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 Woodberry Historic District

other names B-1353

2. Location

street & number 3501-3711 Clipper Avenue; 2000-2174 Druid Park Drive; Girard Avenue; Hooper Avenue; Keystone Avenue; Malden Avenue; Parkdale Avenue; Rockrose Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Baltimore ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Baltimore City code 510 zip code 21211

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 11-7-03

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

Woodberry Historic District (B-1353)
Name of Property

Baltimore City, Maryland
County and State

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	
325	17	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
327	17	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE: department store
RELIGION: religious facility
LANDSCAPE: object
TRANSPORTATION: pedestrian-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE: department store
RELIGION: religious facility
LANDSCAPE: object
TRANSPORTATION: pedestrian-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Stone; Brick; Concrete
walls	Stone; Wood; Brick; Aluminum; Vinyl; Concrete
roof	Asphalt; Metal; Slate; Asbestos
other	Wood; Brick; Stone; Metal; Vinyl

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

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Woodberry Historic District is a ca. 1840 – ca. 1950 mill village located on the west side of the Jones Falls Valley in Baltimore City. Isolated from other neighborhoods by topography, transportation arteries, and parkland, Woodberry retains a pastoral, village-like atmosphere characterized by narrow streets and footpaths, front and back yards, and open space. Building types in Woodberry include ca. 1840s stone duplexes, ca. 1870s – ca. 1950s rowhouses, ca. 1870s – ca. 1890s free-standing residences, five commercial buildings, and two churches.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Woodberry Historic District is a ca. 1840 – ca. 1950 mill village located on the west side of the Jones Falls Valley in Baltimore City. Woodberry is generally bounded on the east by the Jones Falls Valley, on the south by Druid Hill Park, on the west by TV Hill, and the north by woodlands. The Woodberry Historic District is specifically bounded on the east by Clipper Road, the North Central Railroad tracks, the Jones Falls, and the Jones Falls Expressway (Interstate 83), on the south by Druid Park Drive, on the west by the alley between Linhill Avenue and Malden Avenue, and on the north by the grounds of the broadcast facilities of WBAL-TV and WBFF-TV. Because topography, transportation arteries, and parkland isolate Woodberry from other neighborhoods, it retains a village-like atmosphere.

Woodberry is located on the west side of the Jones Falls Valley where the land slopes steeply from the southeast up to the northwest. The irregular grid of streets includes Clipper Road, Hooper Avenue, Parkdale Avenue, Keystone Avenue, and Malden Avenue running south to north, and Druid Park Drive, Girard Avenue, and Rockrose Avenue running east and west. Only Clipper Road, Druid Park Drive, and 41st Street connect Woodberry to the rest of Baltimore, furthering the sense of isolation from the city. Streets in Woodberry are narrow. Clipper Road is the oldest street and curves along the railroad line at the south end of the district. It is about 20 feet wide through the district and widens to about 30 feet in front of the Poole & Hunt Works. The other streets are about 25 – 35 feet wide, and the alleys are 10 – 20 feet wide. Several footpaths, some paved with brick, lead from the houses to the mills and churches. The massive concrete 41st Street Viaduct (constructed 1930 and rebuilt 1984) descends between two of the duplexes between Druid Park Drive and Rockrose Avenue, creating a strong spatial division along the way.

Woodberry has ample green space. In addition to front and back yards, there are houses with large lots, the Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church yard, and two parks (both outside but adjacent to the district boundaries). The park to the north has a terraced landscape with cobblestone paths and mature apple trees. Combined with vegetation barriers along the north and east boundaries, all of these open spaces contribute to Woodberry's insular, bucolic quality.

The lots in Woodberry are narrow and deep. A few have mature trees. The majority of the houses have front yards, enhancing the district's pastoral feeling. Front yards feature ornamental plantings and decorative objects such as fountains and statues. The long, narrow back yards are devoted to private pursuits such as laundry, gardening, and children's play. The back yards usually are fenced and are home to a variety of additions, porches, sheds, gardens, and play areas.

Building types in Woodbury include residences, small commercial buildings, and religious buildings. Residences can be further broken down into the "mansion house," early stone residences, rowhouses, and free-standing residences.[1]

MANSION HOUSE

The house at 2095 Rockrose Avenue was the mansion house on the property that later became Woodberry. The early-19th century mansion house is a 2½-story, 5-bay, stuccoed masonry building with a side-gable roof and twin interior end chimneys. It is now part of a large nursing home complex, Alice Manor, and is partially obscured by new construction.

STONE RESIDENCES

The early stone residences in Woodberry were constructed ca. 1840s and line Clipper Road at the east end of the district. They include 16 duplexes, one early single residence with a later attached duplex, and the supervisor's residence. All of these buildings are constructed of semi-coursed gneiss stone. Many have details such as rough quoins, stone lintels or sills, and brick chimneys. Typical alterations include new front porches and small rear additions. The stone residences fall into six types:

- Front-gable: The front-gable type includes 3604-3606 and 3708-3710 Clipper Road. These 2-story, 4-bay, front-gable duplexes have entries in the center bays and deep cornices with returns. The cornice on 3604 Clipper Road also has scroll-sawn brackets.
- Residence with attached duplex: 3608-3612 Clipper Road consists of a single, side-gable residence that faces east and has a 2-story, gable-front-and-wing, Gothic revival duplex attached to its south end. The gable-front-and-wing units have saw-cut barge boards and fascia boards.
- 2-story-plus-attic (double-pile): The 2-story-plus-attic double-pile type includes 3624-3626 and 3700-3702 Clipper Road. These 2½-story, 4-bay, side-gable duplexes have entries in the center bays and graduated window openings.
- 2-story-plus-attic (single pile): The 2-story-plus-attic single-pile type includes 3527-3607 Clipper Road. These tiny 2½-story, 2-bay, side-gable duplexes have graduated window openings and small additions on each side. They are oriented toward the Jones Falls and the mills along the Falls rather than toward Clipper Road.
- 2-story: The 2-story type includes 3506-3540 and 3638-3640 Clipper Road. These 2-story, 4-bay, side-gable duplexes have entries in the center bays.
- Supervisor's House: 3711-3713 Clipper Road is a large, center-passage, Italianate residence that consists of a 2½-story, 5-bay, side-gable main block with 3-bay projecting center cross-gable and a 2-story, 2-bay recessed wing on each side. Details include a tripartite window in the center bay of the second story and scroll-sawn brackets beneath the cornice. The Supervisor's House has held one, two, and four living units during its history.

[1] The term "mansion house" refers to the main house on a property and is the term Woodberry residents used for 2095 Rockrose Avenue.

FREE-STANDING RESIDENCES

Woodberry has many free-standing single and duplex residences that were constructed ca. 1865-1900, particularly along Druid Park Drive. The free-standing residences are mostly wood-frame 2- or 2½-stories tall dwellings. They have side-gable, front-gable, flat, or hipped roofs. Most have front porches. Many have entrances on side elevations. Alterations to these residences include replacement of siding, porch materials, and windows. Notable examples include:

- 2005-2025 Druid Park Drive (this ca. 1860s-1870s group includes a variety of types)
- 2029 and 2071 Druid Park Drive (ca. 1860s center-passage, double-pile, two-story houses)
- 2054 Druid Park Drive (this substantial, ca. 1867, Italianate brick parsonage has bay windows on each side of a portico)
- 2069 Druid Park Drive (this ca. 1890s front-gable residence has an unusual gambrel roof with flared eaves)
- 2072-2074 Druid Park Drive (this ca. 1890s, 3-story, brick, Second Empire duplex has a slate Mansart roof, arched dormers, and bay windows)
- 2004-2010 Girard Avenue and 3601-3603 Parkdale Avenue (these ca. 1890s, 4-bay, front-gable buildings are duplexes and apartments).

ROWHOUSES

The rowhouse is the most common building type in Woodberry. Rowhouses were constructed in Woodberry from ca. 1875 through the 1950s, long after the rest of Baltimore abandoned rowhouses for the suburbs. Unlike those in more densely settled Baltimore neighborhoods, Woodberry's rowhouses are set back from the street and typically have front porches. Woodberry's rowhouses are attached (part of a row), semi-detached (part of a duplex), and free-standing.

Late 19th Century Rowhouses

The first rowhouses were constructed in the central part of Woodberry from ca. 1875-1900. They are 2- or 3-stories tall and 2- or 3-bays wide with flat roofs. They are constructed of brick or wood-frame. Some are covered in formstone. Most feature tall, narrow windows and deep entablatures consisting of cornices, jig-sawn frieze panels, and scroll-sawn brackets. Alterations include replacement of siding, porch and cornice materials, and replacement of windows. Late 19th century rowhouses in Woodberry include:

- 2000-2018 Rockrose Avenue (this row has unique, corbelled brick entablatures)
- 2060-2078 Rockrose Avenue
- 2001-2009 Girard Avenue (this row of free-standing rowhouses has small windows replacing frieze panels)
- 3600-3614 Hooper Avenue (this row has front-gable end units and unusually elaborate entablatures)
- 2033-2065 Druid Park Drive
- 2075-2081 Druid Park Drive
- 2066 Druid Park Drive
- 3624-3650 Malden Avenue (this row has a repeating pattern of 2-story, flat roof houses and 3-story, Mansart-roof houses).

Early 20th Century Rowhouses

More rowhouses were constructed in the western part of Woodberry ca. 1900 through World War I. These early 20th century rowhouses are 2-stories tall and 2-bays wide with brick construction and flat roofs. Features include large arched windows on the first story and bay windows on the second story, both reminiscent of eclectic styles of the late 19th century. Alterations include replacement of materials on porches and bay windows and replacement of windows. Examples include:

- 3601-3645 Malden Avenue (this row features bay windows on the second stories)
- 3600-3620 Keystone Avenue (this row also features bay windows on the second stories)
- 2122-2156 Druid Park Drive (this row also features bay windows on the second stories)
- 2089 Druid Park Drive (this is a free-standing, swell-front example).

Daylight Rowhouses

Daylight rowhouses were constructed during the 1920s in central and western Woodberry. The daylight rowhouses are 2-stories tall, 2-bays wide and constructed of brick. They have front porches and small front yards. Some feature mock Mansart roofs covered in mock clay tile (made of metal). Alterations to these rowhouses include replacement of porch materials and windows. Examples include:

- 3600-3622 Malden Avenue
- 3604-3622 Parkdale Avenue
- 3607-3635 Keystone Avenue

Two rows of simple, brick garages were constructed along the alley between Parkdale and Keystone Avenues during the 1950s.

