NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hampden Historic District

other names B-1372

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Jones Falls, West 40th Street, and Wyman Park ☐ not for publication

city or town Baltimore ☐ vicinity

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 11-12-04

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3092	118	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3092	118	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry: manufacturing facility
Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Commerce/trade: specialty store, department store, warehouse
Religion: church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry: manufacturing facility
Domestic: single dwelling
Domestic: multiple dwelling
Commerce/trade: specialty store, department store, business, organizational, restaurant, warehouse
Religion: church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal
Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
Late Victorian: Italianate, Gothic, Second Empire
Queen Anne, Romanesque, Renaissance
Late 19th & 20th C. Revivals: Colonial Revival
No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone, brick, concrete
walls: Brick, stucco, stone, wood
roof: Shingle, slate, asphalt, metal
other:

Narrative Description

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

Description Summary:

The Hampden Historic District is an approximately four hundred acre residential and commercial area initially created to support the industrial activities of Maryland's largest nineteenth century textile milling area. Generally bounded by the Jones Falls (and its remaining mill buildings) on the west and south, W. 40th Street on the north, and Wyman Park on the east, the community is distinguished by its siting on various high ridges that overlook the Jones Falls Valley. Here, in the valley, a group of mill-owning families took advantage of the rushing waters of the Jones Falls to establish several neighboring mill villages beginning in the mid-1830s. Initially these mill owners provided housing near the mills for their workers and by end of the Civil War several distinct villages had sprung up on the hillside rising from the east bank of the Jones Falls. These early communities of stone and frame mill housing, dating from the late 1830s to the mid-1860s, distinguish the western part of the Hampden Historic District. In the 1870s, as the textile industry continued to expand, development spread eastward to the crest of the hill, from Falls to Keswick Roads, where local developers put up single, paired, and rows of frame and brick housing. By the 1890s population increases led to the building-out of the area with traditional city rowhouse types. Building types also include commercial structures and churches.

General Description:

The Hampden Historic District is comprised of several distinct sections. The early mill villages are clustered near the Jones Falls and the two surviving early mills, Clipper and Druid Mills. Constructed by local masons, these mainly double stone houses relate closely to the vernacular Greek Revival (with touches of Italianate decoration) architecture of the older mills built in the valley in these years. Brick and frame housing in this area shows a similar mix of styles. One common characteristic of all these early houses in Hampden is their wide front porch and front yard and generally deep lot. Paired houses had side yards as well.

With the development of steam power and the vast expansion of the late nineteenth century industrial age in Baltimore, newer, much larger mills were added in the 1870s and 1880s, which brought a large population boom to the area. Now, housing had to be constructed farther from the mills—on the hills rising steeply to the east of Falls Road. Initially, the majority of the housing constructed in the Hampden area was frame, but after its 1888 annexation into the city of Baltimore, building laws mandated the use of brick. After this date, new housing erected followed contemporary Baltimore rowhouse styles—beginning with late Italianate forms, moving through picturesque variations like swell- and square-fronts, and bay-window, porch-fronts to 1920s Daylight, neocolonial houses. With more people came the need for services and by the turn of the century a distinct "business" district had developed along the "main street" of Hampden, W. 36th Street. The area witnessed high profits during World War I and continued to thrive financially through the 1920s, but was sorely affected by the Depression. When the major textile mills began to relocate to the south and its cheaper labor after World War II, the community ceased growing. Only within the last decade has it taken on a

new vitality, with old mill buildings being adaptively reused, and old storefronts given a new life by creative, energetic entrepreneurs.

The Hampden Historic District roughly centers on the intersection of Falls Road, an early 19th century turnpike which runs north-south along the eastern slope of the Jones Falls Valley, and W. 36th Street, the main commercial thoroughfare locally known as "The Avenue", which runs east-west. These major roads effectively divide the district into four quadrants, and the following architectural description is structured according to this geographical division. The first part describes the earliest buildings in Hampden, nearly all of which were built in the quadrants west of Falls Road from the late 1830s into the 1870s. Many represent company-built housing and were clustered in original mill villages. These are identified by historic name, with the current city block number given. East of Falls Road, the two quadrants north and south of The Avenue are discussed separately, as "northeast" and "southwest". Within the two eastern quadrants, the individual city blocks are addressed geographically, starting with the northwestern-most block in each quadrant and moving east to the district's eastern boundary, then beginning again a row to the south, at the western-most side (Falls Road), and moving east again. The photographs accompanying this documentation are identified with street address and block number.

