UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME:
   COMMON: Bolton Hill Historic District
   AND/OR HISTORIC: Bolton Hill, Mount Royal

2. LOCATION:
   STREET AND NUMBER: S of North Ave.; SW of Mt. Royal Ave.; W of Cathedral St.; N of Dolphin St.; NE of Madison Ave.
   CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore
   STATE: Maryland
   CODE: 24
   COUNTY: Baltimore City
   CODE: 510

3. CLASSIFICATION
   CATEGORY (Check One):
   • District
   • Site
   • Structure
   • Object
   • Building
   • Private
   • Public
   • Both

   OWNERSHIP:
   • Public Acquisition: Public
   • In Process
   • Being Considered
   • Occupation:
   • Occupied
   • Unoccupied
   • Preservation work in progress

   ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC:
   • Yes:
   • Restricted
   • Unrestricted
   • No:

   PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate):
   • Agricultural
   • Commercial
   • Educational
   • Entertainment
   • Government
   • Industrial
   • Military
   • Museum
   • Private Residence
   • Religious
   • Transportation
   • Other (Specify):

   ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC:
   • Yes:
   • Restricted
   • Unrestricted
   • No:

   COMMENTS:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
   OWNER'S NAME: Multiple private and public owners
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN:
   STATE: Maryland
   CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
   COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
   Baltimore City Courthouse
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   St. Paul and Fayette Streets
   CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore
   STATE: Maryland
   CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
   TITLE OF SURVEY:
   Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation
   DATE OF SURVEY: 1967
   DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
   Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   402 City Hall
   CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore
   STATE: Maryland
   CODE: 24
Bolton Hill is located in the northwest section of Baltimore City southwest of Mt. Royal Avenue, south of North Avenue, northeast of Madison Avenue, north of Dolphin Street and west of Cathedral Street.

This residential community covers approximately 170 acres containing twenty blocks of structures erected after 1850 and largely before the First World War. The mid-twentieth-century construction, a few houses and schools, has not yet altered the nineteenth-century scale and atmosphere of Bolton Hill. Certain qualities typify the physical appearance of the architecture: simplicity of treatment; uniformity of scale, design and fabric; and the high standards of design, materials and workmanship.

The distinguishing feature of Bolton Hill is the groups of three-story red brick rowhouses with eight to fifteen dwellings in one architectural group. White marble steps, the rhythmically placed fenestration and doorways, and the wooden cornices frame and accent the otherwise plain facades. Spacious, high ceiling rooms characterize the interiors. Once all single family dwellings, some of these rowhouses have been converted into apartments.

The few detached houses, the five churches, the trees and small parks bring variety to the streetscape. Eutaw Place is known for its vista of green, garden squares with the Francis Scott Key Monument as the southern focal point. Park Place boasts green boulevards and fountains both of which were brought back to life in 1968. Following this tradition, the 1300 block of John Street was recently closed to traffic and turned into a park.

The historical and contemporary character of Bolton Hill is illustrated in the following six representative buildings: 224 West Lafayette Street, 1535 Bolton Street, 1514-1516 Mt. Royal Avenue, 204 West Lanvale Street, the Eutaw Place Temple and number 236 of Bolton Square.

224 West Lafayette Street is a typical example of a three-story brick row house that is part of an architectural group of similar structures united by a continuous cornice. The pairs of the doorways and the variety provided by iron hand rails, occasional shutters and entablatures over the doors adds interest to the group which dates from the 1860's.

1535 Bolton Street is another example of one rowhouse in a long group of similar structures whose architectural simplicity is reminiscent of 224 West Lafayette Street, and
Bolton Hill is a Baltimore residential neighborhood with twenty blocks of relatively untouched structures dating from the second half of the nineteenth century; it gives modern Baltimore an image of its nineteenth-century heritage. Since the 1950's Bolton Hill has experienced an architectural revival and is once more a viable urban residential section.