World War II-Era Rowhouses

During and immediately after World War II, new rowhouses infilled the remaining open space in central Woodberry. These brick rowhouses are 2-stories tall and 2-bays wide. They have simple architectural detail, including mock Mansart roofs covered in asphalt or asbestos and inset decorative concrete panels. Cornice lines, window and door surrounds, and porches are extremely plain but in keeping with earlier rowhouses in Woodberry. Examples include:

- 2006-2052 Druid Park Drive (1940-1948)
- 3603-3623 Parkdale Avenue (1940)
- 2010-2032 Girard Avenue (ca. 1950)

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Five purpose-built commercial buildings served Woodberry.

- 3501 Clipper Road: This ca. 1850, 2-story, gable-roof, brick building has a Palladian window opening in its gable end and served as Woodberry's first store/post office/social hall.
- 2053 Druid Park Drive: This ca. 1890s, 2-story, 2-bay, flat-roof store is the middle unit in a row of three. Its massing suggests an Italianate-era rowhouse, but formstone now obscures all detail. Sanborn maps consistently describe the building as a store.
- 3600 Parkdale Avenue: This ca. 1889, 3-story, 3-bay, front-gable, brick store has a recent addition obscuring its original storefront.
- 3600 Malden Avenue: This ca. 1920s, 2-story, 4-bay, flat-roof building occupies the two end units of a daylight row. While some materials have been replaced, the center entry flanked by storefront windows and topped with a projecting cornice remains discernable.
- 2000 Girard Avenue: This ca. 1870s, 2-story, 5-bay, flat-roof store has a corner entrance and projecting cornice, but the storefront windows have been covered.

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church

Woodberry Methodist Church is a front-gable, Gothic revival church with a 3-story corner tower. This large, high-style building was designed by architect James Hogg and is a landmark in the Woodberry community. Constructed in 1867, the church features diamond-paned and stained-glass Gothic-arch windows, some with limestone hoods and sills and some with limestone surrounds. Buttresses between the windows and at the corners of the tower have limestone caps. A 1-story office wing of the same style extends to the rear. Shiloh United Apostolic Church currently occupies the building.

Shechinah Temple

The Shechinah Temple (now Woodberry Bible Church), located at 2015 Girard Avenue, has a cornerstone giving its construction date as 1930.[2] The 1-story, front-gable, wood-frame building features a projecting entry vestibule above which rises a small bell tower. Asbestos shingle clads the building. Stained-glass windows within round-arch surrounds light the interior.

[2] The original denomination of the Schechinah Temple is not yet known. Easton's Bible Dictionary defines Shechinah as: "a Chaldee word meaning resting-place, not found in Scripture, but used by the later Jews to designate the visible symbol of God's presence in the tabernacle, and afterwards in Solomon's temple." Robin Z. Waldman, archivist at the Jewish Museum of Maryland, noted – "Although this appeared in directories among Jewish synagogues, no record could be found that it was ever a Jewish congregation. The temple located at 2015 Girard Ave., dedicated on May 31st 1931, housed an inter-denominational congregation formed in August 1930." Reverend Edwin Shell, who was the minister at the Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church in the 1960s and 1970s stated that he had heard that the founder was a disgruntled Woodberry Methodist parishoner who splintered off to form his own small church (Jennifer Goold, Phone conversation with Reverend Edwin Shell, June 20, 2003). Today, many Christian congregations including, Assembly of God, Pentecostal, and Apostolic congregations, are called Shekinah Temple.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS

Virtually all of the buildings in Woodberry contribute to the significance of the historic district. One row of ca. 1970s rowhouses and one recent storage building constitute Woodberry's 17 non-contributing buildings. Located on lots that were originally part of the grounds of 2095 Rockrose Avenue, the rowhouses at 2057-2087 Rockrose Avenue were built after the period of significance. They continue Woodberry's pattern of construction and replicate the existing scale in the district. While the quality of materials and sensitive landscaping is absent on the more recent row, 2057-2087 Rockrose Avenue does not detract from the overall integrity of the district. The other non-contributing building is a recent metal storage building at 3535 Clipper Road, also built after the end of the period of significance. The structure intrudes in the series of small stone duplexes that line the east edge of Clipper Road.

The most common alterations in Woodberry consist of alterations to rear ells, new rear additions, and porch replacements. Woodberry's back gardens have been a sphere of private activity throughout the history of Woodberry – a space for gardens, coops, children's play, and housework. Houses were without indoor plumbing; rear yards were also originally laid out to accommodate outhouses. Changes to the rear ells and new rear additions reflect the evolution of this functional space. Many of the original wood porches, which are susceptible to decay, have been rebuilt – often in more durable concrete, metal, and/or pressure treated lumber.

Even though vinyl and aluminum siding on wood frame houses and replacement windows are common in Woodberry, replacement materials do not affect the essential layout of the district as whole or the massing and form of the individual buildings, which remain clearly legible.[3] Evidence of residents' continued investment in the neighborhood, replacement materials are typically installed to increase the energy efficiency of the house, to "upgrade" the house, and to maintain a neat appearance. Although not as prevalent as in most Baltimore neighborhoods, owners have covered some buildings with Formstone.

INTEGRITY

The Woodberry Historic District retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Woodberry's location and setting, including its proximity to extant mills, the Jones Falls, and the railroad line, convey the symbiotic relationship between the residential neighborhood, industries, and transportation corridors.

[3] Alison K. Hoagland describes that within the company housing typology, form and massing of the houses are the most significant aspects to be retained, and concludes that these aspects of integrity should be emphasized over materials, in "Industrial Housing and Vinyl Siding: Historical Significance Flexibly Applied," in Michael A. Tomlan, ed., ***Preservation of What, for Whom?*** Ithaca, NY: The National Council for Preservation Education (1998): 117-124.

Woodberry's design, including adaptation to topography, street and footpath patterns, building types, lot sizes, and setbacks, expresses the evolution of the district over the course of a century. Woodberry remains highly intact: only two buildings have been demolished since the end of the period of significance (1843-1956). Woodberry also retains notable examples of local materials and period workmanship, including gneiss stone and saw-cut bargeboards. Although replacement materials have concealed some original materials, the buildings' form and massing remain discernable. Altogether, Woodberry conveys the feeling and association of a 19th century worker's village.

Woodberry Historic District (B-1353)
Name of Property

Baltimore City, 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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1843-1956

Significant Dates

1843 – Woodberry Cotton Mill
1853 – Poole & Hunt Foundry and Machine Works
1860 – Druid Hill Park
1863 – Jesse Tyson's Cylburn
1867 – Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church
1877 – Meadow Mill
1899 – Woodberry-Mount Vernon Cotton Co.
1903 – Hooper Mill
1956 – Meadow Mill ceases textile production

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frank L. Morling (developer)
Reuben Gladfelter (developer and Hooper mills architect)
James Hogg (Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church)

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:

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Woodberry Historic District, nestled on the west bank of the Jones Falls in Baltimore, Maryland, is a ca. 1843-1970, 45-acre, residential district comprised of 327 contributing resources. Woodberry meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the industrial development of Baltimore's Jones Falls Valley as a center of textile manufacture in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The district derives additional significance under Criterion C at the local level as an example of a type of industrial village that characterized the Jones Falls Valley in the period. Woodberry's cohesive collection of residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical buildings represents the range of architectural forms and expressions typical of the valley's industrial villages. Within its tightly confined area, Woodberry exhibits a cross-section of mill-workers' housing types in clearly legible layers of development. Stone duplexes from the 1840s reflecting the earliest phase of industrial housing; ca. 1865-1890 brick or wood-frame single-family houses and duplexes, and small brick rows, as well as 20th century rowhouse blocks are each found in distinct sections of Woodberry. Neighboring Druid Hill Park and Cylburn Arboretum surround the district in a verdant landscape rare within Baltimore City, and Woodberry incorporates the small-scale, variegated texture more commonly found in rural communities in the period. The dwellings are primarily set along narrow, dead-end streets that terminate with wooded vistas or views to the mills. Buildings are sited on comparatively spacious, landscaped lots that provided space for gardening, small-scale agriculture and animal husbandry, and outdoor plumbing. The period of significance extends from 1843, when H. N. Gambrill, David Carroll, and associates founded the Woodberry Cotton Mill on the site of Elisha Tyson's Woodberry Flouring Mill, to 1956 when the last neighboring textile mill, Meadow Mill, was sold. The form of Woodberry is remarkably intact; the district has lost only two of its buildings since the end of the period of significance. Even though some individual buildings within Woodberry have experienced alterations, overall the community retains remarkable integrity and clearly conveys its history as the focus of the Jones Falls Valley textile industry.

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

WOODBERRY, IN HAMPDEN-WOODBERRY

Nestled on the west bank of the Jones Falls in Baltimore, Maryland, the Woodberry Historic District is the original kernel of the city's Hampden-Woodberry area. The section known today as Woodberry includes the original, intact Woodbury [sic] village, founded ca. 1845. After the Civil War, Woodberry expanded eastward and then included homes and mills on both the east and west banks of the Jones Falls. By 1880, the eastern section (outside the district) divided into individual villages, known as Druidville, Clipper, and Sweet Air, which were considered part of greater Woodberry. After 1880, the area that comprises the Woodberry Historic District was called West Woodberry, which remains the most isolated section of Hampden-Woodberry. As Robert Poole's African-American butler said when interviewed in 1979 at the age of 101, "[Woodberry] wasn't much more than a country town, that's all it was, yea."[4]

An island within Baltimore, Woodberry's geographic isolation preserved the small-scale, village-like character that set it apart from neighboring Hampden. Because Woodberry could not support large, profitable developments and was isolated from adjacent neighborhoods, it survives as a clear, concentrated microcosm of settlement patterns in the Jones Falls Valley. Druid Hill Park and Cylburn Estate limited large-scale development adjacent to Woodberry Historic District, thereby sealing the area's fate as a village within the city. In 1860, Baltimore City purchased Governor Howard's estate,

[4] Baltimore Neighborhood Heritage Project. Parker Douglass: 202: 1: 1: 11.