Part I: The Original Mill Villages

Clipper (Block 3825)

The oldest of the mill villages lies in the southwestern quadrant of Hampden, south of Union Avenue and west of Falls Road. Here, in 1839 Horatio Gambrill and David Carroll converted the Whitehall Flour Mill to a cotton weaving mill and built housing for their workers along a lane now called Mill Race Road, just east of the Falls and the mill, and south of Ash Street. This housing took the form of three groups of two-story, two-bay-wide late Federal style, gable-roofed stone houses, four to a group, located directly opposite the mill, at 1414-20 and 1428-34 Mill Race Road. Another group to the south along Clipper Road has only one surviving pair out of four. Each house, built in the late 1830s or early 1840s, had both a front and rear yard and two rooms to each floor. Nearby, two pairs of larger, two-story-and-attic houses, at 1504-6 and 1516-18 Mill Race sheltered the families of foremen and were probably built in the early 1840s. The success of this first venture encouraged David Carroll and his partners to build the Woodberry Cotton Factory, on the west bank of the Jones Falls, in 1843. They built similar stone worker housing there, part of the Woodberry Historic District (B-1353).

High on the steep slope behind this group of small houses (and slightly east), another group of larger stone and frame paired houses looked down past terraced gardens to the mill. Tradition has it that these were

the homes of mill managers. The group still exists, accessible today from Clipper Heights Avenue, but the gardens and paths down to the mill, which the fronts of these houses overlooked, is completely overgrown. The earliest house, at 1343-45 Clipper Heights Avenue, is a two-story-and-attic paired stone house. An unusual house survives at 3500 Buena Vista, at the southern corner of Clipper Heights, probably also built in the late 1840s. It is a stone half house, five bays wide but only one bay deep, with front gable roof only. The mill owners also provided a stone schoolhouse on the top of the hill, clearly identified in the 1876 Baltimore City Atlas, but no longer there.

In 1845 David Carroll opened Mount Vernon Mill #1, south of the Whitehall operation. Two years later the Carrolls decided to concentrate their effort at the Mount Vernon location and sold their interests in the Whitehall and Woodberry Mills to William E. Hooper. Now Hooper and Gambrill ran the two mills; when the old Whitehall factory burned in 1854 they rebuilt it as a one-story brick building, three times the size of the original and renamed it Clipper Mill, after the fast sailing ships that had made Baltimore famous. (Later, during the Mexican and Civil Wars, cotton duck was in large demand for tent cloth, as well.) This larger mill employed some 180 workers.

Soon the village of Whitehall was also known as "Clipper." The rebuilt mill burned again in 1865 but was promptly reconstructed, and expanded over the ensuing decade to become a two-story brick complex some 900 feet long. The earliest section is the former picker house and boiler room, with a distinctive star-shaped chimney. The main mill section immediately to the west of the picker house was built in 1870 and separated from the first building by a parapet wall. This section is distinguished by four shallow monitors on the roof. West of this section is a second part of the main mill, added in 1870. Finally, in 1875 the section east of the picker house was added to hold warping and weaving machinery on the first floor and carding machinery on the second. The complex survives at 3300 Clipper Mill Road.

In the mid-1860s, Gambrill sold his half-interest in the business to Hooper, who continued to run Clipper Mill. Around the time the mill was rebuilt Hooper added additional worker housing. At the top of the hill, next to the earlier stone housing, he put up five frame pairs at 1347-49, 1335-37, 1327-29, 1319-21, and 1311-13. Each has a front-gable roof sporting arched attic windows and bracketed eaves on their front facades, which overlook the former gardens and the mill. Also part of Clipper are two groups of two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses. The front-gabled pairs on the east side of Ash Street, at 3429-31, 3435-37, 3441-43, 3547-49, and 3453-55 have deep eaves supported by long brackets, flat wood lintels and sills, and paired central porches that do not extend across the entire front of the house. These details match those of contemporary houses built nearby in Druidville, by Horatio Gambrill. Those at 3420-38 Ash are later and much plainer, with shed roofs and brick dentilled cornices. Both groups appear on the 1876 Baltimore City Atlas page showing this area. At this time Hooper also built a frame, three-story boarding house for his female workers, on the west side of Ash, south of the brick row, but it no longer survives.

