existence by 1800 and was depicted on an 1801 map of the City of Baltimore (MHS 1998:49). At two separate times, in 1859 and again in 1867, different companies were incorporated to operate the Bel Air Road as a turnpike. The road became public in 1911 (Hollifield 1978:78-80).

In 1816, 13.2 square miles of land were annexed into the City of Baltimore, tripling the city's acreage (Olson 1980:56; Cox 1986). The new city boundaries were fixed at North Avenue on the north and at East Avenue, currently Ellwood Avenue, on the east. In 1816, the City of Baltimore Board of Commissioners hired engineer-surveyor Thomas H. Poppleton to prepare a plan for the City of Baltimore in its entirety. Poppleton was tasked with preparing a street plan for the newly annexed land, assigning street names, and delineating new wards for the city (Cox 1986:16). Throughout the northeast corner of the new territory and including the historic district, Poppleton imposed a grid street pattern created by north-south and east-west streets. The locations of the north-south streets through the historic district were in large measure defined by the street pattern already in place in Fells Point directly south of the area. Poppleton extended the streets of Fells Point northward to North Avenue. The north-south streets were depicted on his 1823 map in two widths, a wide major street (typically 70 ft wide) with a narrow street or alley (typically 20 ft wide) dividing the blocks along a north-south orientation. The east-west streets were more uniform in width, typically 66 ft wide. Originally no east-west alleys were planned in

the area. The widest streets were North Broadway and North Avenue. Belair Avenue (i.e., North Gay Street) was the only pre-existing road through the area. Poppleton retained its existing path; this resulted in a major diagonal artery that spliced several rectangular blocks, forming triangular blocks on either side of the road.

The city blocks as platted in the 1823 map were, in general, rectangular, but the blocks did not conform to exactly the same sizes. The blocks (Blocks 1446, 1456, 1466, 1477, 1494 and 1513) that fronted along North Broadway were the largest blocks planned in the historic district. These wide blocks, measured approximately 520 x 480 ft. The rest of the blocks throughout the historic district, though rectangular, were smaller and varied in size. Block 1473, for example measured 355 x 355 ft and Block 1503 measured 350 x 360 ft. The most uniform section of blocks as depicted on the 1823 plan was located in the eastern half of the historic district between North Patterson Park Avenue and North Montford Avenue.

Poppleton's plan for the development of the northeast corner of the city essentially remained intact when residential development in the area began after 1870. One major change to the Poppleton plan occurred when several blocks were set aside to establish the Baltimore Cemetery. In 1849, an act of the Maryland State Legislature incorporated the Baltimore Cemetery Company as a public stock company (Wilson 1991:26). B.A. Lavender, B.C. Smith, J. Vansant, J. Simms, R. Howard, J.S. Nicholas, J. Murphy, C. Barroll, and T.R. Chiffelle were the incorporators (Scharf 1881: 932). The company purchased 100 acres of land at the northeast corner of the city boundaries; additional acreage also was acquired in Baltimore County. The company was permitted to establish the cemetery on 30 January 1850 (Legg n.d.). The cemetery featured a Gothic Revival chapel and Egyptian-style mausoleum, which were designed by Baltimore architects Chiffelle and Reasin. The cemetery was advertised as a parklike setting that featured avenues and groves of trees ("Baltimore Cemetery" *Gleason's Pictorial* 1852).

In 1850, the Baltimore Cemetery Company was authorized to construct a plank road along the center of Belair Road (Legg n.d.). The city graded the street in 1853 (Kelley 1965:314). In January 1852, City of Baltimore Ordinance #65 exempted the cemetery from the Poppleton plan and stipulated that no streets, lanes, alleys or roads would be cut through the cemetery boundaries. By 1880, 41,700 interments had occurred since the first burial in March 1850 (Scharf 1881:932; Wilson 1991:26). By 1979, 110,000 interments were reported (News American 1979). Wilson (1991: 26-27) characterized the majority of interments in the cemetery as German immigrants. The Baltimore Cemetery provided an affordable burial ground for working-class people when compared to the more expensive Greenmount cemetery located east of the historic district (Wilson 1991:26). The cemetery remains active.

During the 1850s, breweries were established along the North Gay Street/Belair Road corridor. The sites were selected because of the prevailing rural environment and clean water. Belair Road provided transportation access to downtown and to surrounding agricultural areas (Olson 1980:182). George Röst established the first

brewery in the district in 1853 on the southwest corner of North Gay Street and North Patterson Park Avenue on Block 1451.

The increasing activity in this section coalesced to form a crossroads community known as San Domingo. This community was located just north of the city boundary line in Baltimore County at the intersections of Sinclair Lane, Mine Bank Lane (now North Rose Street), and Belair Road. The name "St. Domingo" appeared on an 1851 map of the City of Baltimore (MHS 1998:29: McCardell 1941). The community attracted butchers, an oil-cloth manufactory, and funerary workers. Several monument and marble works were located in the vicinity of the Baltimore Cemetery, including Lewis Lachen and Henry Berge (Holcomb 2000; Berge 1983; Kelley 1965:371). When the Belair Turnpike was established in 1867, the tollgate was established in this community just over the city line.

Brewing along North Gay Street. One of the more colorful aspects of the history of the historic district was the number of breweries established along North Gay Street during the 1850s and 1860s. By the late 1860s, six of the twenty-one breweries that operated in the City of Baltimore and nearby Baltimore County were located along North Gay Street. The six breweries included George Röst (1853) on the southwest corner of North Gay Street and North Patterson Park Avenue (Block 1451), John F. Wiessner (1863) at the 1700 block of North Gay Street (Blocks 1460 and 1471), George Bauernschmidt (1864) at the 1600 block of North Gay Street (Block 1481), Otto John Engel (1866) at 2336 North Gay Street (Block 4175), John H. von der Horst (1866) on the northwest corner of the intersection of East North Avenue and Belair Road (Block 4175), and Louis Muth (1867) at the 1800 block of North Gay Street (Block 1451).

The breweries were all established by foreign-born persons; three of the six brewers were born in Bavaria, two in Hanover, and one in Prussia. In most cases, this group of brewers immigrated to Baltimore between 1830 and 1850. These men represented a group of German immigrants that Cunz (1948:320-321) characterized as remaining "in close touch sentimentally, materially, commercially, and through family connections with those in their old fatherland." These associations remained strong throughout the period 1865-1918 and fostered a sense that Cunz (1948) characterized as "German-Americanism." German-Americanism was expressed in the formation of clubs, societies, and churches, and through activities that celebrated the German heritage through recreational activities, such as beer gardens, and entertainments. German-Americans in Baltimore glorified their ties to their German heritage until World War I (Cunz 1948:321).