Bolton Hill developed as part of the ever continuing northward movement of Baltimore's residential neighborhoods that has reached beyond the city limits deep into Baltimore County. During the early days of Baltimore when the city's activities centered around the harbor, Bolton Hill was open farm land owned by three men: George Grundy of "Bolton," William Gibson of "Rose Hill" and Dr. Solomon Birkhead of "Mount Royal." By the mid-1830's city streets were pushing northwest over the farm land. An 1834 map of the area indicates the existence of Madison, Bolton, John and Dolphin Streets in addition to Foster, Jenkins and Mason Alleys which are extant today (1971).

The actual development of Bolton Hill did not gain full momentum until the second half of the nineteenth century. The opening of a street car line along Madison Avenue, the northwestern boundary of Bolton Hill, connected the area with the center of the city. This allowed people to commute easily to the business district. The proximity of Druid Hill Park, opened in the fall of 1860, to the north, serviced by the same streetcar line, added to the attractiveness of living in Bolton Hill. Bolton Station located at the southeast corner of the district gave residents an easy access to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Bolton Hill characteristically attracted residents from the business and professional classes. The ample proportions and the solid construction of the houses reflect the substantial character of their residents. The institutions attracted to the Bolton Hill area correspond to the social status of the residents. Three private schools including the fashionable Boys' Latin School were located in or near Bolton.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders:

Nancy Miller, Historian, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland, September 1970 and May 1971.

Mrs. Walter Black, Jr., Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland, September 1970 and April 1971.

Mr. Frank Shivers, 1404 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, September 1970 and April 1971. SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A Rectangle LOCATING THE Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
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<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>37° 18' 37.0&quot;</td>
<td>76° 38' 07.5&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>39° 18' 38.6&quot;</td>
<td>76° 37' 37.7&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>39° 18' 15.5&quot;</td>
<td>76° 37' 08.3&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>39° 18' 09.4&quot;</td>
<td>76° 37' 33.4&quot;</td>
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 170 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
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STATE: Code COUNTY: CODE

STATE: Code COUNTY: CODE

STATE: Code COUNTY: CODE

STATE: Code COUNTY: CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER: 94 College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

- National □ State □ Local □

Name

Orlando Ridout IV

Title: State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date: June 2, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date
Bolton Hill Historic District

§6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks

1968 State
Maryland Historical Trust
94 College Avenue
Annapolis, Maryland code: 24

§7. DESCRIPTION continued

1535 Bolton Street continued

of much of Bolton Hill. This house and the others in the group are set back ten feet from the Bolton Street property line. The generous proportions, large windows, the stone arches trimming the doors in place of the more usual wood characterize 1535 Bolton Street and the others of the group. The quality of the brickwork seen here is a Baltimore trademark.

1514-1516 Mt. Royal Avenue dates from the late nineteenth century. In this rowhouse group rough cut stone has replaced brick. The exterior stone in addition to the low arched windows and entrance seems to reflect the influence of Henry Hobson Richardson's style. The peaked tile roof and the projecting bays of 1514-1516 Mt. Royal Avenue and its group contrast with the flat roofs and facades of the brick rowhouses. 1514-1516 is the center of a rowhouse group whose southern half is a mirror image of the northern half. This creates the double entrance at 1514-1516. The first four houses from each corner of this group are built of red stone. The center structures including 1514-1516 are constructed of grey stone.

204 West Lanvale Street is a nineteenth-century Gothic cottage—one of the few detached single houses in Bolton Hill. The Tudor arch over the door, the window trim, the "gingerbread" carving on the gable eaves and the bracket trim are characteristic of the style. The house was built in 1866 for Mrs. A. Rolando by E. J. Lind, a noted Baltimore architect of the period.

The Eutaw Place Temple is a large Renaissance style marble synagogue with a central dome and two smaller flanking domes each set on a tower. The Eutaw Street facade has an arcade of
Bolton Hill Historic District

7. DESCRIPTION continued

Butaw Place Temple continued

three arches at the entrance. This design is repeated in a five arch arcade on the second story. The two towers also have arched openings: one on the first story, two on the second and an arched arcade above which supports the lanterns of the tower domes. The polygonal lantern of the principal dome is decorated with the Star of David. This structure is situated on the highest point in the city between North Avenue, six blocks to the north, and the harbor. The Temple is a landmark, visible not only in Bolton Hill, but also from many other parts of the city. The architect was Joseph Sperry; this 1892 temple illustrates the eclectic nature of his work.