The present mill building has had later alterations (including a third story on one small section), but the essential structure, as seen in a 1925 photograph, is still there. Two-story high brick piers framing paired windows with arched lintels articulate the long facades. A low-pitched gable roof, with gable-roofed clerestories set every five bays to light the workrooms below, covers the long building.

Kellyville (Block 3565)

During the period that Clipper Mill and the early Mount Vernon Mill built company housing in the villages later known as Clipper and Stone Hill, another local builder was responsible for the earliest housing in Hampden proper, along Falls Road, far to the east of the company-built mill housing in the Jones Falls Valley. In 1832 Martin Kelly acquired two parcels along the east side of the old Falls Turnpike (north of present-day W. 38th Street) from large local landowner James Bay and planned a tiny community there. He laid out a 10-foot wide alley down the center of the lot, which connected to Falls Road, and erected some ten to twelve houses facing Falls Road, and several more facing the alley to the east. The roadbed of this alley, with a branch running east to Hickory Avenue, still survives. The buildings were frame, two stories in height, probably with gable roofs, due to the early date. The 1840s two-story-and-attic frame house still surviving at 3839 Falls Road may be the only survivor of Kelly's houses but a small, front-gabled frame house also survives at 3835 Crowther Alley, as does one at 1127 W. 40th Street. The houses show clearly on the 1857 plat of the Hampden Improvement Association's property, along with four other frame houses on the west side of Falls Road, slightly to the south, built by the Kellys in 1855.

Thus, in the 1850s the fifteen or sixteen frame houses in Kellyville represented the only non-company housing in the entire Hampden historic area. Many of the houses seem to have been occupied by the extended Kelly family, which included his son John and brother Edward. Both John and Martin are identified as carpenters or house carpenters. Stonemasons Isaac Crowther, Sr. and Richard Armacost also lived here, as did builder Nathaniel Parsons. It is safe to assume that any shopkeepers who may have provided goods to the mill villages in these early years rented or owned one of these houses. It was not a long walk up Union Avenue to Falls and then north a block to Kellyville. At least two of the houses built by Martin Kelly survive in this block, one a frame two-story-and-atttic house at 3839 Falls Road; to its east, facing Crowther Alley, 3835 is a tiny front-gabled frame house. Remnants of other early buildings could well be found within some of the existing structures facing Falls Road. For a more detailed description of these later buildings see under Northeast Quadrant, block 3565.

The existence of Kellyville in the 1850s drew other builders and residents to the area. The immediate blocks to the south and east, bordering on Hickory Avenue and Roland, contain some of the oldest housing in the area. By 1876 a large Market House was located on the east side of Falls, north of Kellyville, near the present W. 39th Street.

Druidville (Blocks 3518, 3521, and 3547)

In the mid-1860s Horatio Gambrill sold out his half interest in the Clipper and Woodberry Mills and struck out on his own, building a new stone mill on Union Avenue, about a block east of the Jones Falls. The new structure, which Gambrill named Druid Mill, employed steam power, which enabled it to be much larger than its predecessors. Between 1865 and 1872, the mill complex expanded to total four Italianate buildings arranged around a central courtyard. The most distinctive feature of the complex is the clock tower with its Italianate styling, arched windows topped by splayed stone lintels, and inset stone medallion ventilators. Its pyramid roof has prominent eaves supported by brackets. The other structures in the complex also reflect Italianate influence in their overhanging eaves. Druid Mill marks the end of the era of strictly utilitarian stone mill buildings in the Jones Falls Valley, with the introduction of conscious aesthetic forms. The buildings' Italianate design foreshadows that of the mills built during the great expansion of the 1870s.

Gambrill erected housing for his mill hands directly across the street on Union Avenue, as well as along a new street that ran south perpendicular from the mill entrance. Originally called Druid Street, it now bears the name Ash. Soon another street was laid out east of Ash, originally called Sycamore, but now Buena Vista.

