

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 East Monument Historic District

other names B-5162

2. Location

street & number N. Washington St. on the W; Amtrak rail line on the N to East St.; S to Monument and E to Highland Ave.; S to E. Fayette/Orleans St. ; W to N. Washington  not for publication

city or town Baltimore  vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Baltimore City code 005 zip code 21205, 21224

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] 10-26-09  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

East Monument Historic District (B-5162)  
Name of Property

Baltimore, Maryland  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5,806	41	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5,806	41	Total

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

**number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGIOUS: church

COMMERCIAL: specialty store

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGIOUS: church

COMMERCIAL: specialty store

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Queen Anne

Classical Revival

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

foundation Brick, stone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt, metal

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Area of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture  
community planning  
landscape architecture  
social/humanitarian  
transportation

**Period of Significance**

1867-1926

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Multiple builders, including Novak and Hirt, Frank Novak, Edward J. Gallagher, among others

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

East Monument Historic District (B-5162)  
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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 328 acres Baltimore East, MD quad

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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 Mary Ellen Hayward  
Organization M.E. Hayward & Associates date November 2008  
street & number 6684 Fair School Rd. telephone (717) 235-5343  
city or town Glen Rock state Pennsylvania zip code 17327

**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 private owners (more than 50)  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Monument Historic District (B-5162)

Name of Property

Baltimore, Maryland

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## Description Summary:

The East Monument Historic District is an approximately eighty-eight-block area in East Baltimore centered on the East Monument St. commercial corridor. It lies north of the Patterson Park/Highlandtown National Register Historic District and south of the Broadway East/South Clifton Park National Register Historic District. This rowhouse community developed east of North Broadway beginning in the 1870s, primarily as housing for the city's growing Bohemian (Czech) immigrant community. Most of the oldest houses, both north and south of E. Monument St., between Broadway and N. Washington St. have recently been demolished for the expansion of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The surviving houses immediately east of Washington St. were built in the 1880s in the Italianate style, but as development progressed eastward in the 1890s and early 1900s, two-story, two-bay-wide rowhouses in the Neoclassical style filled block after block. All of the blocks in the East Monument Historic District were developed according to the plan created by Thomas Poppleton in 1823, with each city block bisected by a narrow alley street. Developers made use of this layout to create differently-priced housing options in each block. After the City Council banned building on narrow alley streets less than 40' wide in 1909, developers still laid out each block with a narrower middle street where less expensive houses were built. Many of the houses in this area were built by a group of Bohemian builders, including the young Frank Novak, for members of their own community.

## General Description:

The section of East Baltimore lying east of North Broadway and north of the Upper Fells Point/Butcher's Hill area began to be seriously developed in the early 1870s as Broadway was extended to the north. Previously, modest housing built in the 1850s could be found on both the west and east sides of Broadway, south of Monument, where the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, and later the Hebrew Hospital, were located. Once the City Council confirmed the extension of Broadway as a parkway boulevard north to North Avenue, and Johns Hopkins decided on the Broadway and Monument St. location for his hospital, developers began to plan more significant housing for the area. The McDonogh Place Land Co. developed the first blocks of housing north of E. Monument St. in 1872, on land extending east of Broadway to N. Washington St. All of the houses were three stories tall, but only two bays wide, with Italianate-style modillion and bracketed cornices; the identical rows lined N. Broadway, N. Ann, N. Wolfe, N. Washington, E. Madison, E. Ashland, and E. Eager Streets. The Land Co. generally leased the alley-street lots to other builders, who put up Italianate-style two-story, two-bay-wide houses on McDonogh St., N. Durham St., and N. Chapel St., north of E. Monument St. The main street houses sold for just over \$2,000 to native-born Marylanders and to German immigrants, while almost all of the alley houses sold for \$900 to \$1,000 to recent Bohemian immigrants. All of these houses have been torn down, but were previously recorded for the Maryland Historical Trust by the current author.

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Once the Johns Hopkins Hospital was being built, between 1877 and 1889, a few developers erected more substantial houses along the south side of E. Chase St., and along Ann, Wolfe, and Washington St., only a few of which survive. Development could not proceed on Chase St. further east than N. Chester St. because the Union Railroad (now Amtrak) swept down from the north across the southwestern corner of Chase and Chester Streets and then followed the course of E. Eager Street out of the city. During the early 1880s, as Hopkins Hospital was being built, many houses went up in the blocks running east of Washington St. to Chester St., north of E. Fayette, Orleans, Jefferson, and McElderry Streets. These include both three- and two-story houses, built in the late Italianate-style, with wooden cornices supported by long, scroll-sawn brackets, further decorated by either modillions or jig-sawn frieze panels. A number of these houses also show influences from the newly fashionable Queen-Anne-style, having wider first-floor windows with paired sash, and some form of decorative brickwork on the façade.

The commercial E. Monument St. corridor runs through the center of the East Monument Historic District. It is anchored by the North Eastern Market, located at the southeast corner of E. Monument and N. Chester St. The current market is a modern replacement structure and is not considered a contributing resource. East of the market, many original two- and three-story, Italianate-style storefront buildings line E. Monument St., but no original storefronts survive. There are also two large Neoclassical-style buildings—one a former furniture store on the north side of the street, east of N. Duncan St.; the other, now serving as the Johns Hopkins Credit Union, is located on the south side of E. Monument, east of N. Castle St. These blocks of E. Monument St. once served as a flourishing local business district. As development proceeded to the east in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, developers planned their blocks of housing to include corner stores, to serve as groceries, butcher shops, bakeries, saloons, etc. The corner houses were usually longer than mid-block units, so that the family running the store could have extra living space. In all cases, builders placed the store entrance across the corner of the building. Unfortunately, no original full storefronts survive, but many original storefront cornices can still be seen.

By the late 1880s, builders were erecting only two-story houses in the East Monument Historic District, laying out blocks in the traditional development pattern of wider houses facing the main streets and narrower, more affordable houses built along the mid-block alley streets. This pattern is generally seen in the blocks west of N. Milton Ave. In 1909 the Baltimore City Council outlawed the further building of houses on streets less than 40'-wide, but the city's builders continued to lay out blocks with narrower mid-block streets and build smaller houses on them. By about 1900, a group of Bohemian-born builders dominated the further expansion of the East Monument Historic District. They became responsible for the blocks and blocks of two-story, two-bay-wide workingmen's homes built east of N. Chester St., in the northern half of the district, and east of N. Collington Ave., in the southern section. Many of the former Bohemian-born alley house dwellers moved into these newer homes. Over the course of the next seventeen years (until America's entry into World War I), these same builders filled blocks with Neoclassical-style two-story houses, moving ever eastward to the city's eastern boundary line at East

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Ave. Then, after the 1918 annexation of land further east, more rows of houses were built in the East Monument Historic District, east of East Ave. to the district boundary line at N. Highland Ave.

By the early 1900s, this section of northeast Baltimore had become the center of the Bohemian immigrant community. Originally settling in Upper Fells Point in the late 1860s, the Bohemians at first worshipped at St. Michael's German Catholic Church, but soon thereafter established the St. Wenceslaus National Bohemian parish. Worship took place in an old Unitarian Church on Central Ave., but as the community continued to settle north and east of the new Johns Hopkins Hospital, in 1901 the parish acquired land in this area. Here, on the west side of N. Collington Ave., north of Madison St., the parish first built a school and then a large and highly elaborate church, which, however, was not completed until 1914. As a Bohemian National Parish, the priest offered the sermons in Czech, Czech language classes were featured at the school, and a myriad of Czech cultural activities took place in parish buildings. The St. Wenceslaus complex became the anchor for the greatly expanded Bohemian community that continued to spread eastwards as local Bohemian-born builders put up row after row of two-story houses in the neighborhood.

In this period of the early 1900s, perhaps the majority of Bohemian men worked as tailors, either doing piece work at home or in Fells Point tailoring shops, or traveling by streetcar to the garment district on S. Eutaw St. Others operated local groceries, meat markets and butcher shops, bakeries, and saloons in the corner stores built by developers as part of the row. Still others worked in the nearby brickyards or in the breweries located along the Gay St.-Belair Rd. corridor. Home ownership was important to this community and most of the houses built sold to residents, with the help of many different, ethnically-based building and loan associations.

The best known local builder who worked in the East Monument Historic District is Frank Novak, in later years known as "the two-story king of East Baltimore." Born in 1877 Novak came to Baltimore with his parents at a young age. The family settled in a modest house at 420 N. Castle St. (north of Orleans), where they remained for many years. Novak got his start in the building business by working as a young man for the established German-born builder August Hanneman. When Hanneman died in 1899, Novak seized the opportunity to purchase from his widow the other half of the block they were working on, and with a loan of capital from another local builder, August Weber, Novak completed the block. The next year Novak and his partner John Hirt began building on their own, beginning with a row on the east side of Collington Ave., opposite the St. Wenceslaus church site. Each year thereafter they increased the size of their building operations, until by 1908-9 they were developing an entire block at a time. Normally, it took developers like Novak and Hirt about six months to erect a long row of houses. In most cases they would first build the row along the western edge of the block (the east side of the given street); then build slightly less expensive houses on the north and south sides of the east-west streets of the block later that year; then, in the next year build the smaller, mid-block narrow-street houses; and then, finally, at the end of the second year, build out the row along the eastern edge of the block. That same year, they would

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start on the next block east, usually building an identical row on the east side of the facing street, so that both block faces of any given street would match. Then the process would continue.

Novak and Hirt continued in business until 1913. Beginning in 1914, Novak was building on his own—on the east and west sides of Kenwood Ave., north of E. Madison; on the west side of Linwood Ave., north of Jefferson; and on both sides of Linwood, north of Monument. The last houses Novak built in the East Monument Historic District went up in 1926, east of the old city boundary line at N. East Ave. Novak's major competitor in East Baltimore, Edward J. Gallagher, also built several blocks worth of housing east of Milton and north of McElderry, between 1907 and 1811, and in the southeast section of the district, between 1914 and 1917. His contemporary, Joseph L. White, also built two blocks of houses east of Lakewood and north of McElderry, between 1909 and 1914, as did the Luzerne Land Co., east of Luzerne and north of Fayette in the years 1906-09.

Within the boundaries of the East Monument Historic District, the following rowhouse types can be found:

- 1) Three- and two-story Italianate-style red-brick houses, built in the early to mid-1880s, with scroll-sawn modillion cornices, both two and three bays wide. Many are now covered with formstone because the original brick was always painted. Most of these houses have segmentally-arched lintels and normal-size windows.
- 2) Three- and two-story late Italianate-style red-brick houses, both two and three bays wide, built in the late 1880s, whose cornices have long scroll-sawn brackets, often framing jig-sawn frieze panels. Many are now covered with formstone. Most of these houses have segmentally-arched lintels and normal-size windows. Often, corner houses are outfitted with Italianate-style storefronts.
- 3) Two-story late Italianate-style red brick houses, both two and three bays wide, whose facades show Queen Anne-style decorations in the form of cut or molded brick details, and which often have wider first-floor windows with paired sash. Built in the 1890s, after the further use of wooden cornices was outlawed, these houses have sheet metal Italianate-style cornices with long brackets.
- 4) Two-story, Neoclassical-style red and brown brick swell- and square-fronted houses with sheet metal and often stepped brick cornices, built in the mid-1890s. Usually the basement area is faced with rusticated stone and window lintels and sills are made of the same material.
- 5) Two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style red brick houses with either late Italianate-style bracketed sheet metal cornices, or plain cornices with end brackets only. In almost all cases the first floor window is wide and originally had paired sash. Varieties include houses with segmentally-arched door and window lintels; houses with round-arched door and window lintels; or houses where the two different types of lintels alternate down the row. Depending on the builder, some of these houses might have marble steps, or marble stringers, sills, and steps. Houses of these different types were built in the first decade of the twentieth century.

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- 6) Houses of the same type, but built in brown brick that never needed painting, built beginning about 1909-10. Except for the houses on the narrower, mid-block streets, this house type is more likely to have a full marble basement, or at least marble stringers, sills, and steps.
- 7) Two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style brown brick "marble houses," with marble basements, flat marble lintels, sills, and steps, and wide first-floor windows with stained glass transoms. Doors also have stained glass transoms. Frank Novak and John Hirt most often used a particular pattern of stained glass for their transoms, with a central, pink diamond connected to two smaller green diamonds on either side. Other builders also sometimes used this stained glass pattern. Other patterns seen in the East Monument Historic District feature central shield designs. Houses of this type have either modillion sheet metal cornices, plain cornices framed by end brackets with ball finials, or the older-style sheet metal cornices with three long brackets. Houses of this type were built between about 1913 and 1915.
- 8) Two-story, two-bay-wide, Neoclassical-style brown brick, porch-front "marble houses," first built in the eastern sections of the East Monument Historic District in 1914. In most cases these houses looked exactly like the particular builder's regular "marble" houses, in terms of cornice style and other façade decorations, but with an added porch front. The doors and first-floor windows still have stained-glass transoms. Although two groups of these houses in the district have stone front porches, most have brick porches; half-height Doric columns support the flat porch roof. The latest houses of this type built in the district went up in 1917.
- 9) Two-story, two-bay-wide, Neoclassical-style brown brick, porch-front houses, where the front porch is only one-bay-wide (over the doorway area). Most rows of this type were built with paired, narrow front porches. These houses are to be seen in the blocks east of East Ave. to Highland Ave., built in the early 1920s.

Generally, the Neoclassical-style housing found east of N. Collington Ave. was not built until after 1900. By 1906, the blocks north of E. Fayette, Orleans, and Jefferson Streets had been built out as far east as Lakewood Ave., but those further north only extended east as far as N. Montford or N. Milton Avenues. These two-story, two-bay-wide houses look very much alike, being built in red brick with sheet metal cornices, often with long brackets in imitation of the older late Italianate-style cornices (the use of wood for cornices was outlawed in the city in 1892). More stylish versions have first-floor door and window openings with round-arched lintels. Most of the undeveloped land belonged to the Baltimore Brick Company, which owned most of the blocks east of Montford Ave., north of Monument St. Contemporary photographs of the area show vast expanses of brick drying sheds east of existing houses. Beginning in 1906/07, August Weber, Frank Novak, and John Hirt began acquiring land from the brick company east of Montford, laying out streets and building houses at the rate of about one block a year until their developments reached the city boundary line at East Ave. in 1916/17.

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## Churches

The East Monument Historic District is home to eight different major churches, many of which originally had German or Bohemian congregations. The largest is St. Wenceslaus, located on the southwest corner of N. Collington Ave. and Ashland St., completed in 1914. The three-story, three-bay-wide and seven-bay-deep gray stone church with light stone trim is anchored by two tall towers, capped by tall octagonal domes. Beneath the domes the upper level of each tower is highly decorated with pairs of stone colonettes supporting arched capped with tall triangular pediments. The taller tower, at the southwest corner of Collington and Ashland, has clock faces set in wide stone surrounds and capped by modillion pediments, on its three corner faces. A huge rose window set within elaborate stone tracery marks the center of the nave. The entrance to the church is set beneath a round-arched portico with triangular modillion pediment.

Both the Parish House/Rectory and the school attached to St. Wenceslaus Church were completed by 1906 in a brown-brick, Neoclassical style. The three-story, five-bay-wide Parish House, fronting on the south side of Ashland St., east of Duncan St., has a flat roofline, stone modillion cornice, rock-faced marble basement, and banks of paired and triple windows. Those on the first floor have flat lintels, while those on the floors above have round-arched lintels. The three-story, seven-bay-wide school building, facing Collington Ave., is similar in appearance, but has a projecting central bay capped by a triangular pediment. The tall entrance is set beneath a wide, round-arched lintel with upper transom. This building sits on a high basement. The banks of triple windows on the façade have flat lintels, while the windows in the projecting central bay have round-arched lintels.

All but two of the remaining seven churches are built of rock-faced stone, most in the Norman style with tall corner towers. The largest church, after St. Wenceslaus, the First German Baptist Church on the northwest corner of E. Monument St. and N. Patterson Park Ave. is now gone, replaced by a one-story Foot Locker and a parking lot. Three blocks south, the former Martin Luther Evangelical English Lutheran Church offers a dramatic presence on the northeast corner of Patterson Park Ave. and Orleans St.. Built in limestone with dark stone trim in the Romanesque style, the church is three stories tall with major facades facing both streets and a four-story entry tower with tall pyramidal roof anchoring the corner. The Patterson Park Ave. façade is three bays wide, including the tower, and contains a second-story triple window topped by a tall, wide, round-arched window filled with tracery. The Orleans St. façade is five bays wide, including the tower; a huge rose window lights the center of the nave. Both of the large round-arched second-floor windows, plus the two entry doors at the foot of the tower, and the paired, narrow windows in the tower, have heavy, dark gray stone lintels. The same stone is used to trim the basement area of the church, and as lintels and sills for the other narrow, rectangular windows on both sides of the façade. Today, the church is known as the Lighthouse Community Church.

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The stone New Lebanon Calvary Baptist Church sits on the northeast corner of Jefferson St. and N. Milton Ave. It also is two-stories tall, three bays wide and six bays deep, with a long nave and square corner tower. The main façade faces Milton Ave. and is marked by an almost full-height stained glass window set beneath a pointed arch. This opening is currently filled in. Along the Jefferson St. façade, each bay features paired, pointed-arch lancet windows with white stone lintels and sills. Stone buttresses with white stone caps set off each pair of windows. The square corner tower is three stories tall, with a crenellated roofline. Two wide doorways with deep transoms set beneath white-trimmed pointed arches on either side of the tower are topped by second and third floor sets of paired lancet windows, all with white stone trim and framed by corner piers. The front façade has a white stone basement, while the tower and side façade have white stone stringers and basement window lintels.

Of similar design is the two-story Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church on the southeast corner of E. Madison St. and N. Lakewood Ave., built in 1910, and now serving the New Beginnings Ministry. Constructed of brown stone with light gray stone trim, the front façade with its two-story-tall round-arched stained-glass window, faces Lakewood Ave. The church runs back six bays along Madison St. Each bay is lit by a round-arched window and is framed by buttresses with light stone caps. The church has a very shallow transept, lit by a wider and taller window, on the Madison St. façade. The three-story, square corner tower has wide entry doors set beneath tall, round-arched transoms. At the second level, very tall stained-glass windows with round-arched lintels are set between corner piers. Light stone bands run across both sides of the church at the top of the basement level and the same stone is used for window lintels, and at the base and top of the buttresses and tower piers.

Somewhat smaller churches include the former Mt. Tabor M.E. Church, now the New Pilgrim Baptist Church, located on the east side of Washington St., just south of Monument. The two-story, three bay wide and six bay deep church is constructed of rock-faced gray stone. The façade has a tall central stained-glass window set beneath a pointed arch; three narrow rectangular windows light the first floor. A low tower with crenellated top marks the south corner of the church. Wide entryways with double doors, set beneath tall transoms and pointed arches, can be found at either end of the façade. Both the first and second floor windows lighting the nave are plain and rectangular. The stone-faced rectory sits to the south of the church and has a tall mansard roof with a dormer with a very tall triangular pediment. The door and first floor window have round-arched lintels.

The one-story Calvary Presbyterian Church, on the northwest corner of McElderry and Linwood Streets, was built in 1914. It also is built of dark grey stone. It is cruciform in plan with two intersecting gable-roofed sections; both street facades have wide, tall, round-arched windows. The McElderry St. façade also has a rounded apse with conical roof at the west end of the front façade. The latest church in the East Monument Historic District is the red brick Amazing Grace Lutheran Church, located at the northeast corner of McElderry and N. Port streets. The tall, two-story structure has a long, gable-roofed nave and a square corner tower with a crenellated roofline. The center of the nave is marked by a wide

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stained glass window framed in white stone and set beneath a slightly-pointed arch. Vertical stone bands extend upwards from the top of the window to the peak of the gable roof. The upper portion of the tower has paired, shuttered pointed-arch openings, also framed in white stone. A deep white stone band marks the basement level of the building and brick "buttresses" frame each of the pointed-arch tall windows lighting the nave. A two-story, two-bay-wide porch-front brick rectory, with a date stone marked "1924" stands just east of the church.

### Block-by-Block Descriptions

The historic resources contained within the East Monument Historic District are hereafter described on a block-by-block basis, beginning with the one block at the northwest corner of the district (Block 1568) and then continuing one block to the south, east of N. Washington St. and south of E. Eager St. (Block 1587) and continuing east along the line of E. Eager St., until the eastern boundary line of the district is reached. Then the descriptions begin again along the westernmost boundary line of the district, one block further south, and continue to the eastern boundary line as described above. The official city block numbers are used to identify blocks, as reference to the accompanying map (from the 1906 city atlas) will clarify. A list of photographs accompanying this nomination identifies them with their city block numbers as well as street addresses.

### S/ E. Chase St.

#### Block 1568

This block runs east of Washington St. to Chester St., south of Chase to Eager St. As in the block to the west, this block contains a row of three-story, three-bay-wide (16') Italianate-style houses at 2011-23 E. Chase St., built in 1886-87 by Samuel Appold, which are part of the East Baltimore/South Clifton Park National Register District. The simple scroll-sawn modillion cornices sit atop a plain, deep frieze and the doors and windows have splayed brick lintels. Around the corner, on the east side of N. Washington St., there is a row of three-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses, at 1013-31 N. Washington, with similar scroll-sawn modillion cornices. South of this group, there is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide (14') late Italianate-style houses, at 1001-11 N. Washington, built by Appold in 1888, whose cornices are supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets and decorated with jig-sawn frieze panels. The wider first floor windows have paired sash, a popular style during this period. On the north side of E. Eager St. there are two groups of two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses on either side of N. Castle St. Like the three-story houses on Chase and Washington Streets, these houses, at 2016-32 and 2034-64 E. Eager St., have simple, scroll-sawn modillion cornices with plain friezes.

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Both sides of N. Castle St., the narrower street bisecting this block, are built up with two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses like those on the east side of Washington St. Both rows were built in 1898 by August Weber. The houses, at 1001-35 and 1000-38 N. Castle, have cornices supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets and decorated with jig-sawn frieze panels, but instead of a wide, paired window, the first floor windows are regular-sized. The house at 1038 N. Castle retains its original late Italianate-style storefront.

### S/ E. Eager St.

#### Block 1587

This block runs east of Washington St. to Chester St., south of Eager to Ashland. This block is built up entirely with two-story late Italianate-style houses. The earliest to go up, at 2007-25 and 2027-43 E. Eager, and at 911-59 N. Washington, were built in 1883 by John Masson. The houses are two bays wide and have wooden cornices composed of three long scroll-sawn brackets framing frieze panels decorated with jig-sawn designs. In 1884 Masson built out the west side of N. Chester St., at 904-64 N. Chester, with similarly-sized houses with slightly different cornices, there now being two long end brackets and two shorter brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels.

A different local builder, John Gale, erected the row of larger two-story, three-bay-wide houses at 2002-24 and 2028-40 Ashland Ave. in 1887. The late Italianate-style cornice is supported by four long brackets, which frame jig-sawn frieze panels. Also in 1887, Gale built the two rows of simpler houses at 903-45 and 916-40 N. Castle St., whose wooden cornices are supported by a row of small block modillions.

#### Block 1588

This block runs east of Chester St. to Collington Ave., south of Eager to Ashland. The next block to the east also contains only two-story houses. The western portion of the block is the oldest, having been built in 1884 by the partners John G. Holland and William H. McDonald. They erected a long row of two-story, two-bay-wide red brick houses with a brick modillion and dentil cornice at 901-55 N. Chester and a group of five identical houses around the corner at 2100-8 Ashland Ave., of which only 2106-8 survive. Similar, though slightly narrower, houses, with brick modillion cornices, were built at the same time at 902-54 N. Duncan St., but all are now covered with formstone and no original cornices are evident.

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East of Duncan St., the houses date to 1899-1900. The prolific local builder Henry Westphal built a group of seven two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate houses at 959-71 N. Chester and groups of five identical houses each around the corner at 2101-9 and 2111-19 E. Eager St. He also built the two simple houses at 951-53 N. Duncan St., with their plain sheet metal cornices. Yet another builder was responsible for 2110-26 Ashland, 916-70 N. Collington, and 901-49 N. Duncan. These later houses were built in the Neoclassical style in brown brick with sheet metal dentil cornices and white marble trim. The rows on Ashland and Collington have round-arched door and window lintels, marble-faced basements and window sills, and marble steps. The deep, plain sheet metal cornice of each house is framed by end brackets decorated with ball finials. The house at 2126 Ashland, at the corner of Collington, is three stories tall. The narrower houses along Duncan St. have smaller sheet metal cornices set above a row of stepped bricks; doors and window openings have segmentally-arched lintels and there is no marble on the façade.

After St. Wenceslaus Church established itself in the block directly south, two of the original houses on the north side of Eager St., west of Duncan, were torn down and replaced by a two-story, four-bay-wide church building, with a façade faced with brown brick and trimmed in marble. This building has a parapet roof, which sits above a deep sheet metal cornice. It now serves as the home of the Latter Day Ministries, Inc.

## Block 1589

This block runs east of Collington Ave. to Patterson Park Ave. south of Eager to Ashland. This block contains only two-story, two-bay-wide houses, built in the period between 1902 and 1904, by several different well-known local builders. Two different builders were at work on the east side of Collington Ave. Edward Storck erected the houses at 901-19 N. Collington while Henry Westphal built the group at 921-71 N. Collington. Both groups are built in the Neo-Classical style in red brick with white sheet metal cornices and marble trim, and both groups have first floor windows with alternating round-arched or segmentally-arched lintels. The deep sheet metal cornices are framed by end brackets topped with ball finials. Around the corner, 2202-8 and 2212-20 Ashland are matching groups of square-fronted houses with sheet metal and stepped-brick cornices, built by Eben Hunting. The highly decorative stepped brick designs give the effect of Moorish arches. These houses have marble stringers, sills, and steps. Part of the original storefront at 2212 Ashland survives; the sheet metal cornice is decorated with neoclassical swags and the entryway is set in the corner of the building. The row along the west side of Patterson Park Ave., at 900-42 N. Patterson Park Ave., was built in 1903 by James Sindall.

The houses along the west side of Madeira St. in this block were built in 1903 by Henry Westphal, who also built a similar row along the north side of Barnes St., at 2200-28. The houses at 900-36 N. Madeira St. have wider first-floor windows and sheet metal cornices with deep friezes framed by end brackets topped by balls. The houses on the east side of Madeira, at 905-33 N. Madeira, were built in

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1904 by the building partnership of John Hirt and Frank Novak. Their cornices are more old-fashioned in style, with three long brackets.

### Block 1590

This block runs east of Patterson Park Ave. to Montford Ave., south of Eager to Ashland. This block of Neoclassical style two-story, two-bay-wide red brick houses was constructed between 1902 and 1907 by several prolific local builders. In 1902-3 George Gebelein and Abraham Neifeld erected a row at 901-29 N. Patterson Park Ave. as well as a much smaller group of five houses at 2300-8 Ashland Ave. The houses have first-floor doors and windows with round-arched lintels; sheet metal cornices with three long brackets; and marble stringers, sills, and steps. The partners Frank Novak and John Hirt built the northern section of Patterson Park Ave. (931-45) in 1904, as well as 2310-18 Ashland. These houses have doors and first-floor windows with round-arched lintels and deep sheet metal cornices, framed by end brackets with ball finials. In 1906 they also built out the north and south sides of Eager Place with similar houses—at 2328-42 on the north side and 2321-23 (the only two left of an original row of five) on the south side. Today, the street is known as Eager St. and the row of houses on the north side continues across Montford Ave. into Block 1591.

Henry Westphal built the houses along the west side of Montford Ave., at 900-26 N. Montford, in 1907. Like Novak's houses, these have doors and first-floor windows with round-arched lintels and marble stringers, sills, and steps. Westphal, however, used a cornice with three long brackets, the end brackets topped by ball finials. Westphal also built 901-29 and 900-36 N. Bradford St. in 1907. The Bradford St. houses have sheet metal cornices with deep friezes, decorated with dentils and framed by end brackets with ball finials. First floor windows are wider, like those more fashionable houses on main streets, but only the steps are marble. The house at the north end of the row, 929 N. Bradford, was built with a first-floor storefront (see Fig. 6).