Druid Hill, to establish a 746-acre public park.[5] The northern edge of Druid Hill Park abuts the southern property line of the Poole & Hunt works. To the north was Jesse Tyson's Cylburn Estate (now the 165-acre Cylburn Arboretum).[6]

WOODBERRY THE MILL VILLAGE, 1805-1865

Early mills around Woodberry

Nearby mill construction drove residential development in Woodberry. Elisha Tyson's Woodberry Flouring Mill (1803) (burned 1843) launched Woodberry's era of industrial development. In 1843, a group of investors led by Horatio Nelson Gambrill and David Carroll bought the Woodberry Flouring Mill and the adjacent land. At this location they established the Woodberry Factory, which was a cotton textile mill (extant east of the district) and Woodberry mill village to house their workers.[7]

Between 1845 and 1855, Gambrill, Carroll, and their associates developed additional mills on the sites of old flour mills in the half-mile south of Woodberry village. In 1845, they established the Mount Vernon Mill at the site of Tyson's Laurel Flouring Mill. In 1845, they built the Park Mill, which produced seine netting, immediately adjacent to the Woodberry Mill (extant east of the district).[8] In 1855 they established Clipper Mill at the site of the White Hall Factory (approx. ½ mile south of the district).[9] Ownership of the new mills often quickly changed hands. William Hooper bought the Woodberry Factory and the mill workers' duplexes in 1848.[10] By 1865, Hooper owned the Park Mill as well, thus establishing himself as the largest mill owner in the greater Woodberry area.[11] The mills produced cotton duck (heavy canvas used for ships' sails) as well as rope, twine, and netting.

In 1853, Poole & Hunt's Foundry and Machine Works joined the cotton mills in Woodberry along an old mill race just south of the Woodberry Historic District.[12] By 1857, Poole & Hunt employed 250 workers at the Woodberry works; the ***American Railroad Journal*** hailed them as "iron founders and machinists second to none in the country."[13] Robert Poole played a significant role in establishing greater Woodberry. Many of the Poole & Hunt workers settled east of the falls because Poole owned land there, laid out Union Street from the Falls Turnpike (Falls Road) to Woodberry Station, and

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[5] Druid Hill Park is listed on the National Register (1972).

[6] http://www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net/nr/NRDBDetail.asp?HDID=163&PropName=cylburn&RCOUNT=0&StName=&Town=&County=%20&Keyword=&SEARCH=1, June 10, 2003. Cylburn is listed on the National Register (1973).

[7] John McGrain, manuscript for the second volume of ***From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck***, unpublished (held at the Baltimore County Public Library), n.p.

[8] McGrain manuscript, n.p.

[9] ***Ibid.*** Each of these factories also has a group of stone workers' houses nearby. Stone Hill was associated with Mount Vernon mills (NR listed 2001). Clipper was associated with Clipper Mill. The original Clipper Mill burned in 1865, when Hooper rebuilt the existing Clipper Mill. In the late 20th century, Poole & Hunt, immediately south of Woodberry Historic District, was renamed Clipper Park. The real Clipper Mill is about half a mile south on Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue).

[10] ***Ibid.***

[11] ***Ibid.***

[12] The Poole & Hunt works are listed on the National Register (1972). Betty Bird & Associates amended the Poole & Hunt nomination in 2003.

[13] "A Visit to Woodberry – Messrs. Poole & Hunt's Exclusive Works." ***American Railroad Journal***, April 4, 1857, p. 212-213.

built his home on the peak of hill east of the Jones Falls, (outside the district).[14] Poole & Hunt produced a full range of iron and steel machined parts, including railroad cars, steam engines, mill machinery and turbines, cotton looms and architectural ironwork.

Workers

Establishing the employment pattern that would characterize the Hampden-Woodberry area, greater Woodberry mills and the foundry provided a variety of skilled and unskilled occupations from machinist to laborer.[15] Jobs in the cotton mills were notoriously poorly paid; the mills employed mostly children and young women. Entire working families lived in Woodberry, often with the father finding employment in a more lucrative position at Poole & Hunt, in the building trades, or working for the railroad. Generally, offspring over the age of 12 who lived at home worked in the cotton mills. The vast majority of the workers living in Woodberry were native Marylanders, as were their parents. Most came to Woodberry from rural counties. All were white. By 1880, the few immigrants living in Woodberry were mostly from Germany or the British Isles. Those that had moved to Maryland from out-of-state as late as 1900 were almost all from Virginia and Pennsylvania.[16]

Woodberry village

In 1847, an article in ***The Sun*** (Baltimore) describes the village Gambrill and Nelson built for the workers:

> We took a short ride up the Falls the other day as far as the Woodbury [sic] factory of Messrs. Gambrill & Carroll, about three miles from the city. The appearance of taste and comfort exhibited in the handsome residences of the operatives of this splendid establishment, situated on the brow of a beautiful hill, the slope of which is adorned with tasteful flower gardens, enclosed with neat whitewashed railings, is one of the most striking features in approaching the factory grounds. The dwellings are about forty in number, mostly three-stories high, and built in a uniform manner, two in a block; they occupy the face of the hill which is divided from the factory by the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. The summit is ornamented with the beautiful mansion of Mr. Gambrill, one of the proprietors. Centrally situated among the dwellings is a handsome Gothic church, built of stone like the rest of the edifices.... It was built by subscription, one-third of the cost being raised by the operatives, and the remainder, with the munificence everywhere displayed in the arrangements for the comfort of the employees of the establishment, was furnished by the proprietors.

This earliest description of the district notes its character-defining features; qualities the village subsequently carried through each period of development. First and foremost, the neighborhood was associated with its location on the Jones Falls. While steam powered the new mills by 1846, the Jones Falls provided the mills with a steady supply of water for power and waste disposal.[17] Although the waterway was important to the success of the new industrial district, it was the

[14] The stone duplexes associated with Poole & Hunt are located along Union and Ash Streets, adjacent to Robert Poole's mansion (now gone).

[15] Harvey, ***The Baltimore Book***, p. 44.

[16] Manuscript Census, Woodberry Village, Baltimore County, Maryland, U.S. Census of Population, 1880.

[17] D. Randall Beirne, "Hampden-Woodberry: The Mill Village in an Urban Setting," in ***Maryland Historical Magazine*** (v. 77, no. 1, Spring 1982): 9. This article and Bill Harvey's ***The People is Grass*** Baltimore: Della Press (1988) and "Hampden-Woodberry: Baltimore's Mill Villages," in Elizabeth Fee, Linda Shopes, and Linda Zeidman, eds., ***The Baltimore Book***,

railroad, which ran directly west of the waterway between the new factory and village, that sustained the enterprise's achievements The Baltimore & Susquehanna, later the Northern Central Railroad, brought coal from Pennsylvania directly to the Woodberry works and provided transport for the goods.[18] The district was located three miles from Baltimore. Woodberry was outside the urban center but near enough to participate in its industrial growth fueled by rail connections and the Port of Baltimore.

Additionally, the 1847 ***The Sun*** (Baltimore) article reveals that the appearance and layout of the mill village made a vivid impression on visitors. The writer highlighted Woodberry's pastoral quality. Furthermore, he recognized that the duplexes were specifically arranged to display "taste." The article also implied the connection between an ordered, "tasteful" environment and the morality of the inhabitants; a view promulgated through the second half of the 19th century. The article detailed a pattern characteristic of mill villages. Mill owners supplied workers' dwellings and created an environment that enforced management expectations. Owners constructed a church of their own denomination and sited their house on the crest of a hill overlooking the dwellings of their employees. Hooper owned the duplexes in Woodberry and provided them to his workers as rental housing. The Hoopers, Carrolls, and Pooles were all ardent Methodists. The Woodberry church was Methodist and drinking and dancing were forbidden in Woodberry.[19] In contrast to neighboring Hampden, there are no liquor stores or bars in the Woodberry Historic District to this day. This is a marked absence in Baltimore -- a city known for its corner bars.[20]

Characteristic of settlement patterns in the Jones Falls Valley, Woodberry was a rural mill village through the Civil War era. Prior to the Civil War, Woodberry village consisted of the brick store/post office/hall and stone duplexes that line Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue). The picturesque arrangement of the original Woodberry village remains clearly visible. Clipper Road winds along the ridge beside the Jones Falls. Building sites take advantage of the topography and are arranged within the surrounding verdant landscape. The duplexes display variegated building silhouettes, are constructed of locally quarried gneiss, and are built in romantic architectural styles, such as the Gothic revival, that demonstrate a conscious desire to establish a picturesque relationship to nature in Woodberry village.

Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) is Woodberry's original thoroughfare. Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) crosses the Falls, the railroad tracks and turns north at the Poole and Hunt Works. To reach the Woodberry and Park mills (just east of the district), the street forks east and continues to the mills located on a bend in the waterway east of the railroad tracks. Along Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue), the first building on the east is the brick store/post office/hall building, which housed the only post office in the area -- marked on the Taylor Map of the City and County of Baltimore (1851). Past the store, regularly spaced stone workers' duplexes set in spacious yards line Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue). The four pairs of duplexes on the east side of the street are tiny, single-pile two-story structures whose rear facades directly abutted the road. Their primary facades faced the railway and the mills to the east.[21] On the west side of the street, the first four pairs

Philadelphia: Temple University Press (1991) provide substantial introductions to the mills and mill owners of Hamden-Woodberry and thorough studies of labor relations and paternalism in the district.

[18] ***Ibid.***

[19] Beirne, p. 20.

[20] In 1866, a county ordinance made Woodberry legally dry. [***Baltimore County Union***, April 28, 1866 in the McGrain manuscript.] Woodberry remained dry even after City annexation through "local option." Reuben Gladfelter, Hoopers' architect and co-sponsor of the Woodberry Methodist Church's Sunday School with Robert Poole, was known as a temperance movement stalwart and a keen supporter of the local option. [***Men of Mark***, p. 280-281]

[21] These buildings are now used for commercial purposes. Most of them have received numerous wood-frame additions that enclose the buildings.

of two-story-plus-basement, gable-end duplexes loom above the street. Set back on yards edged by stone retaining walls, they rise from high stone basements.

North of Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), six duplexes front Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue).[22] Three types of duplexes are arranged so that a pair of two-story gable-front duplexes bookend four gable end duplexes (two of which are two-story and two of which are two-story-plus attic). Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) terminates at a large Italianate duplex (now further divided). Setback, orientation, lot size, and architectural style distinguish 3608-3614 Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) from the other duplexes. This building, which has a deep set-back, is comprised of a Gothic revival duplex whose primary, double-gable façade faces the church to the south. Its north (secondary) façade intersects with a side gable stone structure that displays an off-center front porch entry.[23]

School and Church

Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue) branches west from Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) just past the fourth duplex on the west side of the street. Now gone, the Woodberry School (later Baltimore Public School #58) was originally located on the southwest corner of Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) and Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue). Long before Baltimore City provided free public schools, Hooper supplied the school, free of charge, for the children of Woodberry. Woodberry's first school was a two-room wood Gothic revival board-and-batten structure designed by Thomas and James M. Dixon.[24] The 1880 census shows that most of the neighborhood children between about seven and 12 years of age were in school. On the northwest corner of Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), the Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church (now the Shiloh United Apostolic Church) is set back on a large lot and faces south onto Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue). The extant monumental stone church was built ca. 1867-1870, replacing the more modest original stone church mentioned in the 1847 ***The Sun*** article.