An 1865 article in the Baltimore County Union identified Isaac Crowther as the mason, Stephen Barton as the carpenter, Mr. Gault as the slater, and Mr. Doremins as the plasterer for the mill. The piece continued, "Mr. Gambrill is having a number of handsome and comfortable dwellings erected for the residence of operatives in the mill. The mill is named Druid after the park and that part of the village north of Jones Falls and adjoining the mill will heretofore be known as 'Druidville.'" The article stated that the mill would need 200 hands.[1]

Druidville was not only directly adjacent to the Druid Mill, but also formed the western boundary of the large estate of Robert Poole, called Maple Hill, which extended from Union Avenue south to W. 36th Street. Poole was one of the owners of the Poole & Hunt Machine Works, which opened in 1854 at the end of Union Avenue, just west of Jones Falls. The estate at Maple Hill was over twice as large as the two blocks of mill housing erected by Gambrill on Druid and Sycamore Streets, extending east to already-built up lots on the west side of Falls Road. Maple Hill was noted for its fine landscaping and extensive gardens and must have added greatly to the beauty and general rural ambience of the village. The Second Empire style Maple Hill house set a fashionable tone for the area and even influenced the design of some grouped homes built in the 1870s near the new Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church.

Isaac Crowther, Sr., who lived in Kellyville, was listed as a stonemason in city directories, and is also

[1] *Baltimore County Union*, November 11, 1865

noted in some sources to have worked on the Woodberry Methodist Church, enlarged between 1867 and 1870. It is logical to assume that he, and the other men listed above, were involved with the building of the stone houses erected in Druidville. Both the mill and the stone houses share similar angle quoins, wide wooden window lintels, and scroll-sawn bracket details (on the mill tower). Crowther probably also worked on the first stone machine shop at Poole & Hunt, illustrated in an 1870 lithograph of the works.[2] The one-story high Greek Revival style building has a temple front, whose triangular pediment is decorated with carved wooden brackets, much like the tower of Druid Mill and the cornices of the stone houses in Druidville and the brick pairs in Clipper.

The paired stone houses the company built along the north side of Union Avenue and the east side of the 3600 block of Ash Street must have gone up between 1865 and 1866, when the mill opened. They share the fine stonework and Italianate-influenced wooden trim seen on the mill itself. These houses clearly appear on the 1876 Baltimore City Atlas and most still exist today, many retaining much original detail. Typical alterations include new front porches, small rear additions, and new windows.

All of the houses have front porches, front and side yards, and a deep back yard. These large lots not only contributed to the rural feel of the village, but also allowed the mill workers a chance to have vegetable and flower gardens. Most of the two-story houses show the front-gable roof form so common in the community and some examples retain their original scroll-sawn roof brackets, which support the deep eaves. It cannot be a coincidence that the clock tower on the mill is decorated with similar wooden brackets. A feature peculiar to this set of houses (and to a similar stone group further east along Union Avenue) is that the roofline eave (with its bracket supports) returns a short distance across the front façade of the house. It is very tempting to see this feature as the trademark of one of the local builders. All of the houses have wide, flat wooden lintels and sills and stone quoins at each corner. The houses are two-rooms deep with a one-story rear kitchen addition. Each pair of houses is fronted by a deep stone front porch, usually with half-height Doric columns supporting the porch roof.

There are four pairs of stone houses along the north side of Union Street, west of Conduit, at 1302-4, 1308-10, 1314-16, and 1320-22. Many retain their scroll-sawn brackets supporting the deep eaves at both the front and sides of the pair. Two chimneys are located along the outside walls, near the front and rear of the house. To the west of this group, at 1326, there is a single, shingled frame house with front-gable roof that has a highly decorative bargeboard; the house to the west, 1400, takes a similar form but the decoration is gone. Further west there are two large three-story high front-gabled frame pairs, at 1402-4 and 1410-12. The former has four attic windows, the latter only two. Both have two chimneys located on the peak of the gable roof, and

[2] See Lois B. McCauley, *Maryland Historical Prints* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1976), p. 113.

a two-story rear kitchen addition.

Seven more pairs of stone front-gable houses are located along the east side of Ash Street, at 3653-55, 3645-47, 3637-39, 3629-31, 3621-23, and 3613-15. Identical to those on Union Street, individual houses today have varying amounts of original wooden trim surviving. The northernmost pair of the group, at 3667-69, is three-stories high and has a larger lot than its neighbors. This house, along with the two three-story houses on Union Avenue, was obviously intended to house a higher level of employee than the more modest houses surrounding it. On the west side of Ash Street, company builders offered a less expensive form of housing, at 3680-82, 3672-74, 3664-66, 3656-58, 3648-50, 3640-44, 3632-34, 3624-26, 3618-20, and 3608-10. Here the ten two-story pairs are frame, partaking of the same front-gable roof design. About the same size as the stone houses they also had front porches with Doric columns, front and side yards, and deep rear lots. Each pair had its entrance on the side of the house, under a small porch. These houses have a one-story rear kitchen addition. All appear on the 1876 City Atlas.