236 Bolton Square is one of thirty-five two-story red brick rowhouses arranged in three crescents along an oval shaped park. This group built a century after much of Bolton Hill blends in and compliments the older structures through the use of similar building materials, an emphasis on verticality, the use of an appropriate scale and the inclusion of front steps echoing the older marble stoops. Bolton Square is symbolic of the revival of interest in Bolton Hill since the mid-1950's as an inner city residential neighborhood. The design concept of the group illustrates an interest by those involved with Bolton Hill to maintain and preserve the nineteenth-century character in modern construction. The architect Hugh Newell Jacobsen of Washington, D. C., received awards for his design from the national and Baltimore Chapters of the AIA and from the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

Hill. The Maryland Institute of Art and the Lyric Theater--two major Baltimore cultural institutions--are located on Mt. Royal Avenue.

The continuous blocks of row houses similar and dignified; the tree shaded streets; handsome squares featuring sculptural monuments are reminiscent of residential neighborhoods of London and Boston.

Residents of the rowhouse lined streets included F. Scott Fitzgerald who lived at 1307 Park Avenue for a brief period in the thirties. He received the reviews of Tender is the Night
Bolton Hill Historic District

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

and entertained John Dos Passos and Gertrude Stein there.
Dr. Claribel Cone and her sister Etta Cone, close friends of
Gertrude Stein and Leo Stein, lived in Bolton Hill when they were
not in Paris amassing their outstanding collection of modern art.
In the 1920's Alger Hiss whose family lived on Linden Street
was the youthful assistant scoutmaster of the local Boy Scout
Troop 104.

Other outstanding residents include a president of Goucher
College; Dr. Otto Kraushaar; Gerald Johnson, a journalist for The
Suh and author; the inventor of linotype, Otto Mergenthaler;
Leon Fleisher, a concert pianist; Dr. Jesse Lazear who worked
on the cure for malaria with Walter Reed; and two outstanding
physicians from the Johns Hopkins Hospital: William S. Halstead
and Howard A. Kelly.

In 1967 the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore recognized
the significance of Bolton Hill by making it an Architectural
and Historical Preservation District (Ordinance No. 1046). The
designation was partly the result of the restoration-minded
people who moved to Bolton Hill in the mid-1950's and revitalized
the neighborhood. The enthusiasm of these residents in the 1960's
brought the Maryland State Office Building to nearby Preston
Street. The 1300 block of John Street was closed to traffic and
made a park largely owing to their efforts. Plans exist for
another park on Rutter Street. The rising property values are
a monetary indication of the revival of this inner city residential
district.

#9. REFERENCES continued


Baltimore City Land Records and Probate Records. Hall of
Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Beirne, Francis F. Baltimore A Picture History. New York:
Hastings House, 1957.

The"Blue Book" Baltimore Society Visiting List for 1930.
Baltimore: Norman, Remington, 1929.

(3 of 5 continuation sheets)
Bolton Hill Historic District

9. REFERENCES continued


Bradford, T. G. "Baltimore, 1838 [map] Entered District Court of Massachusetts." Map Collection, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.


Chancery Court Records and Papers. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.


Fredericks, George. "Recollections." Vertical file, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.


Hollander, J. H. Guide to the City of Baltimore. Baltimore: John Murphy, 1893.


Bolton Hill Historic District

§9. REFERENCES continued

Lind, Edmund G. "List of Works." Manuscript. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland

Map collection, Municipal Museum, Baltimore, Maryland.


Murray, Mary Grundy Gibson (Mrs. Clapham Murray). "'Bolton' in the Late Eighteenth Century (the former Residence of George Grundy)." December 12, 1894. Manuscript, Mrs. John L. Randall, Annapolis, Maryland.


**Bolton Hill Historic District**

### Location

**Street and Numbers:**
- S of North Ave.;
- SW of Mt. Royal Ave.;
- W of Cathedral St.;
- N of Dolphin St.;
- NE of Madison Ave.