Early architects and builders

The builder or construction manager who designed the original stone duplexes is not currently known. In 1853, the Hoopers hired Reuben Gladfelter (1833-1923) to act as their architect and construction manager, a position he held until 1880 when he moved to Warren, Maryland.[25] Gladfelter was a Baltimore native whose family hailed from Switzerland. He trained at the Maryland Institute and under the tutelage of architect [Mr.] Erhart.[26] Gladfelter designed many of the Hoopers' mills, including Meadow Mill adjacent to the Woodberry Historic District, and could perhaps have had a hand

[22] The massive concrete 41st Street Viaduct (constructed by 1951) descends between two of the duplexes between Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue) and Rockrose Avenue (Plymouth Street), creating a strong spatial division along the way.

[23] The stonework on these two structures is dissimilar. Furthermore, the irregular façade arrangement of the section that faces Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) contrasts strongly with the architectural pretensions of the Gothic revival duplex, which has distinct quoins, elaborate wood barge boards, and an ornamental porch enclosure. The disparity between these two sections may indicate that the section facing Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) is the earlier of the two structures and that it could predate the other duplexes. Alternatively it could have been a service structure. The orientation and level of architectural sophistication presented by the Gothic revival duplex, which faces the church rather than the street, suggests that that building may have been originally associated with the church.

[24] In 1864, the school was featured in Baltimore County Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools. [http://external.bcp.lib.md.us/hcdo/cfdocs/photopage.cfm?id=15527, June 5, 2003] An engraving of the early school is posted at this site as is a ca. 1889 photo of the brick school that replaced it.

[25] ***Men of Mark in Maryland, v. 4***, Baltimore: B.F. Johnson, Inc. (1921): 280.

[26] ***Ibid***, p. 279.

in the two stone dwellings in Woodberry that display some architectural pretension: the Gothic revival dwelling and the Italianate duplex.

Woodberry's mansion houses

Woodberry originally had two mansion houses (one remains). Reuben Gladfelter lived at 2095 Rockrose Avenue while he worked for the Hoopers between 1853 and 1880.[27] In 1938, Gladfelter's granddaughter said that this house was "known as the old Mansion House because it was one hundred years old." Now part of Alice Manor, a nursing home, it appears on Sidney's City and County of Baltimore Map (1850) as the home of Thomas Mathews. Gladfelter proclaimed that his favorite recreation was "found in horticulture and agriculture, which is helpful from a physical and moral standpoint."[28] In the era of Gladfelter residence his home was known because it had "so many different varieties of flowers...blooming in the yard."[29] In 1938, two Gladfelter daughters lived in the house.[30] By 1951 it had become a nursing home.[31]

Hooper & Sons owned the other grand house (now gone) in Woodberry, which was located on the block between the Methodist Episcopal Church and Hooper Avenue. Until the late 19th century, Robert Hooper, one of the Hooper sons, lived there with his family. He donated the mansion and grounds for an annex to the Woodberry School (School 58) when he moved out of the neighborhood. The building was then used for vocational training.[32]

WOODBERRY THE INDUSTRIAL NEIGHBORHOOD, 1865-1898

After the Civil War, Hampden-Woodberry was Maryland's largest industrial town outside of Baltimore. Between 1870 and 1880 alone, the number of workers in the greater Hampden-Woodberry area exploded from 616 to 2,931.[33] By 1881, the cotton mills produced about half of duck used in the world and Poole & Hunt was the largest iron works in Maryland, employing over 700 workers.[34] Nevertheless, residential development increasingly bypassed the Woodberry Historic District. Mill owners built additional mills and a streetcar company put in lines to the city on the east side of the Jones Falls in greater Woodberry and Hampden, where developable land was concentrated.

More Gambrill and Hooper activities in and around Woodberry

Gambrill and Hooper built greater Woodberry's largest mills in the decade following the Civil War. Just east of the district, Gambrill opened Druid Mill in 1865 and in 1877 Hooper completed Meadow Mill. Hooper supported the child labor law passed in 1874, which limited the work day for children employed in the mills to ten hours.[35] This small step, however, did not protect the Woodberry mills from the attention of the Knights of Labor, a 19th century labor organization

[27] Robert F. Hayes, ***Notes on History: Baltimore and Vicinity***, Baltimore (1938-1940): 3.
[28] ***Men of Mark in Maryland***, p. 281.
[29] Hayes, p. 3.
[30] ***Ibid.***
[31] 1951 Sanborn Map. Alice Manor represents a Baltimore pattern of redeveloping large properties in neighborhoods for nursing care that arises from seniors' desire to remain in their neighborhoods through elder years.
[32] By 1951, the mansion/school was gone, the city had run the 41st Street Viaduct through the property, and commercial structures filled the site.
[33] Beirne, p. 9.
[34] J. Thomas Scharf, ***History of Baltimore City and County.*** Philadelphia: Everts (1881): 837-838. From Betty Bird & Associates, amendment to the National Register Nomination for the Poole & Hunt Foundry and Machine Works, 2003.
[35] "The Ten-Hour Bill –Immense Demonstration at Woodberry," ***Maryland Journal***, February 28, 1874, in McGrain manuscript, n.p.

(then a secret society) that focused on the rights of workers regardless of trade.[36] The Knights of Labor, which worked for institution of the 8-hour day, abolition of child labor, and equal pay for women, led actions in Woodberry in the decade between 1874 and 1884.

Prior to the Civil War, mill owners supplied family housing to attract workers to their factories located outside urban centers. The mill owners specifically sought to employ rural, native families, who lacked the capital to build their own dwellings. In the post-Civil War boom, workers flocked to Woodberry. The upsurge of the area's population meant that it was neither feasible for the mill owners to construct ample housing for the entire population nor fully govern workers lives outside the workplace. The surplus of labor and capital overwhelmed management's control of the village. In 1865, the mill owners established a Building and Loan Association for greater Woodberry, which was capitalized at over one hundred thousand dollars.[37] Market forces facilitated private development in the district, most of which still consisted of rental houses. By 1872, ***The Sun*** noted Woodberry's growth:

> Among the suburban villages about Baltimore none has grown more rapidly or can lay claim to more wealth in manufactures than the town of Woodberry, Baltimore county. It is situated on the line of the Northern Central railway, about three miles from Baltimore, and has increased in population threefold since the war. Woodberry has for many years been recognized as a manufacturing town of some importance. For about twenty years past two large cotton factories have been located there, the operatives of which of themselves made up quite a town population. In Woodberry proper it is estimated that there are about 175-200 dwellings with a population of about 1,000. The aggregate amount of money invested in and around Woodberry is estimated at from 8 million to 10 million dollars, and at the present rate of development it promises ere long to become quite a city within itself.[38]

While the mills benefited from their location along the falls, the site was not without risk. In 1868, a massive flood hit all the mills along the Jones Falls. In Woodberry, "Woodberry Factory and the Park Mills, at the same point, sustained so much damage, the lower floors of both, where were the engines and machines, being overflowed, while the gasometer floated off and the race washed out."[39]

Woodberry developers

The 1876 and 1877 Hopkins Maps and 1896 Bromley Atlas show that Woodberry was poised for more intensive development that never fully came to fruition. In 1876, the Woodberry Land Company owned most of the land in the area. The 1877 Hopkins Map shows prospective blocks and substantial platted lots owned by the company. Frank L. Morling ran the Woodberry Land Company and was a primary Woodberry booster in the last quarter of the 19th century. From 1874, Morling edited the ***Woodberry News***, which Gambrill & Gross founded in 1872. A description of the paper in the Maryland Directory reveals the interests of the area's promoters and residents:

> The most popular paper of the day, full of fun, life, and vivacity. Devoted to the best interest of the community. We

[36] ***The Columbia Encyclopedia***, Sixth Edition. 2001.
[37] Beirne, p. 13.
[38] ***The Sun*** (Baltimore), July 29, 1872, p. 1. "Woodberry proper" would have included houses and residents on both sides of the Jones Falls. The article describes Hampden and Sweet Air as separate neighboring villages. The comment that the area "promises to become quite a city within itself" could have been associated with the annexation discussion then taking place.
[39] ***Maryland Journal***, August 1, 1868 in the McGrain manuscript.

shall continue to print articles from the best writers and thinkers of the country. The department of religious news, literature, Sunday Schools, fine arts, science, missions, school, college, markets, farm and garden, and financial, will, as heretofore be contributed to by a specialist in each branch.[40]

In 1880, Morling had houses both in Woodberry (now gone) and in Baltimore City on Eutaw Place. He also located the office of the paper, which was also "the organ of the Reform Party," in the district on the southwest corner of Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue) and Parkdale Avenue.[41] Additionally, Morling ran a nursery and would have had the materials on hand to encourage Woodberry's pastoral quality.[42] As intriguing a figure as Morling presents, most of his property was not developed until the 1920s-1950s, likely after his death. For example, the television stations on neighboring TV Hill are located on most of the Woodberry Land Company property.

Merchants and service people settled in Woodberry as the population grew. In 1879, Barton Brothers opened a new store in the district at 3600 Parkdale Avenue, located on the northwest corner of Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue) and Parkdale Avenue, which carried a "full assortment of groceries, provisions, dry goods, notions, tobacco and cigars."[43] At that time, Jane Brayshaw, a Scottish woman, ran the main store and was postmistress.[44] The 1880 census also noted that Parker Crowther and Dennis Frank (shoemakers); Francis, Alfred, and Joseph Kopp and Charles Bowersox (cigar makers); Amos Williams (physician and patent medicines) and his son Andrew (barber); Philip Gain (papermaker); John Hare and William Burns (hucksters); and John Arthur (baker) lived in the district.

After 1886, Reuben Gladfelter moved back to Woodberry, where he owned half of the Second Empire style brick duplex at 2072 Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue). Levi Chambers owned the other half and was presumably his partner in Gladfelter & Chambers, Contractors and Builders.[45] Reuben Gladfelter designed over 200 houses built in Roland Park and also owned land in Woodberry.[46] The 1906 Bromley atlas shows that he owned the blocks in the district bounded by Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), Malden Avenue (Maple Street), Rockrose Avenue, and the alley between Malden and Keystone Avenue (Keyworth Avenue).