### Block 1591

This block runs east of Montford Ave. to Milton Ave., south of Eager to Ashland. All of the two-story, red-brick Neoclassical-style houses were built between 1906 and 1910 by the Bohemian building partners August Weber, John Hirt, and Frank Novak. The first houses to be built, in 1906-7, lined the north side of Eager Place, at 2402-54, forming a continuous row with houses in the 2300 block, across the north end of Montford St. Identical houses line the south side of Eager Place, at 2403-23. Today, this street, which runs south of the railroad tracks, is known as E. Eager St. The houses have stylish round-arched door and first-floor window lintels, but an old-fashioned style cornice, with three long brackets, even though it is made of sheet metal. The houses at 901-15 N. Montford Ave. are identical. Next the partners built long rows on the north side of Ashland St., at 2400-20 and 2422-42 Ashland, on either side

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of Bradford St. These houses have similar cornices, with three long brackets, but the door and window openings have segmentally-arched lintels. The only marble used on the façade is for the steps. They also built nine similar, but narrower houses on each side of Port St., at 901-17 and 900-16 N. Port. Finally, in 1910, the partners completed this block by building 900-16 N. Milton St., a row of brown brick houses with a cornice with three narrow brackets, marble steps, and segmentally-arched door and window lintels.

### Block 1592

This block runs east of Milton Ave. to Luzerne St., south of Eager to Ashland. An impressive three story, three-bay-wide (on Ashland) by seven-bay-deep (on Milton) commercial building occupies the northeast corner of Ashland Ave. and N. Milton St. Constructed of brown brick, it has a simple sheet metal cornice that extends around all sides of the building about a foot below the flat roof. Each bay of the building is filled with glass—with twelve panels of 6/6 lights arranged four panels across and three panels deep.

Frank Novak and John Hirt built the two-story, Neoclassical style houses on the eastern half of the block in 1910-12. The five houses at 2500-8 Ashland are flat-fronted, brown brick “marble” houses, with marble basements, lintels and sills, and marble steps. The sheet metal cornice is supported by three long brackets, which connect to a lower molding strip. Houses along the east side of N. Rose St., at 901-27, are similar, with three long brackets on the cornice; these houses, however, only have marble steps. On the west side of N. Luzerne St., at 900-24, the flat-fronted “marble” houses have more stylish sheet metal modillion cornices, with an egg-and-dart band along its lower edge. End brackets connect to a lower molding strip. The wide first floor window has the typical Novak pink and green diamond-patterned stained glass transom.

### Block 1593

This block runs east of Luzerne St. to Lakewood Ave., south of Eager to Ashland. The building partners Frank Novak and John Hirt built all of the houses in 1912-14. The row of Neoclassical-style marble houses at 901-37 N. Luzerne St. is identical to the row on the west side of the street. Along the north side of Ashland Ave., at 2612-20 and 2622-40 Ashland, Novak and Hirt built porch-front, Neoclassical style brown brick houses. The porches are built of stone, with half-height stone front and side walls. Doric columns set on corner piers support the full-width sheet metal flat porch roofs. Each house has a deep sheet metal cornice section framed by brick parapets. As with the earlier “marble” houses, these porch-front houses also have flat marble window lintels. The wider first floor windows have paired 1/1 sash. On the west side of Lakewood Ave., at 900-22 N. Lakewood, the partners built flat-fronted marble houses, like those along the east side of Luzerne St.

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### Block 1594

This block runs east of Lakewood Ave. to Kenwood Ave., south of Eager to Ashland, and was developed by Novak and Hirt in 1913-14. As in the block to the west, the north side of Ashland Ave. is built out with stone porch-front houses at 2700-18 and 2720-38 Ashland, and the north-south streets have flat-fronted marble houses—at 901-23 N. Lakewood and 900-22 N. Kenwood Ave. The flat-fronted houses on narrower Belnord St., at 901-25 and 900-24 N. Belnord, are built of a lighter tan brick and no marble is used on the façade. The sheet metal cornices have three long brackets and the door and window openings have flat wood lintels.

### Block 1595

This block runs east of Kenwood Ave. to Linwood St., south of Eager to Ashland. Frank Novak and John Hirt built the first group of houses on Ashland, at 2800-18 Ashland, which are nearly identical to the stone porch-front houses in the two blocks to the west. Here, however, the section of sheet metal cornice that runs between the brick parapets, extends across two houses. East of Streeper St., the porch-front houses at 2820-38 Ashland Ave. are different, being constructed of a lighter brown brick and with brick instead of stone porches. These houses have a continuous sheet metal cornice with an especially deep frieze, framed by end brackets. Half-height Doric columns support the full-width, flat sheet metal porch roofs. Houses on the east side of Kenwood St., at 901-23 N. Kenwood, are classic Novak marble houses, like those built on the north-south streets in the blocks to the west.

The brown brick porch-front houses on the west side of Linwood St., at 900-20 N. Linwood, have brick porches with flat roofs supported by fluted metal columns. The first-floor door and window openings have flat lintels and shallow stained-glass transoms, and the sheet metal cornices are decorated with modillions. The houses along mid-block Streeper St., at 901-23 and 900-24 N. Streeper, are flat-fronted brown brick houses with flat marble lintels and sills and marble steps. The sheet metal cornices have three long brackets.

### Block 1596

This block runs east of Linwood to Potomac St., south of Eager to Ashland. No houses face Ashland Ave.; rather, the main row extends the entire length of Linwood St. These brown brick porch-front houses, at 901-33 N. Linwood, match those built on the west side of Linwood, with their modillion cornices, and flat-linteled door and window openings.

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### S/Ashland St.

#### Block 1604

This block extends east from Washington to Chester St., south of Ashland Ave. to Madison St. A long row of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses fills the east side of N. Washington St., at 801-41 N. Washington, built by Frank Herbert in 1893. A year later Herbert built similar houses on the south side of Ashland Ave., on either side of Castle St. Today, only 2007-13 and 2019 Ashland survive, two-story, two-bay-wide red brick houses with sheet metal cornices supported by three brackets and paired first-floor windows. In 1895 Herbert built a row of similar houses on the north side of E. Madison St., at 2000-14 E. Madison. Only a few of the original two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical style houses once built on either side of N. Castle St. survive. In 1893 Charles Frederick built the row at 801-13 N. Castle, but only 801 and 811 N. Castle survive. The 11'7"-wide houses have sheet metal cornices decorated with curved modillions and regular-sized first floor windows. The ten original houses on the west side of Castle St. were built in 1895 by Charles Dorsey. These include 800-8 N. Castle, part of the original row that extended to 822 N. Castle, whose houses have sheet metal cornices supported by three long brackets and wide, paired, first floor windows;

There are several non-contributing structures in this block—a new three story house at 813 N. Castle and a group of three new commercial buildings on the west side of N. Chester St., part of the Northeastern Supply Co. In the early 1900s three slaughterhouses occupied quarters on the west side of Chester St. The three-story, two-bay-wide building at 808 N. Chester probably served as the office for one of the slaughterhouses located on either side of it. At the northern end of the street, the sole remaining house at 840 N. Chester was once part of a row that extended south to 828 N. Chester.

#### Block 1605

This block extends east from Chester St. to Collington Ave., south of Ashland to Madison St. Few houses remain on this block today, as it is the site of St. Wenceslaus Church, School, and parish house, located at the southwest corner of Ashland Ave. and Collington Ave. St. Wenceslaus, completed in 1914, was built as the Bohemian Catholic Church to serve the large Bohemian community settled in this area. The school, located along the west side of Collington Ave., south of the church, was built earlier, in the early 1900s. There was also a German Lutheran Church on the northwest corner of E. Madison and Duncan Streets, but for many years that building has served as the St. Wenceslaus Lyceum, or meeting hall.

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There is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neo-Classical style houses at 801-17 N. Chester St., built in 1903 by John Hirt. The sheet metal cornices have three long brackets per house that connect to a lower molding strip, and small balls top the end brackets. Houses with round-arched door and window lintels alternate down the row with houses with segmentally arched door and window lintels. The entire basement area is faced with marble and there are also marble window sills and steps. Around the corner on E. Madison St., east of Duncan, the row of two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neo-Classical style houses at 2106-20 E. Madison St. was built by August Weber in 1900. The houses have sheet metal cornices with three long brackets. Door and window openings have segmentally-arched lintels. An original storefront survives at 2104 E. Madison.

### Block 1606

This block extends east from Collington Ave. to Patterson Park Ave., south of Ashland to Madison St. It is built up with long rows of two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical style houses along Collington and Patterson Park Avenues and along both sides of Madeira St., and much shorter rows of similar houses along Ashland Ave. and E. Madison St. Frank Novak built out the western half of the block in 1901 while Philip Mueller built the houses on the eastern half in 1899-1900. Novak's row at 801-47 N. Collington Ave. had houses with round-arched door and window lintels alternating with houses with segmentally-arched lintels; full marble basements; and cornices with three long brackets and a stamped egg-and-dart molding band. He then built similar houses at 2201-11 Ashland Ave., 2212-18 and 2224-32 E. Madison, (whose sheet metal cornices have end brackets ending in ball finials). The smaller houses at 802-24 N. Madeira St. have cornices supported by three long brackets. At 800-44 N. Patterson Park Ave., Philip Mueller built a long row of houses whose first floor door and window openings have round-arched lintels. The sheet metal cornices have three long brackets, the end brackets topped with small balls, and the basements, sills, and steps are marble. The house at 844 N. Patterson Park Ave. was fitted out as a corner store. Around the corner on the north side of Madison St., at 2224-32 E. Madison, Mueller's red brick houses, now covered with formstone, have sheet metal cornices with three long brackets, marble basements and steps, and a wide first-floor window with a segmentally-arched lintel. His smaller houses at 801-37 Madeira St. have similar cornices, but regular-sized windows.

### Block 1607

This block extends east from Patterson Park Ave. to Montford St., south of Ashland to Madison St. and was almost entirely built by the partners Frank Novak and John Hirt, between 1902-04. A long row of two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style red brick houses extends along the east side of Patterson Park Ave., at 801-45 N. Patterson Park. In this row every other house has round-arched first-floor lintels, while the next house has segmentally-arched lintels. The houses have full marble basements

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and cornices with three long brackets, the end brackets topped by balls. Around the corner, 2301-9 and 2311-31 Ashland St. resemble the houses built by Novak and Hirt on the north side of Ashland, at 2310-18 Ashland. These houses have doors and first-floor windows with round-arched lintels and deep sheet metal cornices, framed by end brackets with ball finials. Novak and Hirt also built 2300-8 E. Madison, west of Bradford St. These houses have doors and first-floor windows with round-arched lintels. The houses on the west side of Montford Ave., at 800-22 N. Montford, also have round-arched door and window lintels the entire length of the row; marble basements; and cornices with dentil moldings framed by end brackets topped by large ball finials. The partners also built two identical rows of simpler houses on either side of Bradford St., at 801-25 and 800-24 N. Bradford St. Here the windows have segmentally-arched lintels, the cornices are supported by three long brackets, and only the steps are marble.

A second builder, Edward Storck, erected 2310-30 E. Madison St. in 1904, as well as the identical row on the south side of the street, at 2311-31 E. Madison (Block 1623). The two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical style houses have plain sheet metal cornices with end brackets with ball finials. The doors and first-floor wide, paired sash windows have round-arched lintels and the houses have marble steps.

### Block 1608

This block extends east from Montford Ave. to Milton Ave., south of Ashland to Madison St. All of the houses were built by August Weber and John Hirt between 1904 and 1907. A long row of Neoclassical-style houses fills the entire east side of Montford Ave., at 801-47 N. Montford. Houses with round-arched first-floor door and window lintels alternate with houses with segmentally-arched lintels. The cornices have three long brackets, with small balls topping the end brackets, and the entire basement area is faced with marble. Another row extends from 800-22 N. Milton Ave. These houses are faced with brown brick; have marble stringers, sills, and steps; segmentally-arched door and window lintels with stained-glass transoms; and cornices with three narrow brackets. The houses at 2400-8 and 2410-18 E. Madison, built in 1905-6, are two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical style houses whose sheet metal cornices have three long brackets, which connect to a lower molding strip. The end brackets have ball finials. Although these houses also have wider first floor windows, the door and window openings have segmentally-arched lintels. These houses have marble stringers, sills, and steps. The rows of slightly narrower houses built in 1905 at 801-25 and 800-24 N. Port St. have the same cornice, but the first floor windows are regular width and no marble is used. The houses at 2401-9 and 2411-31 Ashland were built in 1906-7, as were those on the west side of N. Milton.

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This block extends east from Milton Ave. to Luzerne St., south of Ashland to Madison St. The local builder Isaac Cooper erected the rows of two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neo-Classical style houses at 801-47 N. Milton Ave. and 2500-8 and 2510-30 E. Madison St. in 1909-11. The houses have sheet metal cornices with three long brackets, a wider first floor window with a segmentally-arched lintel, and marble sills and steps. The fancy sheet metal cornices are decorated with stamped dentil and egg-and-dart bands and are framed by end brackets with rounded tops. In 1911 Frank Novak and John Hirt completed the block with similar houses, at 2501-9 and 2511-19 Ashland Ave. Their row of "marble" houses at 800-32 N. Luzerne St., however, shows the more modern style sheet metal cornice with large modillions framed by end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip. They filled narrow Rose St. with simpler versions at 801-23 and 800-22 N. Rose, where the cornices have three long brackets, the windows have segmentally-arched lintels, and only the steps are marble.

## Block 1610

This block extends east from Luzerne St. to Lakewood Ave., south of Ashland to Madison St. The building partners Frank Novak and John Hirt built all of the houses in the block between 1911-13. A long row of two-story, two-bay-wide brown brick, Neo-Classical-style "marble" houses at 801-45 N. Luzerne St., with sheet metal cornice with large modillions, matches the row on the west side of Luzerne. Similar houses can be found on the south side of Ashland Ave., at 2601-9 and 2611-29. On the north side of E. Madison St., at 2612-20 and 2622-30 E. Madison, built in 1912, the houses have plainer cornices, decorated only with an egg-and-dart molding at the lower edge. Doors and the wide first-floor window have stained glass windows with pink and green triangles. Finally, in 1913, the builders erected the row of marble houses at 800- 32 N. Lakewood Ave. The slightly narrower houses at 801-23 and 800-22 N. Glover St., also have brown brick facades but the more old-fashioned sheet metal cornices with three long brackets. The houses also have marble stringers, marble sills, and marble steps, unusual features for houses on narrow, mid-block streets.

## Block 1611

This block extends east of Lakewood Ave. to Kenwood Ave., south of Ashland to Madison St. All of the houses are two-story, two-bay-wide Neo-Classical-style "marble houses," flat-fronted brown brick houses with full marble basements, flat marble lintels and sills, and marble steps. The wide first-floor windows, as well as the door opening have stained glass transoms with the pink and green diamond design so often seen on Novak houses. The team of Novak and Hirt built the houses on the north side of E. Madison St., at 2710-18 and 2720-28 E. Madison, first, in 1913. Here the sheet metal cornices have three long brackets that connect to a lower molding strip, with the end brackets sporting small ball finials. Then Frank Novak, now acting on his own, built out the rest of the block in 1913-14. These "marble"

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houses now have thick modillion cornices, with end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip. Instead of ball finials, the end brackets have a curved top decorated with an acanthus leaf. Houses of this type were built in 1914 at 801- 33 N. Lakewood and 800-32 N. Kenwood Avenues, and at 2701-19 and 2721-39 Ashland Avenue. The houses built along both sides of Belnord St., at 801- 25 and 800-24 N. Belnord, have more old-fashioned cornices, with three long brackets, but also have marble basements, sills, and steps; instead of flat marble lintels, the windows have segmentally-arched brick lintels.

## Block 1612

This block extends east of Kenwood Ave. to Linwood St., south of Ashland to Madison St. All of the houses in this block were built by Frank Novak in 1914-16. The houses built facing Kenwood Ave., at 801-33 N. Kenwood and those built along the north side of Madison St., at 2812-20 and 2822-30 E. Madison St. in 1914, are flat-fronted "marble" houses, whose sheet metal cornices have three long brackets. The rest of the houses built show a new style, having stone or brick front porches with flat sheet metal porch roofs, added to the classic, brown-brick "marble" house. The most distinguished are those houses built at 2801-19 Ashland Ave., with their random ashlar stone front porches, half-height Doric column porch-roof supports, and parapet rooflines. Each pair of houses has a deep sheet metal cornice framed by brick parapets. All door and window lintels have flat marble lintels, just as on the "marble" houses. East of Streeper St., the porch-front houses at 2821-39 E. Madison have porches made of the same brick as the façade; the roof supports are also half-height Doric columns. Instead of a parapet cornice, there is now a continuous sheet metal cornice with a very deep frieze area; end brackets are capped by curved projections. The row Novak built in 1916 on the west side of Linwood St., at 800-32 N. Linwood, also have brick front porches, modillion cornices with long end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip; and flat-linteled door and window openings with stained-glass transoms. The houses along mid-block Streeper St., at 801-25 and 800-24 N. Streeper, are flat-fronted with marble stringers, sills, and steps, but the door and window openings have segmentally-arched brick lintels. The houses have sheet metal cornices with three long brackets, like those houses on the east side of N. Kenwood St.

## Block 1613

This block extends east of Linwood St. to Potomac St., south of Ashland to Madison St. Houses on the east side of Linwood St., at 801-31 N. Linwood, match those described above built on the west side of the street. Around the corner, on the north side of E. Madison St., the same houses with brick front porches and sheet metal cornices with end brackets, were built at 2910-20 and 2922-32 E. Madison St. Although they have a porch front, the houses also have stained glass door and first floor window transoms in the Novak pink-and-green diamond motif. The houses on narrower N. Curley St., at 801-23 and 800-22 N. Curley are brown brick, flat-fronted houses with sheet metal cornices with three long brackets, the

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end brackets ending in ball finials. Door and window openings have segmentally-arched brick lintels and the only marble used is for the steps. There is also a group of houses at 835-43 N. Linwood, built by a different builder. These houses are shorter and have much narrower transoms in the doors and windows.

### S/ E. Madison St.

#### Block 1620

This block extends east of N. Washington St. to N. Chester St., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. In 1884 local builder Edwin Webster built a row of Italianate-style houses on the southeast corner of Washington and Madison Streets. To their south, occupying the rest of Washington St., stood St. Andrews Catholic Church. Today, a non-contributing modern parking garage occupies most of the western half of this block. The eastern half of the block had been home to a packing house and a slaughter house. Today, an Art Deco/Art Moderne-style two-story, eleven-bay-wide tan brick building with a black sheet metal cornice extending across the entire first-floor area, occupies the north side of Monument St., east of Castle, and is used by Johns Hopkins University.

#### Block 1621

This block extends east of N. Chester St. to N. Collington Ave., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. The western half of the block was built by Charles Milske in 1888, but the eastern half was not constructed until 1902, by Frank Novak and John Hirt. All of the houses are two stories tall. Although E. Monument St. is now entirely commercial, houses built by Milske still survive on the east side of Chester St., at 703-13 N. Chester, a row of two-story, three-bay-wide (13' and 14') red brick houses, whose cornices have four long brackets. A few of the houses now have first-floor storefronts. Further north, at 715-45 N. Chester, the row consists of two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical style houses, whose cornices have three long brackets, with end brackets ending in small ball finials. These houses have marble-faced basements, marble sills, and marble steps. All of the door openings have segmentally-arched lintels, but every other wide first-floor window has a round-arched lintel. The similar houses at 2101-5 E. Madison, also built by Milske, are now covered with formstone and have no surviving cornices. Along mid-block N. Duncan St., Charles Milske built the row of late Italianate-style two-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses at 706-22 N. Duncan in 1888. The dentil cornice is framed by two long end brackets and decorated with a jig-sawn frieze; the houses sit on very high basements, with the steps running parallel with the front facade.

East of Duncan, Novak and Hirt built the row on the west side of Collington Ave., at 700-30 N. Collington, the group at 2107-11 E. Madison, and the houses at 701-23 N. Duncan, all in 1902. Those

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two-story, two-bay-wide (13'5") Neoclassical-style houses on Collington and Madison have full marble basements and steps and round-arched door and first-floor window openings. At 701-23 N. Duncan, the narrower houses (11'6"-wide) have plain sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets with an arched top decorated with a rosette. Doors have stained glass transoms.

The buildings on the north side of E. Monument St. in this block are a mix of late Italianate-style three-story, two-bay-wide houses whose first floor spaces have been converted into modern storefronts; a few similar two-story structures; and a major style three-story furniture store at 2112-14 E. Monument. The oldest surviving buildings are the three-story, two-bay-wide residence/storefronts at 2108, 2110, and 2122 E. Monument. The building at 2108 has a wooden cornice with scroll-sawn modillions and three brackets; the other two buildings have sheet metal cornices with three long brackets. The two-story building at 2102 E. Monument was built at the same time as the pair of three-story, two-bay-wide buildings at 2104-6. All have sheet metal cornices decorated with a row of dentils. Today the buildings are combined and serve as "John's Bargain Stores." Further west, at the corner of Chester St., there is a two-story, five-bay-wide brown brick building with sheet metal cornice. Originally the building on this site bore the address 701 N. Chester St. and had its entrance facing west; the present appearance is undoubtedly a new façade treatment.

East of Duncan St., Monument St. was originally built up with a row of houses, probably two-story like that remaining at 2126. Circa 1910, the Potts family built the large and impressive three-story, nine-bay-wide Neoclassical-style furniture store at the northeast corner of E. Monument and Duncan St. The tan brick façade is capped by a parapet roofline which sits above a bold stone modillion cornice. Three banks of triple windows articulate the second and third floors of the façade. The third floor windows have round-arched lintels; those on the second floor have flat lintels. The deep band between floors is decorated with colored tiles. Part of the original storefront cornice survives, which features gold-toned neo-classical decorations. The remainder of the storefront has been covered over and the building now serves as a Payless Shoe Store. To the east, 2116-20 E. Monument St. are two story buildings, which have new modern storefront facades. At the eastern end of the street, there is a three-story former residence at 2122, a two-story, two-bay-wide house now covered with formstone at 2124, and a similar-sized house with its original sheet metal cornice at 2126. Based on fenestration patterns, it is likely that most of the buildings on this part of E. Monument St. resembled 2126 and that the house at 2122 had its roof raised.

### Block 1622

This block extends east of N. Collington Ave. to N. Patterson Park Ave., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. The local builder August Hanneman built the row of very stylish swell-and-square-fronted houses at 718-46 N. Patterson Park Ave. in 1898. He designed the row so that groups of three

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swell-fronted houses alternate with single square-fronted houses. The swell-fronted houses have simple dentil sheet metal cornices, but the individual square-fronted houses have steeply-pitched pedimented rooflines, with small dormer windows. The houses also have rusticated stone basements, sills, and steps, and rusticated bands that extend across the façade at the level of the first and second-floor window lintels. The southernmost house in the row is three-stories tall and has a square front and pedimented roofline. Hanneman also built the row of swell-fronted houses at 2225-33 E. Madison St., east of Madeira; the corner house at 2225 E. Madison has a roofline turret. Hanneman's protégé Frank Novak was working on the houses on the east side of N. Madeira St., when Hanneman died in 1899.

In 1900 Hanneman's widow and executor sold the land on the western half of the block to Novak and his partner John Hirt, and they built two-story, two-bay-wide red-brick Neoclassical-style houses on the east side of Collington, the south side of Madison, and the west side of Madeira in that year. Those houses facing Collington, at 701-33 N. Collington Ave., were the most stylish, having houses with round-arched door and window lintels alternating with houses with segmentally-arched lintels; full marble basements; and cornices with three long brackets and a stamped egg-and-dart molding band. The house at 733 N. Collington was designed to serve as a corner store. The houses at 2213-19 E. Madison St. have wide first-floor windows with paired sash and segmentally-arched lintels. Only the steps are marble. The sheet metal cornices are decorated with a row of dentils and supported by three long brackets. The slightly narrower houses at 701-39 and 700-22 N. Madeira St. have similar cornices, but regular-size windows.

The north side of E. Monument Street is lined with a variety of different two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style red-brick houses built by Novak and Hirt, whose first floors now serve as storefronts. The first group of houses extends from 2200-16 E. Monument St. The modillion sheet metal cornice is framed by end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip. The house on the corner of Collington (2200 E. Monument) has a rounded corner bay topped with a turret. In the middle of this row, the houses at 2206-10 E. Monument have new brick facades and no cornices; 2216 also has a rebuilt brick façade. The four similar houses at the east end of the block face, 2218-24 E. Monument, have plain sheet metal cornices, but 2222-4 also has a new brick façade. East of Madeira St., the three houses at 2226-30 were a group of Neoclassical-style red brick houses with sheet metal cornices with modillions and three brackets each. Only the house at 2230 retains this original cornice, as the other two have had their facades covered with newer brick. All now have modern first floor storefronts. To the east there are two non-contributing commercial buildings that replaced the original 1<sup>st</sup> German Baptist Church, which occupied the northwest corner of E. Monument St. and N. Patterson Park Ave. One is a three-story, four-bay-wide "Stop-Zone" store, while the other is a one-story, five-bay-wide "Foot Locker."

**Block 1623**

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This block extends east of N. Patterson Park Ave. to N. Montford Ave., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. As in the block to the west, the original houses built along the north side of E. Monument St. were all two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style red-brick houses, with sheet metal cornices supported by three long brackets. The five houses west of Bradford St., 2310-18 E. Monument, now all have modern storefronts or re-bricked first floors. East of Bradford, there are eleven very similar houses at 2320-42 E. Monument, with the exception of the corner house, 2320 E. Monument, which is three stories tall and three bays wide but has no surviving cornice. All of the houses now have modern storefronts and the pair at 2324-26 E. Monument, has a new brick façade. The row on the north side of Monument, west of Montford, was built in 1888 by Thomas W. Tongue, who also built the five houses on the west side of Montford, north of Monument, at 700-8 N. Montford, and the seven houses on the south side of Milliman St., no longer standing. The row on the west side of Bradford St., at 700-18 N. Bradford, was built later. The sheet metal cornices have a row of dentils and three long brackets. Part of the original jig-sawn, bracketed cornice survives from the storefront at 700 N. Bradford.

The houses on the east side of N. Patterson Park Ave., at 701-45 N. Patterson Park, were built in 1899 by John L. Mueller. The first four houses, 701-7, are three stories tall. All have full marble basements and sheet metal cornices with three long brackets, the end brackets topped by ball finials. Every other house has a door with segmentally-arched lintel paired with a wide window with round-arched lintel; the in-between houses have door and windows with segmentally-arched lintels. In 1900 Mueller also built the five two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style red-brick houses at 2310-18 E. Monument St., the five houses at 2301-9 E. Madison (whose wide first-floor windows have segmentally-arched lintels), and similar houses on the west side of narrow N. Bradford St., at 700-18 N. Bradford. All have sheet metal cornices with modillions and three long brackets. There is a corner store at 700 N. Bradford that retains its original wood storefront cornice, supported by five scroll-sawn brackets.

Edward Storck erected the last houses on the block, at 2311-31 E. Madison St., in 1904, as well as the identical row on the north side of the street (Block 1606). The two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neo-Classical style houses have plain sheet metal cornices with end brackets with ball finials. The doors and first-floor wide, paired sash windows have round-arched lintels and the houses have marble steps.

### Block 1624

This block extends east of N. Montford Ave. to N. Milton Ave., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. August Weber and John Hirt built all of the houses in the block in 1906—two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical-style houses with sheet metal cornices supported by three brackets, the end brackets having ball finials. The houses also have marble stringers, sills, and steps and the doors and first-floor windows have round-arched lintels. Long rows line N. Montford and N. Milton, at 701-23 N. Montford, and 700-22 N. Milton; the south side of Madison St. at 2401-21 and 2423-43 E. Madison; and

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the north side of Monument St. at 2400-20 and 2422-42 E. Monument. The narrower, plainer houses along N. Port St. went up first. Here, at 701-25 and 700-24 N. Port, marble was only used for the steps and windows have segmentally-arched lintels. The houses at 700 and 725 N. Port were built with storefronts, which had wooden dentil cornices supported by scroll-sawn brackets.

## Block 1625

This block extends east of N. Milton Ave. to N. Luzerne St., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. Edward J. Gallagher built all of the two-story, two-bay-wide brown brick Neoclassical style houses with plain sheet metal cornices with end brackets ending in ball finials, in 1909-10. The houses built on E. Monument St., at 2510-18 and 2520-2, and E. Madison St., at 2511-31, have flat fronts; door and window openings with segmentally-arched lintels (the first floor window is wider); and marble stringers, sills, and steps. The houses at 701-47 N. Milton St. are similar, but have full marble basements. On the west side of Luzerne St., however, at 700-20 N. Luzerne St., Gallagher erected an unusual row with shallow second-floor bay windows capped by a deep sheet metal cove molding, placed just beneath the top of the flat roofline. Here the entire basement area is faced with marble and the first-floor windows have flat marble lintels. Gallagher's narrower houses on both sides of N. Rose St., at 701-25 and 700-24 N. Rose, have the same sheet metal cornices with end brackets ending in ball finials, door and window openings with segmentally-arched lintels, but the only use of marble is for the steps.