**City or Town:** Baltimore

**State:** Maryland

**Code:** 24

**County:** Baltimore City

**Code:** 510

### Map Reference

**Source:** USGS 7.5 minute map, Baltimore West Quadrangle

**Scale:** 1: 24 000

**Date:** photorevised 1966

### Requirements

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.
1. **NAME**
   - **COMMON:** Bolton Hill Historic District
   - **AND/OR HISTORIC:** Bolton Hill, Mount Royal

2. **LOCATION**
   - **STREET AND NUMBER:** S of North Ave.; SW of Mt. Royal Ave.; W of Cathedral St.; N of Dolphin St.; NE of Madison Ave.
   - **CITY OR TOWN:** Baltimore
   - **STATE:** Maryland
   - **CODE:** 24
   - **COUNTY:** Baltimore City
   - **CODE:** 510

3. **PHOTO REFERENCE**
   - **PHOTO CREDIT:** Roger Miller
   - **DATE OF PHOTO:** 1969
   - **NEGATIVE FILED AT:** Commission for Historical & Architectural Preservation, 402 City Hall, Baltimore, M

4. **IDENTIFICATION**
   - **DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.**
     - 1514-1516 Mt. Royal Avenue
     - East facade

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**1514-1516 Mt. Royal Ave.**
1. NAME
   COMMON: Bolton Hill Historic District
   AND/OR HISTORIC: Bolton Hill, Mount Royal

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER: S of North Ave.; SW of Mt. Royal Ave.; W of Cathedral St.; N of Dolphin St.; NE of Madison Ave.
   CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore
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   CODE: 24
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3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Roger Miller
   DATE OF PHOTO: 1969
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, 402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   1535 Bolton Street
   East facade
# National Register of Historic Places

## Property Photograph Form

(Attach all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<table>
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<th>Information</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1. NAME</strong></td>
<td>Common: Bolton Hill Historic District&lt;br&gt;And/or Historic: Bolton Hill, Mount Royal</td>
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<td><strong>2. LOCATION</strong></td>
<td>Street and Number: S of North Ave.; SW of Mt. Royal Ave.; W of Cathedral St.; N of Dolphin St.; NE of Madison Ave.</td>
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<td>City or Town: Baltimore</td>
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<td>Code: 24&lt;br&gt;County: Baltimore City</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</strong></td>
<td>Photo Credit: Roger Miller&lt;br&gt;Date of Photo: 1969&lt;br&gt;Negative Filed At: Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, 402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **4. IDENTIFICATION** | Describe View, Direction, etc:

236 Bolton Square; between Madison and Jordan Streets on Lafayette Avenue

Seen from southwest
1. NAME
   COMMON: Bolton Hill Historic District
   AND/OR HISTORIC: Bolton Hill, Mount Royal

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER: S of North Ave.; SW of Mt. Royal Ave.; W of Cathedral St.; N of Dolphin St.; NE of Madison Avenue
   CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore
   STATE: Maryland
   CODE: 24
   COUNTY: Baltimore City
   CODE: 510

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Phil Sibley
   DATE OF PHOTO: 1968
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, 402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   Eutaw Place Temple
   West facade
1. NAME:
   COMMON: Bolton Hill Historic District
   AND/OR HISTORIC: Bolton Hill, Mount Royal

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER: S of North Ave.; SW of Mt. Royal Ave.; W of Cathedral St.; N of Dolphin St.; NE of Madison Ave.
   CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore
   STATE: Maryland

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Phil Sibley
   DATE OF PHOTO: 1968
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, 402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
   204 West Lanvale Street
   Southeast facade
**1. NAME**

**COMMON:** Bolton Hill Historic District

**AND/OR HISTORIC:** Bolton Hill, Mount Royal

---

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET AND NUMBER:** S of North Ave.; SW of Mt. Royal Ave.; W of Cathedral St.; N of Dolphin St.; NE of Madison Ave.