Brewing initially supported the local market. Distribution of the beer was restricted by the lack of refrigeration. The principal distributors of beer were saloons, taverns, hotels, and the breweries. The typical brewery comprised a complex of buildings that housed the different functions of the brewing process, as well as stables and wagons used to distribute the product to taverns and saloons throughout the city. Most of the breweries along North Gay Street also featured a picnic park/beer garden where patrons could enjoy beer products in a natural setting. Initially, the breweries were small buildings, but, during the 1880s, several brewing complexes

were expanded with five-story brew houses and support buildings. Few buildings that illustrate the city's brewing history along North Gay Street remain extant. The American Brewery, Inc., the former Wiessner Brewery, located on the 1700 block of North Gay Street (Blocks 1471 and 1460), is the most extant brewery complex in the district. The extant buildings include the 1887 brew house, the owner's house (1896), an office/bottling plant/warehouse (1892; 1896;1900), and a bottling plant completed in 1937.

In 1885, the brewery industry employed 450 employees in 34 breweries located in and around the City of Baltimore (Kelley 1965:606). By 1902, the local brewing industry employed about 8,000 people. That total included persons employed at the 19 breweries then in operation in and around the City of Baltimore, distributors, saloon operators, and hotels (Kelley 1965:260). The breweries located along North Gay Street ceased brewing operations when Prohibition was enacted in 1919. Although a few breweries switched to bottling soft drinks or experimented with non-alcoholic beers, these experiments generally were not successful. Most of the breweries, with the exception of the Wiessner brewery, did not survive Prohibition, which was repealed in 1933 (Kelley 1965). After the repeal of Prohibition, Baltimore's brewing industry numbered five breweries, employing approximately 1,350 persons (Kelley 1965:606). The histories of four largest breweries in the historic district are detailed below.

In 1853, George Röst established the first brewery on North Gay Street between North Patterson Park and East North Avenues (Block 1451). George Röst was born in Frauenaurach, Bavaria, where he was trained as a brewer. Röst built the brewery in several stages between 1853 and 1863. Röst's brewery was equipped with machines that mixed and weighed ingredients, large fermenting and lagering cellars, stables, and a cooperage shop. Röst built a large house for himself near the brewery. The house also accommodated German brewery workers who had recently immigrated to the United States and were getting established. George Röst died in 1871 and was buried in the Baltimore Cemetery. His family continued to operate the business for another ten years, before creditors foreclosed on the brewery in 1881. In 1888, the brewery was reopened as the Standard Brewing Company, which operated until Prohibition (Kelley 1965: 178-184). A two-story stable associated with the brewery operations is extant on Block 1451.

In 1863, John F. Wiessner, a former brewmaster for George Röst, leased two acres of land (Block 1471) from Charles Rogers, the descendant of Philip Rogers of Greenwood. John F. Wiessner was born in Uhlfeld, Bavaria, in 1831, and arrived in Baltimore in 1853. John Wiessner's first brewery comprised a three-story brew house with attic. The initial production of this plant was between 1,000 and 1,500 barrels of beer per year. By 1879, production rose to 15,000 barrels per year; by 1882, production rose to 20,000 barrels per year. In 1882, the brewery employed 24 workers. In 1887, a new brewery was constructed on the same location. The existing massive, five-story, brick brew house with its ornate façade contained modern equipment, specifically two Linde ice machines and new steam kettles. Projected production for the expanded brewery was 100,000 barrels of beer per year, although production was reported as 70,000 barrels per year in 1900 and 80,000 barrels in 1903. Just prior to Prohibition, the Wiessner Brewing Company produced 110,000 barrels per year. Additional

buildings added to the complex included a residence at 1636 North Gay Street, and a bottling plant (Kelley 1965: 292-301). In 1931, the Wiessner family sold the brewery to American Brewery, Inc. In 1937, a three-story brick building was added to complex to accommodate increased production. The brewery operated until 1973 (Schoeller 1986).

In 1864, George Bauernschmidt opened the Greenwood Brewery on the 1500 block of North Gay Street (Block 1481). George Bauernschmidt was born in 1835 in Wambach, Bavaria. He arrived in Baltimore in 1853 at the age of 18 and was the second of three brothers to immigrate to the United States. After working for a time as brewmaster in Röst's Brewery, George Bauernschmidt partnered with his brother John J. Bauernschmidt to operate a small brewery on 323 West Pratt Street. In 1864, George Bauernschmidt leased land from Charles Rogers and established a brewery on North Gay Street. The new brewery comprised a two-story brew house and a picnic park. George Bauernschmidt initially constructed a residence at the corner of East Oliver and North Gay streets. The house accommodated Bauernschmidt's family as well as employees who worked at the brewery. In 1887, George Bauernschmidt expanded the brewery with a new five-story building. The new brewery produced 50,000 barrels of beer per year, which was a substantial increase over the 5,000 barrel per year level of production of the old brewery. In 1899, the George Bauernschmidt Brewery was sold to a large conglomerate known as the Maryland Brewing Company (Kelley 1965: 311-318). The Maryland Brewing Company operated the brewery for a short period of time until forced to close (Kelley 1965:311-322). No built resources associated with the Bauernschmidt brewery remain extant. However, the Bauernschmidt house at 1649 East North Avenue constructed ca. 1890 is contained within the historic district.

In 1866, John H. von der Horst established a brewery on the 1900 block of Belair Road (Block 4175), the site of Samuel B. Richard's oil-cloth mill just north of the intersection of East North Avenue and Belair Road. John H. von der Horst was born 1825 in Hanover. He settled in Baltimore in 1846 and was employed by Dougherty & Heise wholesale grocers. Between 1855 and 1865, von der Horst operated a grocery and a saloon before opening the brewery in 1866. Von der Horst's brewery produced 2,300 barrels of beer during its first year of operation. After a fire in 1874, the brewery was rebuilt and expanded to include a five-story brew house, a six-story double malt house, a four-story ice house, a storage house, and a cooperage. The improved brewery produced between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels of beer per year. The brewery was sold in 1899 to the Maryland Brewery Company and was closed in 1903 (Kelley 1965: 371-385). None of von der Horst's brewery buildings remain extant.

Recreation in the Historic District. Recreational uses also were a theme in the early history of the historic district. Picnic parks and beer gardens often operated in conjunction with the breweries along North Gay Street. Bauernschmidt operated a small park, as did von der Horst and Wiessner. The largest recreational facility in the area, however, was the Schützen Park established in 1866 by the Baltimore Schützen Verein (Shooting Club), founded in 1850. Schützen Park occupied approximately 20 acres in the area bounded by North Milton and North Patterson Park Avenues and East Federal and East Lafayette Streets (Blocks 1463, 1464, 1473, 1474).

The park was purchased from George Appold, a leather dealer and one of the founders of Merchants and Miners Transportation Company (Kelley 1965: 316). The park featured a variety of recreational activities, including picnic areas, target ranges, dance floors, a bowling alley, and banquet rooms. The park functioned as a club for the lower classes. Membership in the club peaked at 1,500 families during the 1880s. As many as 20,000 people attended large events held at the park (Cunz 1948:324-325). Schützen Park appeared on historic maps in 1882 and 1896. The park probably was closed ca. 1895 since streets were extended through the park grounds in 1895 and building permits were issued for residential construction along the south side of East Lafayette Street in 1896 (Brune 1907; *Daily Record* 1896). Schützen Park did not appear on the 1902 Sanborn map of the area (MHS 1998:32; Douglas 1896; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1902).