The Pillar of Truth Church of the Apostolic Faith occupies the south side of E. Madison St., east of N. Montford Ave. It is a simple two-story, brown brick building with sheet metal cornice, probably dating to the 1920s.

## Block 1626

This block extends east of N. Luzerne St. to N. Lakewood Ave., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. Edward J. Gallagher built all of the houses south of Madison St. between 1908 and 1910, while Frank Novak and John Hirt erected those facing Madison in 1912. Gallagher's houses at 2600-20 and 2622-42 E. Monument St., 701-23 N. Luzerne St., and 700-22 N. Lakewood Ave. are all two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neo-Classical style houses with plain sheet metal cornices with end brackets ending in ball finials; marble stringers, sills, and steps; and wide, paired first-floor windows with segmentally-arched lintels. The narrower and simple houses at 701-25 and 700-24 N. Glover St. have similar cornices but marble is only used for the steps and the windows are regular size.

The houses built by Novak and Hirt at 2607-21 and 2623-43 E. Madison St. match those built by the same men on the north side of the street in Block 1610. The houses have plain sheet metal cornices,

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decorated only with an egg-and-dart molding at the lower edge. Doors and the wide first-floor window have stained glass windows with the Novak-signature pink and green triangles.

## Block 1627

This block extends east of N. Lakewood Ave. to N. Kenwood Ave., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. All of the houses were built by Novak and Hirt in 1911-12. Those at 701-39 N. Lakewood Ave. are flat-fronted brown brick "marble houses" identical to those in the block to the north. The sheet metal cornices have thick modillions with end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip. Instead of ball finials, the end brackets have a curved top decorated with an acanthus leaf. The same houses are built on the west side of Kenwood St., at 700-42 N. Kenwood. The rows of five houses each facing E. Madison St., at 2711-19 and 2721-29 E. Madison St. have more old-fashioned cornices, with three long brackets connected to a lower molding strip. These houses do not have full marble basements, but rather a marble stringer, marble sills, and marble steps. The even plainer houses at 701-25 and 700-24 N. Belnord St. have cornices with three long brackets; marble stringers, sills, and steps; but the windows are regular size and have segmentally-arched brick lintels.

The southeast corner of Madison St. and Lakewood Ave. is home to the former Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1910-27 (New Beginnings Ministry).

## Block 1628

This block extends east of N. Kenwood Ave. to N. Linwood St., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. and is filled with flat-fronted, brown-brick Neoclassical-style "marble" houses. The first row built, at 701-45 N. Kenwood Ave., was erected by the team of Novak and Hirt in 1912 and matches the row built the same year on the west side of Kenwood. The sheet metal cornices have thick modillions with end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip. Instead of ball finials, the end brackets have a curved top decorated with an acanthus leaf.

Frank Novak, working alone now, built all of the remaining houses on the block in 1914. Those at 2811-19 and 2821-29 E. Madison match those in the block to the west, as well as those on the north side of Madison, having sheet metal cornices with three long brackets and only marble stringers, sills, and steps. The row at 700-32 N. Linwood, however, is more stylish, having a plain sheet metal modillion cornice, framed by end brackets. The entire basement area is faced with marble and the houses have Novak's characteristic pink-and-green diamond pattern stained glass transoms. The houses along mid-block Streeper St., at 701-25 and 700-24 N. Streeper, are flat-fronted with marble stringers, sills, and

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steps, but the door and window openings have segmentally-arched brick lintels. The houses have sheet metal cornices with three long brackets.

### Block 1629

This block extends east of N. Linwood St. to N. Potomac St., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. Frank Novak built the houses on Linwood, Madison, and Curley Streets in 1914-15, but Joseph L. White built those on the north side of E. Monument St. in 1913. Those built by White at 2900-20 and 2922-42 E. Monument are flat-fronted, brown-brick Neo-Classical-style "marble" houses, with the older style sheet metal cornice with three long brackets; they also have Novak-style pink-and-green diamond-pattern stained glass transoms. White built identical houses on the south side of Monument St. in this block.

Novak's houses at 701-33 N. Linwood are classic "marble" houses with sheet metal cornices with thick modillions, full marble basements, and door and first-floor window transoms with pink-and-green diamond motif stained glass windows. The other houses Novak built in this block, at 2911-19 and 2921-29 E. Madison St. and 701-25 and 700-24 N. Curley St. are brown brick, porch-front houses, with brick porches and sheet metal cornices with three long brackets and end brackets with ball finials. The stained glass door and first-floor window transoms have Novak's pink-and-green diamond design.

### Block 1630

This block extends east of N. Potomac St. to N. Ellwood St., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St. The only houses on the block are located on the north side of E. Monument St., at 3000-20 and 3022-42 E. Monument. They were built by Joseph L. White in 1913 and are identical to the flat-fronted, brown-brick Neo-Classical-style "marble" houses he built on the north side of Monument in the block to the west in the same year. White built identical houses on the south side of Monument St. in this block.

### Block 1631

This block extends east of N. Ellwood St. to N. East Ave., south of E. Madison St. to E. Monument St., and contains houses only on the north side of E. Monument St. Like those in the two blocks to the west, the houses at 3100-16 and 3118-22 E. Monument St. were built by Joseph L. White in 1913 and 1915, respectively and are identical to those in the 2900 and 3000 blocks of E. Monument. White built identical houses on the south side of Monument St. in this block.

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### S/ E. Monument St.

#### Block 1635/1636

This block extends east of N. Washington St. to N. Chester St., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. New Pilgrim Baptist Church, formerly the Mt. Tabor M.E. Church is located on the east side of Washington St., south of Monument. Immediately south of the church there is a two-story, two-bay-wide rectory with a tall and steep mansard roof with triangularly-pedimented dormer. The door and first-floor window have round-arched lintels. The remaining houses on the east side of Washington St., 617-25 N. Washington, are two-story, three-bay-wide (14') late Italianate-style houses built in 1888-89 by Charles Milske. Each cornice has four long brackets and a row of thick modillions and the houses are covered with formstone. Milske also built the very similar rows on the north side of McElderry St., at 2000-12 and 2014-26 McElderry, in 1887. Each red brick house has a wooden cornice with scroll-sawn modillions, supported by four long scroll-sawn brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and frame jig-sawn ventilator panels. Also in 1887, Milske built 608-26 Castle St., two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses with end brackets and jig-sawn friezes. The two former houses at 624-26 N. Castle now serve as a storefront church.

The southeast corner of E. Monument and N. Washington St. is occupied by a non-contributing Burger King, but to the east there is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide brown brick Neoclassical-style houses at 2003-25 E. Monument St., which have marble basements, sills, and steps, and marble keystones on the segmentally-arched lintels. Each house has an individual parapet cornice that does not extend across the entire façade. East of N. Castle St., the Johns Hopkins Federal Credit Union (2027-41 E. Monument St.) is housed in a three-story, seven-bay-wide Renaissance-Revival-style building, whose first floor facades have been modernized. The main floor, or piano nobile, on the westernmost six bays has tall arched windows capped with triangular pediments; the wide bay at the eastern end of the building has three tall round-arched windows framed by fluted columns. The flat roofline has a stone balustrade and a dentil cornice, which sits above a row of square attic windows that extends across the entire façade. Another row of decorative medallions sits beneath the attic windows. East of this building there is a pair of three-story, two-bay-wide houses with sheet metal cornices at 2047-49 E. Monument, followed by a pair of two-story houses at 2051-53 E. Monument St, which have wooden cornices; all have modern storefronts.

Only five houses remain on the west side of Chester St., at 600-8 N. Chester. The corner house is a three-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style house with a modernized corner storefront; the four houses to the north are two-story, two-bay-wide houses that do not have their original cornices.

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## Block 1637

This block extends east of N. Chester St. to N. Collington Ave., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. The original Northeast Market, located on the southeast corner of Monument and Chester Streets, has been replaced by a modern structure, with an addition that extends south to McElderry St. East of the market, 2113-29 E. Monument St. is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical-style houses with dentil sheet metal cornices supported by three long brackets. All have modern storefronts. On the east side of Duncan St., one house survives at 621 N. Duncan of an original row extending from 613 to 621. These two-story, two-bay-wide houses with their wooden modillion and dentil cornices were built in the early 1880s. To the north, 623-33 N. Duncan, is a later row of similarly-sized houses with sheet metal cornices set above a row of brick dentils. Several have later storefronts.

The north side of McElderry St., between Duncan and Collington, is now a parking lot.

## Block 1638

This block extends east of N. Collington Ave. to N. Patterson Park Ave., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. Two large, non-contributing buildings occupy most of the south side of Monument St., at the southeast corner of Monument and N. Collington Ave., and on the southwest corner of Monument and N. Patterson Park Ave. Only two historic resources survive on mid-block E. Monument St.—a two-story, two-bay-wide storefront with a sheet metal cornice with three long brackets, at 2219 E. Monument, and a three-story, three-bay-wide Neoclassical style commercial building with a flat roof, at 2221 E. Monument St. The second floor of this building is marked by a large, central round-arched window, flanked by two square windows. North of McElderry St., the western half of the block is a parking lot while the eastern half is occupied by a modern school building, the Tench Tilghman Elementary School.

## Block 1639

This block extends east of N. Patterson Park Ave. to N. Montford Ave., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. The only houses remaining in this block are located on the south side of Monument St. at 2301-21 and 2323-43 E. Monument and along the east side of N. Bradford St. The houses on Monument St. east of Patterson Park Ave. are two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses with sheet metal cornices supported by four long brackets. All of the first floors have been converted to storefronts. East of Bradford St., the late Italianate-style two-story, two-bay-wide houses have wooden

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cornices with scroll-sawn modillions and end brackets. All houses have modern storefronts. A few houses survive at 611-17 N. Bradford St. They are two-story, two-bay-wide houses with sheet metal cornices with three long brackets. There is a parking lot on the west side of Bradford St., north of McElderry.

A one-story brick American Legion Building (Post No. 285) occupies the northeastern corner of McElderry and N. Bradford St. Apart from the houses facing Monument St., the entire eastern half of the block is filled with the non-contributing modern Tench Tilghman Elementary School.

### Block 1640

This block extends east of N. Montford Ave. to N. Milton Ave., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. The south side of E. Monument St. contains three different groups of late Italianate-style red brick two-story, two-bay-wide houses, almost all of which now have modern first-floor storefronts. The houses at 2401-21 and 2423-43 E. Monument were built in 1887 by August Hanneman and John Hirt; corner units are three bays wide. Hanneman and Hirt also built similar houses at 615-29 N. Montford Ave. The group of houses on the north side of McElderry St., at 2400-12 McElderry, are later two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style red brick houses with sheet metal cornices whose deep friezes are decorated with neoclassical swags and framed by end brackets. They were built in 1900 by Edward J. Gallagher. These houses have marble steps; first-floor windows have either segmentally-arched or round-arched lintels. Gallagher also built the row of similar houses on the west side of Milton Ave., at 600-36 N. Milton, in 1907, but the sheet metal cornices have shorter frieze areas. Here, marble is used for the stringers, sills, and steps, and the houses have wider first-floor windows.

The red brick Amazing Grace Lutheran Church occupies the northeast corner of McElderry and Port Streets, with a two-story, two-bay-wide porch-front house, with a date stone inscribed "1924," built as a rectory to its east.

### Block 1641

This block extends east of N. Milton Ave. to N. Luzerne St., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. The western half of the block has no historic resources, the land being occupied by a non-contributing "Meat and Grocery Supermarket," with adjoining parking lot, built on the site of a former lumber yard. East of Rose St., Edward J. Gallagher built the two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style red brick houses with sheet metal cornices at 2521-37 E. Monument St. and 600-22 N. Luzerne St. in 1908-09, along with the narrower houses on the east side of N. Rose St., that are now gone. Gallagher's houses on Luzerne St. are two-story, two-bay-wide Neo-Classical-style red brick houses with plain sheet

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metal cornices decorated by a rope molding and framed by end brackets with ball finials. The basements are faced with marble and there are marble steps. The wider first-floor window has paired sash. Those facing Monument St. have cornices decorated with a row of dentils.

The Luzerne Land Co built the row of houses on the north side of McElderry St., at 2510-30 McElderry, in 1908-9, as well as the identical houses on the south side of this part of McElderry St. and on the north side of McElderry in the next block to the east. The two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style red brick houses with sheet metal cornices have doors and first-floor windows with round-arched lintels and there are marble stringers, sills, and steps. The cornices have three long brackets and end brackets with ball finials.

### Block 1642

This block extends east of N. Luzerne St. to N. Lakewood Ave., south of E. Monument St. to E. McElderry St. The Luzerne Land Co. built the houses at 2600-20 and 2622-42 McElderry in 1907, which are identical to those in the block to the west, described above. Edward J. Gallagher built the remainder of the houses in the block between 1907 and 1909. The first houses he built were those at 601-23 N. Luzerne St., which match those built on the west side of this block of Luzerne St., described above. In 1908 Gallagher built 600-24 N. Lakewood Ave. and the two rows on either side of N. Glover St., at 601-27 and 600-26 N. Glover. The houses on Lakewood are two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style red brick houses with plain sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets with ball finials. Marble is used for the stringer, sills, and steps. The door and wider first-floor window have segmentally-arched lintels. Both the south and north end houses were originally outfitted with corner stores. The houses Gallagher built on Glover St. have all of the same features as the houses on Lakewood, an unusual occurrence for houses built on mid-block streets. Finally, in 1909, Gallagher erected the two long rows of similar houses along the south side of Monument St., at 2601-21 and 2623-43 E. Monument. The sheet metal cornices are framed by end brackets topped with ball finials and marble is used for the stringer, sills, and steps.

### Block 1643

This block extends east of N. Lakewood Ave. to N. Kenwood Ave., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. All of the two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style houses in the block were built by Joseph L. White between 1909 and 1911. The row on the east side of Lakewood, at 601-37 N. Lakewood Ave. is the most elaborate. The houses have a second-floor bay window, which has its own shed-roofed sheet metal cornice. The paired, first-floor window has a flat marble lintel and a stained glass transom with a large orange diamond with a white diamond at its center. The basement is faced in marble and there are marble steps. In 1910 White built groups of two-story, two-bay-wide brown-brick Neoclassical-

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style "marble" houses on the south side of Monument Street. Those east of Lakewood, at 2705-19 E. Monument, have flat marble lintels, marble basements, sills, and steps. The sheet metal cornices have three long brackets (the end brackets with small ball finials) that connect to a lower molding strip and which frame pierced ventilator frieze panels. East of Belnord St., the houses at 2721-39 E. Monument have the same cornices but have wider first-floor windows with paired sash and segmentally-arched lintels. The houses at 600-36 N. Kenwood Ave. were built last, in 1911, and are more classical "marble" houses with sheet metal cornices decorated with a row of dentils, windows with flat marble lintels, and diamond-patterned stained glass transoms over the wide first-floor windows. The houses on Belnord St., at 601-37 and 600-38 N. Belnord, also have marble basements and sills but the wide first-floor window (also with stained glass transom) has a segmentally-arched lintel. The plain sheet metal cornices are framed by end brackets topped by ball finials.

### Block 1644

This block extends east of N. Kenwood Ave. to N. Linwood St., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. Novak and Hirt built the houses along the east side of Kenwood Ave. in 1911, but Novak built the houses on the north side of McElderry and the south side of Monument on his own. Those at 2821-29 E. Monument St. are two-story, three-bay-wide red brick houses that have sheet metal cornices with four long brackets. The houses at 601-47 N. Kenwood Ave. closely resemble the houses built on the west side of the street in the same year by Joseph L. White. These classical two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style "marble" houses with sheet metal cornices have windows with flat marble lintels, and diamond-patterned stained glass transoms over the wide first-floor windows. The north corner house, at 647 N. Kenwood was built to house a corner store and retains its original diagonally-placed entryway with wooden bracketed cornice. The five houses east of Kenwood, at 2811-19 E. Monument St., built by Novak in 1914, are typical brown brick "marble" houses, with stained glass transoms on the first-floor windows. End brackets with small ball finials frame the simple sheet metal cornices. In 1917 Novak built a row of brown brick porch-front houses on the west side of Streeper St. at 600-38 N. Streeper. The sheet metal cornices have three long brackets.

The Calvary Presbyterian Church, built in 1914, occupies the northwest corner of McElderry and N. Linwood St. Mid-way up N. Linwood St., north of the church, there is a free-standing Dutch Colonial house that once probably served as the church rectory, but is now vacant. St. Paul's M.P. Church, 1913 (Dynamic Deliverance Cathedral) is located on the southwest corner of E. Monument St. and Linwood St.

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This block extends east of N. Linwood St. to N. Potomac St., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. Most of the houses in the block were built by Joseph L. White in 1914. Those on the east side of Linwood St., at 601-25 Linwood; those on the west side of Potomac, at 600-24 N. Potomac; and those on the south side of Monument St., at 2901-19 and 2921-31 E. Monument St. are identical two-story, two-bay-wide brown-brick Neo-Classical-style "marble" houses with sheet metal cornices with three long brackets, the end brackets having small ball finials. These houses have pink-and-green diamond-patterned stained glass door and first-floor window transoms, in imitation of the style set by Frank Novak and John Hirt, more prolific builders. Houses on the narrower, mid-block Curley St., at 601-27 and 600-26 Curley, have plain cornices whose end brackets have ball finials; doors and the wider first-floor windows have segmentally-arched lintels and stained glass transoms with pink diamonds. The houses have marble stringers, sills, and steps.

The houses White built on the north side of McElderry, however, at 2900-18 and 2920-38 E. McElderry, are different. These houses have second-floor bay windows with modest sheet metal cornices following the shape of the bay. Marble is used for the basement, sills, and steps, and the houses have wide first-floor windows with flat marble lintels and stained glass transoms.

### Block 1646

This block extends east of N. Potomac St. to N. Ellwood St., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. As in the block to the west, Joseph L. White built all of the houses in this block, between 1913 and 1916. The first built were on the south side of Monument St., at 3001-19 and 3021-31 E. Monument. These "marble" houses are identical to those built in the block to the west, with their sheet metal cornices with three long brackets, and pink-and-green diamond-patterned stained glass transoms. White built the same houses on the east side of Potomac St., at 601-27 N. Potomac, in 1914. In 1915 and 1916 he built similar houses "marble" houses on the north side of McElderry St., at 3000-18 and 3020-38 E. McElderry, but these houses have sheet metal cornices with block modillions and long end brackets, as well as the pink-and-green diamond-patterned stained glass transoms. The houses he built on N. Decker St., at 601-27 and 600-26 N. Decker, in 1913-14, exactly match those built on the 600 block of N. Curley St., a block west, with their pink diamond stained glass transoms under segmentally-arched lintels, and marble stringers, sills, and steps. The last houses built, in 1916 at 600-24 N. Ellwood, are brown-brick porch-fronts whose sheet metal cornices have three long brackets like the cornices used on the "marble" houses. The wide, first-floor windows have diamond-patterned stained glass transoms.

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This block extends east of N. Ellwood St. to N. East Ave., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. Joseph L. White also built all of the houses in this block, between 1915 and 1916. The houses he built on the south side of Monument St., at 3101-19 and 3121-31 E. Monument, and those he erected on the north side of McElderry, at 3100-18 and 3120-38 E. McElderry, are identical to the flat-fronted "marble" houses with modillion cornices and long end brackets in the block to the west.

The houses built at 601-25 N. Ellwood match those on the west side of Ellwood; the brown-brick porch-fronts have sheet metal cornices with three long brackets and wide, first-floor windows with diamond-patterned stained glass transoms. On mid-block Robinson St., White built similar brown-brick porch-front houses in 1915 at 601-39 and 600-26 N. Robinson. These however, have deep, plain sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets topped with ball finials. Both the door and wide first-floor window have stained glass transoms under flat marble lintels. The tan-brick porch-front houses on the west side of East Ave., at 600-12 East, were built later, by Frank Novak in the early 1920s. Each house has a sheet metal cornice set between two slightly projecting brick parapets. The narrow, flat-roofed sheet metal porch roofs only cover that part of the façade above the doorway.

### Block 6152/53

This block extends east of N. East Ave. to N. Clinton St., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. and was developed by Frank Novak in the mid-1920s. It is built up entirely with tan-brick porch-front houses, like those on the west side of East Ave., except that in this block the narrow porch roofs are paired, to cover adjoining doorway areas. The cornices are the same as on the west side of East Ave., with a section of sheet metal cornice set between two slightly projecting brick parapets. These houses line the east side of East Ave., at 601-21 East; both sides of N. Bouldin St., at 601-25 and 600-24 N. Bouldin; and the west side of Clinton St., at 600-22 N. Clinton. The same houses are also built on the north and south sides of McElderry St. to the east and west of Bouldin St.

### Block 6154

This block extends east of N. Clinton St. to N. Highland Ave., south of E. Monument St. to McElderry St. It is built up entirely with tan-brick porch-front houses like those in the block to the west, with narrow, paired porches. These houses can be found at 601-23 N. Clinton St. and 600-32 N. Highland Ave. Further north on Highland, just south of E. Monument St., the Baltimore Fire Department's #51 firehouse is a Neoclassical-style two-story brick building with a flat, parapet roofline with stone dentil cornice set somewhat below the top of the façade. The central entrance bay, with its wide, segmentally-arched opening, is faced with stone. Above the stone panel marked "Baltimore Fire Dept.," the second floor is lit by a triple window with flat lintels.

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### S/ McElderry St.

#### Block 1650/1651

This block extends east of N. Washington St. to N. Chester St., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. The houses built on this block in the mid-to-late 1880s are two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses, a number of which have Queen-Anne-style inspired molded brickwork decoration. The row along the east side of N. Washington St., at 503-43 N. Washington, was built by Conrad Graf and George Young in 1887-88. The stylish houses have three bays on the first floor and two bays above. The wooden modillion cornices are supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets that connect to a lower molding strip. The segmentally-arched door and window lintels are decorated with a top row of molded brick balls and there is a band of cut-work bricks running across the facades between the first and second floor levels. The northernmost house, at 543 N. Washington, is three stories tall with a remodeled first floor façade. The houses have marble steps.

The row of houses on the north side of Jefferson, east of Washington, at 2002-14 Jefferson, have wide first floor windows with paired sash. Molded brickwork bands run across the facades at the sill and lintel levels of the first floor windows and at the mid-level of the second floor windows. The wooden cornices are decorated with a row of short, narrow brackets that frame jig-sawn frieze panels. Beneath the cornice there are two rows of cut-work bricks. This row, and the houses on the west side of Castle St., were built in 1884 by Charles H. Callis. The houses in both groups are 12'6"-wide. East of N. Castle St., the houses at 2018-26 Jefferson have similar Queen Anne details—lintels decorated with a top row of molded brick balls, and a horizontal molded brick band that runs across the façade at the second-floor window sill level. The wooden cornices are supported by three long brackets, which frame jig-sawn frieze panels. This row, and those houses on the west side of Chester St. (502-36), were built in 1884 by Seth A. Marchant; all are 12'-wide. Today, however, the only surviving houses are at 514-30 N. Chester and the three-story, two-bay-wide storefront/residence at 536 N. Chester. There are new, non-contributing two-story brick houses at 502-12 N. Chester.

Charles Milske built the group of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses at 2019-29 McElderry St., east of Castle, in 1886. They have a wooden modillion cornice and jig-sawn frieze. At the same time Milske built the similar houses at 503-33 N. Castle, which also have door and window lintels decorated with molded brick balls and wooden cornices supported by three long brackets. The surviving houses on the west side of Castle St., at 502-8 and 522-36 N. Castle, have cornices identical to those at 2002-14 Jefferson, west of Castle.

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### Block 1652

This block extends east of N. Chester St. to N. Collington Ave., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. All of the houses on the east side of Chester St. were built in 1886 by Seth Marchant, at the same time as he built the row on the west side of Chester St. The Hopkins Women's Health Care Center occupies the site of the original houses at 501-5 N. Chester. The remainder of the row survives at 511-35 N. Chester. The highly distinctive, Queen Anne style-influenced row of two-story, two-bay-wide houses have closely paired second-story windows set beneath projecting brick hoods. Two rows of decorative brick moldings run across the façade beneath the sheet metal cornice, and another at the sill level of the second-floor windows. Beneath the windows there are two recessed brick panels. Each house has a central, short, parapet roofline that matches the combined width of the second-floor windows. No original first floor treatments survive as most now have modern storefronts. At the same time Marchant built the row on the west side of Duncan St., at 506-22 N. Duncan. These plain houses have simple wooden modillion cornices supported by three long brackets.

Along the north side of Jefferson St., 2102-8 Jefferson is a group of two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses whose cornices have four long brackets; east of N. Duncan St., 2110-26 Jefferson are two-story, two-bay-wide houses with fancier cornices, with both long brackets and scroll-sawn modillions. The latter row was built in 1884 by George W. Donohue. The west side of N. Collington Ave. is improved with two groups of identical houses, at 500-18 and 520-30 N. Collington. These two-story, two-bay-wide (13'6") late Italianate-style houses have wooden cornices decorated with scroll-sawn modillions and three long brackets. The wider first-floor windows have paired sash and both the door and first-floor window lintels have stone keystones. There is also a highly decorative carved stone band that runs across the middle of the facades. The houses were built in 1890 by Frank Herbert, who also built the row across the street. The row of three-story, three-bay-wide houses at 2109-15 McElderry, east of N. Duncan St., have stepped brick and sheet metal cornices, and were built after 1892.

### Block 1653

This block extends east of N. Collington Ave. to N. Patterson Park Ave., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. The houses on the east side of Collington Ave., at 503-21 N. Collington Ave. are two-story, three-bay-wide (15') late Italianate-style houses whose wooden cornices have long brackets and a row of dentils. The houses also have marble stringers and steps. They were built in 1892 by Frank Herbert. Herbert also built 502-32 N. Patterson Park Ave, a row of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses, whose window lintels have molded brick ball decorations. The three-story, three-bay-wide 500 N. Patterson Park Ave. has a new brick façade and new sheet metal cornice. Three-story, three-bay-wide houses built by John Hirt in 1892 line the north side of Jefferson St., at 2200-22 Jefferson. The elaborate wooden cornices have scroll-sawn end brackets, scroll-sawn modillions, a jig-sawn frieze, and a lower

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molding strip. The houses have Queen Anne-style lintels, with a row of cut bricks set above alternatingly rough-textured and recessed bricks.

All of the houses on the south side of McElderry St. in this block are two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style houses. The first group, at 2201-11 McElderry, has a wooden cornice decorated with scroll-sawn modillions and dentils. East of Madeira, the group at 2229-41 McElderry has a late Italianate-style cornice, with a jig-sawn frieze, and at the eastern end of the block, at 2245-51 McElderry, there is a group of similar, but somewhat larger houses, built in 1892 by John Kram. The original house at 2213 McElderry has been replaced by a new, non-contributing four-story structure and the houses at 2243 McElderry has been replaced by a non-contributing new, one-story storefront church. None of the original houses on N. Madeira St. survive.

### Block 1654

This block extends east of N. Patterson Park Ave to N. Montford Ave., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. It contains the earliest houses in the East Monument Historic District—two groups of four houses each, built on the south side of McElderry St., east and west of N. Bradford St., at 2315-19 and 2321-27 McElderry St. These two-story, two-bay-wide houses with low-pitched gable roofs, were built in 1867-9 by William Leech, who also built similar, non-surviving houses on both sides of the northern portion of N. Bradford St. To their west, 2309-13 McElderry are two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style houses, built in 1867 by William Hamilton. Further east, at 2329-43 McElderry, there is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses, whose cornices have three brackets and modillions. Hamilton also built the similar houses on the east side of N. Patterson Park Ave., at 501-23 N. Patterson Park, in 1870. The house at 501 is three-stories tall with a first floor storefront and the house at 523 retains its original storefront. North of a narrow alley, there is a pair of later houses with stepped brick cornices at 525-27 N. Patterson Park Ave., then a pair of small earlier Italianate houses with small end brackets and a modillion cornice at 529-31 N. Patterson Park Ave., followed by a pair of later Italianate-style houses at 533-35.

The remaining houses in this block were built in 1893 by William J. Armiger. These include 2302-10 and 2312-32 Jefferson St., houses with three bays on the first floor and only two above; all are covered with formstone and no original cornices survive. Armiger also built 500-8 N. Montford and both sides of the lower portion of N. Bradford St., but today only the east side, at 501-9 N. Bradford, survives. These houses are only two bays wide and no original cornices remain.