Dwellings and residents

By 1877, the Hopkins Map shows 18 new houses in the Woodberry Historic District lining Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue) and Parkdale Avenue. Most of Woodberry's ca. 1865 to 1877 dwellings are vernacular, wood-frame, two-story, single-family or duplex, double-pile or I-houses. These dwellings are sited irregularly along the street and display a variety of setbacks and forms, in contrast to earlier houses (laid out with a corporate plan) and later houses (governed by Baltimore City building regulations after annexation in 1888).

The parsonage for the Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church, located at 2054 Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), is

[40] Excerpt from the September 16, 1876 issue of the ***Woodberry News*** in ***Souvenir Book***, p. 50, 52.

[41] This issue also noted that Jacob Shauck, who owned the store in the district [located at the northwest corner of Hooper and Girard] with a stable behind in 1900, had a horse that spooked easily.

[42] Hayes, p, 40 includes a note from the February 18, 1865 issue of the ***Baltimore County Union*** (collected by Dr. Andrew C. Cavacos) that mentions Morling's nursery in Baltimore County.

[43] Hayes, p. 12. This issue of the ***Woodberry News*** also noted that "the married ladies of Woodberry do not have to waltz; they get hugging enough at home," which could be a comment on the strict Methodism that predominated in the area.

[44] ***Souvenir Book***, p. 62.

[45] Manuscript Census, Baltimore City, Maryland, U.S. Census of Population, 1900; Hayes, p. 3.

[46] ***Men of Mark in Maryland***, p. 280.

conspicuous among its less pretentious neighbors. Built in 1867, at the same time as the extant stone church, the parsonage is an imposing two-and-a-half-story brick house with projecting bay windows and hipped cross-gable slate roof. As with the Gothic revival stone house at 3608-3612 Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue), it is reminiscent of the small villas shown widely in pattern books, such as A. J. Downing's ***The Architecture of Country Houses,*** first published in 1850.[47]

Local skilled workers and merchants owned a few of the new homes along Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), including:

- 2056 Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), the George Berry house,
- 2066 Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), the Josiah Disney house, and
- 2070 Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), the Thomas Bamber House.[48]

In 1880, the Berry family consisted of George, his wife Elizabeth, sons James, Orion, and Nimrod, daughter-in-law Abby, grandsons Charles, Walter, and Austin, and a male boarder. George Berry (aged 58) was an English iron molder (presumably working at Poole & Hunt). His wife, Elizabeth's father was English, but she was born in Maryland. Their eldest son Nimrod, at 35, was also a molder. His 31-year-old wife Abby stayed at home with their three sons, who were seven, six, and four. James, at 25, was a civil magistrate, while Orion, at 21, worked in one of the cotton mills.[49]

A few doors up at 2066 Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), the Disney family consisted of Josiah (aged 49) purveyor of roller covers, his wife Elizabeth (aged 46), and their daughters Mary and Lucy, who were 19 and 15, and sons Charles and Owings, who were 17 and 10. Mary and Lucy were both at home with their mother, while Charles was a machinist and Owings was in school.[50]

The Bamber family at 2070 Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue) consisted of Thomas (aged 46), his wife Mary (aged 42), their son Thomas (15), daughters Mary (12) and Annie (10), and mother-in-law Alice Disney. At 15, Thomas worked in a cotton mill, while both girls were in school.[51]

Between 1877 and 1896, density increased on the south side of Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue) as brick duplexes and short rows infilled the open spaces between the earlier frame houses. During this time, three architecturally notable brick rows were built on Hooper Avenue, Rockrose Avenue (Plymouth Street), and Malden Avenue (Maple Street). Although each group is ornamented in a different style, they display a common composition marked by prominent 2-½ or 3-story end units bookending a row of more modest 2-story units. Between 1877 and 1888 annexation, when Baltimore City imposed building regulations that required masonry construction, builders in Woodberry constructed several wood-frame rental house rows with brick facades, including 2043-2063 Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), 2075-2081 Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), and 3600-3614 Hooper Avenue.

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[47] Enormously popular, the book went through nine printings by the end of the Civil War, placing over sixteen thousand copies in circulation. [A. J. Downing, ***The Architecture of Country Houses***. New York: Dover Publishing, Inc. (1969): vii.] Either James Hogg, the architect of the church, or Reuben Gladfelter, the Hoopers' construction manager could have been responsible for the design.

[48] Manuscript Census, 1900.

[49] Manuscript Census, 1880.

[50] ***Ibid.***

[51] ***Ibid.***

In 1880, Woodberry was a neighborhood bursting with children – about 40% of the residents were 16 or younger.[52] Families needed to have a worker in the Hooper cotton mills to live in the stone houses on Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue); children provided a constant supply of labor. Both the Spurrier family and the LeBon family likely lived on Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue).[53] In 1880, William Spurrier was a railroad clerk (aged 47). He and his wife Mary (aged 40) had nine children between the age of 21 and five, and a 69-year-old boarder, who worked as a laborer. Their daughters Ruth (aged 21), Kate (aged 18), and Emma (aged 14) as well as sons Alexander (aged 20) and David (aged 12) all worked in the cotton mills.

Similarly, Catherine LeBon (a German), a 42-year-old widowed mother of nine, headed the LeBon family.[54] Catherine had eight daughters and a son. The eldest six daughters, between the ages of twenty-three and fifteen, all worked in the cotton mills. In 1880, unmarried women typically worked in the mills; no married woman was listed with a job outside the home.[55]

While most of those living in Woodberry in 1880 worked in the cotton mills or at Poole & Hunt, the neighborhood also had a concentration of men working in the building trades, including *carpenters*, Emory Shipley, Frederick Stephens, Daniel Boone, Stephan Barton, Samuel Ruby, James Feather, George Norval McIntosh, Charles Young, Thomas Wheeler, and Reuben Gladfelter (listed as a carpenter); *stone masons* Spotswood Childress, and [illegible] Robinson; *contractor* Joseph Brooke; *house painters* [illegible] Waters, Henry Foreman; *plasterer* William Wilson; and *architects* George and Roth Simpson (brothers).[56]

Streetcar and Annexation

Baltimore's city leaders first considered annexation of greater Woodberry in 1872 and annexed Hampden and Woodberry in 1888. After annexation, developers increasingly built east of Falls Road in Hampden, which was nearer to primary Baltimore thoroughfares and transportation into the city. Even though Poole & Hunt manufactured many of Baltimore's streetcars, Woodberry remained isolated from Baltimore's streetcar system; the nearest stop that provided speedy access to Baltimore was located in Hampden at Falls Road and 36th Street. As Roland Bowers remembered, "Druid Park Drive used to be cobblestone and it wasn't any transportation through here."[57] By 1895, the City Suburban Railway installed a streetcar route through Hampden along 36th street to Falls Road and ran a single track down Union Avenue that ended near the district.[58] However, neighborhood residents remember that the Union Avenue portion of the route was slow and unreliable. Bowers said that "if you wanted to go to town...you walked to Union Avenue and got what they called the

[52] ***Ibid.***

[53] The 1880 census does not provide specific addresses for houses in Woodberry. These families lived on Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) in 1900. By comparing the location of families who were in the area in 1880 and 1900 and the path the census taker apparently took, it seems that these families were on Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) in 1880 as well.

[54] As late as 1928, Edward LeBon (Catherine LeBon's youngest) still lived in one of the stone houses on Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue).

[55] Manuscript Census, 1880.

[56] ***Ibid.***

[57] Baltimore Neighborhood Heritage Project; Bowers: 65:1:1:11.

[58] Mark Dawson, Curator, Baltimore Streetcar Museum, email correspondence to Jennifer Goold, June 3, 2003. See http://www.btco.net/Maps/1895MAP.GIF for ca. 1895 track map.

"Jerk Water"...and it would go up to 36th Street and Roland Avenue" in Hampden.[59]

WOODBERRY THE SECLUDED BALTIMORE NEIGHBORHOOD, 1899-1956

Mills and mill closings

In 1899, Hampden-Woodberry's mill owners formed a combine with three out-of-state groups that created a virtual monopoly on the global cotton duck industry. The new corporation controlled as much as 80% of the cotton duck manufactured in the United States – 227,028 spindles worked under the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry name.[60] In 1903, the Hooper family pulled out of the new Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company and built a new mill east of the Poole & Hunt Works (just south of the district).[61] World War I brought a boom to the mills and area residents, but surpluses after the war led to a sharp decline in production. Workers struck several times between 1916 and 1923. At that same time, cotton production was moving south. After the strike in 1923, the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry group began to sell off the mills and mill housing. The Frank G. Schenuit Tire Company moved into Woodberry Mill in 1924. BesCone converted Park Mill in 1925 for ice cream cone production. The local companies held on a bit longer. During the Great Depression, Poole's went bankrupt, sold their works to Balmar, reorganized, and built a small plant just east of the district. Hooper Mills was still running as late as 1935.[62] World War II again brought record-breaking contracts to the remaining Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, but the boom was short-lived. In 1956, Londontown converted the last Woodberry area mill in production, Meadow Mill, to produce London Fog raincoats.

Woodberry residents in the 20th century

In 1900 there were about 150 families in Woodberry, comprising almost 900 men, women and children. Through the period of significance, Woodberry remained a white, native-born population. In 1900, only six of the 150 male family heads were born outside the country (two Germany, two England, one Denmark, and one Scotland,). Sixteen male family heads were born in another state (eight Virginia, six Pennsylvania, one South Carolina, and one New Hampshire).[63]

In 1900, workers in Woodberry were fairly evenly divided among three broad categories of occupations. About 120 held low-level jobs simply indicated on the census as laborer, or laborer in cotton mill, foundry, or on the railroad. About 120 held more specialized jobs in the cotton mills, such as weavers, spinners, carders, doffers, trimmers, sweepers, twisters, spoolers, section hands, elevator operators, or bobbin boys and girls.[64] About a 150 held skilled jobs in the foundry, professional or managerial positions, or were merchants, capitalists, or tradesmen. Prevalent among these were the 22 machinists, 14 iron molders, 11 clerks, and 10 carpenters, and 10 foreman, superintendents, and managers. More unusual

[59] Baltimore Neighborhood Heritage Project; Bowers: 65:1:1:11. In Michael E. Farrell, ***The History of Baltimore's Streetcars***, Sykesville, MD: Greenberg Publishing Co. (1992), Farrell describes that a "Jerk Water," is a lightly patronized connection to main routes [p.20].

[60] McGrain manuscript, n.p.

[61] Several houses on the south side of Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue), west of Parkdale Avenue, were demolished for the new plant.