**CITY OR TOWN:** Baltimore

**STATE:** Maryland

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**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

**PHOTO CREDIT:** Roger Miller

**DATE OF PHOTO:** 1969

**NEGATIVE FILED AT:** Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, 402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland

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**4. IDENTIFICATION**

**DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.**

224 West Lafayette Street

South facade
BOUNDARIES OF BOLTON HILL DISTRICT

Beginning at the intersection of Morris Street and North Avenue go easterly down the center line of North Avenue to the intersection of North Avenue and Mt. Royal Avenue (2,945 feet). At the intersection of North Avenue and Mt. Royal Avenue go southeasterly along the property line at the east side of Mt. Royal Avenue to the intersection of Mt. Royal Avenue and Cathedral Street (2,164 feet). At the intersection of Cathedral Street and Mt. Royal Avenue go southerly along the center line of Cathedral Street to the intersection of Cathedral and Dolphin Street (765 feet). Follow the Center Line of Dolphin Street westerly to the intersection of Dolphin and Morris Streets (2,155 ft.). At the intersection of Dolphin Street and Morris Street, go northwesterly along the property line on the east side of Morris Street to the starting point at the center of North Avenue (3,778 ft.)
The district rises on two hills, although its streams are covered over. An area of vistas, Bolton Hill gives the sense of dwelling above the city: it overlooks the Washington Monument, skyscrapers and church steeples of the central city. Sometimes compared with Georgetown, Bolton Hill lacks the slickness of commercial streets and modern affluence.

Three qualities distinguish the general physical appearance:

1. The simplicity of treatment (said by one architect to make Boston look frivolous).
2. The basic uniformity of design.
3. The excellence of design, materials, and workmanship.

These points are supported by the following representative examples, illustrated by the accompanying photographs:

1. 232 W. Lanvale Street
2. Family and Children's Society
3. Memorial Episcopal Church
4. The row of houses on the north side of W. Lanvale St. (numbers 134-150 inclusive) offers a typical facade made up of a relatively modest group with one large house at the east end, taller and with a more elaborate entrance. Most of the brick sidewalk remains. The inventor of the linotype, Ottmar Merganthaler, lived at 150, in 1899.

5. #222-234 West Lafayette Avenue and #225-239 West Lafayette Avenue (opposite)

This block serves as an example of the rhythmic uniformity of the groups of houses, created by pairing the doorways and stoops and by the continuous cornice. Variety is provided by the iron handrails and balconies and by the several entablatures above the doors.

Located just across from a former slum (now Bolton Square) the block maintained itself much as it had been since 1860. During the past 25 years, the homes have been occupied by academics and artists, business men and lawyers, a judge, a broker and an attorney for the Securities Exchange Commission. The house at #229 contains some of

(2) Warren A. Peterson, AIA

(3) Items marked with * are treated fully on separate N.R. forms.
the finest 18th-century Maryland furniture outside a museum. According to old residents, the north side used to be called "doctors' row" because of the many physicians living there.

6. **#1306-1316 John Street**
Three small houses facing the John Street Park, the first two are semi-detached and set back from the sidewalk in their own hedged gardens. Entrances are on the sides, a not unusual practice in the district. #1306 and #1308 have cornices with brackets over both windows and doors, while #1310 has them only over the door. The owners of #1310, Louis Azrael and his wife, Sara, are both well-known journalists.

The John Street Park, created by closing the street in the mid-1950's, is significant for having originated as a block project, and for providing a green island from all traffic.

7. **#1501-1535 Bolton Street (East side)**
This group is noteworthy for its long, well-preserved facade. The houses are set back ten feet from the property lines. An avenue of mature horse chestnut trees shades the broad sidewalk and a strip of greenery leads to the marble steps.

The architecture illustrates mid-nineteenth century ideals of simplicity. The houses have generous proportions, with wide entrances and large windows. The quality of construction shows in the use of stone arches in place of the more usual wood. Noteworthy also is the quality of the brickwork for which Baltimore enjoyed considerable reputation. Another interesting feature of this block is the neighborhood store at #1501, which is later in style (about 1890) and apparently constructed for commercial use of the first floor with living quarters above.

8. **#1306-1312 Bolton Street**
Three elaborate houses, in what Osbert Lancaster called the "Font St. Dutch" manner of the '70's (1), the last two have identical facades which contrast with the

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Question 7. Physical Appearance  (page 3.)

austere facades of the rest of the block to the north and the restrained Gothic manner of the house to the south. A Victorian fancifulness comes from the stone carvings, the use of both rough and polished granite around the generous entrances, the colored tiles on #1308, and the idealized heads portrayed in colored glass about the first floor windows of #1308 and #1310, the gargoyles on #1308, and the ornamental hinges and knobs of the handsome wood double-doors.