There is a group of non-contributing new two-story houses on the west side of N. Bradford St. as well as a non-contributing modern church, the Pilgrim Christian Baptist Church, on the southeast corner of McElderry and N. Patterson Park Ave.

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### Block 1655

This block extends east of N. Montford Ave. to N. Milton Ave., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. and is built up with two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical style houses. In 1897 Philip Mueller built 2426-34 Jefferson St., east of Port, houses with fancy sheet metal cornices, with medallion decorations on the frieze. Houses with three bays on the first floor alternate with houses with single, wide first floor windows. Here, only the steps are marble. Mueller also built the houses at 500-40 N. Milton in 1897-98. These houses have sheet metal cornices with a row of dentils and three long brackets. Houses with wide, round-arched first-floor windows (with paired sash) alternate with houses with wide windows with segmentally-arched lintels, and houses with three bays on the first floor. The entire basement area is faced with marble and there are marble sills and steps. Finally, in 1899, Mueller built the groups at 2401-21 and 2427-35 McElderry. Here, all the houses have wide first-floor windows with segmentally-arched lintels and the sheet metal cornice is simpler, with no brackets. Only the steps are marble.

The houses at 2400-24 Jefferson St., west of Port, were built by Isaac Cooper in 1904 and match those on the south side of Jefferson St. The two-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses have plain dentil sheet metal cornices whose end brackets have ball finials. The houses have marble stringers, sills, and steps and there is a wide first floor window. Cooper also built the rows of houses on either side of Port St., at 501-23 and 500-20 N. Port, that closely resemble those on Jefferson St., although the first floor window is less wide and no marble is used on the façade.

### Block 1656

This block extends east of N. Milton Ave. to N. Luzerne St., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. and is improved with two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical-style houses. The houses at 507-41 N. Milton closely match in style those on the west side of the street. The houses have sheet metal cornices with a row of dentils and three long brackets. Houses with wide, round-arched first-floor windows (with paired sash) alternate with houses with wide windows with segmentally-arched lintels, and houses with three bays on the first floor. The entire basement area is faced with marble and there are marble sills and steps. The houses around the corner, at 2501-9 E. McElderry, have sheet metal cornices with small modillions. At the south end of the block, local builder Steptoe Hutt erected 2500-8 Jefferson St., a row of small, red brick, two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical style houses with sheet metal dentil cornices whose end brackets are topped by ball finials. The wide first floor window has paired sash and a segmentally-arched lintel. An original storefront survives at 2508 Jefferson St. The houses at 500-22 N. Rose St. have simple, plain sheet metal cornices.

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East of N. Rose St., similar houses were built by Isaac Cooper between 1905 and 1907. First he built the row at 501-35 N. Rose, with simple sheet metal dentil cornices framed by end brackets; then the group at 2510-18 Jefferson, whose cornices have three long brackets, and where marble is used for the sills and steps and 2510 is outfitted as a corner store. In 1907 he completed the long row at 500-42 N. Luzerne St., the most stylish row of the group with its full marble basement and bracketed cornices decorated with both dentils and an egg-and-dart molding. The house at 542 is also outfitted as a corner store.

The northeast corner of Jefferson St. and Milton Ave. is home to the New Lebanon Calvary Baptist Church, a two-story stone church with long nave and squared corner tower, built in 1896-97. Two three-story, two-bay-wide brick houses built just north of the church serve as parish house and rectory.

### Block 1657

This block extends east of N. Luzerne St. to N. Lakewood Ave., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. and was mostly built out by the Luzerne Land Co. in 1906. These builders erected two-story, two-bay-wide red brick Neoclassical style houses with sheet metal cornices with three long brackets. The largest houses, at 501-43 N. Luzerne St., are three bays wide and have full marble basements and paired first-floor windows. Along the north side of Jefferson St., at 2600-8 and 2610-18 Jefferson, the houses have round-arched door and window lintels. The smaller houses on either side of Glover St., at 501-35 and 500-24 N. Glover, also have cornices with three long brackets, but marble is only used for the steps and the windows are regular size.

The houses on the west side of N. Lakewood Ave., at 500-40 N. Lakewood, were not built until 1910 by Frank Novak and John Hirt. These brown-brick "marble" houses have full marble basements, marble lintels and sills, and marble steps. The sheet metal dentil cornices are framed by long end brackets with rounded tops. The wider first-floor windows have stained glass transoms in Novak's signature pink-and-green-diamond pattern.

### Block 1658

This block extends east of N. Lakewood Ave. to N. Kenwood Ave., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. and is built up entirely with two-story, two-bay-wide Neoclassical-style houses with sheet metal cornices. The Luzerne Land Co. built the western portion of the block in 1907 and Frank Novak and John Hirt built the eastern section in 1907-09. The long row of houses at 501-43 N. Lakewood built by the Luzerne Land Co. have dentil cornices framed by long brackets with rounded tops decorated with

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rosettes. Both the door and wide, first-floor window have round-arched lintels. The houses they built on the north side of Jefferson, at 2700-8 Jefferson, are quite similar, with round-arched first-floor lintels, long brackets on the cornice, and marble basements, sills, and steps.

Novak and Hirt first built out both sides of mid-block Belnord St. in 1907. The houses, at 501-35 and 500-34 N. Belnord St. are built of red brick with cornices with three long brackets, marble steps, and door and window openings with segmentally-arched lintels. The combined houses at 532-534 N. Belnord retain part of their original scroll-sawn bracketed storefront cornice. The house at 535 N. Belnord also had a first-floor storefront. The row on the north side of Jefferson, east of Belnord, 2710-28 Jefferson, was built in 1908. Here the houses are faced with brown, Roman brick; the cornice no longer has long brackets; and flat marble lintels are used on the windows. The wide, first-floor window has a stained glass transom with a shield decoration. The houses also have marble basements, sills, and steps. In 1909 Novak and Hirt built similar "marble" houses at 500-30 N. Kenwood Ave., but here the stained glass transoms show the familiar Novak pink-and-green-diamond pattern.

### Block 1659

This block extends east of N. Kenwood Ave. to N. Linwood St., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. All of the houses were built by Novak and Hirt, beginning in 1909 with the long row the at 501-43 N. Kenwood Ave., brown brick "marble" houses that exactly match those built across the street the same year. Also in 1909 Novak and Hirt built 2800-8 and 2810-18 Jefferson St., similar brown brick "marble" houses, but with differently patterned stained glass door and window transoms. In 1910 they built out Streeper St., at 501-35 and 500-34 N. Streeper, with two rows of brown brick houses, with marble used only for the stringers, sills, and steps. The openings have segmentally-arched lintels and the sheet metal cornices are supported by three long brackets. The houses at 500-40 N. Linwood St. were not built until 1914. They have more elaborate modillion sheet metal cornices, framed by end brackets, and the typical Novak pink-and-green-diamond pattern stained glass transoms.

### Block 1660

This block extends east of N. Linwood St. to N. Potomac St., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. All of the houses in this block, and the block to the east, were built by Edward J. Gallagher in 1914 and 1915. The houses built on the main streets are all brown-brick, flat-fronted "marble" houses, with flat marble lintels and sills, and marble basements and steps. The deeply projecting sheet metal cornice is supported by a row of modillions. Further down the façade, beneath two recessed brick panels, Gallagher used a horizontal sheet metal band, accented with square medallions. Two long rows fill the south side of McElderry St., at 2901-19 and 2921-39 E. McElderry, as well as the east side of Linwood, at 501-15

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N. Linwood. Gallagher filled both sides of mid-block Curley St., at 501-35 and 500-34 N. Curley, with brown brick porch-front houses, whose porches are made of brick with half-height Doric column porch roof supports. The windows have flat marble lintels and the door and wide first-floor window have stained glass transoms. The plain, but deep sheet metal cornices are framed by end brackets with ball finials. On the west side of the main street, Potomac, at 514-32 N. Potomac, the same porch-front houses have the more elaborate version of Gallagher's sheet metal cornices, decorated with modillions and a lower band.

### Block 1661

This block extends east of N. Potomac St. to N. Ellwood St., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. and was built out by Edward J. Gallagher in 1915 with brown brick porch-front houses. The rows facing McElderry, at 3001-19 and 3021-39 E. McElderry, have the same modillion cornice with lower decorative band as used on the houses in the 2900 block of McElderry. The same style of house is built at 513-35 N. Potomac St. and at 502-30 N. Ellwood St. The porch-front houses along mid-block Decker St., however, at 501-35 and 500-34 N. Decker, have the same plain, deep sheet metal cornices, framed by end brackets with ball finials, as seen on N. Curley St.

### Block 1662/63

This block extends east of N. Ellwood St. to N. East Ave., south of McElderry St. to Jefferson St. and was built out by Edward J. Gallagher with brown brick, porch-front houses in 1915-16. The houses at 501-31 N. Ellwood St. and 3101-17 and 3121-29 E. McElderry have the same modillion cornices with lower decorative band, as well as stained glass window transoms, as in the blocks to the west. The two rows on narrower Robinson St., at 501-35 and 500-34 N. Robinson, match those on Curley and Decker, with their plainer cornices and end brackets with ball finials.

The row on the west side of N. East Ave., at 500-26 N. East, was built in about 1925-26 by Frank Novak. These brown brick, porch-front houses are much less architecturally distinguished than Gallagher's version, with plain sheet metal cornices that do not extend the full width of the roofline. Instead, the ends of each house are marked by brick parapets. Unlike the other porch-front houses in this area, the porch does not extend across the entire façade, but only just covers the entryway bay. All of the windows are regular-sized, with flat marble lintels.

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This block extends east of N. East Ave. to N. Clinton St., south of McElderry St. to E. Jefferson St. It is built up entirely with tan-brick porch-front houses, with narrow porches like those on the west side of East Ave. In this block, however, the narrow, single-bay porches are paired. The cornices are the same as on the west side of East Ave., with a sheet metal cornice set between two brick parapets on each end of the house. These houses line the east side of East Ave., at 501-27 East; both sides of N. Bouldin St., at 501-29 and 500-28 N. Bouldin; and the west side of Clinton St., at 500-28 N. Clinton. The houses built on the south side of McElderry St. to the east and west of Bouldin St., at 3213-21 and 3313-21 McElderry, are similar tan brick porch-front houses, but with plain sheet metal cornices.

### Block 6158

This block extends east of N. Clinton St. to N. Highland Ave., south of McElderry St. to E. Jefferson St. It is built up entirely with tan-brick porch-front houses like those in the block to the west, with narrow, paired porches. These houses can be found at 501-29 N. Clinton St. and 500-38 and 501-39 N. Highland Ave. The houses built on the south side of McElderry St., east of Clinton, at 3323-31 McElderry, have full-width front porches and plain cornices.

### S/Jefferson

### Block 1667/68

This block extends east from N. Washington St. to N. Chester St., south of Jefferson St. to Orleans St. and is built up with two and three-story Italianate-style houses. The largest houses line the east side of N. Washington St. and the north side of Orleans St. Those at 403-13 N. Washington are three-stories tall and two bays wide, with modillion cornices set above plain friezes. The middle of the block is now empty, but the row continues at 429-37 N. Washington. The pair at 435-37 has a new brown brick façade and no cornice.

Three-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses line the north side of Orleans St., both east and west of Castle St. Those west of Castle, 2010-24 Orleans, have wooden modillion cornices supported by three narrow brackets. Many of the first floor areas now have storefronts, but the house at 2020 Orleans has round-arched door and window lintels. The building at 2024 Orleans is larger—three bays wide and taller, and has a distinctive sheet metal cornice with a central triangular pediment. East of Castle, the houses at 2036-50 Orleans have modillion cornices set above deep frieze areas; those in the group at 2038-48 have wide first floor windows with paired sash and a deep transom.

The west side of N. Chester St. is built up with several different groups of two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses, as well as four three-story houses. The group at 400-8 N. Chester have simple cornices,

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but the single house at 410 N. Chester has a fancy late Italianate-style cornice and a wide first-floor window with paired sash. The next four houses, 412-18 N. Chester, are three stories tall with late Italianate-style cornices, while the last two, 420-22 N. Chester, are late Italianate-style two-story houses. The houses on the south side of Jefferson St. are also two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses. The group west of Castle, at 2001-9 Jefferson, have late Italianate-style cornices with jig-sawn friezes; the corner house at 2011 has been raised to three stories and has new façade. East of Castle, 2015-25 Jefferson is a row of late Italianate-style houses; 2027 Jefferson stands alone and is three bays wide with a bracketed sheet metal cornice; and 2031-39 Jefferson are earlier Italianate houses with modillion cornices and plain friezes. The façade of 2039 has been redone as the building now serves as a local bar.

The houses built along Castle St. in this block are all two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses. The group at 403-9 N. Castle is the oldest, with a wooden modillion cornice and plain frieze. The row to the north, at 411-29 N. Castle, has a cornice with long brackets and a jig-sawn frieze. Likewise, 416-20 N. Castle has a plain wooden frieze, while the single house at 424 has a bracketed cornice. One house on the west side of Castle St., 422 N. Castle, has a low-pitched gable roof and probably dates to the late 1860s or early 1870s.

### Block 1669

This block extends east from N. Chester St. to N. Collington Ave., south of Jefferson to Orleans St. It is built up with two-story late Italianate-style houses. The houses at 401-25 N. Chester St. are three bays wide and the dentil cornice has four long brackets, which connect to a lower molding strip. The houses have marble stringers, sills, and steps. Around the corner, at 2101-13 Jefferson St., the two bay wide houses have cornices with large modillions and three long brackets. The door and windows have fancy lintels with marble keystones and "ears," and the houses have marble sills and steps. Only two houses remain on the west side of Duncan St., at 424-26 N. Duncan; they no longer have cornices. East of Duncan St., the houses at 2121-39 Jefferson St. are three bays wide, with cornices very similar to those houses west of Duncan. These houses, as well as the group around the corner at 412-28 N. Collington, were built by George W. Donohue in 1887-88.

The builder Isaac Cooper built similar houses at 402-10 N. Collington. On the north side of Orleans St., at 2100-16 and 2118-34 Orleans, he built two-bay-wide houses with paired first floor windows. The first two houses, 2100-02 Orleans, are three stories tall. The heavy cornice with thick modillions and long brackets resembles that of the houses on Collington. Door and window lintels have Queen Anne-style molded brick balls along their upper edges.

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### Block 1670

This block extends east from N. Collington Ave. to N. Patterson Park Ave., south of Jefferson to Orleans St. The entire block is built up with two-story late Italianate-style houses, built between 1887 and 1893. The houses on the west side of Patterson Park Ave. and the east side of Madeira St. were built first, in 1886-7 by George Hershman. A long row of two-bay-wide (12'6") houses extends from 400-52 N. Patterson Park Ave. The modillion cornices have three long brackets. Segmentally-arched and splayed brick door and window lintels alternate from one house to the other. The houses on the east side of N. Madeira St. are now gone.

In 1889 Frederick Plaenker built the 14'-wide houses on the north side of Orleans St., at 2200-20 Orleans, which have modillion cornices with three long brackets and slightly wider first-floor windows that originally had 2/2 sash. A horizontal brick band runs across the façade at the level of the first-floor windows. The easternmost house, 2220 Orleans is three stories tall. The group at 2224-36 Orleans has a similar cornice, but has regularly-sized windows. Between 1890 and 1892 Charles Milske built the row of houses at 401-21 N. Collington Ave. and those at 400-22 N. Madeira St. The houses on Collington are two-story, three-bay-wide (14' and 15'-wide) late Italianate-style houses whose wooden cornices have long brackets and a row of dentils; those on Madeira have been torn down.

The row of similar two-story, three-bay-wide (14') houses on the south side of Jefferson St., at 2201-23 Jefferson, were built by John Hirt in 1893-4, just after he built the row on the north side of the street. Both groups of houses have the same Queen Anne-style lintels, with a row of cut bricks set above alternately rough-textured and recessed bricks, but here the brackets are made of sheet metal and decorated with dentils. East of Madeira St., the houses at 2225-37 Jefferson, are two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses with bracketed and modillion cornices.

### Block 1671

This block extends east from N. Patterson Park Ave. to N. Montford Ave., south of Jefferson to Orleans St. The two-story houses that fill the block were built in either 1890 or 1895. Edward J. Gallagher built the row of stylish two-bay-wide (13'9") red brick houses on the north side of Orleans, east of Bradford St. in 1890. All of the doorways and second floor windows have segmentally-arched lintels, but first floor windows vary from a wide window with paired sash under a segmentally-arched lintel to a similar window set beneath a round arch, to two individual, regular-width windows set beneath round arches. The houses have marble stringers and sills, and a horizontal decorative brick band running across the middle of the façade. The plain sheet metal cornices are framed by molded brick brackets that end with ball finials. There is also a decorative cut-work brick band just beneath the cornice. Also in 1890 Gallagher built out the east side of Bradford St., at 401-27 N. Bradford, with a row of two-bay-wide

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houses with sheet metal cornices with three long brackets, a slightly wider first-floor window, and marble steps.

Five years later Gallagher built the row of two-bay-wide (13') houses with sheet metal cornices with three long brackets, a slightly wider first-floor window, and marble basements, sills, and steps, at 400-24 N. Montford Ave. He built a row of identical houses on the south side of Jefferson St., west of Montford, in that same year, at 2311-31 Jefferson. The east end house, 2331 Jefferson is three bays wide and had a first floor corner storefront, the original cornice of which remains. Another builder, Joseph Schamberger, erected the three-bay-wide (14') houses at 403-43 N. Patterson Park Ave. in 1895, and the smaller, but similar houses at 400-26 N. Bradford St. in 1898.

The large stone former Martin Luther English Evangelical Lutheran Church (now the Lighthouse Community Church) occupies the northeast corner of Orleans St. and Patterson Park Ave.

### Block 1672

This block extends east from N. Montford Ave. to N. Milton Ave., south of Jefferson to Orleans St. The two-story, two-bay-wide red brick, Neo-Classical style houses in the block were built in the late 1890s and early 1900s by two different builders. Isaac Cooper built the houses at 2401-23 Jefferson St. that match those built at the same time on the north side of Jefferson. The two-story, two-bay-wide (12') houses have plain dentil sheet metal cornices whose end brackets have ball finials. The houses have marble stringers, sills, and steps; door and window openings have segmentally-arched lintels; and there is a wider first floor window. Cooper built similar houses on the east side of Montford Ave., at 401-41 N. Montford; on the north side of Orleans St., at 2400-8 and 2412-20 Orleans, in 1904; on the west side of Milton Ave., at 400-34 N. Milton, in 1903; and along both sides of narrower Port St., at 403-25 and 400-28 N. Port, in 1904. Being built on the narrower, mid-block street, the houses along Port have regularly-sized first-floor windows, but do have marble steps.

Philip Mueller built the row at 2427-47 Jefferson, east of Port, in 1897, at the same time he built the houses on the north side of Jefferson directly across the street. This group has sheet metal cornices, with three long brackets. Houses with three bays on the first floor alternate with houses with single, wide first-floor windows. The houses have marble sills and steps.

### Block 1673

This block extends east from N. Milton Ave. to N. Luzerne St., south of Jefferson to Orleans St. The two-story, two-bay-wide red brick, Neoclassical style houses in the block were built in the late 1890s

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and early 1900s by several different builders. In 1902 Isaac Cooper built the houses at 401-31 N. Milton Ave. and those at 400-22 N. Rose St. The houses on Milton have wide, paired first-floor windows; full marble basements, sills, and steps; and sheet metal cornices with three long brackets that connect to a lower molding strip. Those on Rose have cornices with end brackets only and no marble. The houses at the north end of the block were built by Steptoe Hutt in 1898, at 433-51 N. Milton Ave. and 2501-9 Jefferson St. The sheet metal dentil cornice has end bracket with ball finials and the door and window openings have segmentally-arched lintels. East of Rose St., the Luzerne Land Co. built 2511-17 Jefferson St. in 1902. The cornices are quite plain and both doors and first-floor windows have round-arched lintels. The Luzerne Land Co. also built the more stylish 414-48 N. Luzerne St., where the sheet metal cornices are decorated with swags, the basement is faced with marble, and houses with round-arched first-floor lintels alternate with houses with flat marble lintels.

A builder named Edward J. Roberts erected the five houses on the north side of Orleans St., east of Rose, at 2524-32 Orleans, in 1898. The cornices are plain and the first-floor windows are narrow. Also in that year, two other builders completed the houses on N. Rose St. Louis Hazard built the nine houses at 424-40 N. Rose, at the north end of the street, to resemble those built earlier by Isaac Cooper; the northernmost house was outfitted with a corner store. On the east side of Rose, at 401-29 N. Rose, Darius Coleman built similar houses but with cornices whose end brackets end in ball finials.

### Block 1674

This block extends east from N. Luzerne St. to N. Lakewood Ave., south of Jefferson to Orleans St. All of the two-story, two-bay-wide, red brick, Neo-Classical style houses in the block were built by the Luzerne Land Co. in 1901 or 1906. The first and most elaborate houses went up along the east side of Luzerne St., at 401-23 N. Luzerne. This group of stylish houses has three swell-front units at either end and flat-fronted houses in between. All of the houses have marble basements, sills, and steps and there are also two marble bands that run across the façade, at the level of the first- and second-floor lintels. The flat-fronted houses have openings with round-arched lintels on both floors, a highly unusual feature. The cornices are plain, except for those on the swell-front houses, each of which has a broken scroll motif in the center. The houses on the north side of Orleans St., at 2600-8 and 2610-18 Orleans, were built at the same time. Here, only the first-floor openings have round-arched lintels and only the steps are marble; the sheet metal cornice has three brackets. The houses built on either side of Glover St., at 401-39 and 400-26 N. Glover, are simpler versions of the same houses, with segmentally-arched window lintels and marble used only for the steps.

At the north end of Luzerne St., at 425-47 N. Luzerne, and along the south side of Jefferson, east of Luzerne, at 2601-9 Jefferson, the Luzerne Land Co. built red brick houses with wide first-floor windows with paired sash and segmentally-arched lintels in 1906. The basements are faced with marble and the

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cornice is framed by end brackets with unusual pedestal tops, capped by balls. The houses at 400-46 N. Lakewood built by the company in 1907 have dentil cornices framed by long brackets with rounded tops decorated with rosettes. Both the door and wide, first-floor window have round-arched lintels and there are marble basements, sills, and steps. The company built identical houses on the east side of Lakewood Ave.

## Block 1675

This block extends east from N. Lakewood Ave., to N. Kenwood Ave., south of Jefferson to Orleans St. The row at 401-47 N. Lakewood, matches that on the west side of the street and was built by the Luzerne Land Co. in 1907. The rest of the houses on the block were built by Frank Novak and John Hirt in 1907-8. They first built 2701-9 and 2711-29 Jefferson St., brown brick "marble" houses whose cornices have small modillions and dentils. The wide first-floor windows have stained glass transoms with crest designs under their flat marble lintels. Today, a storefront church, the New Millenium Outreach Ministry, occupies 2709 Jefferson St. Around the corner on the north side of Orleans St., at 2700-8 and 2710-18 Orleans, the houses look more old-fashioned, with their bracketed cornices and first-floor round-arched lintels. Here, only marble stringers, marble first-floor window sills, and marble steps are used. The houses along narrow Belnord St., at 401-27 and 400-26 N. Belnord, are simpler red brick houses, whose cornices have three long brackets and whose regular-sized windows have segmentally-arched brick lintels. The row of houses on the west side of Kenwood Ave., at 400-36 N. Kenwood, is a row of classic Novak "marble" houses, with modillion cornices, end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and stained glass transoms with the popular pink-and-green-diamond motif.

A two-story, five-bay-wide tan brick commercial building occupies the northeast corner of N. Lakewood and Orleans St. It has a slightly Art Deco-style stepped roofline and a triple arched window in the center of the second story of the façade, flanked by two square windows on either side. The former wide entry area on the first floor is filled in.

## Block 1676

This block extends east from N. Kenwood Ave. to N. Linwood St., south of Jefferson to Orleans St. and was built out entirely by Novak and Hirt in 1908-10. Two long rows of brown brick, flat-fronted "marble" houses can be found at 401-47 N. Kenwood Ave. and 400-46 N. Linwood St. These classic Novak houses have modillion cornices, end brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and stained glass transoms with the popular pink-and-green-diamond motif. The houses that face Jefferson St., at 2801-9 and 2811-19 Jefferson, built in 1909, have old-fashioned bracketed cornices with three brackets, marble basements, sills, and steps, and windows with flat marble lintels. At 2800-8 and 2810-18 Orleans,

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the houses are identical to those in the block to the west. The same three-bracketed cornice is used as on Jefferson, but here the doors and first-floor windows have round-arched lintels. Only marble stringers, sills, and steps are used. The houses on both sides of Streeper, at 401-27 and 400-26 N. Streeper, have the same cornice, but all openings have segmentally-arched lintels and the windows are normal size. As on Orleans St., marble is only used for stringers, sills, and steps. An original storefront survives at 426 N. Streeper.

### Block 1677

This block extends east from N. Linwood St. to N. Potomac St., south of Jefferson to Orleans St. and was built entirely by Novak and Hirt from 1910 to 1913. The flat-fronted row on the east side of Linwood Ave., at 401-47 N. Linwood, exactly matches that on the west side of the street, and was built in 1910, as were the houses at 2900-8 Orleans, which have segmentally-arched lintels. In 1913, the builders erected the two long rows on either side of Curley St., at 401-53 and 400-26 N. Curley. The brown brick facades have cornices with three long brackets, windows with segmentally-arched lintels, a slightly wider first-floor window, and marble stringers, sills, and steps. The five houses at 2901-9 Jefferson St., west of Curley, are flat-fronted "marble" houses with cornices with three long brackets, and there are marble basements, sills, lintels, and steps. There are no houses on the west side of Potomac St. in this block.

### Block 1678

There are no houses in this block.

### Block 1679/80

This block extends east from N. Ellwood St. to N. East Ave., south of Jefferson to E. Fayette St. All of the houses were built by Edward J. Gallagher in 1916-17. Along the east side of Ellwood St, north of Fayette, there is a long row of sixty brown-brick, porch-front houses, numbered 307-27 and 401-51 N. Ellwood St. The porches are constructed of brick and originally had half-height Doric columns supporting the porch roofs, which extend across the entire house. The houses have Gallagher's stylish modillion cornice, set above a horizontal band articulated with square medallions. Door and window openings have flat marble lintels and the sills are also marble. The same houses were built on the east and west sides of Robinson St., at 305-25 and 401-55 and 304-24 and 400-54 N. Robinson St., in 1917.

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Along the west side of East St., at 400-34 N. East, there is a row of much less distinguished tan-brick, porch-front houses, with narrow porches that only extend across one half of each house. The plain sheet metal cornices are set between two slightly projecting brick parapets.

### Block 6159

This block extends east of N. East Ave. to N. Clinton St., south of Jefferson St. to E. Fayette St. It is built up entirely with tan-brick porch-front houses, like those on the west side of East Ave., except that in this block the narrow porch roofs are paired, to cover adjoining doorway areas. The cornices are the same as on the west side of East Ave., with plain sheet metal cornices set between two slightly projecting brick parapets. These houses line the east side of East Ave., at 401-41 East; both sides of N. Bouldin St., at 401-55 and 400-46 N. Bouldin; and the west side of Clinton St., at 400-52 N. Clinton. The same houses are also built on the north and south sides of McElderry St. to the east and west of Bouldin St.

### Block 6158

This block extends east of N. Clinton St. to N. Highland Ave., south of Jefferson St. to E. Fayette St. It is built up entirely with tan-brick porch-front houses like those in the block to the west, with narrow, paired porches. These houses can be found at 401-51 N. Clinton St. and 414-50 N. Highland Ave. Here the cornices are deep and extend the full width of the house, framed by end brackets. All door and window openings have flat lintels.