The company housing built by Horatio Gambrill in Druidville joined a few other groups of older housing in the immediate area. Matching pairs of early two-story, two-bay-wide brick gable-roofed houses, probably dating to the 1850s, are to be found along the south side of Union Avenue and the east side of Ash, at 3675-77 Ash, and 1503-5 Union. The small houses have a brick dentil cornice, front and rear double chimneys in the center of the gable roof, and a paired one-story rear kitchen addition with rear chimney. Next door to both of these small, gable-roofed pairs there are larger, more pretentious brick pairs, at 1511-13 and 1519-21 Union and 3683-85 Ash, probably built in the 1860s. Both houses have steeply pitched front-gable roofs decorated across the front and rear with fancy bargeboards. The houses on Union Avenue are much larger, two stories high with a tall attic story lit by two front windows. There is a front and rear double chimney and a one-story brick kitchen addition with rear chimney. The pair on Ash Street is two small stories high, with one front double chimney and a rear one-story kitchen addition with end chimney. This pair retains its original, highly decorative, long, scroll-sawn brackets supporting the side eaves. Two small houses with very similar features and front-gable roofs are located at 3650-52 and 3658 Buena Vista, on a high hill looking down towards Union Street. Now covered with formstone, they have the same fancy bargeboards and long scroll-sawn brackets supporting the eaves as the front-gabled pairs on Union and Ash.

The remaining houses in Druidville, near Union Avenue, include a long two-story frame pair on the west side of Ash, 3688-90, near Union, with a gable roof facing Ash. The houses are only one-room deep and the side facades have front gable roofs with distinct cornice returns at the eaves. The same feature is seen on the frame, two-story house directly north, at the corner of Ash and Union, a three-bay-wide front-gabled house that sits directly on the corner, with no porch or front yard. On the opposite corner there is a large three-story-high, six-bay-wide and seven-bays-deep brick building with flat roof and simple classical cornice. Original openings

on the first floor have been covered over and this part of the building now serves as a local bar.

Some of the front-gabled frame pairs on Buena Vista match company housing erected on the east side of Ash Street, but there is more variety in the architecture here, suggesting the work of individual builders in the 1860s and 1870s. All houses have front porches and front and side yards. The southernmost group of houses on the west side of Buena Vista, at 3600-4, is a six-bay-wide gable-roofed structure with a cross gable set in the middle of the roof of 3602-4. Its wooden cornice has the exaggerated return at the eaves of many of the other houses in this area. Half-height wooden piers support the front porch roof. 3608 is a simple, two-story, two-bay-wide front gable house with a chimney located at the peak of the gable roof. Next, at 3612-14 and 3618-20 are two identical front-gabled pairs with a single, pointed-arch attic window. Both houses have front and rear chimneys located along the peak of the gable roof. The wide front porch has turned posts, which originally met the porch roof with decorative jig-sawn fretwork (still see at 3620). The two-story, three-bay-wide pair at 3624-26, with its cross-gabled roof may originally have been a single house; 3630 is a two-story, three-bay-wide Italianate house with flat roof, but no surviving cornice; and 3632-34 is a paired house made up of a gable-roofed unit attached to a front-gable unit, with distinct cornice return. The last three houses on Buena Vista before reaching the two front-gabled units with fancy trim near Union, are all brick, two-story Italianates, from the late 1870s or early 1880s. 3636-38 is a pair, with plain scroll-sawn brackets decorating the cornice; 3640 is a single Italianate with modillion cornice and full-height turned porch columns; and 3644-46 is a pair with long end brackets and scroll-sawn modillions.

Four two-story frame houses remain on the north side of W. 36th Street, east of Buena Vista. The first house east of Buena Vista has a front-gabled roof with pointed-arch attic window, like several on Buena Vista, but the second floor front windows now have bays. Nest, there is an Italianate house with a cornice of three long brackets and scroll-sawn modillions; the last two houses are three-bay-wide, front-gabled structures whose facades have been altered over time.

Sweet Air (Blocks 3522, 3523)

Sweet Air, located between Clipper and Druidville, long retained its individual identity as an early mill village. The mostly frame houses are located in the small area south of W. 36th Street and east of the Jones Falls, running east from Ash to Poole Streets. The majority of the housing now in the area appeared on the 1876 Baltimore City Atlas. A Sun article of 1874 stated that Sweet Air had been built up between about 1870 and 1874 and now contained sixty-five houses.[3] The community was centrally located to provide easy access to

[3] *Baltimore Sun*, January 23, 1874

the Druid or Clipper Mills; the walk to Mount Vernon Mills was longer.