#1310 is significant for having been the home of the well-known journalist and historian, Gerald W. Johnson, whose works include Andrew Jackson, Incredible Story, and The Lunatic Fringe.

9.  #1307 Park Avenue

This house deserves special notice, for it was here between 1933-1935 that lived F. Scott Fitzgerald, one of America's noted novelists. Here he received the reviews of one of his major works, Tender Is The Night, which continues to win favor with critics and the public. Also, in this house he entertained Gertrude Stein, John Dos Passos, and other well-known writers(1).

The house was restored in 1968. It follows the row-house design, although it is detached and set back from the property line. There is a two-story brick carriage house in the rear. Outside, #1307 is very simple, but the interior is more ornate. There are two very large rooms on both first and second floors, elaborate with carved marble mantels, floors laid in patterns of various woods and with deep cornices. Each floor has a full gallery across the rear of the building.

10.  #1801 Eutaw Place (The Hawley-Hutzler House)*

11.  #1314-1322 Rutter Street (West Side)

A block of very small row houses (some only 10 to 12 feet wide), this group

is secluded behind two large institutions, the Maryland Institute and Corpus Christi Church. The street takes its name from the Rutter family which operated a mill nearby, as early as 1801. (2) The houses appear to have been built in the 1890's and have been restored recently. Many are painted in pastel colors.

12. Eutaw Place Temple (Cheb Shalom Congregation Synagogue)

A large Renaissance style structure of marble with a central dome and two smaller ones flanking it on the front, this building dominates the site which is the highest point between North Avenue (six blocks north) and the harbor. The big dome is visible as a landmark from many points in the city. The front facade is arcaded with three linteled, round-arched entrances.

The architect, Joseph Sperry, also designed other noted buildings in Baltimore (the Emerson Tower, Provident Savings Bank, Booth-Epstein House). This temple built in 1892 illustrated the eclectic nature of his work.

13. #1500-1534 Mount Royal Avenue (West Side)

Built at the end of the nineteenth century, this group is unusual for having its southern half a mirror image of its northern half. Each corner house has a tower, and the two center houses have a common arched vestibule. The first four houses from the corners are built of red stone, the rest of light gray. Architectural features suggest the Moorish Revival, with keyhole windows, tile roofs and simple carving on pillars.

14. The Marlborough Apartments, 1701-1717 Eutaw Place

Built in 1906, this elaborately decorated structure was designed by Edward H. Glidden. The building gained fame when Dr. Claribel Cone and her sister, Miss Etta Cone, filled three apartments with their great collection of modern art, which is now housed in a special wing of the Baltimore Museum of Art.

(2) See Warner and Hanna's map of 1801.
15. The Francis Scott Key Monument, Eutaw Place at West Lanvale Street*

16. #121 Mosher Street, Artist's Studio-Residence

This contemporary structure (1965-1969) illustrates what has happened during the past decade in Bolton Hill. According to the architects, Meyer, Ayers and Saint, Kramer, a well-known sculptor, and Mrs. Kramer, a painter, required a high source of light for a central studio area with adjacent work spaces for plaster casting and for finishing work on bronze castings as well as for display and storage of finished bronzes. The shape of the skylight was dictated by the need for providing true north light for a building fronting on a street running diagonally northeast, and the 70 degree angle of the skylight and roof was a critical requirement. Included in the program were living quarters and a small studio for Mrs. Kramer. Special features are a chain hoist with track and rollers, a cyclorama for unobstructed viewing of work in progress, and a private walled garden. The house won a citation from the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1964.

17. Bolton Square, West Lafayette Avenue between Mason and Jordan Streets

One block of cleared land has been rebuilt with 35 townhouses of red brick. These are arranged in three "crescents" along the sides of an oval-shaped park. Each house has a walled garden opening onto the park. The houses vary in width and depth, contrasting with their Victorian counterparts, and yet blending with them through the choice of building material (red brick), the emphasis on verticality, and the use of front steps reminiscent of the old marble stoops.