### S/Orleans

#### Block 1685/86

This block extends east from N. Washington St. to N. Chester St., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St., but only the eastern half, east of N. Castle St., has contributing resources. Most are late Italianate-style houses built between 1885 and 1887. The south side of Orleans Street contains a group of three-story, two-bay-wide houses at 2027-43 Orleans St. The houses have scroll-sawn modillion cornices and splayed brick window lintels. The east side of Castle St., 203-7 N. Castle is a group of three-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses with wooden scroll-sawn modillion and dentil cornices. The rest of the row, at 209-31 N. Castle is a group of two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses with a wooden cornice with scroll-sawn modillions set over a deep frieze. The north side of E. Fayette St. contains a row of three-story, two-bay-wide houses very similar to those on Orleans St., with scroll-sawn modillion cornices and splayed brick lintels. The west side of Chester St. is built up mainly with two-story, two-

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bay-wide Italianate-style houses, though those at 202-4 N. Chester are three stories in height, with modillion cornices. The pair at 206-8 N. Chester have modillion cornices with long brackets and paired, first-floor windows. The rest of the houses have regular-sized windows. The group at 210-22 N. Chester have more elaborate cornices and segmentally-arched lintels decorated with molded brick balls. Then, at 224-28 N. Chester there are three smaller houses with late Italianate-style cornices and splayed brick lintels. To their north there is a group of two-story, three-bay-wide houses at 230-38 N. Chester with late Italianate-style cornices and segmentally-arched lintels decorated with molded brick balls. This row was built in 1887 by John J. Madden and John Sherwood.

The western half of the block contains three non-contributing structures, a senior high-rise on the northeast corner of Fayette and Washington Streets, and a Citgo gas station on the southwest corner of Orleans and N. Castle St.

### Block 1687

This block extends east from N. Chester St. to N. Collington Ave., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. It is mainly built up with two-story, two-and-three-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses, built in the late 1880s. The three houses at 201-13 N. Chester St. are three bays wide and have modillion cornices supported by four long brackets, and lintels with decorative brick balls. This row was built in 1887 by John J. Madden and John Sherwood, at the same time that they built the row on the west side of Chester St. Madden and Sherwood are also responsible for the five similar three-bay-wide houses on the south side of Orleans St., at 2101-9 Orleans; the surviving similar pair of houses north of the church at 229-31 N. Chester; and the two-bay-wide houses on the west side of N. Duncan St. The latter, at 206-18 N. Duncan, have wooden cornices supported by three scroll-sawn brackets, framing jig-sawn frieze panels. In 1888 a different builder, Edward Gorman, erected the eleven two-story, two-bay-wide houses on the south side of Orleans St., east of Duncan, at 2111-25 Orleans, and those seven houses on the west side of Collington, south of Orleans, at 216-28 N. Collington Ave. These houses have wooden modillion cornices supported by three brackets and wide first-floor windows.

The former Chester Street M.E. Church occupies the middle portion of the east side of N. Washington St. and now serves as the headquarters for an After-School Program. The one-story church has a long nave extending back six bays from Washington St.. The Washington St. façade has a cross-gabled bay at its southern end, filled with a pair of stained glass windows topped by a round arch. The northernmost bay has a pair of flat-linteled stained glass windows. A long addition to the south end of the church is four bays long along Washington St., with a two-story, squared tower located in the second bay south of the main church. The entire church is covered with formstone.

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Around the corner, on the north side of E. Fayette St., at 2100-14 and 2116-30 E. Fayette, there are two-story, three-bay-wide Italianate-style houses built in 1888-89 by Henry Rippel, Jr. The row east of N. Chester St., at 2100-14 E. Fayette has a simple, scroll-sawn modillion cornice with a deep frieze, and door and window openings with splayed brick lintels. East of Duncan St., the row at 2116-30 E. Fayette has a late-Italianate style cornice, with four long brackets. The house at 2018 E. Fayette is now three stories tall and retains its original Italianate-style storefront, as does the two-story house at the east end of the block, 2130 E. Fayette St. On the west side of Collington Ave., at 206-14 N. Collington, two-story, two-bay-wide red brick houses with wide first-floor windows alternate in the row with two-story, three-bay-wide houses; all have late Italianate-style cornices. The houses were built in 1891 by Charles Milske, who also built the row at 207-31 N. Duncan St., a group of late Italianate-style houses whose cornices have three scroll-sawn brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels.

**Block 1688**

This block extends east from N. Collington Ave. to N. Patterson Park Ave., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. On the east side of Collington Ave. in this block there are three different housing groups. The oldest, at 205-11 N. Collington, are two-story, two-bay-wide houses with short, simple, scroll-sawn modillion cornices, plain friezes, and splayed brick lintels. To the north, 213-25 N. Collington are two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses, with long brackets and jig-sawn friezes, built in 1890 by Charles Milske, who also built the similar, but smaller houses at 212-30 N. Madeira St. North of an alley, 227-29 N. Collington is a pair of later two-story, three-bay-wide houses with sheet metal dentil cornices.

Around the corner, on the south side of Orleans St., there is an unusual pair of set-back houses at 2201-3 Orleans St. They have simple, Italianate-style scroll-sawn modillion cornices. To the east, there is a row of two-story, three-bay-wide houses, at 2205-21 Orleans St., like those in the block to the west, with door and window lintels decorated with molded brick balls. The wooden cornices have four long brackets and a row of scroll-sawn modillions. East of N. Madeira St., the houses at 2223-33 Orleans were built by a different builder. Here, the houses are three bays wide on the first floor, but only two bays wide on the second floor. The late Italianate-style cornice is decorated with fancy jig-sawn frieze panels.

South of Orleans St., the houses at 216-44 N. Patterson Park Ave. are two-story, two-bay-wide (three bays on the first floor) late Italianate-style houses whose segmentally-arched door and window lintels are decorated with molded brick balls. They were built in 1889 by Frederick Plaenker, who also erected the two-bay-wide houses at 211-29 N. Madeira St. at the same time. The house at 244 N. Patterson Park Ave. is outfitted with a corner store. South of this row, at 214 ½ N. Patterson Park Ave., stands a local fire engine house, a brown brick, Neoclassical style structure with rusticated brownstone facing on the first floor. Fire engines enter through a wide round arch. The building has a classical modillion cornice and classical moldings run around three sides of the building at the level of the lintels

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and sills of the second-floor windows, as well as at the top level of the arched entryway. A set of triple windows, framed by vertical moldings, lights the second floor on the front façade. Currently, a balustrated roof balcony runs around three sides at the front of the building.

The houses built south of the engine house, at 200-14 N. Patterson Park, are brown-brick, Neo-Classical-style rowhouses with cornices framed by end brackets topped by balls; marble basements, sills, and steps; and first-floor windows with alternating segmentally-arched and round-arched lintels. There is a row of three-story, two-bay-wide houses at 2200-16 E. Fayette St, which have scroll-sawn modillions cornices and segmentally-arched door and window lintels. A one-story, modern, non-contributing building now occupies the north side of Fayette St., east of Madeira.

### Block 1689

This block extends east from N. Patterson Park Ave. to N. Montford Ave., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. and contains two-story, two-bay-wide late Italianate-style houses. Local builder Charles Milske erected the two-story, two-bay-wide houses on the north side of Fayette St., at 2300-22 and 2324-46 E. Fayette, in 1886-87. Original cornices had a row of scroll-sawn modillions as well as three long brackets, but some have been replaced by later sheet metal cornices. The houses at 2240-46 have entirely new facades with no cornices. At the same time Milske built the smaller houses on the west side of Bradford St. that are now gone. In these same years Frank Trimble built the houses on the west side of Montford Ave., at 200-28 N. Montford Ave., two-story, two-bay-wide houses, whose modillion cornices have three long brackets.

The two-story, two-bay-wide houses (three bays on the first floor) at 201-9 N. Patterson Park Ave. have short sheet metal cornices with end caps. Further north, 219-35 N. Patterson Park Ave. are older, two-story, two-bay-wide houses with wooden modillion and bracketed cornices, built by Joseph Schamberger in 1893.

No original buildings remain on the south side of Orleans St.

### Block 1690

This block extends east from N. Montford Ave. to N. Milton Ave., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. All of the houses in the block were built by Frank Trimble in 1888. On the east side of Montford St., there are two three-story, two-bay-wide houses at 203-5 N. Montford, followed by a row of two-story, two-bay-wide houses at 215-27 (originally 201-47) N. Montford. Like the houses on the west side of Montford, they have modillion cornices with three long brackets. The slightly narrower houses at 200-36 N. Port St. have similar cornices, with three long brackets. The southeast corner of Montford

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Ave. and Orleans St. is now a parking lot for the non-contributing crab restaurant next door. To the east, 2401-9 and 2411-19 Orleans St. are groups of two-story, two-bay-wide houses that have paired first floor windows with segmentally-arched lintels decorated with molded brick balls. Beneath the dentil cornice there are decorative, recessed-brick panels, and a lower band of cut-work brick.

All of the houses facing E. Fayette St. are two-story, two-bay-wide red brick houses. At the corner of N. Montford St. only a pair of houses remain; they are covered with formstone and have a combined first-floor grocery. East of Port St., at 2422-42 E. Fayette, there is a stylish row where houses with segmentally-arched door and window lintels alternate with houses with a segmentally-arched door lintel and a round-arched window lintel. The cornices have three long brackets and the houses have rusticated stone basements and marble steps. Both the two end houses and the center house are three bays wide. Houses on the west side of Milton Ave., at 200-42 N. Milton, are two-story, two-bay-wide (three bays on the first floor) houses whose cornices have three long brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and frame ventilator panels. Marble is used for the stringers, sills, and steps. The row of houses at 201-35 N. Port St., however, more closely resembles the houses on Fayette St., west of Port, with their deep sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets topped with ball finials. The house at 201 N. Port retains part of its original storefront.

### Block 1691

This block extends east from N. Milton Ave. to N. Luzerne St., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. Most of the houses in this block were also built by Frank Trimble in 1888. These include the row on the east side of Milton, at 201-41 N. Milton Ave., whose houses resemble those two-story, two-bay-wide (three bays on the first floor) houses on the west side of Milton, but here the houses only have marble sills. Trimble also built the two groups of similar houses on the north side of Fayette, at 2500-20 and 2522-40 E. Fayette St. These houses are also two-bays-wide (three bays on the first floor) and have sheet metal cornices with three long brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and frame ventilator panels.

In 1894 Julian and Clarence Ellinger began building on the west side of Rose St., at 200-44 N. Rose St. and the next year they completed the east side of Rose, at 201-35 N. Rose. The houses on the west side of the street have plain dentil cornices with no end brackets, while those on the east side have cornices with three brackets. The corner store-front at 201 N. Rose retains part of its original wood cornice. Finally, in 1899, the Ellingers developed the west side of Luzerne St., at 200-40 N. Luzerne St., and the south side of Orleans, east of Rose, 2511-19 Orleans. The houses on Luzerne St. are two-story, three-bay-wide houses, whose sheet metal cornices have four long brackets; they also have marble basements, sills, and steps. On Orleans St., however, the houses are only two bays wide and have plain sheet metal cornices decorated with dentils. Only the steps are marble.

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The northeast corner of Fayette St. and Milton Ave. is occupied by the non-contributing two-story, brown-brick Ezekiel Baptist Church.

### Block 1692

This block extends east from N. Luzerne St. to N. Lakewood Ave., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. Only the western half of the block contains contributing resources, all of which were built in 1898 by Frank Sauerwein. Fashionable swell-fronted houses face the main streets of the block. At 201-51 N. Luzerne St. there is a row of brown brick, swell- and square-fronted houses with plain sheet metal cornices set atop rows of stepped bricks. These houses have rusticated marble basements, lintels, and sills. Around the corner, on the north side of Fayette, at 2600-8 E. Fayette St., there is a more modest group of red-brick, swell-fronted houses, with stepped brick cornices, and rusticated basements, lintels, and sills. Similar houses were built at 2601-9 Orleans St. Sauerwein built plainer, flat-fronted houses on the west side of N. Glover St., at 200-28, whose cornices have long end brackets; no marble is used on these facades.

The eastern half of this block is occupied by the non-contributing William Paca Elementary School.

### Block 1693

This block extends east from N. Lakewood Ave. to N. Kenwood Ave., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. and was developed by the Luzerne Land Co. and Frank Novak and John Hirt in 1908. The Luzerne Land Co. built the houses at 221-41 N. Lakewood, two-story, two-bay-wide houses with paired first-floor windows with round-arched lintels. The cornices have three long brackets framing ventilator panels and the houses have marble basements, sills, and steps. The row at 201-19 N. Lakewood is earlier, a group of two-story, three-bay-wide houses with short sheet metal cornices framed by end brackets with curved tops. The windows have segmentally-arched lintels. Like the swell-fronted houses in the block to the west, these houses also have rusticated basements and marble stringers, sills, and steps.

Novak and Hirt built the houses at 200-34 N. Kenwood, as well as the identical row on the east side of Kenwood in the next block. Flat-fronted "marble" houses with modillion and dentil cornices, they have the trademark pink-and-green-diamond patterned stained glass window transoms. The northernmost five houses, 226-34 N. Kenwood, are three-stories tall, but have identical details. Novak and Hirt also built similar groups of five houses each, at 2601-7 and 2609-15 Orleans St. On mid-block Belnord St., at

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201-19 and 200-20 N. Belnord St., the houses are built of red brick, have cornices with three long brackets, and windows with segmentally-arched lintels.

### Block 1694

This block extends east from N. Kenwood Ave. to N. Linwood Ave., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. All of the houses were built by Novak and Hirt in 1909-10. The row at 201-35 N. Kenwood with its flat-fronted "marble" houses matches that on the west side of Kenwood Ave. and the houses at 200-30 N. Linwood St. are the same as those on Kenwood, with cornices with large modillions and pink-and-green-diamond patterned stained glass window transoms. Similar houses were built at 2801-9 and 2811-19 Orleans St. and at 2800-6 and 2808-14 E. Fayette St. Along Streeper St., at 201-11 and 200-12 N. Streeper, the houses have door and window openings with segmentally-arched lintels; marble is used only for stringers, sills, and steps; and the cornices are supported by three long brackets.

### Block 1695

This block extends east from N. Linwood Ave. to N. Potomac St., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. Only the western half of the block is developed and all houses were built by Novak and Hirt in 1910-11. The group at 201-29 N. Linwood St. exactly resembles the flat-fronted "marble" house row on the west side of Linwood. There are similar houses at 2901-9 Orleans, 2900-8 E. Fayette, and 200-4 N. Curley St.

### Block 1696

This block extends east from N. Potomac St. to N. Ellwood St., south of Orleans St. to E. Fayette St. Only the west side of N. Ellwood St. is developed, with a short row of porch-front houses built by Edward J. Gallagher in 1916, at 200-10 N. Ellwood. These match the porch-front houses built along the east side of Ellwood—the porches are constructed of brick and originally had half-height Doric columns supporting the porch roofs, which extend across the entire house. The houses have Gallagher's stylish modillion cornice, set above a horizontal band articulated with square medallions. Door and window openings have flat marble lintels and the sills are also marble.

### Block 1697/98

This block is incorporated into the descriptions for Blocks 1679/80, since Edward J. Gallagher built continuous rows of porch-front houses north from E. Fayette to Jefferson St.

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## Non-Contributing Resources

Unless otherwise specified, all properties within the district boundaries are considered to contribute to its significance except the following:

- Block 1604** 813 N. Castle St., new three-story house  
Northeastern Supply Co., NW corner Madison and N. Chester St.
- Block 1620** North side of E. Monument St., E/Washington – new parking garage, whole ½ block  
West side of Chester St., N of E. Monument St. - modern parking garage
- Block 1622** North side of Monument St., west of Patterson Park Ave. – new, three-story, four-bay-  
wide “Stop-Zone” store and one-story, five-bay-wide “Foot Locker”
- Block 1622** Northwest corner Monument St. and Patterson Park Ave., one-story “Murry’s” store
- Block 1635/36** Burger King, southeast corner E. Monument and N. Washington St.
- Block 1638** South side of E. Monument, east of Collington– two-story, seven-bay-wide Alpha  
Gold Pawn Shop  
South side of E. Monument, west of Patterson Park – two-story Rainbow Clothing  
store
- Block 1639** North side of McElderry east of Patterson Park -- American Legion Building and one-  
story modern building  
North side of McElderry east of Bradford -- Tench Tilghman Elementary School
- Block 1641** South side of Monument west of Rose - Meat and Grocery Supermarket
- Block 1643** New two-story bank at 2701-3 E. Monument St.
- Block 1647/48** One-story garage, west side of N. East Ave.
- Block 1652** Shining Star Baptist Church
- Block 1653** 2213 (new, four-story structure); 2243 McElderry St. (new, one-story storefront  
church)
- Block 1654** New Pilgrim Christian Baptist Church, 2305 McElderry St.

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|----------------------|---|
| <b>Block 1667</b>    | Row of new houses, west side of N. Bradford St.<br>Dino's Restaurant, northeast corner N. Washington and Orleans St.<br>Citgo Station, southeast corner N. Washington and Jefferson St.   |
| <b>Block 1679/80</b> | Three non-contributing one-story buildings on E. Fayette St.  |
| <b>Block 1685/86</b> | Senior High-Rise Apt. building, Northeast corner E. Fayette and N. Washington St.<br>Citgo Station, Southeast corner Orleans and N. Washington St.  |
| <b>Block 1688</b>    | North side of E. Fayette St., E/Madeira – one-story modern building   |
| <b>Block 1689</b>    | Pizza Boli's Restaurant, southeast corner Orleans St. and Patterson Park Ave.<br>One-story tire and auto shop, west side of Montford Ave., north of E. Fayette St.<br>South side of Orleans, Jiffy-Lube store<br>Southwest corner Orleans and Montford, one-story modern brick building |
| <b>Block 1690</b>    | Southeast corner Orleans and Montford, one-story modern Crab House  |
| <b>Block 1691</b>    | Northeast corner Fayette St. and Milton Ave., two-story, brown-brick Ezekiel Baptist Church   |
| <b>Block 1692</b>    | William Paca Elementary School, eastern half of block   |
| <b>Block 1697</b>    | Three one-story commercial buildings, North side of E. Fayette St.  |
| <b>Block 6158</b>    | Northwest corner Pulaski Highway and Highland Ave., one-story auto shop   |

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### Black-and-white photographs:

The following information is the same for all photographs accompanying this nomination:

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Baltimore (independent city), Maryland

Photographer: Mary Ellen Hayward

Date: September 2008

Negative location: Maryland SHPO

Subjects depicted (street address and Block number):

1. 1001-31 N. Castle St. (Block 1568)
2. 911-59 N. Washington St.(Block 1587)
3. 2002-24 and 2028-40 Ashland St. (Block 1587)
4. 2110-26 Ashland St. (Block 1588)
5. 901-49 N. Duncan St. (Block 1588)
6. 2200-32 Prentiss St. (Block 1589)
7. 903-45 N. Patterson Park Ave. (Block 1590)
8. 901-29 N. Bradford St. (Block 1590)
9. 2328-42 and 2402-54 E. Eager Street (one continuous row) (Block 1590/91)
10. Warehouse, NE corner N. Milton Ave. and Ashland St. (Block 1592)
11. 2800-18 and 2820-38 Ashland St. (Block 1595)
12. 801-43 N. Washington St. (Block 1604)
13. St. Wenceslaus Parish House and Rectory (Block 1605)
14. St. Wenceslaus Church (Block 1605)
15. St. Wenceslaus School and Church (Block 1605)
16. 801-47 N. Collington Ave. (Block 1606)
17. 801-27 N. Bradford St. (Block 1607)
18. 801-33 Kenwood Ave. (Block 1612)
19. 2102-10 and 2112-26 E. Monument St. (Block 1621)
20. 701-23 N. Duncan St. (Block 1621)
21. 716-40 N. Patterson Park Ave. (Block 1622)
22. Evans Temple Memorial Church of God, SW corner of N. Milton Ave. and E. Madison St. (Block 1624)
23. 701-47 N. Milton Ave. (Block 1625)
24. 701-25 N. Rose St. (Block 1625)
25. Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church (New Beginnings Ministry), SE corner E. Madison St.

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- and N. Lakewood Ave. (Block 1627)
26. 2922-42 E. Monument St. (Block 1629)
  27. 701-29 N. Curley St. (Block 1629)
  28. 617-25 N. Washington St. and New Pilgrim Baptist Church (Block 1635)
  29. 2027-53 E. Monument St. (Block 1635)
  30. Amazing Grace Lutheran Church, NE corner McElderry and N. Port St. (Block 1640)
  31. 601-25 N. Lakewood Ave. (Block 1643)
  32. Dynamic Deliverance Cathedral, SW corner E. Monument St. and N. Linwood St. (Block 1644)
  33. Calvary Presbyterian Church, NW corner McElderry St. and N. Linwood St. (Block 1644)
  34. 2900-18 and 2920-38 McElderry St. (Block 1645)
  35. 3000-18 McElderry St. (Block 1646)
  36. 601-27 N. Potomac St. (Block 1646)
  37. 3100-20 and 3222-42 McElderry St. (Block 1647)
  38. 503-43 N. Washington St. (Block 1650)
  39. 501-43 N. Lakewood Ave. (Block 1658)
  40. 536-40 N. Linwood St. (Block 1659)
  41. 3021-39 McElderry St. (Block 1661)
  42. Lighthouse Community Church, NE corner Patterson Park Ave. and Orleans St. (Block 1671)
  43. 403-43 N. Patterson Park Ave. (Block 1671)
  44. 2710-18 Orleans St. (Block 1675)
  45. 401-47 N. Linwood St. (Block 1677)
  46. 2028-50 E. Fayette St. (Block 1686)
  47. 2100-14 and 2016-30 E. Fayette St. (Block 1687)
  48. Engine House , 214 ½ N. Patterson Park Ave. (Block 1688)
  49. 201-35 N. Rose St. (Block 1691)
  50. 201-51 N. Luzerne St. (Block 1692)
  51. 600-32 N. Highland Ave. (Block 6154)
  52. Engine House No. 51, Ws Highland Ave., S/ E. Monument St. (Block 6154)

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### Summary Statement of Significance:

The East Monument Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the history of Bohemian immigration to Baltimore in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The district is the center of the city's Bohemian immigrant community and is home to the Bohemian National Parish of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Wenceslaus. Not only did most of the Bohemian immigrants to Baltimore settle here in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, but many of the typical two-story Neoclassical-style brick rowhouses that fill the blocks of the District were built by Bohemian-born builders, most notably Frank Novak (1877-1945). Novak's family settled in this area and he began his building career by apprenticing to other local Bohemian-born builders. By 1914 he was building on his own, continuing to fill blocks in the district to the city's eastern boundary line at East Avenue. He later became the city's most prolific builder of reasonably-priced two-story houses, concentrating his efforts in the eastern and southeastern sections of the city as industrial expansion brought ever more jobs to this area. Throughout his career, most of his clients were first-and-second-generation Eastern European immigrants. The district thus derives additional significance under Criterion C, as a relatively pristine example of a type of working class neighborhood that characterized Baltimore in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although a number of blocks on the western edge of the district contain late Italianate-style houses of the 1880s, by far the largest majority of housing in the entire district was built in the Neoclassical style popular in the early years of the twentieth century.

The period of significance, 1867-1926, begins with the first efforts to provide housing for the influx of Bohemian immigrants to the district, and ends at the point at which construction in the neighborhood was essentially completed. During this period the district substantially achieved its historic and present form and appearance.

### Resource History and Historic Context:

#### The Bohemians

The later nineteenth-century immigrant groups known at the time as "Bohemians" were originally from Bohemia, that part of the former Austrian-Hungarian empire that after WWI became part of the independent Republic of Czechoslovakia.<sup>1</sup> As a distinct immigrant group Bohemians began arriving in Baltimore in

<sup>1</sup> For more on the history of Bohemia see Vladimír Nosek, *The Spirit of Bohemia, A Survey of Czechoslovak History, Music, and Literature* (London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1926). Information on the Baltimore Bohemian community comes from its major historian Eva Slezak, who has published several articles on the topic, all available at the Enoch Pratt Free Library's Maryland Room. These include, "The Baltimore Czech Colony: Its Origins and Early Development," a pamphlet in the Vertical File and "Baltimore's Czech Community: The Early Years," from *Rocenka*, the Yearbook of the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International, Volume 3, 1997-98, pp. 10-14.

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significant numbers right after the Civil War, at a time when the Austro-Prussian War was wreaking havoc on their homeland. For two-hundred-and-fifty years, ever since the Habsburgs took over their territory in 1620, the people living in Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia fiercely resisted their new rulers' efforts to Germanize them, to literally obliterate their native language and customs. Like the Irish, they were a conquered people, with most of the land now owned by German nobles. With little chance to get ahead at home, with the threat of sons being conscripted into the German Army and daughters unable to marry because there was no money for a dowry, the promise of American freedom and easy riches drew more and more Bohemians to this country.

Those who came generally belonged to a class of small farmers who might own five to twenty acres and a small cottage. (Those who didn't own land were too poor to have any options.) Most had grade school educations and were proficient in some other trade as well, to get them through hard times. Many who came were skilled woodworkers, carvers, cabinetmakers, and tailors. Mainly Catholic, they had large families and little cash money. The idea of traveling to America to make real money and then go home after five years or so proved tempting. Most sailed from Bremen, the nearest port (but still often a long journey away) and ships leaving from Bremen sailed to Baltimore. Many of the first generation arrivals traveled west—to Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska—farmers eager to take up more land than they could ever possibly own at home. If they chose to stay in Baltimore instead of continuing west, they quickly found other Bohemians living in the city. Speaking no English, they clustered together in tight communities, dedicated to preserving the culture and way of life that had been threatened at home.

The first arrivals settled in Fells Point, as had many Irish and German immigrants before them. Roman Catholic, they joined the German Catholic parish, St. Alphonsus, at Park Avenue and Saratoga Street, which had formerly been presided over by a well-known Bohemian-immigrant Redemptorist priest, Father John Neumann. It was a long way to travel across town, though, and in 1870, the growing Bohemian community requested permission from the Archdiocese to organize their own church, served by a full-time, native-speaking Bohemian priest. Father Valentine Vacula arrived that fall and first began services in the hall attached to St. Michael's German Catholic Church in Fells Point. Two years later, Father Vacula purchased a former German Lutheran Church on Central Avenue, a few blocks west of Fells Point, and rededicated it to St. Wenceslaus, the patron saint of Bohemia. Good King Wenceslaus celebrated in the English nineteenth century Christmas carol (and actually only a prince), was the first Christian ruler of Bohemia, ascending the throne in 921 A.D.. An extremely pious man, he ordered that churches be built in all towns and castles, fed and clothed the poor, and abolished capital punishment, but was murdered by his ambitious brother, after only eight years of rule. Since 1344, the Chapel of St. Wenceslaus, in the Gothic Cathedral of St. Vitus, in Prague, has sheltered his tomb.

Many of the new immigrants had experience as weavers or tailors, and in Baltimore by far the vast majority of both men and women worked in some form of sewing trade. By now, many older rowhouses in Fells Point and Old Town had been converted to sewing workrooms, or "sweatshops." Men and

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women arrived for work, were assigned to an upstairs room and spent a long day stitching together the item the sweatshop specialized in, whether it be men's pants, men's shirts, ladies' bloomers, or blouses. Ladies' dresses, which required much more detailed work and were made of finer, more expensive fabrics, were the domain of the "dressmaker," though some Bohemian women had the skill to work in these shops as well. Once established in the new country, immigrants with other skills might open their own shops—bakeries that specialized in familiar, traditional products; butcher shops; small groceries, and even shoemaking shops. Others rented stalls at the nearby Northeast Market on E. Monument St., where Bohemian delicacies soon became readily available. The national fondness for beer, shared with their German neighbors, led many an enterprising newcomer to open a saloon, either on the first floor of his rowhouse, or at a much more visible corner location.

Feeling vulnerable and speaking a distinctive language, the Bohemians lived close to one another and in a short time, whole streets filled with Bohemian immigrant families. One of the earliest concentrations lay just west of upper Broadway, two blocks north of Monument Street. Here there was a cluster of small houses built in 1850-51 by a man who owned farmland in this undeveloped area. At this time Broadway had not been opened north of Belair Road, which crossed it traveling to the northeast just a half block north of the planned community. The only building in the area was the Hebrew Hospital, just south of Monument Street on the east side of Broadway. Otherwise the open countryside boasted a mix of cemeteries, a few country houses, some ropewalks, but mostly farms.

The developer, Robert Boyd, laid out two narrow streets running horizontally west from Broadway to Bond Street in the block he was creating south of Eager Street. The first houses to go up were on the south side of Eager Street. Next Boyd built twenty-four identical houses on each side of Barnes Street, just south of Eager. These houses were only two stories high, with a low-pitched gable roof, without a dormer story. Each house measured only twelve-and-a-half-feet wide, occupied a lot 50-feet deep, and cost \$500. Boyd built identical houses on the north side of Abbott Street, just south of Barnes, while another speculator, James Small, built out the south side of Abbott. So many houses were packed into this single block that, in the established Baltimore tradition, their backyards butted up against one another, instead of being separated by service alleys as was the custom in most other city neighborhoods.<sup>2</sup>

The first families to move in were Irish and German immigrants, mainly laborers, who stayed until they could move to larger quarters. By the mid-1860s, newly arrived Bohemians began to buy houses in the block and by 1880 over three-fourths of the families living here were Bohemian. These modestly sized and priced houses (selling for \$400 - \$500) were within walking distance of work, close together so that non-English-speaking wives and children could feel protected and rely upon each other for support, and, most importantly, could be rented for only a few dollars per week.