Summary of Development in 1869. The old northeast corner of the city of Baltimore did not develop as a residential area until after 1870. The area was dominated by industrial, recreational, and funerary activities. The extent of development in this area of the city was depicted on the Sachse bird's-eye view published in 1870. North Gay Street (Belair Avenue) served as the primary transportation corridor. The major north-south and east-west streets were not yet opened. The breweries of Bauernschmidt, Wiessner, Röst, Muth, Engel, and von der Horst were prominently located along North Gay Street. Each brewery comprised a complex of small-scale buildings. Interspersed among the breweries were two and three-story commercial and residential buildings. Some of the businesses along North Gay Street identified on the Sachse view included a saloon and a cooperage; two marble works were located near the Baltimore Cemetery. Picnic parks and Schützen Park also were illustrated in the view. A brickyard was located south of Schützen Park. Few residential buildings were depicted in the Sachse view. Approximately fourteen rowhouses were constructed along the east side of North Broadway Avenue between Monument Street and North Gay Street; less than ten rowhouses occupied the south side of North Gay Street near its intersection with East Biddle Street (Sachse 1870).

Development 1870-1930

During the period from 1870-1930, the population of the City of Baltimore boomed. In 1880, Baltimore's population was 332,313; in 1900, it rose to 508,957, an increase of 53 per cent. By 1920, the city's population reached 733,826. The population rise was attributable to four causes: the natural increase of births, the migration of Marylanders to the city, the immigration of foreign-born persons to the city, and the annexation of additional land into the city boundaries in 1888 (Hirschfeld 1941). During the same time period, Baltimore also expanded its role from a major shipping center to a manufacturing center. Between 1870 and 1920, the garment, canning, packing, shipbuilding, and iron and steel making industries developed rapidly. The increased number of workers resulted in a need for working-class housing and a boom in house construction. Between 1880 and 1900, the numbers of housing units increased 76 per cent; emphasis was placed on supplying housing for the working man. It was during this period that Baltimore became a truly "working-class city" (Hayward

and Belfoure 1999:87). These city trends were the reason that the historic district developed as a residential area of rowhouses to support the working class.

The area comprised in the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District became prime land to accommodate rowhouse construction after other areas in the city boundaries were developed. By the 1870s, residential development had reached Madison Square west of the historic district. By 1872, residential development reached East Hoffman Street west of North Broadway. South of the historic district, rowhouse construction reached Monument Street by 1870 and proceeded up North Broadway to East Hoffman Street. Only a few houses were constructed in the historic district between North Wolfe and North Washington Street, south of North Gay Street (Woods 1872). During the period 1870-1930, rowhouses were constructed to fill the blocks in the historic district as originally platted on Poppleton's 1823 map of Baltimore. Improved and affordable transportation also played a role in opening the area to residential development.

One major alteration to the Poppleton plan that shaped the subsequent development of the area was the 1873 completion of the elevated railroad bed and railroad tunnel to Union Station. The Pennsylvania Railroad completed the project to improve its market share in the City of Baltimore. The railroad line was constructed above ground and angled through the southeastern section of the historic district between East Chase and East Hoffman Streets before entering the 3,410-foot tunnel under East Hoffman Street west of North Broadway and leading to Union Station (Zembala 1995:98).

At the completion of the elevated railroad line, residential development east of North Broadway was located south of the railroad line. The railroad construction changed subsequent development in two ways. First, the elevated railroad tracks bridged only the major north-south streets in the project area. The smaller alleys/streets, including North Durham, North Chapel, North Castle, North Bradford, and North Port, were closed by the railroad embankment. Instead of the original north-south alleys, the blocks located between East Chase Street and East Hoffman Streets developed a series of small east-west alleys. The second change in the development of the area was that small-scale industries were attracted to sites along the railroad line. Examples of small-scale industries that located along the line between 1870 and 1920 included a tobacco warehouse, sash factory, lithographer, and cannery.

The industrial buildings located in the district illustrate, on a micro scale, the types of industry important to Baltimore's industrial base between 1870 and the mid-twentieth century. Major industries found in the historic district were of two classifications: food and associated products, and paper, printing, publishing. Examples illustrating food and related industries included the Goetz meat factory located at 2401 Sinclair Lane/1940 Belair Road (Block 4175A). During the twentieth century, the plant became one of the largest meat packing plants in Maryland. It employed approximately 700 workers during the 1940s and 1950s. The present meat packing plant was opened in 1923 and was expanded several times. During the 1950s, the Goetz plant was expanded in response to the introduction of vacuum-packaged luncheon meat (Albert F. Goetz, n.d.).

Other examples of the food and associated products were the Wiessner Brewery/American Brewery, Inc., the Wertheimer Brothers Cigar Manufacturing plant at 1907-1941 East Preston Street constructed ca. 1910, and the Roberts Brothers Cannery at 1307 North Wolfe Street, constructed ca. 1925. The food and kindred products classification accounted for 21 per cent of Baltimore's manufacturing output in 1937 (Anderson 1977:20).

The Hoen & Company building represented the paper, printing, publishing industry in the neighborhood. A.E. Hoen & Company Lithographers occupied three buildings at 2101-2113 East Biddle Street. Two of the buildings, constructed ca. 1885, originally were occupied by the Baxter Electric Motor Company. The A. E. Hoen Co. was established by August Hoen, a German immigrant, in 1835 in downtown Baltimore (Cunz 1948:235). Ca. 1910, the company began to operate in this location. In 1937, the paper, printing, and publishing industry accounted for 4.4 per cent of Baltimore's manufacturing output (Anderson 1977:20).

During the 1870s and 1880s, two changes occurred to enhance Poppleton's plan. The first change occurred in 1876, when North Broadway was opened from North Gay Street to East North Avenue (Brune 1907). The southern end of Broadway at Fells Point historically was a wide street since the Broadway Market occupied its southern end. By 1851, Broadway was extended northward to North Gay Street. When it was opened, the street was widened to match the width of the southern section. Between North Gay Street and North Avenue, Broadway originally was depicted as narrow on the Poppleton maps of 1822 and 1852. During the 1850s, Broadway between East Baltimore and East Chase Streets was ornamented with narrow medians planted with trees and grass and paved with curving sidewalks (Brune 1907; MHS 1998:32). The same width and ornamental squares were installed when North Broadway was extended from North Gay Street to North Avenue in 1876.

The second change was the formation of Collington Square, which was created when two blocks (Block 1518) were combined to form a park. The new park was bounded by East Hoffman Street on the north, North Patterson Park Avenue on the east, East Preston Street on the south and North Chester Street on the west. Collington Square was first leased to the city for use as a park in 1880; the deed was transferred to the city in 1881. In 1884, the square was placed under the control of the Park Commission for improvement as a park (CHAP, vertical file).

In general terms, the earliest residential construction in the historic district progressed from the southwest corner of the district northwards then eastwards until the area south of East North Avenue was filled with rowhouses. By 1877, residential development in the historic district reached northward along North Broadway to East Preston Street and eastward along East Preston Street to North Washington Avenue. Residential development was depicted along North Washington Avenue as far north as Federal Street (Hopkins 1877). By 1890, the area defined by East Chase Street to East North Avenue between North Broadway on the west and North Wolfe Street on the east featured two-story rowhouses. Between 1896 and 1914, the east side of the

historic district between North Patterson Park and North Montford Avenues were filled with two-story rowhouses.