[62] "Baltimore Textile Mills Keep Abreast of Times Yet Basic Principles of Manufacturing Is Unchanged. Being a Story of the Hooper Mills Now Conducted by the Fourth Generation of That Family," ***Baltimore*** (July 1935): 31-33.

[63] Manuscript Census, 1900.

[64] ***Ibid.***

were the two pattern makers (iron), a draftsman, a tailor, a milliner, four hatters, two shoemakers, a typewriter, four grocerymen, a telegraph operator, four contractors, a bricklayer, a physician, the Superintendent of Streets (Baltimore City), an elocutionist, a baker, a farmer and three farmhands, a minister and a sexton, a cement street paver, a cook, and a coach painter who lived in Woodberry.

Occupation did not dictate where residents lived in Woodberry. Regardless of occupations, most people in Woodberry continued to rent their homes into the 20th century. Of the 150 families in Woodberry in 1900, only 20 owned their homes. The vast majority of the homeowners lived on Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue). Not surprisingly, management, skilled workers, civil servants, and entrepreneurs headed all of these families:

- four machinists owned homes,
- three foremen owned homes,
- three contractors owned homes,
- two engineers owned homes,
- two carpenters owned homes,
- two merchants owned homes,
- an iron molder owned a home,
- a painter owned a home,
- a superintendent owned a home, and
- a policeman owned a home.[65]

In 1900, mill owners still rented the stone duplexes on Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) to their workers, requiring that at least one person in the family work in the cotton mills. Of the 33 families living on Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue):

- 14 consisted of large families, with a number of children working in the mills
- 11 consisted of young families with the husband/father working in the mill, and
- 8 consisted of groups of unmarried siblings working in the mills, often with elderly parents or boarders living with them.

Typically, all the unmarried offspring between 12 and 25 worked in the mill, children between 7 and 12 were in school, and the mother stayed home with the youngest children.

In 1902, school attendance for children 16 and under became compulsory in Baltimore City. In that year several women's groups joined forces to promote legislation that prohibited children under 12 from working. Those between 12 and 16 were required to have a permit to leave school and get jobs.[66] Residents of Hampden-Woodberry stated that the permits were readily available to children in Hampden or Woodberry who left school to go to the mills.

Pastoral Woodberry

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[65] ***Ibid.***

[66] Robert Brugger, ***Maryland, A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980***, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press (1988): 411.

Through the twentieth century, the actions of mill owners, developers, and residents maintained Woodberry's pastoral quality. The 1904 master plan for Baltimore parks, ***Report upon the development of public grounds for greater Baltimore*** (Olmsted Brothers) featured the Jones Falls Valley as part of an unrealized emerald necklace. This inclusion is not surprising since the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company Board Chairman, S. Davis Warfield, helped found the Baltimore Municipal Arts Society, which sponsored development of the plan.[67]

Although originally platted for single-family homes, Woodberry's developers and residents adopted the affordable rowhouse form by the end of the 19th century. Woodberry's workplaces never made the transition to unionized factories; workers who stayed in the neighborhood often remained poor. Inexpensive to build and rent or buy, the rowhouse form persisted in the Woodberry Historic District through the 20th century. Seventeen new rows of rowhouses were built in Woodberry between the 1910s and the mid-1950s; construction was concentrated in the booms during each World War.

The form and siting of Woodberry's 20th century rowhouses reveal the persistence of Woodberry's identity as a self-contained village that remained relatively untouched by the increased mobility automobiles offered. Only one block of garages was built in the entire district. Located on the site of an earlier Hooper warehouse, the garages are located between two rows of ca. 1920s rowhouses, but occupy their own lots. Little traffic passes through Woodberry; only Clipper Road (Railroad Avenue) and the 41st Street Viaduct to Druid Park Drive (Woodberry Avenue) connects to outside streets. Roads remained dead-ends terminating at open space or mills. Early preferences such as large rear lots were retained. All Woodberry's 20th century rowhouses are set well back on substantial lots with long, deep back yards that provided ample space for vegetable gardens, coops, and small barns. Even the rows built after World War II, like those located at 3632-3650 Keystone Avenue (Keyworth Avenue), are sited on meticulously terraced yards and are built without garages. The Formstone trend that swept through many Baltimore neighborhoods through the 1960s left Woodberry relatively untouched.[68]

Unlike neighboring Hampden, much of the land surrounding Woodberry remains undeveloped. Residents continued to use both their yards and neighboring open space as semi-agricultural land. Roland Bowers, whose mother, grandparents, and aunts lived in the 3600 block of Malden Avenue (Maple Street) beginning in the 1920s describes how the houses were painstakingly landscaped:

> Then all the walkways were red brick, wooden steps in them days, back yards were red brick and approximately all of the yards had a grape arbor over the walk...and the outhouse was out there and...the fence was painted red. It was really neat looking. Some of the grape arbors had white grapes, some had blue. Then my aunts had flowers in the yard and at the double window in the front they had like steps going up there and all them steps had potted plants on them.[69]

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[67] McGrain manuscript, n.p.

[68] Landlords were unlikely to invest in improvements, such as Formstone. Formstone may have been too costly for Woodberry homeowners during its period of popularity, which coincided with a dire economic era in Hampden-Woodberry, or perhaps stone was not seen as a desirable finish since the company houses were constructed of stone.

[69] Baltimore Neighborhood Heritage Project; Roland Bowers; 65:1:1:3.

Throughout the 20th century, Woodberry's residents have continued to use the neighboring open space for unsupervised recreation and agriculture, so that the neighborhood was at once one of Maryland's most concentrated industrial areas and a rural village. Bowers describes a neighbor at 3656 Malden Avenue (Maple Street) who as late as 1946:

> had a little barn in the back right at the foot of the yard. It was big enough, high enough...and he a cow. He used to –pastured it on the Hill, Hillside west of the television tower at WJZ-13 ... and I used to go up...with an aluminum bucket with a lid and get quart of milk in the morning....[70]

Woodberry's rural character, unique in the city of Baltimore, is so notable that the neighborhood has been a subject of academic and media scrutiny through the 20th century. As the ***The Sun*** noted in 1940 in "Woodberry, the Picturesque Old Mill Town of the Hills: The last century in its sweep across Baltimore appears to have missed this deep, narrow, winding stream valley...."[71]

Architectural Significance

Woodberry also derives additional significance under Criterion C at the local level as an urban neighborhood that characterizes Baltimore's 19th and early 20th century industrial villages. Comprising a cohesive collection of residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical buildings set outside the pre-1888 Baltimore City boundary, the district represents the broad range of architectural forms and expressions found in the city's industrial villages during the period 1840-1950. The buildings in Woodberry represent three broad periods of development unified by their relationship to the natural features of the district and prevalence of large lot sizes. The earliest group of buildings in the district includes an early 19th century Mansion house, mid-19th century vernacular stone duplexes, a brick company store, a Gothic Revival church, and an Italianate parsonage, all constructed by the local mill owners. Set on a curvilinear roadway that follows the course of the Jones Falls River, the properties are unified by scale, materials, and Gothic Revival and Italianate architectural motifs. The second period of development is characterized by late 19th century 2 and 3-story frame and brick dwellings and commercial structures constructed in a wide range of vernacular types. I-houses, 2-story double pile houses, free-standing rowhouses, duplexes and small rows, many of which are ornamented in the common styles of the period, including Queen Anne and Second Empire, are represented in the district. The final period of development consists of early to mid 20th century rowhouses blocks, some of which incorporate corner stores, representing types common to Baltimore City, including early 20th century eclectic rows, daylight rows, and post World War II rows with Colonial Revival influenced detailing

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Ibid, 1:1:3-4.
The Evening Sun (Baltimore), October 23, 1940.

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Woodberry Historic District (B-1353)
Name of Property

Baltimore City, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 45.

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	357623	435503	3	18	358365	435491
2	18	358070	435307	4	18	357684	435414

☐ 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 Jennifer Goold, Julie Darsie, and Betty Bird

Organization Betty Bird & Associates date June 15, 2003

street & number 2607 24th Street, NW, Suite 3 telephone 202-588-9033

city or town Washington, District of Columbia state N/A zip code 20008

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 multiple

street & number N/A telephone N/A

city or town N/A state N/A zip code N/A

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.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary for the Woodberry Historic District begins at the intersection of Clipper Road and the railroad tracks (now Baltimore Light Rail). The boundary travels north following the tracks to the northeast corner of 3711 Clipper Road. The boundary then turns west and travels along the rear property line of 3711-3713 Clipper Road. The boundary then turns and travels south along the western property line of 3713 Clipper Road to the northeast corner of 3710 Clipper Road. The boundary then turns west and follows the northern edge of the property line of 3710 Clipper Road and 2000-2018 Rockrose Avenue to the northwest corner of 2018 Rockrose Avenue. The boundary then turns south and follows the western edge of the property line of 2018 Rockrose Avenue to Rockrose Avenue. The boundary then turns east and follows Rockrose Avenue to the northeast corner of 2008 41st Street. The boundary then turns south and follows the eastern property line of 2008 and 2001-2007 41st Street to the southeast corner of 2001-20007 41st Street. The boundary then turns west and travels along the southern property line of 2001-2007 and 2009 41st Street to the southwest corner of 2009 41st Street. The boundary then turns north and follows Hooper Avenue to the intersection of Hooper Avenue and Rockrose Avenue. The boundary then turns west and follows Rockrose Avenue to the southeast corner of 2060 Rockrose Avenue. The boundary then turns north and follows the eastern edge of 2060 Rockrose Avenue to the northeast corner of that property. The boundary then turns west and travels along the northern property line of 2060-2080 Rockrose Avenue to the western property line of 2080 Rockrose Avenue. The boundary then turns south and follows the TV hill driveway to Rockrose Avenue. The boundary then turns west and follows Rockrose Avenue to the alley west of Malden Avenue. The boundary then turns south and follows the alley along the western property lines of 3600-3658 Malden Avenue to the northeast corner of 2168 Druid Park Drive. The boundary then turns west and travels along the northern property line of 2168-2174 Druid Park Drive. The boundary then turns south and travels along the western property line of 2174 Druid Park Drive to Druid Park Drive. The boundary then turns east and follows Druid Park Drive to the intersection of Druid Park Drive and Parkdale Avenue. The boundary then turns south and follows Parkdale Avenue to the southwest corner of 2089 Druid Park Drive. The boundary then turns east and follows the southern property line of 2089 Druid Park Drive to its southeast corner. The boundary then turns south and follows the alley west of 2085 Druid Park Drive. The boundary then turns east and follows the rear property lines of 2005-2085 Druid Park Drive, along the Poole & Hunt Foundry and Machine Works property line, to the alley west of 3528 Clipper Avenue. The boundary then turns south and follows the alley west of 3506-3528 Clipper Avenue to the southwest corner of 3506 Clipper Avenue (also the boundary for Poole & Hunt). The boundary then turns east and follows the southern property line of 3506 Clipper Avenue, along the Poole & Hunt property line, to Clipper Road. The boundary then turns south and runs along Clipper Road to the start point.