<sup>2</sup> Baltimore City Land Records, hereafter cited as *BCLR*, Liber AWB 450, folio 253; Liber ED 1, folio 392, 395; Liber ED15, folio 192. The Barnes and Abbott Street houses no longer exist, having been torn down to make way for public housing.

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Conditions cannot have been pleasant. On Barnes Street, for example, a total of 371 people lived in 47 small houses.<sup>3</sup> Being recently arrived immigrants, speaking a foreign language, and not yet earning much money, almost all of the families shared their quarters with boarders or an entire other family. On the north side of Barnes, 41 different families shared 23 houses, with an average of nine people per four-room house. The less crowded south side had only 31 families living in 24 houses, or an average number of seven per house. Some 33 tailors made their homes here, as well as 15 tailoresses. The next largest group (32) gave their occupations as laborers. There was also a baker, a carpenter, a bricklayer, six shoemakers, two musicians, and a mid-wife. These Bohemians shared the street with a German grocer, milk dealer, cigar maker, and beer-saloon keeper. An Irish marble polisher and a junk dealer also made their homes here. In almost all households older male teenagers worked at the same trade as their father, but many young children (8, 10, and 12), as well as older girls, worked as berry pickers (sent in wagons to county farms), errand boys, or servants.

Abbott Street provided homes to more laborers than tailors, probably because there were more German and Irish families here in 1880 than on Barnes Street. There were also fewer people per house, just over six, as opposed to the more crowded conditions on Barnes. Total numbers included 17 tailors, 12 tailoresses, 43 laborers, two butchers, three carpenters, two cabinetmakers (German), a jeweler, a candy maker, a German who mended umbrellas, a German shoemaker, musician, printer, and gardener; a can maker, a Hungarian basket maker, two stone cutters, an Irish huckster, and a man who worked in a packing house. This block, too, had its share of child laborers: eight girls picking berries, three working as servants, and one working in a tobacco factory; three boys ran errands and one drove a wagon. Generally, when more than one family shared a house they were usually of the same ethnic background, but this was not always true. Three houses in a row on the north side of Abbott Street had three families each—the first group were all German; the next house had a German, a Bohemian, and a Maryland-born family; while the next house was shared by two Bohemian and one German family.

The block also contained three-story, gable-roofed houses built along Broadway and Bond Streets, but these were the homes of better-off Germans; nevertheless, many of these houses also sheltered two families. Five tailors, three shoemakers, two cigar makers, two butchers, a carpenter, a retail grocer, two men in the retail liquor business, and four who dealt in retail provisions lived on Bond Street. The three-story houses on Broadway provided homes for somewhat more skilled people, many of whom were Maryland-born—an officer at the custom house, a tobacco salesman, a bookkeeper, printer, upholsterer, confectioner, cigar maker, retail grocer and the owner of a lager beer saloon.

<sup>3</sup> This information comes from the 1880 U.S. Federal Census.

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One particular man who would play a crucial role in the local Bohemian community settled on Barnes Street about 1865. His name was Joseph Shimek and he was a 49-year-old organ builder with a wife and eight children who seemed to be a magnet drawing other freshly arrived Bohemians to the street. He had enough cash to purchase his house and soon set up his own organ-making business, but, like his neighbors, he must have been on a tight budget because the small house had to accommodate family of ten, and the two more children born not long after he moved in. Joseph Shimek prospered at organ building, and by 1873, with his second-oldest son Vaclav working for him, advertised his business in large type in the pages of the Baltimore City Directory for that year. By this time he was also playing an active role in helping fellow Bohemian immigrants get settled. New arrivals often first made their way to Shimek's home or organ factory, seeking advice and a job; if he could not place them with friends or neighbors, he put them to work as apprentice organ builders.<sup>4</sup>

Just as with the Germans, gymnastics played an important role in any Bohemian community. In 1872 Joseph Shimek and his son Vaclav joined with fourteen other recent arrivals to found a local chapter of a Sokol Society—a group dedicated to the improvement of the mind and body through education and physical exercise.<sup>5</sup> Sokol had only been founded at home four years previously, but the new Baltimoreans were eager to quickly adopt what had been started at home, and retain the closest ties possible with the land they had left. Formed initially as a response to political oppression, the long-reaching purpose of Sokol was to prepare Bohemian citizens to be ready, physically and mentally, to overthrow the government when the opportunity arose. Men and women, boys and girls, received training in gymnastics to keep their bodies fit for the time everyone's help would be needed to regain control of their country. Vaclav Shimek, now also known as Venceslaus, or V.J., became the first president.

In Baltimore Sokol quickly became a means to perpetuate Czech language and culture, as well as the physical fitness that was almost a divinely inspired religious duty. The group began meeting in the cigar factory owned by John D. Kremelberg, the Austrian consul, where many Bohemians worked, located on Gay Street, just south of Baltimore Street. Officially incorporated as Sokolska Jednota Blesk, the group soon rented space at Kopecky's Hall, on the northeast corner of Ashland and Dallas Streets, but then moved to larger quarters at Pejrilla's Hall at Washington and Jefferson Streets. Here, in December 1872 members put on the first Czech concert held in Baltimore. The next February, the Sokol group held their first Sibrinsky, or masked ball, a traditional celebration that would come to be an eagerly anticipated annual event. Ever afterwards, on the Monday before Ash Wednesday, hundreds gathered in elaborate costumes to dance the night away, drink lots of beer, stay up all night and then, still in costume, greet friends around the neighborhood. In July 1873 the Sokol members marched in a parade wearing their new

<sup>4</sup> Information on the Shimek family comes from the articles written by Eva Slezak, referenced above, and also from an analysis of the Baltimore City Directories and the 1880 and 1900 U.S. Federal censuses.

<sup>5</sup> Information on Baltimore's Sokol comes from various newspaper articles in the Vertical Files of the Enoch Pratt Free Library's Maryland Room, but especially from an article entitled "Sokol Baltimore – A Salute to 125 Years, 1872-1997," in the Vertical File.

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uniforms. The next year their parade displayed the red and white Bohemian flag for the first time. In 1881 Sokol held the first gymnastic competition in Baltimore.

Finally, in 1882, Baltimore's Sokol found a permanent home in the Shimek's new organ factory, now located on Broadway, just north of Barnes Street, on a forty-two-foot-wide lot. By now the organ building business was in the hands of Joseph's son, V.J. In the early 1870s V.J. married a neighbor from Barnes Street and moved into the home of his widowed mother-in-law, a tailoress named Lena Kletzen who held high status in the community because she was a member of the first group of about ten Bohemian families who settled in Baltimore before the Civil War, and her husband had served with the Union forces. V.J. oversaw the construction of the three-story building, with help from a timely mortgage from John F. Weissner, the owner of one of the city's largest breweries. Perhaps as part of the deal, Shimek opened a saloon on the first floor and made rooms upstairs available for meetings, social events, and even union gatherings. Soon, this part of the building became known as Shimek's Hall or Shimek's Bohemian Hall. V.J. took over his father's role as patron saint of the local Bohemian community.

For years Shimek's Hall served as one of the anchors of the Bohemian community in Baltimore. Not only did the organ factory offer employment to many local Bohemian men, but the spacious rooms of the hall could be used for gymnastic meets and practices, dances, wedding receptions, and all kinds of family or work-related parties. Monday night dances with girls sporting native costumes became a time-honored tradition at Shimek's. Local men congregated daily in the saloon to talk over important matters and upstairs rooms hosted Knights of Labor meetings for tailors and garment workers. V.J. also published a weekly Bohemian-language newspaper, *The Telegraf*, which supplied European and local news, advertised goods for sale, published job notices, and reported diligently on the doings of the Bohemians in the city. A number of local builders placed ads for their new houses in *The Telegraf*.

The Bohemian Sokol sponsored singing and gymnastic classes, as well as dances, concerts, and traditional festivals at Shimek's Hall. The group also offered the ever-important Czech-language classes, and V.J. volunteered as the first instructor. From Shimek's Hall the Baltimore Sokol sent occasional gymnasts to Sokol camp in Prague and in 1893 six Baltimore Sokol gymnasts competed at Chicago's Worlds Fair.

More important than Sokol, of course, was the ever-growing presence of St. Wenceslaus Roman Catholic Church. Realizing the need for a good Catholic education, as well as the continuing need for education in the Czech language, in 1879 church leaders brought in the School Sisters of Notre Dame to conduct a parochial school for the parish. These were the same Sisters who taught German Catholics at the Institute of Notre Dame, associated with St. James parish on Eager and Aisquith Streets. By now the Bohemian Catholic congregation had outgrown its first home and in 1885 moved to a much larger church a half a block away, a former Universalist Church that seated nine hundred people, on Baltimore Street,

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near Central Avenue. The congregation also bought the property next door for a parsonage and a house across the street for the Sisters. The old church around the corner became part of the school.

Throughout its history St. Wenceslaus parish played a critical role in the life of Baltimore's Bohemian residents. Its presence provided important spiritual, educational, social, and cultural support for the mostly non-English speaking arrivals and their children. It also became a place to have fun, since it sponsored a constant round of picnics, dances, Czech-language plays, concerts, sports activities, clubs, and even discussion groups that were always well attended. St. Wenceslaus also organized its own Sokol group, the St. Vitus Sokol. Every event provided an occasion to embrace the Czech culture members had left—dances and parades in native dress, Czech plays, dinners of old country favorites, and singing and musical groups. At church, priests administered the sacrament in Czech and also used the old language for the sermon. The school, of course, taught the Czech language.<sup>6</sup>

By the early 1880s, the old neighborhood near St. Wenceslaus Church on Baltimore Street was becoming too crowded. Now more settled Bohemians looked north, to the rapidly developing area near Shimek's Hall. Many new houses had gone up in this neighborhood over the past decade, ever since the city officially extended the Broadway all the way to North Avenue not long after the Civil War. Speculators felt sure the wide, park-lined avenue would attract residents, even if they had to take a horse-drawn streetcar to work downtown. They were right.

## Builders

The first developers to invest in the area were a group of Baltimore businessmen who called themselves the McDonough Place Land Company.<sup>7</sup> In 1868 they purchased a large parcel of vacant land beginning at the northeast corner of Ashland and Broadway—just across Broadway from Barnes and Abbott Streets. On this open land, which extended east to Washington Street and north to Biddle Street, they filled six city blocks with identical houses between 1872 and 1874. On the wide main east-west streets—Ashland, Eager, and Chase—they built relatively affordable three-story, but only two-bay-wide

<sup>6</sup> Smaller numbers of Baltimore's Bohemians also belonged to two Protestant congregations, which also found homes in Northeast Baltimore. The Mount Tabor Bohemian Methodist Episcopal Church held services in the former Appold M.E. Church on Chase near Washington Street beginning in the 1880s, before moving to their own church building on the east side of Washington St., south of Monument. Organized in 1890 the Presbyterians first worshipped in the Faith Chapel on Broadway, just north of the Barnes and Abbott Street community and Shimek's Bohemian Hall, but by 1898 they had raised the funds to build their own church—the Bohemian and Moravian Presbyterian Church, on Ashland near Washington Street.

<sup>7</sup> This and subsequent information regarding land development comes from the Block Book Indexes, available on microfilm at the City Land Records office on the sixth floor of the Clarence J. Mitchell, Jr. Courthouse. See Blocks 1583 – 1588 and 1600-1605. Actual house prices, as well as the terms of specific mortgages, are obtained by reading the individual deeds described in the Block Book indexes.

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Italianate-style houses that were usually 13-feet to 13-feet, 6-inches wide. Similar three-story houses went up on the side streets—Ann, Wolfe, and Washington. In traditional Baltimore fashion, each new block was laid out with a narrow, 20-foot or 30-foot-wide alley street bisecting it, on which the company put up rows of even narrower (11-feet, 6-inches wide) two-story, two-bay-wide houses. Houses facing main streets had distinctive cornices made up of a row of scroll-sawn modillions sitting atop three long brackets decorated with grooves. The two-story houses on the alley streets looked the same.

The actions of the McDonough Place Land Company spurred other local builders to begin improving the empty land lying between Ashland and Monument Streets in the early 1870s. These builders also put up three-story houses on the main streets and two-story houses on the narrower, mid-block streets—McDonough, Shuter, Durham, and Chapel. Germans settled into most of main and alley street houses in these blocks in the mid-1870s. By this time the Trustees of the planned modern hospital, to be named after its benefactor, Johns Hopkins, owned the land south of Monument Street. In 1876 they hired an Army physician and student of hospital design to create a unique overall plan with twenty different buildings laid out on the fourteen acre site, but building did not begin until 1877, and the structure was not completed until 1889.

With all of this promising activity going on, houses continued to rise on the main and alley streets north of the hospital site. By this time there were close to a thousand Bohemian families in Baltimore, and they needed a new place to live. Beginning in the late 1870s, Bohemian families began to move into the two-story houses on the narrow streets north of the rising Johns Hopkins Hospital. The main street houses continued to attract Germans, but the alley streets soon belonged to the Bohemians. As had been the case with the builders at Union Square, these developers outfitted the small mid-block houses with bracketed, scroll-sawn wood cornices just like those used on the main street houses. Their exterior style almost exactly matched that of their larger neighbors. But what was different, of course, was size, and interior space. The three-story houses had nine rooms; the small street, two-story houses usually had six.

In 1881 a builder named John Masson, associated with the McDonough Place Land Company, began erecting two-story 12-foot-wide Italianate houses on the southwest corner of Eager and Washington Streets. A number of Bohemian families were among the first buyers and most everyone on the block owned their own home—the building and loan associations formed by St. Wenceslaus Church and several other community groups saw to that. Pavel Vacek, bought a home on Eager Street and got his mortgage from the North Bond Street Bohemia Building Association No. 1; John Cermack bought on Washington, financed by the St. Wenceslaus Building Association No. 1; and Waclaw Baroch, a member of the Bohemian Workingman’s Building Association No. 2, bought one of the houses on Eager Street. Other buyers were German and received their mortgages from German-sponsored building and loans.

A few years later a different builder put up a long row of two-story, 12-foot-wide houses on the west side of Chapel Street in this same block, that all sold to Bohemian-Americans. A saloonkeeper lived

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at the southern end of the row; next to him there was a tailor, then a laborer, another tailor, a shoemaker, a grocer, and five more tailors. Two tailors also bought larger houses on the east side of Wolfe Street. The twenty-three houses on the east side of Chapel Street were not built until 1888. The northernmost, slightly wider, became a saloon run by Matey (Matthew) Zacek. Other houses sold to bricklayers, tailors, and a produce salesman at the Broadway Market. By this time, seven different Bohemian building associations financed these purchases—the Bohemian Permanent Building and Loan Society, “Slovanstro;” the St. Wenceslaus Building Association No. 1; the Fairmount and Chapel Street Building Association No. 1; the Bohemian Workingman’s Building Associations Nos. 1 and 2; the South Bond Street Bohemian Permanent Building Association No. 1; the Bohemian Northeast Building Association No. 1.<sup>8</sup>

One of the earliest Bohemian-sponsored building and loan associations formed in 1879. It began with six men meeting on the second floor of Anton Rytina’s Bar, at 1919 East Fairmount Avenue. They organized the Fairmount and Chapel Streets Permanent Building, Savings, and Loan Association No. 1, and in a few months had enough members to incorporate. Mr. Rytina became the first president and collected \$311.75 in deposits at the first meeting. The association survives today as the Fairmount Federal Savings Bank. The records were kept in Czech until 1948. One of the last building and loans to serve the community came into being in 1900 and was very active early in the century. It was organized by Joseph Klecka, a friend of the Shimek family who originally lived next door to V.J. Shimek on Barnes Street and served as a pallbearer at old Joseph Shimek’s 1890 funeral. Klecka ran a saloon on Ashland Avenue and like, Shimek, began to sponsor Bohemian immigrants landing at Locust Point. This meant loaning them money, and helping them find jobs and housing. Eventually, Klecka and his two sons created their own building and loan association, incorporated in 1900 as the Bohemian Building, Loan, and Savings Association “Slavie.”<sup>9</sup>

These organizations were perfect examples of how democratically the building and loans functioned. Most incorporators or directors were local artisans, men who worked in skilled trades like carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, or cabinetmakers. The next largest group included small businessmen, like shopkeepers and grocers; usually ten percent of the directors came from the laboring classes, with jobs like drivers and porters, or common laborers. In this way, both the directors and the borrowers came

<sup>8</sup> This information comes from the Block Book index for Block 1586. Detailed information on an individual transaction can be found in Liber FAP 923, Folio 183, also on microfilm. Names of homebuyers come from the Block Book Index, occupations are to be found in the Baltimore City Directories for the relevant years.

<sup>9</sup> This information comes from Eva Slezak, “The Baltimore Czech Colony: Its Origins and Early Development,” a pamphlet in the Maryland Room of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. The “Slavie” group eventually evolved into the Slavie Federal Savings and Loan Association.

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from the same socio-economic class. Everyone was working together to help improve the life of fellow citizens and the health and stability of the community.<sup>10</sup> One local builder, Edward J. Gallagher, who also put up many two-story houses in northeast Baltimore, added an entire page of information on "Building, Savings and Loan Associations" on the rear of one of his circulars advertising houses just built on the 700 block of North Luzerne Street. He assured readers that,

The interest officers and directors have is not that of money making, but rather the same feeling that actuates the man who is engaged in philanthropic work. . . . A man should select a building loan association in his own neighborhood in which to deposit his savings and get acquainted with its directors and officers. . . . The man on a small wage who wishes to deposit from \$2 to \$10 per month when he joins one of these local co-operative savings and loan associations meets with cordial welcome no matter how small his deposit may be, and he feels that he has some interest in his own institution and knows that he has some voice in its control. When he has save a few hundred dollars and desires to buy a home, he comes in contact with the friends he has made who know him and are willing to render him any service or accommodation that safe banking methods will admit.<sup>11</sup>

Similar two-story, late Italianate-style houses with bracketed cornices were going up at the same time in the 800 block of North Chapel Street, also built by John Masson. In April, 1888, old Joseph Shimek's fourth son, also named Joseph, bought 828 North Chapel Street. Joseph, born in 1856, followed the tailoring trade, as did his three sisters before their marriages. Joseph Shimek, Jr. had plenty of Bohemian neighbors on Chapel Street, all of whom owned their homes. Joseph had as neighbors three members of the extended Klima family—Vaclav, Karel, and Josef, all tailors, as well as Frank, Josef, and Anton Janda, also tailors. Joseph Shimek's oldest son Frank, born in 1850, worked in the organ factory and lived at 424 North Duncan Street in 1880. Third son John, born in 1853, first worked as an apprentice organ builder, but then became a tailor living on 811 North Durham Street.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> For a thorough look at Baltimore's building and loan associations, see Martha J. Vill, "Land Tenure, Property Ownership and Home Mortgages in the Late Nineteenth Century, a Case Study of Baltimore's Germans," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1976.

<sup>11</sup> Advertising circular published by Edward J. Gallagher, listing houses for sale on the 700 block of North Luzerne Street, the 2600 block of Eastern Avenue, the 500 block of South Lakewood Avenue, and the 700 block of North Rose Street. Gallagher Collection, Langsdale Library Archives, University of Baltimore.

<sup>12</sup> This information comes from the 1880 U.S. Federal Census and Baltimore City Directories for various years in the 1880s.

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Joseph Shimek died in 1890 at the age of 74, much eulogized by the community. In 1893 V.J. expanded the organ factory, buying the adjoining three-story house on Broadway and took youngest brother Victor into business with him. Soon the two paid the extra money to have the business listed in large type in the city directory: "SHIMEK BROS. (Venceslaus J. and Victor) hand organ builders, 932-936 Broadway." He kept in touch with other Bohemian communities in cities like Chicago and New York and belonged to many different Bohemian societies, as well as many German organizations. He continued to help newly arrived countrymen, greeting them at the docks, finding them shelter and food, and helping them secure jobs. His network of business contacts became so extensive that Baltimore's politicians and newspapers acknowledged him as a political force in East Baltimore—"the Bohemian Mayor of Northeast Baltimore."<sup>13</sup>

The Stetkas are another important Bohemian family who have been in Baltimore since before the Civil War. Frank Stetka, who came about 1853, was one of the original fourteen incorporators of Baltimore's Sokol, in 1872.<sup>1</sup> He first lived on Barnes Street. Another original family member, Joseph Stetka, came in 1867; towards the end of his life he worked as a cabinetmaker and organ builder for V.J. Shimek, boarding at the factory along with a group of much younger men. The next generation became part of the active Bohemian community living on the small streets just north of Hopkins Hospital.

Another branch of the family arrived in Baltimore in 1891. Brothers Charles G. and Frank Stetka, born in 1872 and 1874, respectively, in Stribrny Hory, near Pilsen, made they journey while they were still in their late teens; once established, their parents John and Frances joined them. John Stetka had been a master tailor at home and soon took up the same business in Baltimore. The family first lived at 809 North Castle Street. The elder son, Charles, began work as a locksmith and lived with his family on Castle Street until he married a young neighbor, also born in Bohemia, near Prague. The 1895 wedding took place at St. Wenceslaus Church and the couple moved to the 1000 block of Durham Street, where his oldest son Joseph was born in 1896. In these years Charles also worked as a wagon blacksmith and later an ironworker. Two years later he was sharing a home at 1006 Castle Street, with a coat tailor and his

<sup>13</sup> Baltimore *Sun*, April 28, 1896, "Mr. Shimek's Birthday." The large Shimek family remained in East Baltimore, spreading out to both main and alley streets as the children grew up and started their own families. Original settler Joseph's eldest son Frank, opened a saloon at 2118 Orleans Street in 1891, while also working as a custom's inspector, and in 1898 moved to 413 N. Patterson Park Ave., his final home. He and his German-born wife raised six children, one son becoming a police officer living at 1638 Abbott, one daughter a bookkeeper to a tailor, and another son a cigar maker. Victor Shimek and his wife Mary stayed in the house after his mother's death, but Victor himself died young, at forty-one in 1908 and older brother Joseph took his place at Shimek Brothers. Mary remained at 811 Shuter with her three children. Her son became a die setter in a tin box *manufactory*; her two daughters became machine operators in a toy factory. By 1898 Joseph Shimek had moved to 16 Madeira Street; after he took over Victor's role in the family business, he moved to 839 Patterson Park Avenue.

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wife and baby. In 1904 Charles moved his growing family further up the block to 1020 Castle. He bought this house and by 1910 had paid off the mortgage. By 1916 Charles Stetka was working as a machinist and later as a skilled patternmaker in a machine shop. Neighbors on Castle Street included many tailors, several butchers, and a number of cigar makers.<sup>11</sup>

In the meantime Charles Stetka's younger brother Frank followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a tailor. He continued to live with his parents on Castle Street until 1901 when the family moved to a larger home at 2010 Ashland Avenue. Frank stayed with his parents even after his 1903 marriage and the birth of six children. Both father and son continued to work as tailors. After John died, Frank and his family took over the house, taking care of his widowed mother Frances. Frank's oldest son Emil became a well-known musician in a band that often played at the Bohemian Hall, his second son Jerome worked as a mechanic in an electric company, and his only daughter Sylvia found a job as a stenographer in a packing house.

By now the Sokol group, under the leadership of Physical Director Frank Stetka, was also looking for a larger home of its own, independent of the Shimek's Bohemian Hall. In 1900 the building committee purchased a large lot at the southeast corner of Preston and Ann Streets, one block east of Broadway and just south of the several breweries located out North Gay Street. Over the next year and a half the committee secured loans, held fund-raising events, and hired an architect and contractor. The completed hall, with its café, large gymnasium, and stage, to host Czech dramas, concerts, and Czech-language singing performances, had a grand opening in September 1902. Racks of Czech newspapers hung in racks against the wall in the café. Soon they included the *Bohemian National News*, published by Baltimore's own V. J. Shimek.<sup>14</sup>

The Sokol group also helped organize Sunday afternoon family visits to the Bohemian National Cemetery where gymnastic events were held and families picnicked. A big annual event was the pilgrimage to the site of Augustine Hermann's Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, the first Czech said to have come to America, in the 1660s, who gained fame for creating a map of Maryland and Virginia for the second Lord Baltimore. There can be no doubt that Sokol in Baltimore played a large part in keeping the city's Bohemians a unified and proud ethnic community, while at the same time keeping their treasured traditional heritage alive.

<sup>14</sup> V.J. Shimek died of tuberculosis in 1912, at the relatively young age of sixty-one.

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### Bohemian Builders

In 1883 a young Bohemian family with both parents working as tailors moved to a small brick house at 420 N. Castle Street, a few blocks south of Monument. They had come to America in about 1875. Since both parents worked and there were a number of children to support, each child had to find a job as soon as he had finished grade school. The oldest boy, Frank, went to work when he was fourteen as a carpenter's assistant for a builder in the neighborhood; his brother did the same, and both of his sisters became tailoresses, like their mother.

The year was 1891 and that part of East Baltimore north of Patterson Park and east of the new Johns Hopkins Hospital was growing fast. Baltimore had become quite an industrial town—factories of all kinds ringed the waterfront on both sides of the harbor. Canning oysters, fruits, and vegetables was now an important local industry and savvy businessmen decided it made sense to make the cans here too, as well as the pretty labels to go on the cans, and the boxes to pack them in. Train tracks ran right up to the Canton waterfront so that raw materials could be delivered easily and finished products carried quickly away.

On the north side of town Gay Street ran northeast from Broadway, across the city line into Baltimore, and eventually Harford County. By the early 1890s huge and romantic-looking breweries dotted the Gay Street corridor. It was a perfect combination. Baltimore had a large German and Bohemian population who liked to drink beer, recent immigrants who knew how to brew beer, nearby county farms to supply grain, and several old turnpike roads leading from near those farms into the city. The more Germans who came, the more there were to both drink the beer and work in the breweries. By the end of the century brewing was one of Baltimore's most established businesses.

East of Patterson Park lay the former country village of Highlandtown, which did not become part of the city until an 1888 annexation. Always predominantly German, Highlandtown had its share of butcher shops and slaughterhouses; the William Schluderberg Company opened in 1867 and was later joined by Thomas J. Kurdle meat-packing company. New houses couldn't go up fast enough.

There was plenty of open land near each of these growing businesses and Baltimore's builders did not hesitate to take advantage of the obvious opportunities. By a seeming kind of consensus the men who began to develop these areas of the city in the late 1880s and early 1890s decided to build only two-story houses, certainly more appropriate for the workingmen who would live here. During the 1870s and early 1880s, the city's builders always put up three-story houses on main streets, whether those streets faced a public square, like Union Square or Harlem Park, or were blocks removed from it. They built reasonably priced two-story houses only on narrow, mid-block streets, the extensions of the alley streets first laid out in the late eighteenth century. As Baltimore was attracting more and more immigrants in the later 1870s,

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contemporary commentators complained that way too many three-story houses were being built to meet city dwellers' true needs. They blamed the situation on the ground rent system, which enticed speculative builders to put up expensive, three-story houses on their land, so that the improved lots would command high ground rents.

Market forces undoubtedly played a role in correcting the situation; very few three-story houses were built anywhere in the city in the 1890s, except in the corridor connecting Mount Vernon Place to Druid Hill Park. One of the first signs of the changing times was the development of Collington Square in the late 1880s, just south of the major breweries located out Gay Street. Bounded by Chester Street and Patterson Park Avenue, between Preston and Hoffman Streets, the two-block wide square was the last park-like residential square to be created in the city. But unlike all of the earlier squares, *two-story* houses faced Collington Square, as it was planned to be the centerpiece of a working class community. A new style of rowhouse also appeared—one with alternating swelled and squared bays—built along the east and south sides of the square in 1895-96, joining the row of traditional flat-fronted houses built first on its west side in the late 1880s. Following common Baltimore practice, speculative builders laid out each of the blocks surrounding the square with narrow central "alley" streets, where slightly smaller houses were built.

Ever since 1892, Baltimore's builders had had to modify the design of their rowhouses because they were no longer allowed to use wooden cornices, because of the fire hazard. Instead, they had to fashion the cornice out of sheet metal. Many of the rowhouses built right after 1892 have sheet metal cornices that look like the popular wooden styles used previously—with long brackets supporting an upper crown molding, which was often decorated with modillions or dentils, just as if it had been made of wood. Not long afterwards some builders experimented with combining an upper sheet metal crown molding, framed by end brackets, with a lower frieze made of many rows of stepped bricks. This design was used in the two groups of houses built in 1895-96 on Patterson Park Avenue and Preston Street, facing the square. By the time builders finished the housing on the square five years later, they were using a much simpler, classical-style, sheet metal cornice, decorated with a row of dentils.