Initially, rowhouse development in the district followed the typical pattern of residential development that occurred in other neighborhoods of Baltimore. Typically, three-story rowhouses were constructed along the major north-south and east-west streets and on blocks facing parks. Two-story rowhouses typically were constructed along the minor streets and alleys (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:68-69). In the historic district, three-story rowhouses were constructed in the southwest corner of the area along North Broadway, East Chase Street, and East Biddle Street. Three-story rowhouses were constructed in only a few other locations throughout the district, such as along North Gay Street south of the railroad tracks and at the intersection of Federal and North Gay Streets. Three-story rowhouses also were constructed between 1887 and 1890 along the north side of Collington Square. A few three-story rowhouses also were constructed along East North Avenue near its intersection with North Broadway. Most of these houses were ornamented with Italianate cornices and detailing, suggesting that they were among the earliest buildings constructed in the area.

By the 1880s, the dominant rowhouse type constructed throughout the district became the two-story rowhouse that was constructed to house working-class residents. Two-story rowhouses lined most of the streets and alleys throughout the district. Whereas other public squares throughout Baltimore were lined with three-story rowhouses fronting the park, the rowhouses that lined the east, south, and west sides of Collington Square were two-story residences.

Street openings provided an indication of rowhouse construction throughout the historic district. In 1870, the only existing street was North Gay Street/Belair Road that formed a major diagonal artery through the area. Between 1870 and 1896, most of the streets south of East North Avenue and west of North Patterson Park Avenue in the project area were opened. Typically, the streets in the eastern portion of the historic district were opened between 1895 and 1905 (Brune 1907). Typically, the developers bore the costs of opening streets (Hayward and Belfoure 1999). By 1896, most streets were paved with cobblestone (Douglas 1896).

Residential development in the historic district represented two trends in rowhouse construction: the single developer who constructed a small number of rowhouses at once and the large-scale developer who opened several blocks to rowhouse construction. The prevalent trend during the late nineteenth century was the development of small groups of houses by a single developer. Typically, a developer leased property from a landowner, constructed the buildings, then sold the residences to individuals or investors. The ground rents typically stayed with the original landowner or the developer if he purchased the property in fee simple. The ground rent system was unique to Baltimore and facilitated home ownership among the working class by keeping the costs associated with home ownership low. In 1890, only approximately 26 per cent of residences were occupied by owners (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:87). Home ownership increased dramatically during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century due to the ground rent

system and the increased number of building and loans, more than 900 of which were chartered in Baltimore between the Civil War and World War I (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:124). The ground rent system in Baltimore is explained more fully in Hayward and Belfoure (1999).

During the nineteenth century, the typical number of buildings developed at one time by a developer ranged from six to twenty buildings. Developers identified through the publication of building permits in the *Daily Record* who worked in the historic district between 1888 and 1900 included Wm. Collett, Joseph Wehr and Martin McDonough, Henry Fussell, William J. Clendinin, Henry L. Brack, C. Graf, Samuel B. Derr, S.D. Huth, Henry Westfall, George E. Goldman, Henry E. Cook, Randolph Forrester, Daniel Donnelly, and J.W. Sindall (*Daily Record* 1888-1902).

By the beginning of the twentieth century, builders and developers were willing to assume more risk by acquiring larger parcels of land. Developers then constructed entire blocks comprising hundreds of lots (Hayward and Belfoure 1999:73). This pattern was discernable in the development of South Clifton Park and in the areas between North Patterson Park Avenue and North Montford Avenue.

One factor shaping the progression of residential rowhouse construction in the historic district was the continuation of pre-1870 land use in the area. The breweries occupied prominent locations along North Gay Street. The extent of the brewing operations meant that several blocks were not available for residential development. In fact, the Wiessner Brewery at the 1700 block of North Gay Street (Blocks 1460 and 1471) interrupted the original Poppleton plan by closing North Duncan and North Collington Streets. As stated before, Schützen Park occupied several blocks that were not opened for residential development until after the park closed ca. 1895. The third land use that impeded residential development in the area was the brick manufacturing industry.

Until ca. 1870, the city's brickworks and quarries were concentrated west of Union Square in West Baltimore and west of Fort McHenry in South Baltimore (Garonzik 1976:398; Robinson 1952). During the next two decades, brickworks were established in the old northeast section of the city. The earliest brickyard in the district appeared on the 1869 Sachse view of the city (Sachse 1870). By 1896, two large brick manufacturers were located in the area, and two additional brickworks were located south of the Union railroad line. D. Donnelly & Son Brickyard was located north and east of the current Collington Square (Blocks 1502, 1503, 1504, 1519). The Perot Brickyard was located south of the Baltimore Cemetery along Preston Street. The two other yards were W. Dueberg Brickyard and Smith & Schwartz Brickyard.

The four brickyards operated independently until ca. 1899. In that year, 22 Baltimore brick companies merged to form the Baltimore Brick Company. D. Donnelly & Son, W.H. Perot, Smith & Schwartz were among the brick companies that merged. Following the merger, the Baltimore Brick Company consolidated its operations at two locations, one at 3200 E. Madison Street and one in Rossville, Baltimore County (Robinson 1952).

When the brickyards closed in Baltimore East, the land bounded by North Collington Avenue on the west, East Oliver Street on the north, North Rose Street on the east, and the elevated railroad line on the south became available for residential development. By 1902, developers began to construct rowhouses along many of the newly opened streets; by 1914-1915, construction of rowhouses in this area was essentially complete (Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Maps 1902; 1914-1915).

The area north of East North Avenue, including the crossroads village of San Domingo and currently known as South Clifton Park, was annexed into City of Baltimore in 1888. The newly annexed territory was platted in a gridded street pattern creating large blocks similar to the 1823 Poppleton plan used to develop Baltimore East. Originally, the industrial uses were concentrated along Sinclair Lane and Belair Road, while most of the land between North Patterson Park Avenue and North Wolfe Street was developed for residential use. Only the major north-south streets were shown in the proposed plat for the annexed land; the narrower alleys and streets were not included in the plan. South Clifton Park developed basically in accordance with the new plan between North Avenue and Sinclair Lane.

The Goetze Meatpacking plant developed as the largest industrial use in the area. It occupied an irregular block bounded by Belair Street on the east, Sinclair Lane on the north, and Homestead Street on the south (Block 4175A). This site historically was associated with the San Domingo village and was the site of butchering and other industrial activities. The meatpacking plant operated between 1923 and 1975. It was one of the largest businesses in the area, employing approximately 700 people at its peak during the 1950s (Ayres 1975).

Most residential construction in South Clifton Park occurred between 1900 and 1928. Construction that occurred during 1900-1915 illustrated the typical rowhouse patterns that dominated the residential development south of East North Avenue. Examples of this type of rowhouse were those built by Robert Seff along Perlman Place (Perlman Place Historic District 2001). However, during the 1920s, the principal rowhouse type constructed in South Clifton Park was the daylighter, that lined the blocks facing Cliftwood Avenue and Sinclair Lane. Frank Novak was the developer of these residences and donated the land for a branch library in 1916 (Kelly 1986:193). Robert Seff and Frank Novak operated as large-scale developers during the twentieth century. These men were able to develop several blocks of residences at one time.