(See attached Boundary Map.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundary for the Woodberry Historic District is drawn to encompass all of the residential properties associated with Woodberry development that are located west of the Jones Falls and north of Poole & Hunt Foundry and Machine Works and the Hooper Mill, which comprise the residential neighborhood today known as Woodberry. The boundary jogs to follow the rear and side property lines to include the associated properties and to exclude recent, large commercial structures along the 41st Street Viaduct.

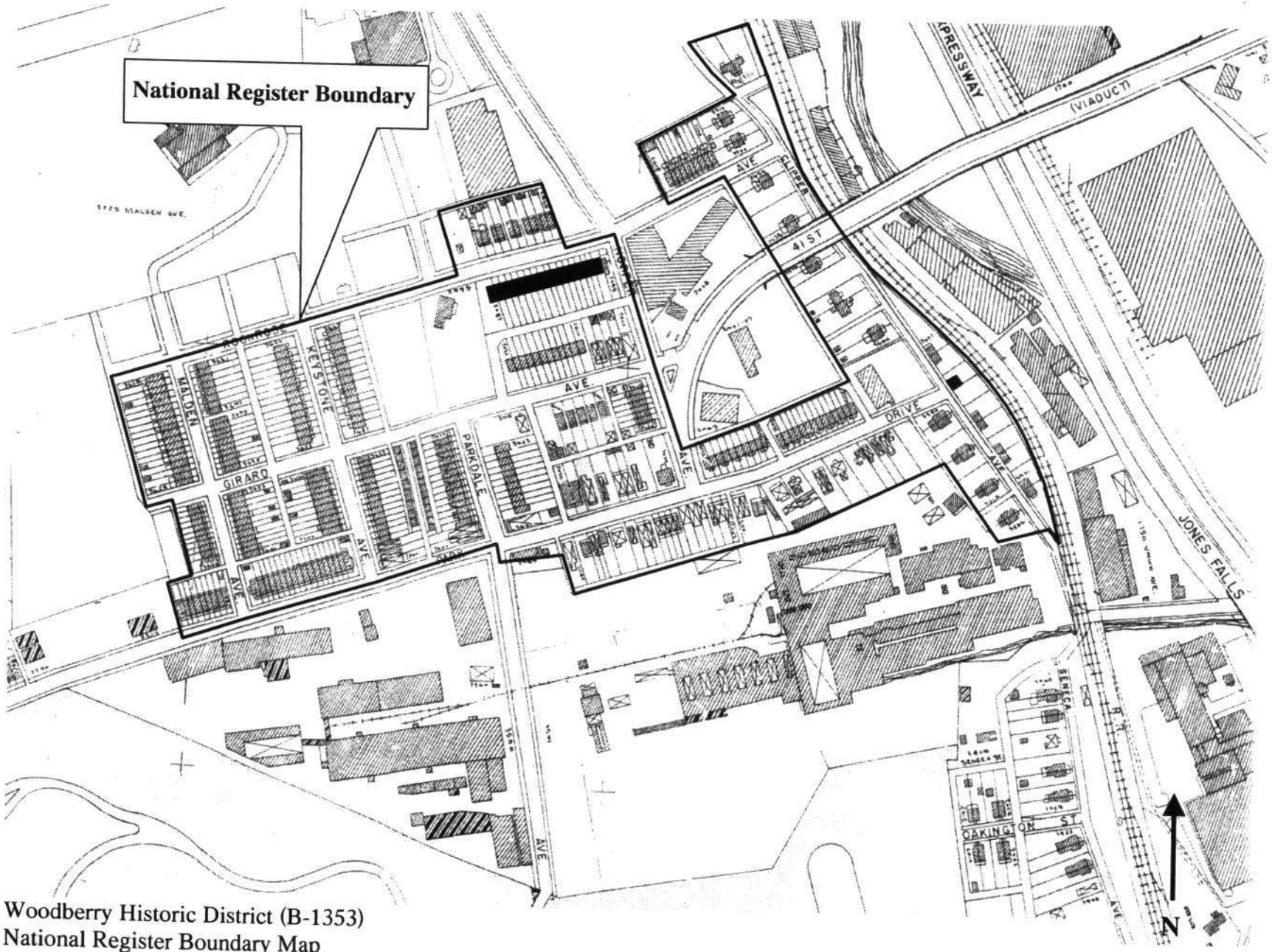
B-1353

Woodberry Historic District

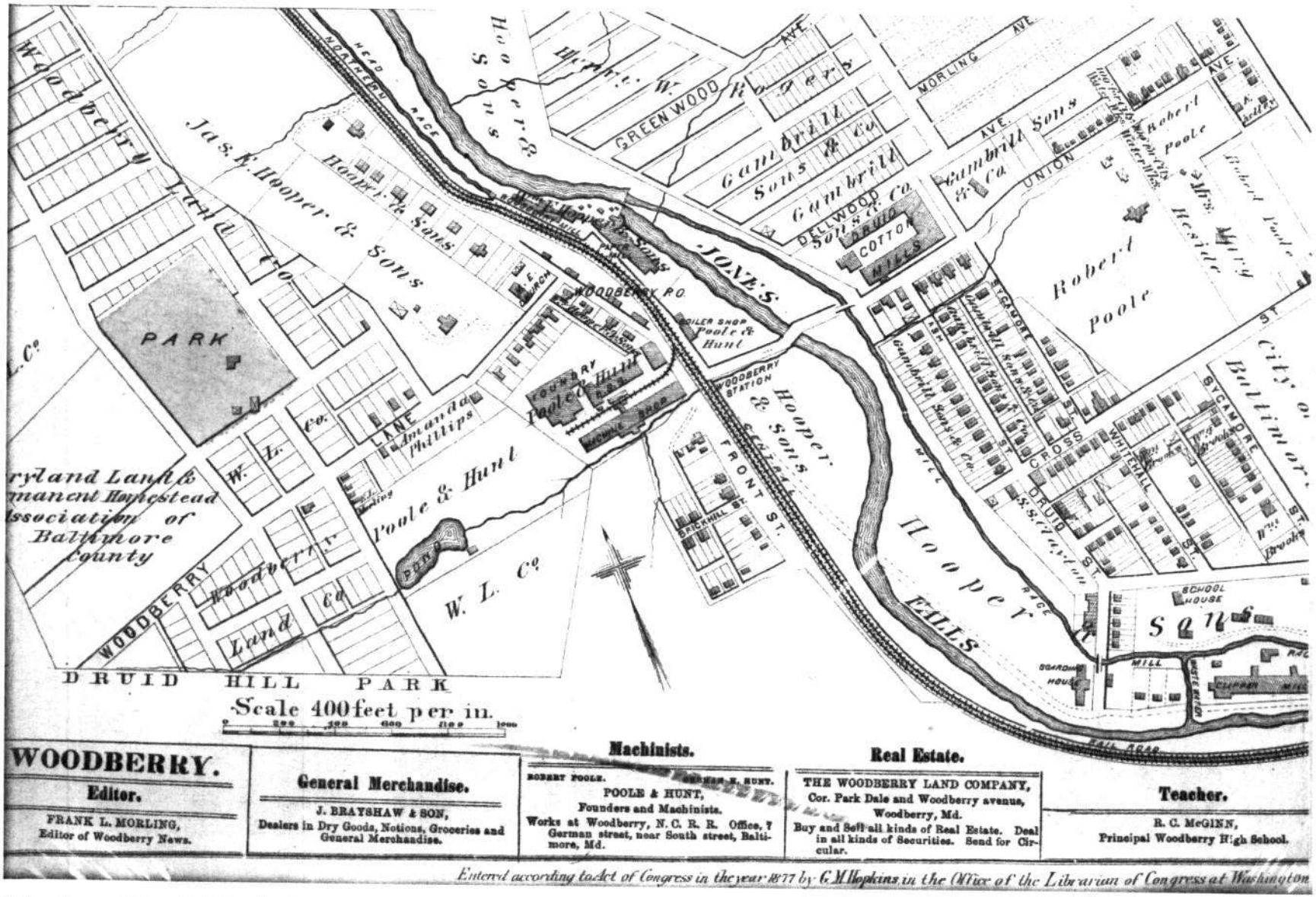
Baltimore City, MD

UTM References:

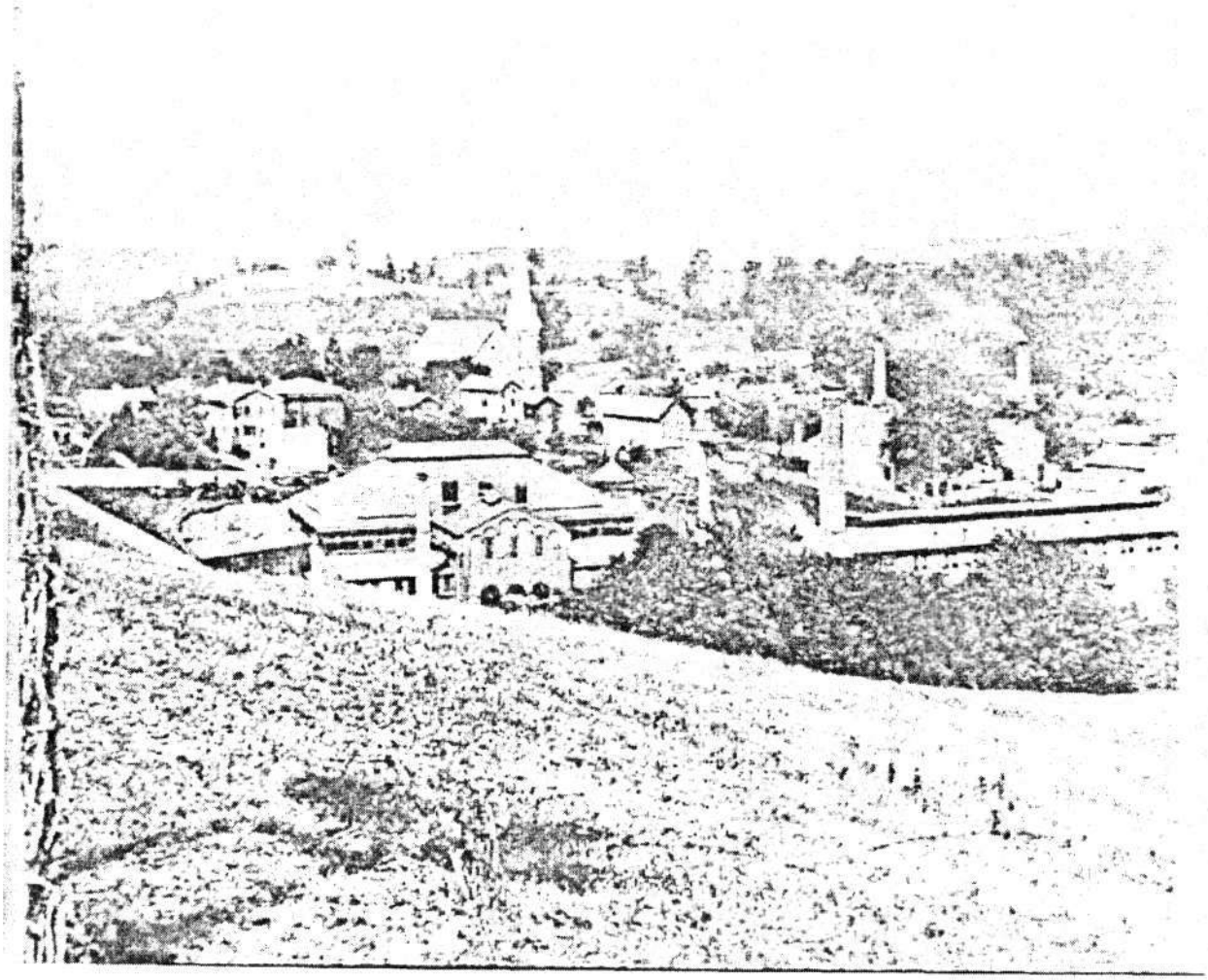
1. 18/357623/4355023
2. 18/358070/4355307
3. 18/358365/4354916
4. 18/357634/4354814



Woodberry Historic District (B-1353)
National Register Boundary Map
Non-contributing buildings shaded



Woodberry Historic District (B-1353)
1877 G. M. Hopkins map of Woodberry



Woodberry Historic District (B-1353)
Woodberry as seen from Druid Hill Park. n.d. (ca. 1880)
Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

B-1353

3604-3614 Clipper Road and 2000 Druid Park Drive
Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland

5000211 NNN 22

Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates
April 2003
MD SHPO

View southwest showing Gothic revival duplex, duplex with side entry, and Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church. Note deep setback of Gothic revival duplex and picturesque arrangement of buildings.

1 of 35

B-1353

3638-3713 Clipper Road, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie, Betty Bird & Associates

June 2003

MD SHPO

View north. Shows Clipper Road terminating at Supervisor's House. Note narrow street, wooded verge.

20135

455021 N N N 22

SPEED
LIMIT
25

B-1353
3506-3540 Clipper Road, Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland
Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates

4450211 NNN12

April 2003
MD SHPO
View south showing ca. 1845 duplexes lining Clipper Road. Note Meadow Mill (1871) visible at end of road and stone retaining wall along Clipper Road.
3 of 35

B-1353

2057-2079 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates

4460211 NNN12

April 2003

MD SHPO

View south showing ca. 1870s-1890s houses along Druid Park Drive. Note variety of building forms & setbacks

4 of 35

B-1353

2000-2018 Rockrose Avenue, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold, Betty Bird & Associates

4990211 NNN12

April 2003

MD SHPO

View northeast, Note 3-story units framing row.

5 of 35

25

B-1353

2089 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates

4960211 NNN12

April 2003

MD SHPO

View southeast showing property along district's southern boundary with Druid Hill Park visible in distance.

6 of 35

GIRARD

B-1353

3600-3623 Malden Avenue, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goodd for Betty Bird & Associates

April 2003

MD SHPO

View south showing ca. 1920s rowhouses. Note Hooper Mills at end of street and Druid Park in the distance

7 of 35

498021 NNN 12

NO
STOPPING

B-1353

3622-3650 Keystone Avenue, Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie, Betty Bird & Associates
June 2003
MDSHPO
view northwest. Shows ca. 1950s row. Note deep lots and view terminating with open space.

8 of 35

455021 N-1 N 22

B-1353

Lane between 3608-3612 and 3606 Clipper Road, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates

June 2003

MD SHPO

View east. Shows grassy lane between Clipper Road + the unpaved way behind the duplexes west of Clipper Road.

9 of 35

457 0211 N-1 N 12

B-1353

Path behind [illegible] west of Clipper Road, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie, Betty Bird & Associates

June 2003

MD SHPO

View north, footpath from church to duplexes

10 of 35

4550211 N-1 N 22

B-1253

3700-3710 Clipper Avenue and 2000-2002 Rockrose Avenue
Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland

4990211 NNN 12

Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates
April 2003
MD SHPO

View northeast showing 3-story end units of ca. 1890 row and rear facades and back yards of ca. 1845 duplexes. Note vintage light post and alterations such as small windows added in stone duplexes for bathrooms, and formstone and porch replacements on rowhouses

11 of 35

B-1353

3711-3113 Clipper Road, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsle, Betty Bird + Associates

June 2003

MD SHPO

View south. Shows deep rear yard. mature trees. old grape arbor.

12 of 35

456021 N-1 N 12

B-1353

3600-3632 Parkdale Avenue, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates

June 2003

MDSHPO

View south. Shows long, narrow back yards and block of garages built separately from houses

13 of 35

456021 N-1 N 12

COME SEE
Inside
GOODIES
Ice Cream

B-1353

Alley behind 2043-2085 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jolie Darsie, Betty Bird & Associates

June 2003

MDSHPO

View northeast. Shows typical alterations to rear facades and additions.

14 of 35

456 0211 N-1 N 12

Secured by
ADT

B-1353
2014 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie Betty Bird + Associates
June 2003
MD SHPO
View east. shows landscaped yard in front of ca 1940s rowhouse.

15 of 35

455021 N-1 N 22

B-1353

2095 Rockrose Avenue, Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates
June 2003
MDSHPO
View southeast. Shows Mansion House, now part of Alice Manor (nursing home).

16 of 35

457C211 N-1 N 22

B-1353

3711-3713 Clipper Road, Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland
Jennifer Goold, Betty Bird + Associates

April 2003
MD SHPO

O-G101787 N-G101787-R01-022 U-

View north Supervisor's House.

17 of 35

DIGITALNOW.

B-1353

3605-3607 Clipper Road, Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates
June 2003
MD SHPO
View southeast. Shows small, single-pile duplex east of Clipper Road.

18 of 35

457C211 N-1 N 12

B-1353

3608-3612 Clipper Road, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates

June 2003

MD SHPO

View northeast. Detail of porch on Gothic revival duplex.

19 of 35

457021 M-1 N 22

B-1353

2021-2029 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates

4440211 NNNN2

April 2003

MDSHPO

View looking showing ca. 1860s-1870s frame houses along Druid Park Drive. Note irregular setback and lot size.

20 of 25

B-1353

2054-2062 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City Maryland

Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates

April 2003

MDSHPO

View north showing parsonage (1867) and neighboring properties along Druid Park Drive. Note variety of buildings forms, setbacks, and side entry on 2058 Druid Park Drive.

21 of 35

498C211 NNN 12

B-1353

2060-2074 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Good for Betty Bird & Associates

April 2003

MD SHPO

View north showing Gladfelter/Chambers house (ca. 1886) and neighboring single family houses and duplex.

22 of 35

498021 NNN 12

1589

B-1353

2069 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie, Betty Bird, Associates
June 2003
MD SHPO
View South. Shows single-family house on Druid Park Drive with unusual roof form and typical alterations.
23 of 35

45:0211 M-1 N 12

B-1353

2033 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates

June 2003

MD SHPO

View south. Shows single family house on Druid Park Drive. Note deep setback, intact porch and cornice, and brick paved drive.

24 of 35

456 0211 N-1 N 12

B-1353

3600-3614 Hooper Avenue, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates

4990211 NHN12

April 2003

MD SHPO

View southwest showing ca. 1880 row. Note larger end units framing row.

25 of 35.

B-1353
3636-3658 Malden Avenue, Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates
June 2003
MD SHPO
View northwest. Shows ca. 1890 row. Note two-story + attic units framing the row.
26 of 35

455 0211 N-1 N 22

B-1353

2060-2078 Rockrose Avenue, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold, Betty Bird & Associates

April 2003

MD SHPO

View northwest showing ca. 1890 duplexes. Note deep setbacks, mature trees, and fences bounding properties

27 of 35

49802II NNN22

B-1353

2001-2009 Girard Avenue, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates

4990211 NNN 22

April 2003

MD SHPO

View southwest

28 of 35

Network Deli
Network Deli

B-1353

3600-3622 Malden Avenue, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates

June 2003

MD SHPO

View northwest, shows store and ca. 1920s row.

29 of 35

4055021 N-1 N 22

ONE WAY
DO NOT
ENTER

B-1353

3609-3635 Keystone Avenue, Woodberry Historic District
Baltimore City, Maryland
Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates
MD SHPO
View southeast shows ca. 1920s row. Note fencing + stone basements.

30 of 35

457 0211 N-1 N 12

B-1353

3649-3665 Keystone, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates

MD SHPO

View northeast. Shows ca. 1940s row with terraced yards.

31 of 35

407021 N-1 N 12

MIN DELLI

B-1353

2000-2008 Gurard Ave., Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold for Betty Bird & Associates

4990211 NNN12

April 2003

MD SHPO

View north showing store and neighboring duplexes

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GEORGE'S
PEPSI

B-1353

3600-3620 Parkdale Avenue, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Julie Darsie, Betty Bird + Associates

June 2003

MD SHPO

View northwest showing store (ca 1889) located at the corner of Parkdale Avenue + Druid Park Drive and ca. 1920s row.

33 of 35

4530211 N-1 N 12

B-1353

2000 Druid Park Drive, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold, Betty Bird & Associates

5000211 NNN22

April 2003

MD SHPO

View north showing Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church (1867-1870) (now Shiloh United Apostolic Church)

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B-1353

2015 Girard Avenue, Woodberry Historic District

Baltimore City, Maryland

Jennifer Goold, Betty Bird & Associates

April 2003

MD SHPO

View southeast showing Shechinah Temple (ca. 1930)
(now Woodberry Bible Church)

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445021 NNNNIZ