Even though most city builders were now only putting up two-story houses, they still made use of Baltimore's traditional main street, alley street grid plan to make sure they could offer suitable houses to new buyers in a range of prices. In most cases, the houses built on the main streets were wider and more stylish, like those facing Collington Square. Houses on the side streets were almost always only two bays wide, but had a stylish, wider first floor window, often with an arched lintel. The narrower, two-bay-wide houses on the alleys had more normal-size first floor windows. The same sheet-metal cornices, however, were generally used on all of the houses the builder put up.

Building only two story houses made a big difference in the economies of building. Naturally, it required far less capital to invest in the lumber and bricks needed to put up a block of two story houses.

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This savings allowed builders to gamble on larger building operations and little by little the scale of individual operations began to grow. By the 1890s it was not unusual to see a builder improving a quarter or a half of a city block at a time. It was now also easier for young, beginning builders to get ahead; they did not need nearly as much capital to start their own projects as they would have previously.

The young Bohemian builder who started his career at age fourteen in 1891 was just such a person. His name was Frank Novak and twenty years later he would be known as the "Two-Story King of East Baltimore."<sup>15</sup> Eight years into his career Novak was working for August Hannemann, a German-born builder who was putting up rows of two-story neoclassical-style houses in the new blocks going up just east of the Bohemian community north of Hopkins Hospital. Hanneman was now building along the 700 block of Patterson Park Avenue and the narrow alley street to the west, called Madeira Street, between Madison and Ashland Streets.<sup>16</sup> He and Novak began work on the houses in the summer of 1899 but before they were finished, August Hannemann died. Twenty-one-year-old Frank seized his opportunity and talked Hannemann's widow into letting him finish the houses, sell them, and keep all the profits. She agreed, and that December Novak sold the houses to fellow Bohemians, who got mortgage money from the Northeast Bohemian Permanent Building and Savings Society, and the St. Wenceslaus Building Association #1.

August Hanneman was one of those builders who liked to name an alley street he laid out after himself. In 1884-85 he had improved the middle part of the block between Ann and Wolfe Street, north of Chase. In this block the south side of Biddle Street had been built up with three-story houses in 1871; the north side of Chase was improved two years later by the McDonough Place Company, with their standard three-story, two-bay-wide house. Hanneman bought the center portion of the block from a German widow and first put up a row of three-story houses on the east side of Ann Street that were only 12-feet, 6-inches wide. The alley street he laid out, only 20-feet wide, bisected the block in an east-west direction. He built twelve, two-story 12-foot-wide houses on each side of the street, which he named Hanneman Place. Then he put up a group of 13-foot-wide three-story houses on Wolfe Street. Both main and alley street houses had decorative, late Italianate-style cornices, with scroll-sawn brackets and jig-sawn frieze panels.<sup>17</sup>

Hanneman clearly built the small houses on Hanneman Place for the Bohemians who were quickly filling this neighborhood. The rows were only two blocks away from the August Hoen lithography plant,

<sup>15</sup> Baltimore *Sun*, October 12, 1945. Much of the early information on Frank Novak comes from his extensive obituary in the Baltimore Sun. At that time he was credited with building over 7,000 two-story rowhouses in East Baltimore and about 1,800 cottages and rowhouses in the area between Memorial Stadium and Belair Road.

<sup>16</sup> For further details, see the land transactions recorded in Block 1622 of the Block Book Index in the Baltimore City Land Records Office.

<sup>17</sup> For further details, see the land transactions recorded in Block 1549 of the Block Book Index in the Baltimore City Land Records Office.

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as well as being only a few blocks south of the major breweries on Gay Street. Most of the houses sold in 1885 to Bohemian families, with mortgage money provided by one of the Bohemian building and loan associations. A few Bohemians also bought houses on Ann or Wolfe Street, but the majority of buyers here were German or had German parents. Just like Barnes or Abbott Streets twenty years earlier, living conditions in this Bohemian narrow street were crowded, but not *as* crowded. Only between five and six people, on average, lived in each house, as opposed to the seven to nine-person average on Barnes and Abbott.

A few months after August Hanneman's death in late 1899, Frank Novak purchased the other half of the block they had been working on from Mrs. Hannemann for just over \$3,000, and continued building similar houses on his own. He was able to do this because a successful, older builder, named August Weber, who was trying to help him along in his career, loaned him the princely sum of \$8000. For security, Weber took a mortgage on both the eastern half of the block, already built upon, and the vacant land to the west. Novak wasted no time in getting started, laid out thirty-five lots on the south side of E. Madison St., the east side of N. Collington St., and the west side of Madeira Street, and sold his first house in July 1900, on Madison at the corner of Madeira, for \$1100. The two-story house was 13-foot-wide and looked exactly like those he had completed for Hannemann across the alley—the sheet metal cornices looked old-fashioned, with their three long brackets, but every other house had a stylish round-arched first-floor window and door transom and the entire basement area was faced with marble to match the marble steps. The houses on the west side of Madeira, however, had no marble on the façade, but the basement was painted white to look like marble. These houses, which had cost Novak about \$450 each to build, sold that summer for \$900.

One of the houses on Madison Street sold to Karel Janda, a tailor. Janda was a member of the Bohemian American Building Association and received an advance of \$800 based on his eight shares of association stock. He agreed to pay the building association dues of twenty-five cents a week on each share of stock he owned (a total of \$2), plus 12 cents per share interest (\$.96) at its regular weekly meeting. When the weekly dues paid in added up to the par value of one share of stock (\$100) that share was "redeemed," and he no longer had to pay interest on it. According to this plan, if Janda made only his minimum \$2 weekly payment, he would be able to redeem one share of stock in just under a year.<sup>18</sup>

Since Novak owned the land on which these new houses were built, he was now in a position, at his young age, to make some real money from this building venture. Most new builders could only afford to lease lots from a landowner, put up houses, and then sell them for a very modest profit. The landowner reaped the benefit of the ground rents sales, where the real profit lay. Now Novak and his new partner, fellow carpenter Joseph Hirt, also from a Bohemian family, could sell the ground rents themselves, which they did, for the tidy sum. Novak immediately began to pay back August Weber, but

<sup>18</sup> BCLR, Liber RO 1881, folio 230-31.

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also used his cash to buy more land from Mrs. Hannemann in November, 1900—the western half of the next block north. Here, in 1901 he and Joseph Hirt erected twenty-four houses along the east side of the 800 block of Collington Avenue, at the average cost of \$800 per house. When they were finished Novak, again with Weber's help, bought more land from Mrs. Hannemann to the east, and began to improve the 800 block of Patterson Park Avenue, with houses measuring 13-feet, 11-inches-wide, and both sides of the 800 block of Bradford Street with 11-foot, 11-inch-wide houses. Construction financing came from the German Bank of Baltimore, for which Weber worked as cashier. Almost all of the houses sold to fellow Bohemians, with mortgage money coming from the new Bohemian Building, Loan, and Savings Association, "Slavie;" the Bohemian Workingman's Building Association #2; the Northeast Bohemian Permanent Building and Loan Association; and the St. Wenceslaus Building Association #1.<sup>19</sup>

This very same year, the congregation of St. Wenceslaus Church purchased half of the block just to the north of where Novak was working. The church was planning to relocate to the southwest corner of Ashland and Collington Avenues, because so many of its members now lived in this neighborhood. Novak surely reasoned that once the church was there, even more Bohemians would want to move to the area. A temporary church and school soon went up, joined in 1904 by a convent, but the magnificent stone St. Wenceslaus Church was not completed until the fall of 1914. Over the intervening years, Novak and his partner Joseph Hirt steadily filled the vacant blocks south and east of the church site with practical two-story houses that sold for reasonable prices. Every building operation they entered into included 14-foot-wide houses facing main streets and 12-foot-wide houses facing the narrower, mid-block streets. They never abandoned style, or the thought that each new round of buyers wanted something a little different.

In 1905, Novak and Hirt moved their building operations east. Much of the open land east of Milton Avenue belonged to the Baltimore Brick Company. They sold the parcel of land that would become the 600, 700, 800, and 900 blocks of Luzerne, Lakewood, Kenwood, and Patuxent) to Novak and Hirt.<sup>20</sup> This parcel lay south of the Union (later Pennsylvania) Rail Road tracks. Novak and Hirt improved each block with six rows of housing—one on each of the main streets, and two rows facing the narrow twenty-foot-wide street in the center of each block. They built rows of two-story brown brick houses with marble trim on the main streets and rows of narrower brown brick houses, with basements painted white to look like marble, on the alley streets—Rose, Glover, Belnord, and Streeper. One of John Dubas's photographs shows the vast expanse of the drying sheds belonging to the Baltimore Brick Company north of the blocks of recently completed housing.

<sup>19</sup> For further details, see the land transactions recorded in Blocks 1606 and 1607 of the Block Book Index in the Baltimore City Land Records Office.

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By now Novak had developed the classic “marble house,” for which he would become famous (Fig. 1). These houses made use of the newly available, and stylish, brown Roman brick that was fired at a higher temperature and never needed painting. To give his houses that special “touch of class,” Novak used extensive marble trim from the Beaver Dam quarries in nearby Cockeysville. For main street houses, he faced the entire basement area in marble, used marble for wide door and window lintels and sills, and finished off the effect by adding shiny, wide, white marble steps. Glass-making technology now allowed for wide first-floor front windows made of a single sheet of glass, topped by a decorative, and tasteful, stained glass transom. Novak preferred a simple pattern of leaded glass highlighted by a central composition of pink and green glass diamonds, and it would become a trademark of a Novak-built home.

This style of house, soon adopted by all of the builders working in East Baltimore, closely followed the forms of important three-story houses designed by architects in the affluent sections of the city in the early 1890s. The first major example was the five-bay-wide town mansion New York architect Stanford White designed for John F. Goucher in 1890, built on St. Paul Street, just opposite the new Women’s College Goucher founded in 1885. The Goucher House was built in brown, Roman brick in a neo-classical style with simple white marble trim, a symmetrical façade, and a deep, plain cornice. The new style became known as the “Renaissance Revival” style, because it sought a return to the simple, elegant classical forms of the Renaissance, in place of the highly picturesque and often wildly asymmetrical forms championed by architects in the late 1870s and 1880s. In addition to a flat, smooth façade, the design featured classical round-arched windows and a thick modillion cornice topped by a balustrade.

Sedate, three-story Renaissance-Revival-style houses lined North Avenue in the early 1890s and a decade later the same designs were being used on two-story houses. The 1892 ban on using wooden cornices seemed to exactly coincide with the new taste. Certainly it was much easier to fashion sheet metal into a simple, neoclassical form, instead of trying to bend it to look like scroll-sawn wooden brackets, or puncture it to look like jig-sawn friezes. For a short period in the mid-1890s, swell-fronted, or swell-and-square-fronted brown brick houses became popular, in both three-and-two-story versions. Builders almost never put a row of swell-fronted houses on an alley street—it was almost impossible to execute the curve within the twelve-foot house width deemed appropriate for narrow streets.

Just around the time Frank Novak was beginning to build stylish “marble houses,” he hired a young neighbor named John Dubas to photograph them for him. Some of Novak’s competitors were beginning to advertise the new homes they had for sale in printed circulars, in theatre programs, and in glossy sales brochures mailed out to prospective customers. Novak decided to try his hand at this game and around 1912 hired Dubas to photograph several just-completed rows, as well as interior views. The Bohemian-born Dubas family lived at 917 N. Bradford St., having come to this country in 1904.

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Dubas captured crisp images of the new houses in all their pristine glory, with their gleaming marble basements and steps. Inside, the elegant parlor, brightly lit by the large front window with its stained glass transom, came outfitted with a classically elegant mantel and mirrored overmantel, both framed by fluted columns (Fig. 2). The houses came outfitted with Arts-and-Crafts-style wallpaper, a similarly decorated linoleum floor, and often hand-painted ceilings. But perhaps the most important photograph of all showed the new *indoor* bathroom, with its porcelain tub, sink, and toilet; tiled floor, wallpaper, and skylight (Fig. 3). Baltimore had been very late in building a complete sewer system and until about 1911 builders of moderate-income homes had not been able to provide indoor toilets. Now that they could, the bathroom became a major selling feature, especially in the many advertisements that graced the pages of the Sunday newspaper. Ad after ad boasted that the houses had “new sewerage connections,” “sewer drainage,” the “new Sewerage System,” etc., etc. Another important selling point was the “combination Gas and Electric Fixtures,” not to mention the steam heat, and the coal and gas range.<sup>21</sup>

Other Dubas photographs give a sense of the landscape of Northeast Baltimore as these new rows of houses were going up. Several shots show the rows just being completed south of the Baltimore Brick Company’s yards, which occupy the foreground of the picture (Fig. 4). Dubas also captured scenes at Collington Square and the churches and new houses nearby, all brand-new, all squeaky-clean. One of his photos shows a freshly built row of narrow-street houses, with their white-painted basements and wooden steps, all of the shutters closed, the sheet metal cornices breaking the skyline. The street ends at the railroad tracks, where the N.E. General Supply Co. has its lime and cement business. A closer look shows that this, in fact, is Dubas’s block, the 900 block of N. Bradford St., but his house is just out of the picture (Fig. 5). A closer view shows houses just south of the Dubas’s, with a proud Bohemian shoemaker and his family posing on their front steps (Fig. 6).

Up Bradford Street from the Dubas household, there was a small grocery that John often visited to pick up last minute items his mother needed. A young woman named Sophie Klima ran the store and was always on hand to help customers and chat about neighborhood gossip. Located at the north end of the street, the house had been built with a wide, slightly projecting shop-front window and a wide entryway, both crowned by a fancy, deep wooden cornice, supported by long brackets, that advertised the store’s presence *and* protected customers from the rain. Sophie Klima decorated the storefront window with tall pyramids of canned fruits and vegetables and hung signs advertising Proctor & Gamble’s Naphtha Soap. In 1907 John Dubas photographed the Klima family and a few of their friends posed outside the store, with Sophie peeking out from behind the door (Fig. 7).<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Baltimore *Sun*, April 23, 1911.

<sup>22</sup> The building still stands at 929 North Bradford Street; the shop front, with its original stained glass window, is still intact. The image in the photograph has been reversed; the building occupies the southeast corner of Bradford and Eager Streets.

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The young photographer then took the family group inside (Anton forgot to remove his hat). Sophie and Andrew were about twenty-nine when Dubas photographed them and they posed proudly behind the long shop counter with its glass cases filled with chocolates and other candy (Fig. 8). Andrew wore his best suit and his watch chain and the children dressed in their best outfits. Built-in wooden shelves, stacked to the ceiling with cans of Maryland tomatoes, lined both sides of the long room. Part of the counter held a large marble slab, used for making fudge and candy. On the other side of the room deep wooden bins held potatoes, onions, and cabbages, among other staples of the Czech diet. Judging by the many signs hanging about advertising Procter & Gamble's Naptha Soap, this must have been a popular laundry product in the community.

Other members of the large Klima family were typical of Northeast Baltimore's Bohemian community. Some lived on main streets, some lived on narrow streets; some worked as laborers, others had stores or skilled trades. Most importantly they survived, prospered, and eventually moved out of the city to more luxurious surroundings. But they never forgot the old neighborhood, their treasured customs, or the support they got from neighbors and friends.<sup>23</sup> James Klima came in 1865 when he was nine, with his family. Later he married, worked as a brickyard laborer and owned his home at 511 N. Chapel Street, where he raised six children. His oldest son worked as a blacksmith and a daughter was a coat tailoress. Barbara Klima arrived in 1870, when she was 23. Her husband, a tailor, left her a widow and in 1900 she lived at 1628 Abbott Street with her 23-year old daughter Sophia. By 1910 she had moved to a new house at 1914 Ashland Street with her widowed daughter Anna. There, both women ran a retail grocery business.

Joseph Klima arrived in 1875, age 20, and began working as a tailor. Within the year he married Caroline and the two raised seven children at 402 Duncan Alley, which they owned. The oldest, Joseph Jr. started out as a wagon driver but by 1910 he owned his own home at 1915 Eager Street, ran a store selling milk, butter, and eggs, and had a wife and four children. Brother William became a blacksmith, brother Frank, a baker. In 1880 John Klima, a 24-year-old shoemaker with a wife and baby, lived at 821 North Ann Street, where he shared the house with a blacksmith and his family of five children. Five years later he bought his own home a block away in the 900 block of North Chapel Street, with help from one of the largest Bohemian-sponsored building and loans, the Bohemian Permanent Building and Savings Association, "Slovanstro." The new house, built by Edwin H. Webster, was 12' wide and cost

This information on the Klima family, as well as data regarding other Bohemian families, comes from an analysis of the 1880, 1900, and 1910 U. S. Federal Censuses, and the Baltimore City Directories spanning these same years. Both can be found at the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

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\$750. A few years later three of Klima's brothers settled in the next block south—Joseph, a tailor, whose wife worked as a tailoress, at 814 N. Chapel Street; Karel, next door, at 816; and Vaclav, a laborer in a brickyard, at 820.<sup>24</sup>

Frank Klima came to Baltimore in 1882, when he was twenty-seven. Not long afterwards he purchased a home at 943 North Durham Street where he raised seven children, always working as a tailor. Later in his life he worked as a carpenter. All of his children went to work young—one son as a salesman in a dry goods store, another as a stock clerk in a tobacco factory, yet another packing candy in a candy factory. The two youngest worked as vest makers in a tailor shop. In 1910 the family moved to a newer house at 816 N. Madeira Street, one built by fellow Czech Frank Novak in 1899. In the next block north, at 904 N. Madeira, Mary Klima owned her Novak-built house, where she lived with two daughters who worked in a cigar factory.

Each of John Dubas's East Baltimore photographs tells an important family story. One that is particularly rich belongs to the Peroutka family, photographed by Dubas in 1912 in front of their Northeastern Meat Market, at 2420 Ashland Avenue, at the corner of the narrow street, Port (Fig. 9). Joseph Peroutka and his wife Mary bought the double house in 1911, after having operated grocery stores first at 700 North Collington Avenue and then at 725 North Port Street. Mary Linkova, born in 1884 near Duchcov, the daughter of a miner, married Joseph Peroutka in Baltimore in 1905 and they soon began working as a team, she running the store while he worked in the back as the butcher. For the photograph, Dubas brought the whole family outside. Mary stands with her hands on her hips next to a big "Tip-Top" bread bin. Joseph, in his butcher's apron, poses in the doorway, next to his sister and his three young children—oldest daughter Anna, son Thomas, and toddler Joseph.<sup>25</sup>

The position from where the photograph was taken clearly shows that this corner house, always planned to also serve as a store, was a room longer than the other houses in the block. The family's kitchen and dining room were located at the rear of the store but otherwise they lived upstairs. The store entrance was set on a diagonal to the corner, recessed beneath the stylish cornice that ran across the façade, topping the projecting shop window outfitted with large panes of plate glass. The rolled-up striped awning set above the window would be opened out on business days, whether it was raining or not.

<sup>24</sup> Information on the buyers in this block can be found in the land transactions recorded in Blocks 1586 and 1603 of the Block Book Index in the Baltimore City Land Records Office. Occupations come from the Baltimore City Directories and the U.S. Federal Census for 1880 or 1900.

<sup>25</sup> Detailed information on the background of the Peroutka family has been supplied by John Mooney, the grandson of Anna Peroutka, the little girl shown in the photograph.

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Mary Peroutka piled up pyramids of canned goods in her shop windows, just like Sophie Klima had done, and allowed colorful advertising signs to decorate her walls, these supplied by "Tip-Top" bread and Vulcanol stove polish. The side wall of the building, facing Port Street, was once painted with an ad for "Sensation Cut Plug" tobacco, but the image is fading. Next to the large "Tip-Top" breadbox on the street, there is a much smaller box for the locally-made, Rokos-brand Czech bread (the bakery occupied six houses on the north side of Barnes Street). But, perhaps most interesting of all, is the new telephone sign in the window, announcing a local *and* long distance telephone inside, brought to you by the Bell system. Both Joseph and Mary could speak Czech to older customers and there were always copies of *The Telegraf* inside.

Joseph Peroutka's family had come from Kutna Hora, near Prague, under somewhat less than ideal circumstances. Joseph was the oldest of Matej and Mary Peroutka's ten children and beginning in the early 1900s, a terrible sickness began to sweep through the region where they lived. Child after child died. The youngest daughter Anna remembered being told a horrible story when she was a child, about her father traveling to town to buy a casket for one of the children who had just died and, when he returned, being told to go back and get another. With only three surviving children the family decided to escape to America. But their troubles weren't over. Matej purchased steamship tickets in advance, but when they got to the dock in Hamburg they frighteningly found that the ticket agent had cheated them. The voyage was oversold; the only way they could travel would be as "refugees," forced to stay in the hold the entire trip. Young Anna remembered that they were "treated like cattle"; she had only porridge to eat and never caught a glimpse of daylight.

Matej and Mary moved to 406 Duncan Alley when they arrived and eldest son Joseph married and moved out within the year. Matej worked as a laborer and his wife found a job as tailoress in a clothing factory. Mary died in 1910 and Matej and 14-year-old Annie moved in with Joseph and his wife at the store on Ashland Avenue. Annie went to work as a machine operator in a shirt factory, but also helped run the grocery and look after the children. Younger brother Frank left the city to go and live with his uncle Anton, Matej's younger brother, who had come to Baltimore in 1885 and was now living on a farm in Middle River.

Matej and Anton were the sons of Vaclav, or Wenceslaus Peroutka, born about 1840 who lived in a small town about thirty-four miles southeast of Prague. He farmed and raised seven children, four of whom emigrated to Baltimore. Anton, born in 1869, worked at the Baltimore copper works for many years, living first at 403 North Duncan Street, then, after 1901 at 700 North Collington Avenue, with his wife Katie who ran a grocery and confectionary there. His nephew Joseph, with his wife Mary, learned the grocery business at Katie's feet and took over the store when Anton bought his ninety-acre farm in 1905. Vaclav Peroutka's other two children who came to Baltimore were a daughter Pauline, born in 1865, and a third son, Jan, born in 1863. They both arrived about 1882 when they were seventeen and nineteen. Jan, or John, took up the trade of baker, settling with his new wife Mary in the 800 block of

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North Dallas Street, where she opened a grocery. In 1897 they bought 911 North Bond Street, a main street house that, though only two-story's high, was much wider than the one on Dallas and had six rooms. 911 North Bond also bordered the old Czech streets of Barnes and Abbott and was a block away from Shimek's Hall. To help pay the mortgage John and Mary rented space in the house to another family. John and Mary Peroutka remained on Bond Street until 1916, raising one son, Edward, who worked as a clerk in the grocery. Perhaps falling upon hard times, the family then moved back to 825 North Dallas Street where John continued to work as a baker.

Not long after John Dubas photographed the Peroutka's Meat Market on Ashland Avenue, the new St. Wenceslaus Church opened just three blocks west. Built of granite in a slightly Byzantine Romanesque style, the huge and elaborately decorated church seated seven hundred people, and became a symbol of intense community pride. Local carvers, stone workers, sculptors, painters, gilders, plasterers, and cabinetmakers—all trained in Europe—did their best to make both interior and exterior a showplace of religious art. In John Dubas's carefully detailed photograph of the church, the rows of arched windows, the tall towers with their tall octagonal-shaped domes, and the crisply carved stonework capture a rich play of light and shadow (Fig. 10). The large school building just south of the church faces Collington Avenue.

Dubas continued to take photographs of his neighborhood and his friends and family for many years thereafter. A particularly poignant shot shows a group of local men wearing World War I sailors' uniforms, gathered about a dining room table for a festive occasion. Bohemian-Americans eagerly volunteered to fight the Kaiser and hated Germany.<sup>26</sup>

With all Bohemia had suffered over the years at the hands of foreign rulers, that day in October, 1918 when the Republic of Czechoslovakia regained its independence, after the end of World War I, became like a second 4<sup>th</sup> of July for Baltimore's Bohemian residents. At the behest of the Maryland legislature, the Governor proclaimed October 28 the official, annual Czech day. The community celebrated with special church services, parades, and a mass meeting at night, to be held either at the Bohemian Hall or in Patterson Park, depending on the weather. When the new President of Czechoslovakia visited Baltimore the same month, Sokol Baltimore made him an honorary member. From that day on his picture, along with that of Woodrow Wilson, graced the walls of the Hall.

<sup>26</sup> John Dubas continued to work as a freelance photographer and in 1927 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad hired him, now thirty-seven, to take the photographs for their centennial celebration, the Fair of the Iron Horse. Pleased with his work, the railroad hired him as their full-time photographer, a job he held for the next thirty-two years. He died in 1976 at age 87, still possessing his original camera from Budapest. Information on John Dubas's early life comes from an article written by Carl Schoettler for the *Evening Sun*, June 12, 1977 and an article by Jacques Kelly in the *Baltimore News American*, of January 15, 1978. The occasion for these articles was the acquisition by Baltimore's Peale Museum of the bulk of the Dubas collection negatives and an exhibit the museum mounted showcasing his work. These images are now housed at the Maryland Historical Society.

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### Architectural Style and Integrity

The East Monument Historic District is a prime example of the kind of two-story rowhouse neighborhood for which the city of Baltimore is famous. When travelers on Amtrak trains remark on the row after row of seemingly endless, look-alike houses in Baltimore, they are looking down from the tracks that travel across the northern section of this historic district. Frank Novak, known as the “two-story King of East Baltimore,” invented his popular “marble house” when he was building in this, his own East Baltimore Bohemian neighborhood. This section of the city contains the majority of examples of Novak’s early work, and also shows how other competing builders of his generation adopted his stylistic innovations as their own.

The district gains especial significance because it has been photographically documented, from about 1907 to 1921, by John Dubas, then a young Bohemian-born man trying to earn a living by taking photographs of his neighbors and their stores, who also worked occasionally for Frank Novak capturing images of newly-built houses for sales brochures. Because Frank Novak’s “marble houses,” and their porch-front variations, were built of brown, iron-spot brick that “never needed painting,” they never fell prey to the formstone salesmen who peddled their popular product in 1950s and 1960s Baltimore. For this reason, the rows of brown brick houses with marble trim in the East Monument Historic District retain an amazing level of integrity. Block after block of these flat-fronted houses with their white marble trim and white sheet metal cornices look almost exactly as they did when John Dubas first photographed them in the years around 1910.

Not only did Dubas capture the original appearance of many houses and corner stores in the East Monument Historic District, but his photos also provide an unprecedented record of life in the neighborhood at the time that it was being built. He often posed neighbors on their front stoops or brought all the patrons of a local saloon out to line up in front of the building. He captured scenes of groups of Novak’s houses going up, as well as shots of the newly-finished rows (Fig. 11), and the newly-finished St. Wenceslaus Church. Of especial importance are his interior views—scenes of Bohemian men playing cards in a dining room or drinking beer in a bedroom; an older couple posed with their Christmas tree in front of the wide first-floor window of their “marble house”; his parents in the backyard of their first house at 917 N. Bradford St. and then in the elegant “reception room” of their newly-built Novak house on Luzerne St; or the Klimas inside their grocery store on N. Bradford St. Dubas also photographed the new bathrooms Novak included on the second floor of his homes. Previous to about 1911, most of Baltimore’s two-story homes built for a working class market did not come with indoor plumbing, as the city’s public sewer system was not yet completed. Thus, when builders like Novak and Gallagher could finally include bathrooms in their reasonably-priced homes, they made quite a fuss about it.

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Although the Neoclassical style clearly dominates the East Monument Historic District, there are surviving examples of the earlier late Italianate style—in houses built in the blocks east of N. Washington and N. Chester Streets, but none are particularly distinguished. Of more interest are the several rows of two-story, three-bay-wide, late Italianate-style houses in these blocks, south of E. Monument St., that show the decorative influence of the Queen Anne style, first seen on architect-designed houses in the city beginning in the late 1870s. A number of rows along McElderry St., east of N. Washington, and on nearby side streets, have door and window lintels with molded brick decorations or cut-work brick bands running across the facades at various levels. There are also two rows in the district designed with a combination of swell-and-square-front houses that have decorative elements belonging to both the Queen Anne and Neoclassical styles.