Residential expansion into South Clifton Park was constrained by the presence of two entities that defined the northern boundary of historic district: Johns Hopkins Clifton estate and Baltimore Belt Railroad. Johns Hopkins designated Clifton as the site for a new university. Instead, in 1894, the City of Baltimore bought the estate as a park (Snyder 1943). Modern uses in the park include a golf course and several schools.

The second entity that defined the northern boundary of South Clifton Park was the presence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's Baltimore Belt Railroad line constructed in 1894 (Harwood 1990:85-97). The line was constructed to provide the B&O Railroad with through connections to points north of Baltimore and direct

service to docks and industries as the city's industrial base expanded eastward. The Belt Railroad line forms the northern boundary of the historic district near its crossing over North Gay Street at Sinclair Avenue and passing through the Clifton Estate.

Transportation. One factor that facilitated the development of the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District as a working-class residential area was the availability of publicly available and inexpensive transportation. Until ca. 1865, Baltimore was essentially a walking city. Upper-middle class residents could afford to maintain a private horse and carriage or hire one. However, the cost of hiring a carriage too expensive for working-class residents to afford on a daily basis.

In May 1844, omnibuses drawn by horses were introduced as the first mass transit system. Three major omnibus routes operated along major streets in populated areas. A fourth line operated along North Gay Street. The terminus of that line was the Baltimore Cemetery and it operated at "various hours" (Hall 1912:543-544). In 1859, a streetcar system was introduced in Baltimore. The streetcars were placed on rails and drawn by horses. By 1860, the city had 22 miles of rail with 65 passenger cars that were operated on a regular schedule (Hall 1912:544). During 1862, a regular streetcar service known as the "Red Line" opened along North Gay Street (Hall 1912:547; Farrell 1992:20).

Beginning in 1892, the Red Line was converted to a cable car system (Farrell 1992:65, 75). A car barn was located at the intersection of East North Avenue and North Gay Streets. Within a few years, the Red Line was converted into an electric car line. By 1894, a second electric car line, operated by the City & Suburban Railway, opened along East North Avenue between Madison Street and North Gay Street. The extant concrete car barn at 2313 East North Avenue was constructed in 1907 (Farrell 1992: 81-83).

City Services. The increasing residential character of the area was recognized by the construction of schools and a fire station in the area between 1890 through 1910 and the area's inclusion in the city water supply. The redesign of the city's water supply resulted in the construction of the Eastern High Service Pumping Station on the corner of East Oliver Street and North Wolfe Street (Block 1495). In 1869, the city suffered a long drought and city officials realized that the Jones Falls water supply could not meet the water needs of the expanding city. After a number of years of considering alternative sources of water, city officials choose Gunpowder Falls located north of the city as a new water source. Between 1874 and 1881, the stream was dammed and water was piped to Lake Montebello, which served as a reservoir. The system was soon expanded through the construction of Lake Clifton and the Guilford Reservoir (Siems 1952). In 1888, the city selected 3 ½ acres between North Gay Street and East Oliver Street (Block 1495) to construct the Eastern High Service Pumping Station, storage yards, and machine shops (City of Baltimore, Department of Public Works 1981:7). The pumping station was completed and entered service in 1891 (Hall 1912:418-419).

Population. The first significant population growth in the historic district began during the 1870s. By 1915, two-story rowhouses were constructed on the majority of the blocks in the district. The people who occupied the area were working-class people. Residents represented a wide range of ethnic backgrounds, reflecting the immigration trends noted in the wider city. Residents also were employed in a wide range of occupations. Some residents worked in nearby industries and corner stores to service the local residential population. Most residents needed to travel outside the area to their place of employment.

During the late nineteenth century, the port of Baltimore received more immigrants through Locust Point than at any other time in its history. However, two-thirds of the immigrants boarded B&O Railroad trains for points west (Olson 1980:179). Hirshfeld (1941:21) argued that the largest factor contributing to Baltimore's population growth during the period 1870-1900 was in-migration of whites and African Americans into Baltimore from other parts of Maryland. Only about 5 per cent, or 12,000 persons, of Baltimore's increasing population between 1870 and 1900 was the result of foreign immigration (Hirschfeld 1941:23). Throughout the period, Germans represented the highest percentage of immigrants to Baltimore. The percentage of Irish immigrants was second highest from 1870 to 1890. By 1900, the percentage of Russian immigrants was higher than the percentage of Irish immigrants (Hirschfeld 1941:24).

By 1880, approximately 16.9 per cent of Baltimore's total population was foreign born (n=56,354). Of the foreign born population, approximately 58 per cent were from Germany, including formerly independent states such as Prussia and Bavaria that became part of a unified Germany, and 24.6 per cent were from Ireland. Smaller proportions of the foreign-born population came from England and Scotland (5 per cent), Canada (3.6 per cent), Bohemia (2 per cent), and Poland (1 per cent) (Vill 1976:19). The population that settled in the historic district represented most of these ethnic groups.

In 1880, Vill (1976:22ff) documented the presence of Germans throughout the entire City of Baltimore, including Baltimore East. The ratio of Germans in the historic district equaled the overall ratios of Germans throughout the rest of the city. However, of German heads of households reported in the 1880 census in the historic district, Germans were concentrated in the area bounded by Harford Road on the west and North Gay Street on the east. The established brewery corridor located along North Gay Street provided a pre-existing nucleus to attract German settlement in the area (Olson 1980:182).

A random sampling of the 1880 census for the historic district revealed that groups of people with similar ethnic backgrounds and occupations tended to settle along the same streets. General characteristics of the streets included in the sample revealed that the racial background was overwhelmingly white. Most families included parents and children, often with children in their 20s reported as working at an occupation and living at home. Young children generally were recorded as attending school. Households also commonly included boarders (U.S. Census 1880).

Along North Gay Street, the ethnic origins of the population were primarily German. The occupations of the majority of residents along this street were associated with brewing and supporting industries. These occupations included bar tender, blacksmith, and wheelwright. Other occupations included cigar maker, brick maker, and waterman. Along East Chase Street, the residents were third generation Marylanders. Their occupations included cabinetmaker, implement maker, house painter, machinist, and cigar maker. A mix of native-born Marylanders, second-generation immigrants, and foreign-born residents were recorded along Federal Street. Representative occupations included retail grocer, car driver, marble cutter, baker, teamster, butcher, shoemaker, painter, and car conductor (U.S. Census 1880).

Only one African-American family was recorded in the sample. This family lived on North Castle Street, a minor north-south street. The husband was born in Virginia and the wife in Maryland; his occupation was gardener. Occupations of the white residents along the same street included cellar digger, brewery worker, and laborer. The white residents were foreign-born Germans. Along McDonough Street, native-born Marylanders and second-generation immigrants were recorded. Occupations of heads of households along this street included blacksmith, florist, tailoress, shoemaker, collector, policeman, and printer (U.S. Census 1880).