Bolton Square was substantially finished in 1967. The architect was Hugh Newell Jacobsen of Washington, D. C., who was selected by design competition and has received a Baltimore Chapter, A.I.A. award and a Baltimore Chamber of Commerce award for his work.
protective associations were formed, and state, city, and federal agencies have aided with zoning and demolition of slum properties under Urban Renewal. Residents actually lobbied to bring the Maryland State Office Building to Mount Royal Plaza (1959). They planned and persuaded the city to close the roadbed of the 1300 block John Street to create a new park, and also to demolish a number of derelict houses behind the 1400 block Mt. Royal Avenue, thereby creating an enclosed area known now as Rutter's Mill Park. New building has sometimes been chosen by a design advisory panel of out of town experts and by the city's Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation.

The successful restoration of Bolton Hill lures the tourist as well as new residents, and a renaissance of neighborhood activities has helped attract a strong influx of young people, and double property values in the past decade.

Among other distinguished residents of Bolton Hill, the following deserve special mention:

Dr. Otto Kraushaar, retired President of Goucher College
Gerald Johnson, journalist
Leon Fleisher, concert pianist
Otto Mergenthaler, inventor of the linotype (1885)
Dr. Jesse Lazear, who worked on the cure for malaria with Dr. Walter Reed
Drs. William S. Halstead and Howard A. Kelly, two of the Johns Hopkins Hospital's "Big Four"
The Cone Sisters (Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta) who formed one of the world's finest collections of modern art
F. Scott Fitzgerald, novelist and short story writer
Alger Hiss, formerly of the State Department, and a controversial figure in the 1940's
Gary Moore, actor and TV entertainer

In short, Bolton Hill was the home of many of Baltimore's most significant and vital in-town residential area.
Question 9 - Major Bibliographical References  (Continuation Sheet)

Fredericks, George. Recollections. MS. Maryland Historical Society, 1912.
Lancaster, Osbert. From Pillar to Post. 2nd ed., 1956.
USGS map
half a lap
rec'd Con H A P, Baltimore
in Baltimore holder, 2nd floor,
center room 8/5/69
AP

See Indiv. Bldgs #70 on NC-
Corrections on the N.R. FIELD SHEETS for Bolton Hill, Baltimore:

#7 DESCRIPTION: In the last sentence of the second paragraph, insert after ... are isolated structures built just after the turn of the century and a few....

#7 continuation sheet p. 3: under item 9 the second sentence should read
At that time he published one of his major works, Tender Is the Night, which continues to win favor with critics and the public, and a short story collection, Taps at Reveille.

#7 continuation sheet, p. 5, the second sentence of item 16 should include the first name, Reuben, in front of Kramer.

On the second page of item #1 (232 West Lanvale St.), first sentence, would it be better to substitute for "small 'Gothic' house" the words "small country villa"?

(of the separate N.R. sheets on individual buildings)
On p. 3 of item #1/ please change the last sentence to read:
For more than thirty years William H. Howell, dean of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, lived there with his family, including Roger X Howell, dean of the University of Maryland Law School, and Janet Howell Clark, headmistress of Bryn Mawr School, 1933-1935, and then dean at the University of Rochester.

On #10 of the separate N.R. sheets, #7 DESCRIPTION, last sentence, insert after the word owner named Hawley.

And on the next page, #8 SIGNIFICANCE, first sentence of second paragraph, the text should read: Facing two of the park squares, the house stands on the corner of two of the few blocks of Putaw Place still intact.

On the original Bolton Hill N.R. sheet, item #8 SIGNIFICANCE, second paragraph, after 1900, and the growth of the city to the north and west;
Paragraph three: the date for the Baltimore Female College should be 1874, and for the Boys' Latin School, 1897.
Also, note repetition of bibliographical items in #9.
Please note: This map is for the sole purpose of locating the properties specifically mentioned within the report on Bolton Hill, Baltimore, Md. It is numbered to correspond with the items treated in the answer to Question 7 (Physical Appearance).