In all of the blocks of the East Monument Historic District, the rowhouse builders followed the local building tradition of erecting differently-sized and differently-designed houses so as to be able to provide buyers several different price choices. Edward J. Gallagher, who was much more prone to advertising in circulars than Frank Novak, clearly illustrated this common practice in a number of sales brochures he created for new houses. Between 1914 and 1916 Gallagher built out several blocks running along the south side of McElderry St, east of Linwood St. to East Ave. He called this mini-development “McElderry Park.” The first houses built, in the 2900 block of McElderry St., were classic, flat-fronted marble houses, priced at \$1875 (Fig. 12). Although they looked almost identical to Novak’s marble houses, there were two differences—the stained glass transoms over the door and wide, first-floor windows have shield motifs instead of pink-and-green-diamond patterns, and there is a horizontal band marked by square medallions set about a foot below the cornice. The four-page advertising brochure also included views of the “artistic parlor,” the dining room, the “combination reception room and library,” the “modern kitchenette,” the “up-to-the-minute bedroom” (with its own mantel), and the “modern compact bath” (Fig. 14). A year later, Gallagher was advertising his new porch-front houses built in the 3000 block of McElderry St, which cost \$1,900 (Fig. 14). On the back of the same brochure, he also advertised the cheaper porch-front houses he had built around the corner, on the “500 block of North Decker Avenue,” which listed most of the same desirable features but only cost \$1,250. The difference lay in the width of the houses—those on McElderry measured 14’- and 14’6”-wide, while those on Decker were only 12’6” wide. Both sides of Decker St. had a corner store at one end of the block; that on the north corner of the east side was 16’-wide and can clearly be seen in the photograph used for the brochure (Fig. 15)

Before local builders of working class houses introduced the use of brown brick for facades in c. 1906-8, however, they built similarly designed Neoclassical style houses in red brick. These also had some marble trim and white sheet metal cornices. These somewhat earlier houses were never called “marble houses,” because they lacked the quantity of marble used on the façade of the houses more commonly built after 1910. The classic “marble house” has a full marble basement, marble steps, marble window sills, *and* flat marble door and window lintels, while the earlier red-brick houses never had flat

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marble lintels. Instead, the most stylish Neoclassical houses built in the district somewhat earlier had round-arched door and window lintels on the first floor and segmentally-arched lintels on the second floor; more common houses, especially those on mid-block alley streets, had segmentally-arched lintels on all openings. These earlier houses often had marble stringers, sills, and marble steps if they were built facing main streets, but those built on the alley streets seldom even had marble steps. Instead, builders painted the basement area white to resemble marble, a fact clearly seen in several of John Dubas's photographs.

Some of the common Neoclassical stylistic features to be found in both the red brick and later brown brick versions include: 1) sheet metal cornices with stamped egg-and-dart decorations, stamped dentils, or stamped classical swags; 2) the use of round-arched door and window lintels; 3) the use of thin, Roman iron-spot brick on the facades; 4) interior used of mantels and over-mantels framed or supported by columns; 5) the use of narrow free-standing columns to set off the wide entryway between parlor and reception room; 6) the use of either plain or fluted half-height sheet metal columns as porch roof supports on porch-front houses; and, 7) the use of geometrical patterns in stained glass door and window transoms, as opposed to the naturalistic patterns used a decade earlier.

The floor plans of these Neoclassical-style houses differed substantially from those of the late Italianate-style houses of the 1880s and early 1890s. Large three-story Italianate-style houses built in Baltimore beginning in the mid-1850s most often made use of long, single parlor that ran the length of the house, opposite the stair hall. Because the kitchen wing to the rear was narrower than the main house, these parlor had windows at both the front and rear of the house. When the three-story Italianate houses was redesigned into a two-story version for working class families, the long single parlor (no longer needed for formal entertaining) became two rooms—a front parlor and a rear dining room, with a wide opening between. Both front and back rooms had windows. But with the introduction of the Queen Anne, and later Picturesque styles, in the late 1870s and 1880s, a new floor plan influenced by the Arts-and-Crafts movement became standard for fashionable Baltimore rowhouses. Now the rowhouses were the same width from front to back, with attention focused on a central “reception hall” with built-in furniture, a fireplace, and graciously designed stairs leading to the upper floor (Fig. 16). The front room still served as a parlor and behind the reception hall there was a dining room, and sometimes, beyond that, the kitchen (if not in the basement). Since the house was all one width, the central rooms had no source of exterior light. When Novak designed his “marble house,” he was careful to make use of this more “fashionable,” and up-to-date floor plan. Dubas's photograph of his parents sitting in the middle room of their new house at 905 N. Luzerne St., built by Novak in 1912, show how little exterior light was available in these middle rooms (fig. 17). Other “fashionable” features included built-in mantels with mirrored overmantels; hand-painted ceilings; vividly patterned wallpaper; and “shower” light fixtures and chandeliers (see Figs. 12, 13, 14, 15).

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The majority of the houses built in the East Monument Historic District have this three-room-deep floor plan, with a "blind," or dark central room. Despite its contemporary stylishness, the arrangement's resulting lack of interior light was soon out of favor with both homebuyers and builders. By the late teens an entirely new form of rowhouse, called the Daylight house because each room had a window, was the new rage. Frank Novak, Edward Gallagher, James Keelty, and other large-scale Baltimore builders created new "Daylight Suburbs" in the ring of undeveloped land to the east, north, and west of the city's new 1918 annexation boundaries. All Daylight houses had front porches, as well as a small front lawn, and the porch-front houses built by Novak, Gallagher, and Joseph L. White along the eastern edges of the East Monument Historic District between 1915 and 1917, reflect the influence of this stylistic change. These houses, however, are not true Daylight houses because they do not make use of the two-room-wide, two-room-deep Daylight floor plan. East of the old city boundary line of N. East Ave., and south of E. Monument St., Novak built the last houses to be erected in the East Monument Historic District, along N. Clinton and N. Bouldin Streets, and N. Highland Ave. in the early 1920s. These porch-front houses are much less distinguished than the porch-fronts built west of East Ave., as most only have porches over the entrance bay, not across the full front of the house.

The two surviving important commercial buildings along E. Monument St., east of N. Washington St., are built in the Neoclassical style, as are the school and parish hall attached to St. Wenceslaus Church. There are two firehouses in the district, both built in the Neoclassical style. All but one (the latest-built) of the churches in the District, however, are either Gothic or Romanesque Revival in style, built of richly colored, rock-faced stone. One late nineteenth-century brick church, on the east side of N. Washington St. above E. Fayette St., has been covered with formstone.

The (reversible) application of formstone to many of the resources within the district does not materially detract from its integrity.

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## Geographical Data

### UTM References

Baltimore East, MD quad

A: 18-362896-4351379

B: 18-364143-4351321

C: 18-364601-4350963

D: 18-364608-4350593

E: 18-362922-4350410

### Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the NE corner of N. Washington and E. Fayette Streets and continuing north along N. Washington St. to the rear property lines of the properties on the south side of E. Chase St.; continuing east along these rear property lines until N. Rose St., where the rear property lines intersect the Amtrak Railroad tracks; then continuing east along the course of the railroad tracks to N. Potomac St.; then south along Potomac St. to E. Madison St., and east along Madison St. to East Ave.; then south along East Ave. to E. Monument St. and east along E. Monument St. to the rear property lines of the east side of N. Highland Ave.; then south along these property lines to the north side of Orleans St.; then west along Orleans St. until it reaches E. Fayette St., and then west along the north side of E. Fayette St. to Washington St. and the place of beginning.

### Boundary Justification:

The boundary encompasses that section of East Baltimore, east of the Johns Hopkins Hospital complex, that lies south of the Baltimore East/South Clifton Park National Register District and north of the Patterson Park/Highlandtown National Register District. N. Washington St. marks the western boundary; the area west of N. Washington St. has been cleared for expansion of the Johns Hopkins Hospital complex.

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East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland



Fig. 1  
A row of Novak and Hirt's classic marble houses,  
900 block N.Luzerne St., 1912



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East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland

Fig. 2  
The front parlor of a new Novak "marble" house, c. 1912

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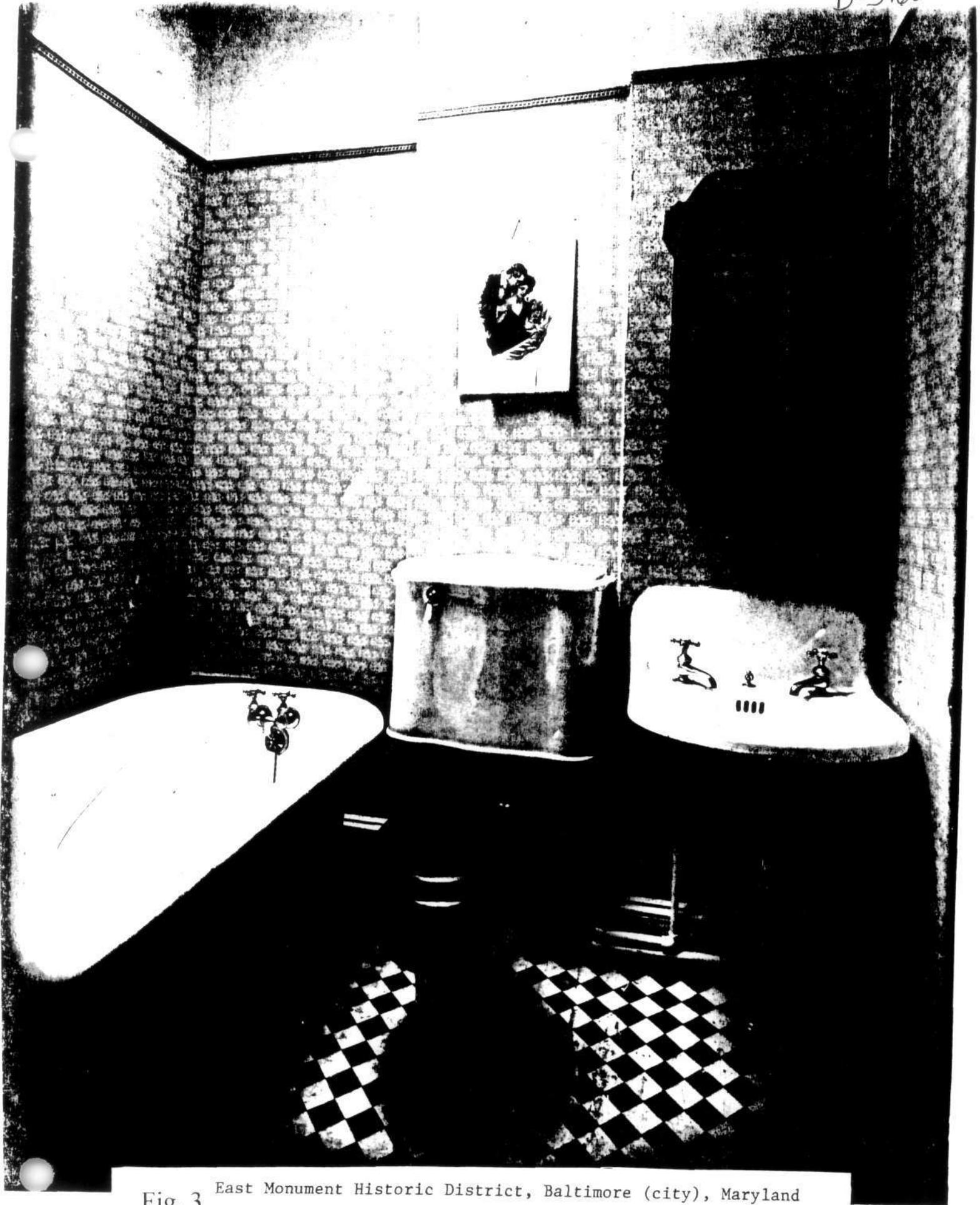


Fig. 3 East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland  
The upstairs bathroom of a new Novak "marble" house, c. 1912

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East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland

Fig. 4  
The brickyards of the Baltimore Brick Co., north of Ashland St.



East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland

Fig. 5  
New houses in the 900 block of N. Bradford St., c. 1907



East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland

Fig. 6  
The Pronak family, 903 N. Bradford St., c. 1907

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East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland



Fig. 7  
Sophie Klima's store, 929 N. Bradford St., c. 1907  
(the image is reversed)

East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland



Fig. 8  
Interior, Sophie Klima's store, 929 N. Bradford St., c. 1907

B-5162

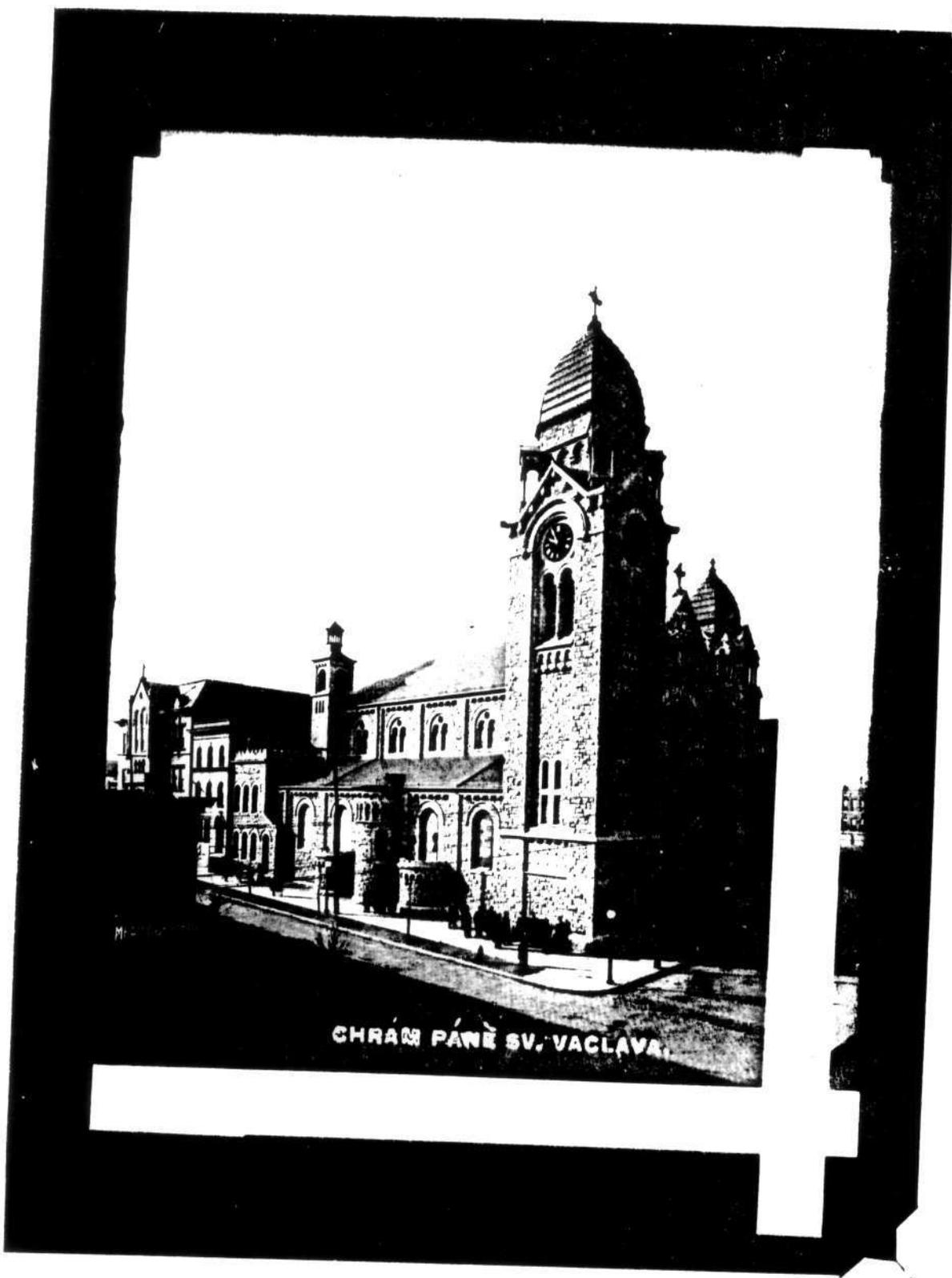
Fig. 9

North-eastern Meat Market, NW corner of Ashland and Port Streets

East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland



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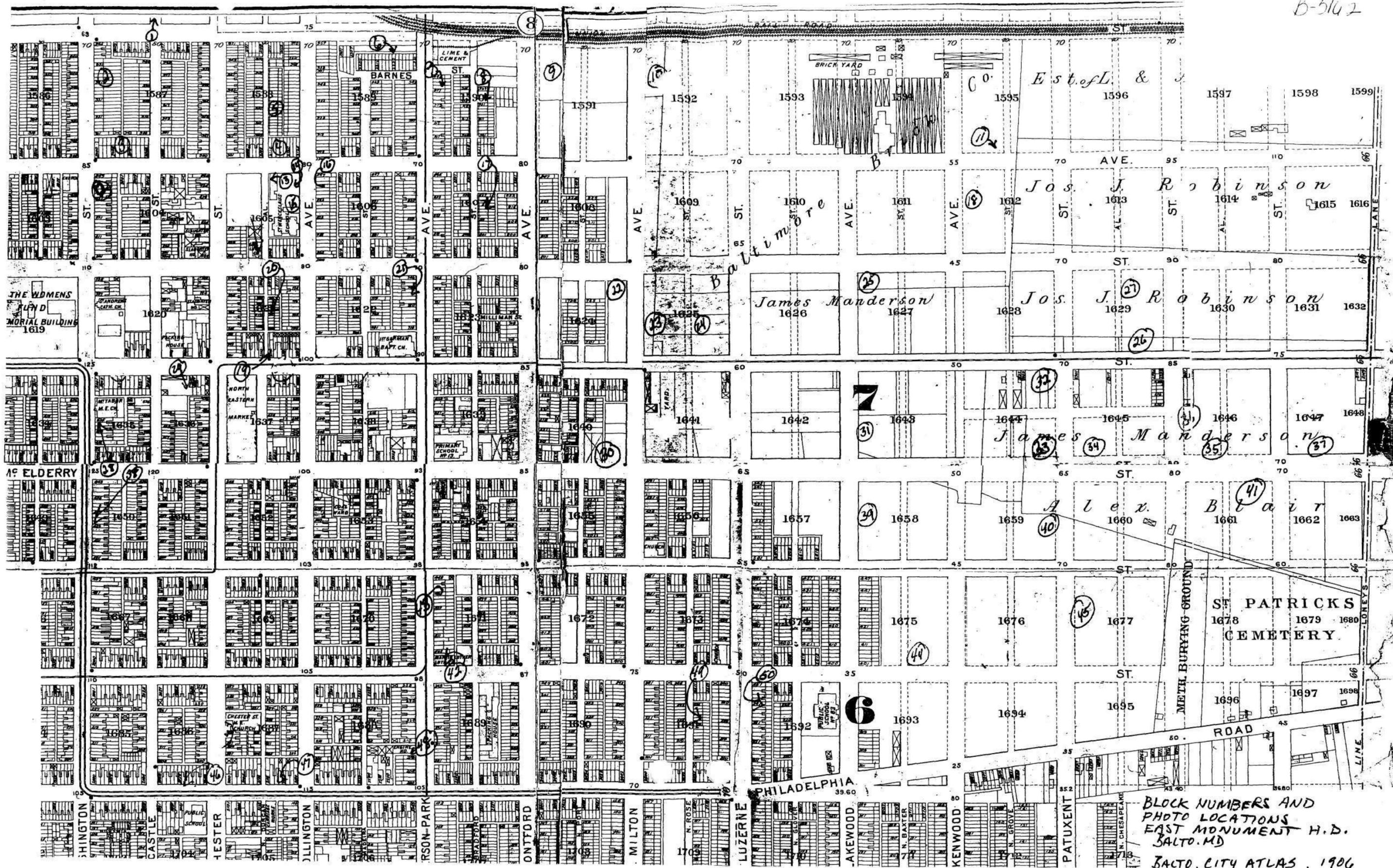
East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland

Fig. 10  
St. Wenceslaus Roman Catholic Church, c. 1915

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Fig. 11 East Monument Historic District, Baltimore (city), Maryland  
Just completed row, 2300-8 E. Madison St., built by Novak and Hirt, 1904



BLOCK NUMBERS AND  
 PHOTO LOCATIONS  
 EAST MONUMENT H.D.  
 BALTO. MD  
 BALTO. CITY ATLAS, 1906

ST MONUMENT  
TRIC DISTRICT  
LTIMORE CITY  
MARYLAND

-362896-  
4351379  
8-364143-  
4351321  
6-364601-  
350963  
-364608-  
4350593  
-362922-  
4350410

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FREDERICK 45 MI.  
PINE ORCHARD 14 MI

WASHINGTON, D. C. 31 MI.

17'30"

434



B. 5102

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward, 9108

MD SA 70

1001-35 W. Carle St.

W. 111

1152



B-5162

Baltimore, MD

M. Hayward, 9158

MDSHPD

911-59 N. Washington St.

W. Del.

2152



B-5162

BALTO MD

711 Hayward, 9108

7103420

2002-24 Ashland St.

S elev

3/52



B-5162

BALTO. MD.

M. Hayward, 4108

7113 SFPD

2110-26 Ashland St.

S. elev.

4/52



B-5162

BALTO, MD

M. Hayward, 9/08

MD SAPD

901-49 N. Duncan St.

W+S elev.

5/52



B. 5162

BACT. 2(1)

M. Hayward, #128

711) 5470

2200-32 P. MONTISS ST.

S elev.

4/52



ASHLAND

B-5162

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward, 9/08

MDJHPD

903-45 N. Patterson Park Ave

W. side,

7/52



B-5162

BALTO MD.

M. Hayward, 9/88

MD SHPO

901-29 N. Bradford St  
W. elev.

8/52



B-5162

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward, 9108

7110 SAPO

2328-44 + 2402-54 E Cape St.

Saler

9/52



B. 5162

Balto. MD.

M. Hapicard, 9/25

MD. S&PD

vic cor Ashland St. + Milton Ave.

was elev.

10/52



B-5162

Baltimore, MD

M. Hayward, 9/86

MD SHPO

2400-16 + 2420-38 Ashland St

W + S elev.

11/52



B-5142

BACTO.MID.

M. Hayward, 9/50

MID SHPO

801-41N Washington St.

Water

12/50



B-5142

13

34170-112.

M. Hayward, 1/08

71175470

St. Winifred's Parish House and Rectory

N + W elev.

13/52



B-5162

BACTO. MD.

M. Dapfard, 9/28

Trid 54 20

St. Wenceslaus Church

N. elev.

14/52



B-5162

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward, 4/106

MID SHPO

St. Wenzlaus School + Church

116 Collington Ave. S/ Ashland

E+S elev.

15/52



B-5162

Baltimore, MD

M. Hayward, 9100

MD SAPO

801-47 N Collingwood Ave.

Windsor.

10/52



B. 5162

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward, 9/08

MD S470

401-27 N. Bradford St.

W+S dev.

17/52



B-5162

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward, 9/68

MD SHPO

801-33 N. Kenwood Ave.

N+W elev.

18/52



RES

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Weird and Colorful Trade Insurance

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CHARMING 410-675-6366

PIZZA PASTA STEAKS

NO PARKING  
ANY TIME  
ON  
STREET

Payless ShoeSource



B-5162

Balto. MD

Mr. Hayward, 9'08

MD SHPO

2106-10 + 2112-26 E. H. ... St.

S elev.

19/52



B-5162

BALTO. HID

M. Hayward, 9/08

MID JHPD

701-23 N. Duncan St

W + N elev.

20/52



R-5162

22

BACTO.MD.

M. Hayward 9/00  
MD SHPD

716-40 N. Patterson Park Ave.

E elev.

2152



B-5162

24

BALTO. MD.

11 Hayward, 9/104

7117 SHPO

Evans Temple Memorial Church of God

SW cor E. Madison + N. Hilton

N.E. elev.

22/52



B-5162

25

BALTIMORE

M. Hayward 9/08

710 5470

701-47 N. Milton Ave.

W + N elev

23/52



B-5162

26

BACTO. HD

M. Hayward, 9/88  
INDJHPD

701-25 N. Dixie St.

W-N elev.  
24152



B-5162

BALTO, MD.

M. Hayward, 9/08  
MD SAPO

Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church (New Beginnings Ministers)  
SE cor, E Madison & N. Lakewood  
N+L elev.  
25/52



B-5102

26

BACTO.MD.

M. Hayward, 9/08

MID SAPD

2922-42 E. Monument St.

S+W elev.

.76/52



B-5162

29

Balto. HD

711 Hayward, 9/04  
HDSAPO

701-29 N Carley St.

W-N elev.

27/52



B-5162

30

BALTO. MD

H. Hayward, 9/08

711) (470)

617-35 N. Washington St. -

New Pilgrim Baptist Church

N+W elev.

2/52



Conceptz

*The Mustang*

6071 5TH ST. N.W. ALBANY, GA. 31707  
NO. 507-2333

B-516 2

31

Baite, MD

711 Hayward, #102

MD 5470

2027-53 E. Homewood St.

N. elev.

29/52



B-5162

35

BALTO MD

W. Hayward, 9/58

7115 J470

Amazing Grace Lutheran Church

N corner Met Iderry + Post St.

S + W elev.

30/52



B-5142

36

BACTO. MD

71 Hayward, 9/28

711D 5470

601-37 W. Lakewood Ave.

Water.

31/52



B-5162

BACTO. 410

711.4441000, 9168

71105410

Dynamic Deliberance Cathedral

Su cor E. Howard + N. Linwood St.

N+E elev

32/52



B-5102

38

BALTO-MD

M. Hayward, 4/04

MID SHPD

Calvary Presbyterian Church

NW cor McElderry St & N Linwood St  
S & E elev.

33/52



B-5142

Zalto. MD.

M. Haywood, 9/08

MD SHPO

2900-18 + 2920-38 McElherry St

5 elev.

34/52



B-5147

40

Sacramento, MD.

M. Hayward, 9/18

MD SAPO

3000-18 McElderry St.,

S. elev.

35/52 ✓



FRANK'S  
GROCERY & DELI

B-5162

41.

BALTO, MD.

M. Hayward, 9/68

7110 SHPO

601-27 N. Potomac St.

W. elev.

36/52



B-5142

42

FACTO. ALD.

3100-18 + 3170-38 File Eldersley St

S elev.

37/52



B-5162

44

BALTO. MD

H. Hayward, 9/08

MD SHPO

563-43 N. Washington St.

W elev.

36/52



B-5142

45

BALTO. MD.

M. Hayward, 9108

MID SHPO

501-43 N. Lakewood Ave.

W elev.

39/52



B-5142

2/6

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward, 9/68  
711D SAPO

536-40 N Linwood St.  
E elev  
40/52



B-5142

47

BALTO. MD.

M. Hayward, 9/08

711D SAPO

3021-39 McElderry St.

New elev.

4/152



NO LEFT TURN

SCHOOL

B-5162

3ACTO.MID

711 Hayward, 9/08

711 SHPO

Lighthouse Community Church

Near Palerson Park Ave & Orleans St.

W-S elev.

42/52



B-5142

BALTO. MD.

M. Hayward, 9138

7115 1470

403-43 N. Patterson Park Ave.

Waler.

43/52



B-5162

50

Baltimore MD

7th Maryland, 21st

MD SH PD

2710-18 Orleans St. + 401-27 N. Belmont St.

W-3 elev.

44/52



B-5162

51

FACTO. 10

M. Hayward 9/8

7110 SHPD

401-47 N. Linwood St.

Water

45/52



B-5162

52

BALTO. MD.

M. Hayward, 9/28

MD SAPD

2038-50 E. Fayette St.

S elev.

44/52

COLD BEER  
SANDWICHES

*Coca-Cola*

NO PARKING  
ANY TIME  
ANY DAY

1997



B-5162

BALTO. MD.

M. Hayward, 9104  
MID 5470

2100-14 + 2016-30 E. Fayette St.  
S elev.  
47152



B-5162

BALTIMORE

711 Hayward, 9/08

7110 CHFD

21442 N. Patterson Park Ave

E. N. elev.

48/52



NO  
DUMPING

B. 5142

Barto, MD.

M. Hayward, 9108

7111 S47D

201-35 N. Kocce St.

W elev,

49152



B-5142

56

BALTO. MD.

M. Hayward, 9/08  
7110 SAPO

201-51 N. Luzerne St.

W elev.

50/52 ✓



B-5162

57

BAITO.HD.

M. Hayward, 9/68

MIDJHPD

600-32 N. Highland Ave.

Elev.

51152



BALTO FIRE DEPT 8

81

FIRE DEPARTMENT

81

B-5162

BALTO. MD

M. Hayward, 9184

MD 1470

Engine Home # 51

Sw cor N. Highland Ave + E. Monument St.

E elev.

52152