The original congregations of the churches and members of social institutions in the area also illustrated the ethnic backgrounds of the district's residents between 1870 and 1920. The Faith English Evangelical Lutheran Church (now St. Paul Community Church at 1901 Federal Street), the St. Marks' Reformed Church (now Trinity AME Church at 2130 East Hoffman Street), and the Bavarian Athletic Club (now the First John Tabernacle Baptist Church at 1901 East Preston Street) illustrated the German-American origins of many of the residents. In addition, St. James located at Asquith and Eager Streets west of the district was the largest German Roman Catholic Church in East Baltimore. Faith Presbyterian Church (now the Cathedral of the Living Word at 1214 North Broadway), the Appold Methodist Episcopal Church (now the Christ Methodist Church at 2001 East Chase Street), and St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (now the Israel Baptist Church at 1230 North Chester Street) illustrated the influence of English, Irish, Scottish, and native-born Maryland population of the district.

Between ca. 1890 and ca. 1910, a number of new houses constructed along the narrower north-south streets were sold to Bohemian owner-occupants. Addresses with Bohemian owner-occupants included 1500 block North Durham Street, 1700 block Crystal Street, 1700 block North Register Street, 1100 and 1500 blocks North Bradford Street, and 1700 and 1800 blocks North Chapel Street. Typically these small houses sold for between $700 and $900 or were rented at $8.00 per month. The ethnic-sponsored building and loan associations helped residents purchase their property. Some of the buildings constructed along these streets remained rental income for developers and institutions. As a result, the area developed containing a mix of owner-occupied dwellings and rental properties (Hayward, Alley Survey 2000). The presence of the Bohemian population was supported by the completion of St. Wenceslaus in 1914 as the main Roman Catholic parish for Bohemians. This parish church was constructed on Ashland Avenue just south of the district.

The area retained a mix of home ownership and rental properties. In the 1928 city directory, home ownership was prominent along North Montford, North Bradford, North Patterson Park, North Collington, North Washington, North Chapel, North Rutland, East North Avenue, and Federal Streets. Rental property dominated along alley streets such as North Duncan and Mura Streets, and along more prominent thoroughfares including McDonough, East Lafayette, East Lanvale, and East Oliver Streets. A mix of home ownership and rental properties was prominent along North Chester and North Durham Streets (Polk 1928).

By 1930, the population of Ward 8, which contained most of the historic district and the area north to the city boundary established in 1888, comprised a total population of 42,302. Of these, 37,659 were classified as native white; 2,834 were classified as foreign-born white; and, 1,792 were classified as Negro (Maryland State Planning Commission 1935). During the 1950s, the neighborhood around North Milton and North Luzerne Avenues was remembered as "primarily a mix of Poles, Germans, and Irish" according to one Italian family who lived there (Olesker 2001:94).

By 1960, non-whites accounted for 70 per cent of the population in Planning District 11B that included the district. Of the 11,270 dwellings located in the entire planning district, approximately 67 per cent were owner-occupied. The primary occupations included operatives, service workers, and laborers, which the study classified as middle class. The average home values were between $6,500.00 and $8,700.00 (Ball 1966:105).

Summary

The Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District typifies the broad patterns of the urban history of the City of Baltimore, particularly the history of the working class, from ca. 1850 through the mid-twentieth century. During that time, the area became increasingly incorporated into the city's urban fabric as development filled up the city boundaries established in 1816. The area followed a typical progression of outlying areas. Until the mid-nineteenth century, the area remained essentially rural. During the 1850s and 1860s, the area became a corridor that attracted six breweries and recreational uses. From 1870 through 1930, the area became residential. The city blocks were lined primarily with two-story rowhouses that housed working people from a variety of ethnic groups. Increased residential construction was accompanied by the construction of public schools, neighborhood churches, a branch library, a bank, building associations, a fire station, and corner stores. The area also retained a few industrial and commercial businesses that typified on a micro scale Baltimore's industrial and commercial base during the period. The increasing urbanization of the area, particularly during the period 1870 through 1930, was assisted by public transportation and improved city services. Thus, the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

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UTM References:

Baltimore East, MD quad

A: 18-361420-4352620
B: 18-363180-4352740
C: 18-364230-4352600
D: 18-364240-4352110
E: 18-363550-4351250
F: 18-362350-4351400

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of Belair Road and Sinclair Lane, the boundary proceeds north along the east side of Belair Road to the CSX railroad tracks. It follows the railroad tracks west to the east boundary of the Lawrence G. Paquin Jr.-Sr. High School. The boundary turns south to Sinclair Lane and turns west along the center line of the Sinclair Lane to North Wolfe Street. The boundary turns north to the alley north of 2106 North Wolfe Street where it turns west until it reaches the north-south alley that runs behind the rear property lines. The boundary follows the rear property line of the houses that face onto the west side of North Wolfe Street until it meets the rear property lines of the houses that face south on the north side of East North Avenue. The boundary follows the rear property lines west along the rear property lines along East North Avenue to North Register Street. The boundary turns south on North Register Street to East North Ave where it turns west to North Broadway. The boundary crosses North Broadway to a point opposite the west side of G. Bauernschmidt house at 1649 East North Avenue. The boundary turns south to include 1649 East North Avenue on the northwest corner of North Broadway and East North Avenue before continuing south along the rear property lines of the buildings that face east along North Broadway, including the Cathedral of the Living Word located on the northwest corner of the intersection of North Broadway with East Chase Street. At East Chase Street, the boundary turns east and proceeds along the center of the street until it reaches a point opposite to the first houses fronting the south side of East Chase Street. The boundary turns south until it reaches the rear property lines of the houses facing north onto East Chase Street. The boundary follows the rear property line east until it reaches the Penn Central Railroad tracks. The boundary follows the railroad tracks east until it reaches a point opposite the center of North Rose Street. The boundary turns north to follow the center line of North Rose Street until it reaches Federal Avenue. The boundary turns east along the center line of Federal Avenue one block until it intersects with the center line of North Luzerne Avenue. The boundary turns north along the center line of North Luzerne Avenue until it reaches the wall that defines the Baltimore Cemetery. The boundary turns east and follows the south, east, and north sides of the Baltimore Cemetery until it reaches

the southeast corner of the intersection of Sinclair Lane and Belair Road. The boundary turns northeast to cross Sinclair Lane to the place of beginning at northeast corner of the intersection of Belair Road and Sinclair Lane.