1. 232 W. Lanvale St., The Dobbin Cottage
2. 204 W. Lanvale St., The Family and Children's Society (Holando-Thom House)
3. 1401-1407 Bolton St., Memorial Episcopal Church
4. 134-150 W. Lanvale Street
6. 1306-1310 John Street
7. 1501-1535 Bolton Street
8. 1308-1312 Bolton Street
9. 1307 Park Ave.
10. 1801 Eutaw Place, The Hawley-Hutzler House
11. 1302-1322 Rutter St.
12. Eutaw Place Temple
13. 1500-1534 Mt. Royal Avenue
14. 1701-1717 Eutaw Place, The Marlborough Apartments
15. Francis Scott Key Monument
16. 121 Mosher Street
17. Bolton Square
N. R. FIELD SHEET

Form 10-300  UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
Bolton Hill

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Mt. Royal

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Boundaries as shown on annexed map.

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore City

STATE:
Maryland

COUNTY:
Baltimore City

3. CLASSIFICATION

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<th>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</th>
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PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural
Commercial
Educational
Entertainment

(If multiple public and private)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
Multiple public and private

STREET AND NUMBER:

City of Baltimore

CITY OR TOWN:
City of Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Office of Legislative Affairs, Ordinance #1046 creating Bolton Hill an

CITY OR TOWN:
City Hall, Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 170 acres.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Bolton Hill Historical and Architectural Preservation District

DATE OF SURVEY: 1967

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

STREET AND NUMBER:
402 City Hall

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE:
Maryland
The old Mount Royal neighborhood, now commonly called Bolton Hill, boasts that it is Baltimore's handsomest and best maintained in-town neighborhood. With block after block of relatively untouched structures from the middle and late nineteenth century, it gives modern Baltimore an image of its Victorian past as well as a view of Victorian architecture at its best.

This is an inner city residential community encompassing approximately 170 acres in the central northwest section of the city. The character of its streets is set by the groups of three-story red brick houses (eight to fifteen buildings to the group) with white marble steps, their plain facades framed by wooden cornices and stone bases, and broken only by the rhythmically placed fenestration and doorways. These rows of townhouses are interspersed with larger, more elaborate houses (some in stone), by seven churches, and by small green park spaces. There are roughly twenty blocks and over 700 houses, all erected between 1850 and 1895[1]. The only exceptions are a few houses and schools built in the 1960's on sites cleared under Urban Renewal.

The area also includes the B and O Railroad's former Mount Royal station (now in use as an annex to the Maryland Institute), the Old Friends School building and the main building of the Maryland Institute of Art. The street best known for its architectural splendor and planned vista of garden squares is Eutaw Place. Park Place also gives the impression of a formal Victorian park, especially since 1968 when the fountains were restored and the plantings renewed.

[1] Compare these maps: T. H. Poppleton, 1851 (Nov.) and Bramley Atlas 1896-1906 (Baltimore City Archives, City Hall, Baltimore)
**The Bolton Hill area was first part of country estates, chiefly those of Dr. Solomon Birkhead ("Mount Royal"), John Gibson ("Rose Hill"), and George Grundy ("Bolton"). Parallel streets, laid out prior to 1850, naturally bore the names Gibson, Grundy and Bolton. Mills in the Jones Falls Valley just to the east, gave their names to Rutter and Lanvale Streets.**

Important factors in the development and popularity of the area during the Victorian era were: 1) the doubling of the population of Baltimore between 1850 and 1900, and the city to the north and west; 2) the creation of Druid Hill Park a short distance to the north (1865); 3) the proximity of two railroad stations serving Washington and New York.

In the latter half of the period of growth, the following institutions attracted the well-to-do and influential: Baltimore Female College (1882), Friends School (1888), the Maryland Institute (1905) and just outside the district, the Lyric Theatre (1892), the Fifth Regiment Armory (1901), Boys' Latin School (1895) and the Bryn Mawr School for girls (1888). Large churches flourished, and the area became fashionable after the creation of Eutaw Place (1852) and Park Place (1860).

Part of the significance of this district lies in the way it has met the problems of urban society in the 20th-century: blight, pollution, crime, riots, absentee landlords, and overcrowding. Forces rose in combat,
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


Mount Royal Garden Blue Book
Stockett, Letitia, *Baltimore, A Not Too Serious History*, Baltimore, 1936

Norman Remington

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

ORGANIZATION:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [ ]  State [ ]  Local [ ]

Name:

Title:

Date:

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date: 