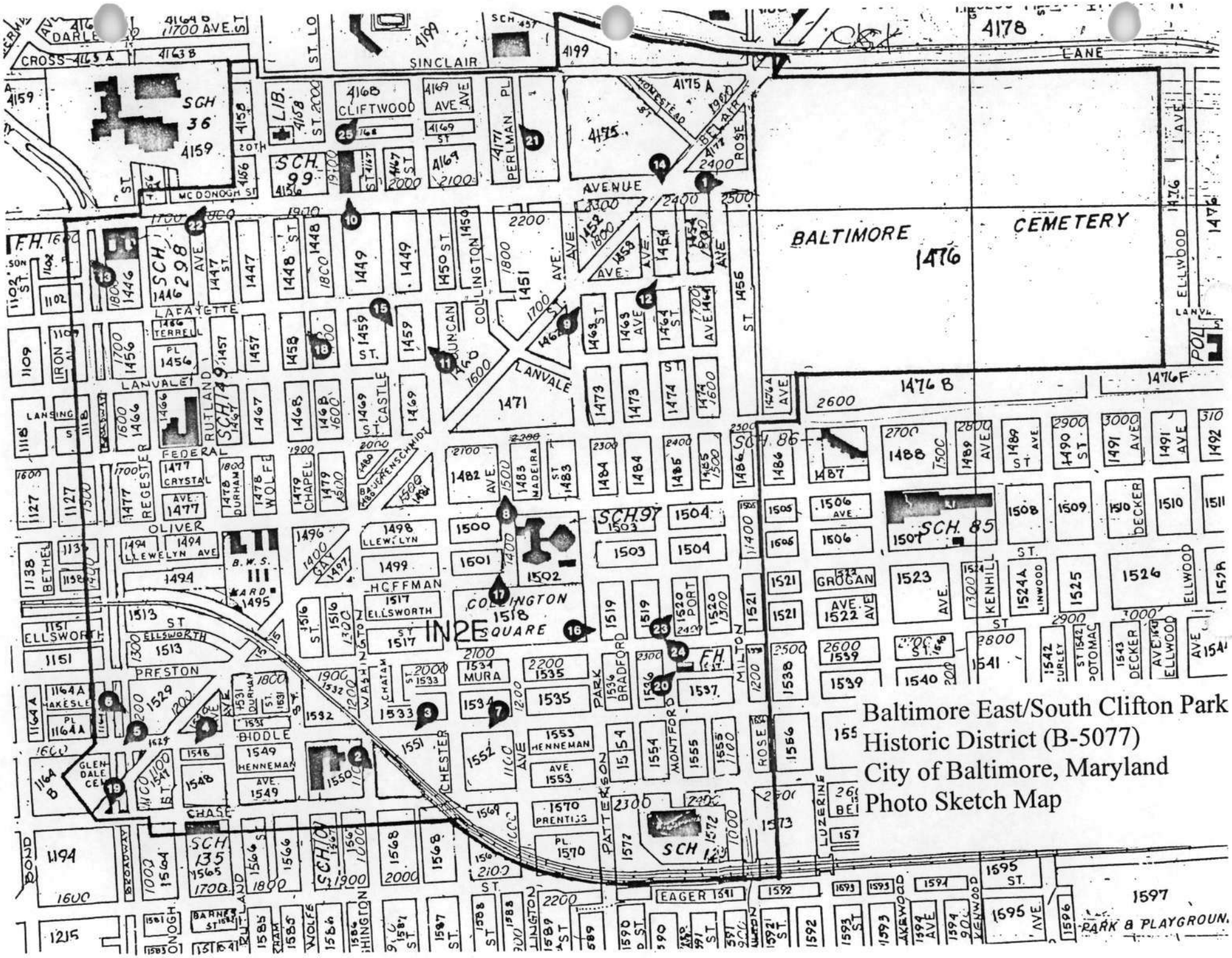
Boundary Justification:

The boundary for the historic district comprises two neighborhoods in East Baltimore. These neighborhood boundaries were defined by the city during the 1980s. The inclusion of both sides of the streets along North Broadway, East Chase Street, and North Montford Avenue represents the similar development patterns that occurred on both sides of the streets and maintains the viewscapes of these important corridors. The northern boundary is defined by the CSX Railroad line, Clifton Park, and the new uses that have been introduced along the south side of Clifton Park, such as recent schools.

Photo Log for Baltimore East/South Clifton Park Historic District
Baltimore Maryland
Photographers: Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven
Date: April 2002
Negatives on file with MD SHPO

1 Baltimore Cemetery Gatehouse (ca. 1850), 1901 North Rose Street, view ENE.
2 Tobacco Warehouse (ca. 1875), 1103-1105 North Washington Street, view SE.
3 Rowhouses (ca. 1875), 2035-2033 East Biddle Street, view SSW
4 Rowhouses, (ca. 1875), 1715-1713 East Biddle Street, view SW.
5 Cathedral of the Living Word (Faith Presbyterian) Church (1883/1885), 1214 North Broadway, view SW.
6 Rowhouses (ca. 1884-85), 1227-1225 North Broadway, view SE.
7 A.E. Hoen & Company printing plant (ca. 1910/1885), 2101-2113 East Biddle Street, view SW.
8 2100-2200 block of Federal Street with rear façade of American (Wiessner) Brewery, Inc. (1887), 1701 North Gay Street, view N.
9 Rowhouses (1877-1890), 1735-1727 North Patterson Park Avenue, view NE.
10 Columbus School [P.S. 99] (1891), 2000 East North Avenue, view N.
11 Rowhouses (1890-1896), 1726-1736 North Chester Street, view NW.
12 Rowhouses, (1890-1896), 2400-2412 East Lafayette Avenue, view NE.
13 Rowhouses, (1890-1896), 1822-1824 North Broadway, view NW.
14 Monumental Life Insurance Co. (1896-1902), 1673 North Gay Street, view SSE.
15 Rowhouses (1896-1902), 1743-1747 North Castle Street, view SE.
16 Rowhouses (1896-1902), 1309-1305 North Patterson Park Avenue, view E.
17 Trinity AME (St. Mark's Reformed Church (1902-1905), 2130 East Hoffman Street, view N.
18 Alley Rowhouses (1907), 1714-1722 North Chapel Street, view NW.
19 Clifton Savings Bank, 1101 North Broadway, view SSW.
20 H&L Truck Co., No. 15 fire station (1902-1914), 1223 North Montford Avenue, view NE.
21 Rowhouses (1902-1915), 1948-1952 Perlman Place, view NW.
22 Rowhouses (1902-1915), 1754-1758 East North Avenue, view NE.
23 Rowhouses (1902-1915), 1301-1309 North Montford Avenue, view NE.
24 Rowhouses (1902-1915), 2314-2328 East Preston Street, view NW.
25 Rowhouses (ca. 1920), 2000-2010 Cliftwood Avenue, view NE.

Baltimore East/South Clifton Park
Historic District (B-5077)
City of Baltimore, Maryland
N
BALTIMORE CEMETERY
1476
SINCLAIR LANE
AVENUE
LANVALE
COLLINGTON
COLLINGTON SQUARE
PRESTON
BIDDLE
CHASE
HOFFMAN
FEDERAL ST
PATTERSON PARK
PENN CENTRAL
PARK & PLAYGROUND
SCH 36
SCH 99
SCH 298
SCH 135
SCH 85
SCH 86
SCH 97
F.H.
B.W.S.
LIB.
POL.


Baltimore East/South Clifton Park
Historic District (B-5077)
City of Baltimore, Maryland
Photo Sketch Map
BALTIMORE CEMETERY
SINCLAIR LANE
LANVALE
LAFAYETTE
FEDERAL
OLIVER
PRESTON
HOFFMAN
BIDDLE
CHASE
EAGER
COLLINGTON SQUARE
PARK & PLAYGROUND

SEE MISC. PAPER MAP DRAWER FOR DETAIL MAP

B-5077

Baltimore East/
South Clifton Park
Historic District
Baltimore, MD

A: 18-361420-
4352620

B: 18-363180-
4352740

C: 18-364230-
4352600

D: 18-364240-
4352110

E: 18-363550-
4351250

F: 18-362[illegible]0-
4351400

BALTIMORE
CEMETERY

B-5077

Baltimore Cemetery Gatehouse, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee/Brian Cleven, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View ENE

1 of 25

STAMPS

B-5077

1103-1105 N. Washington St., Baltimore East/south Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee/Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View SE
2 of 25

B-5077

2035 - 2033 E Biddle St, Baltimore East/south Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SSW

3 of 25

1715

B-5077

E. Biddle St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SW

4 of 25

Cathedral Of The Living Word
30

B-5077

Faith Presbyterian Church, 1214 N. Broadway,
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View SE
5 of 25

B-5077

1227-1225 N. Broadway, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCG-A

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SE

6 of 25

B-5077

2101-2113 E Biddle st, Baltimore East/south Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

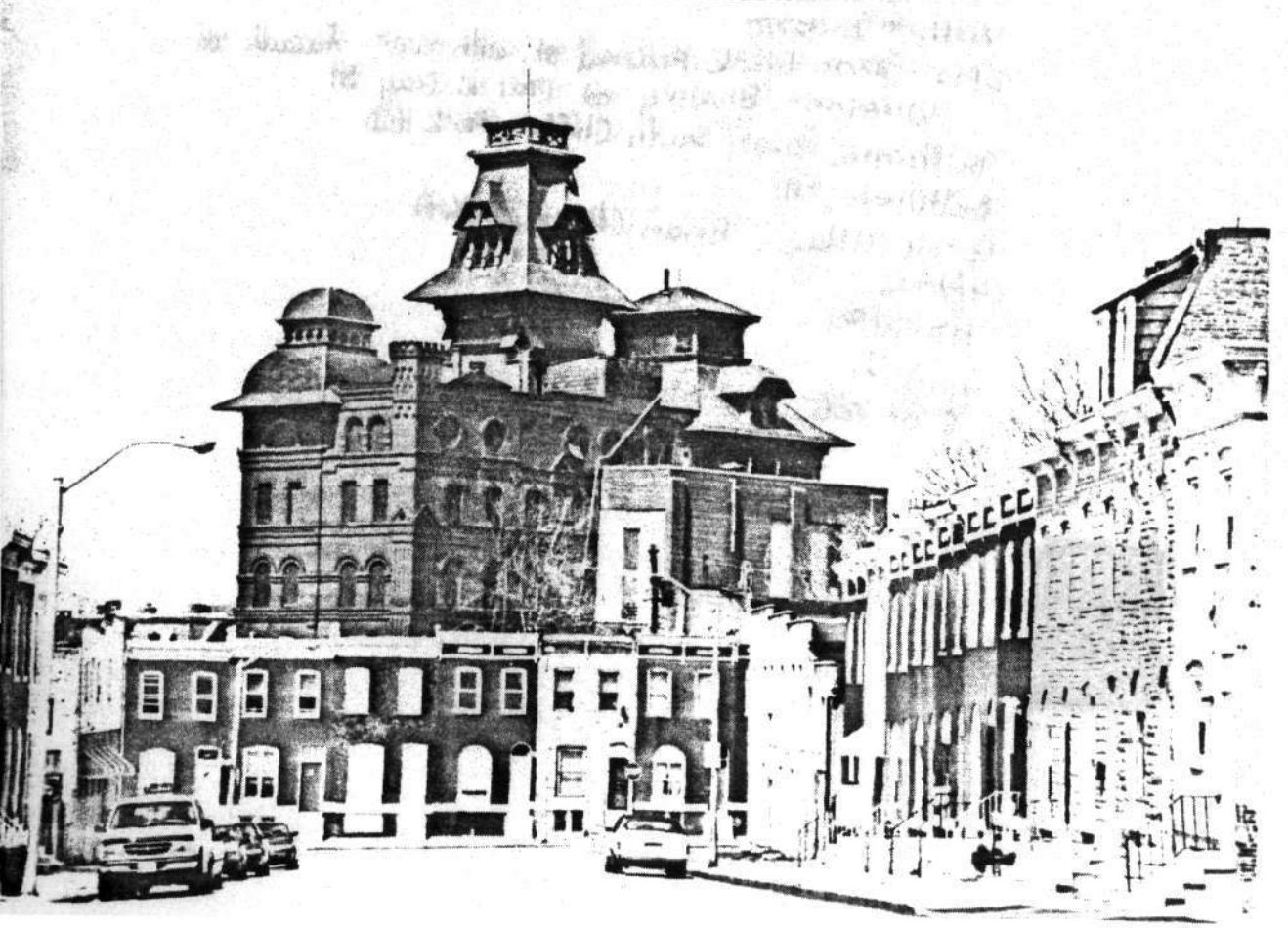
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SW

7 of 25



MIHP # B-5077
2100 - 2200 block Federal St. with rear facade of
Wiessner Brewery at 1701 N. Gay St
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View N
8 of 25

B-5077

1735-1727 N. Patterson Park, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NE
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9234

B-5077

P.S. School 99 2000 E. North Ave,
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RECA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View N
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B-5077
1726-1736 N. Chester St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCG A
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NW
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MIHP # B-5077
2400 - 2412 E. Lafayette St, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NE
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BROADWAY
1120

B-5077

1822-1824 N. Broadway, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NW
13 of 25

MONUMENTAL LIFE
1
E NORTH AVE
N NORTH AVE
410 534-0101
BOX 3-BOX 4 SCRATCH OFFS
LOTTO TICKETS

B-5077
1673 N. Gay St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCG-A
4/2002
MD SHPO
View SSE
14 of 25

B-5077
1743-1747 N. Castle St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View SE
15 of 25

B-5077
1309-1305 N. Patterson Park Ave,
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View E
16 of 25

W. K. WOODS
OUTREACH CENTER INC.

B-5077
Trinity AME Church, 2130 E Hoffman St.
Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View N
17 of 25

Mike

B-5077
1714-1722 N. Chapel St., Baltimore East/
South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NW
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Broadway
Eye Care
EYE EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSES

B-5077

1101 N. Broadway, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View SSW

19 of 25

DO NOT
ENTER

B-5077

1223 N. Montford Ave, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD

Baltimore, MD

Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven RCGA

4/2002

MD SHPO

View NE

20 of 25

B-5077
1948-1952 Perlman Place, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NW
21 of 25

B-5077
1754-1758 E. North Ave, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NE
22 of 25

B-5077
1301-1309 N. Montford Ave, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore, MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NE
23 of 25

B-5077
2314-
2328 E. Preston St., Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore MD
Carrie Albec, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NW
24 of 25

B-5077
2000-2010 Cliftwood Ave, Baltimore East/South Clifton Park HD
Baltimore MD
Carrie Albee, Brian Cleven, RCGA
4/2002
MD SHPO
View NE
25 of 25