Almost all of the houses in Sweet Air are frame, with but a few later exceptions. Most are two-story pairs with front gable roofs, although there are also single front-gables and single and paired Italianates. The community also boasts two prominent stone residences on the east side of Buena Vista, south of W. 36th, originally owned by William Brooks, a butcher and a building contractor, who owned other lots in the area. 3551 Buena Vista is a large, three-story, three-bay-wide and four-bay-deep cross-gabled house, with distinctive central door and central windows with sidelights. Original, 4/4 sash survive in some of the windows. The deep porch wraps around the entire front and south side of the structure, which sits on a high basement with door opening into the front and side yards. The hipped roof has two chimneys serving rooms at the front of the house and one at the rear. South of a wide lot, another stone, three-story double house sits at 3537-39. This structure post-dates 1876 and was probably built in the early 1880s. It has a late Italianate wooden cornice consisting of long, scroll-sawn brackets connecting to a lower molding strip, and scroll-sawn modillions decorating the deep frieze area. Like Druid Mill and the Druidville stone houses, these stone houses, too, have wide, flat wooden window lintels and sills. A row of five small brick alley houses built by Brooks after 1906 at the rear of his property survives along the east side of Sweet Air Street; the houses are extremely narrow and have simple cornices. Just north of the row one of Brooks' original, shingled outbuildings survives, used possibly as a stable or carriage house.

At the south end of Buena Vista there are frame single and paired houses that had been built by 1877. 3503, 3505, 3507, 3511, and 3515 are small, single two-bay-wide houses with front gable roofs; 3519-21 is a paired, front-gable house with two attic windows and a full-width front porch. All of these houses have front and side yards. Across the street the lower part of the west side of Buena Vista also has single and paired framed houses built before 1876, probably by the same builder as many facing houses are quite similar. 3502 is two-bays wide and four bays deep, with a front gable roof with attic windows on all elevations; 3504 is a single, two-story, front-gable-roofed house that matches 3505; 3506 is now a three-story, two-bay-wide front gable; 3510 is a single front gable, like 3511; and 3512-14 is a paired front gable with two attic windows, like 3519-21. 3518, a single, front-gabled house, and 3522, a four-bay-wide gable-roofed house, complete this early grouping. North of these houses there are a few single and paired Italianate houses of the 1880s—a brick pair at 3524-26, with long scroll-sawn brackets framing a deep frieze on the cornice; a brick single at 3528, with similar cornice; and a frame pair at 3532-34, with its original cornice covered over. Further north along Buena Vista, opposite the early large stone houses, there is a row of swell-and-square-fronts put in the 1890s, at 3536-54. The sheet metal cornice, decorated with a row of dentils, sits above a stepped brick design with six rows of progressively recessed header and stretcher bricks set above a row of angled bricks. Sash in the squared bays are paired and lintels and sills are made of rough stone. The same builder put up an identical row on the south end of the west side of Poole Street, at 3508-18.

Another early group of frame housing went up in 1874 at the intersection of Ash and Baldwin Streets, built by Joseph Baldwin. The 1876 atlas show two pairs on the north side of Baldwin and four on the south side of the street that ended in a cul-de-sac. Two other pairs were located along the east side of Ash Street. Today a full pair and what remains of part of the second pair survive on the north side, at 1534-36; three of the four pairs on the south side still stand, at 1515-17, 1521-23, and 1533-35, as does a pair at 3501-3 Ash Street. The three-bay-deep pairs of two-bay-wide houses have tall, front-gabled roofs with two attic windows, front and rear chimneys located at the peak of the gable roof, and, remarkably, many retain their original 4/4 sash. Most of the houses retain their wide, original front porches; those built at the corner of Ash also have tall basement levels.

The south side of W. 36th Street between Ash and Buena Vista, also contains most of the original frame housing built before 1876. At the corner of Ash and W. 36th there is a group of three, three-story, two-bay wide houses, set on high basements, at 1527-31. This structure had an Italianate cornice that is now covered over and also has new siding and new sash. Currently, a full front porch runs across the entire façade, with three sets of tall steps set parallel to the façade. The next three houses, at 1525, 1521, and 1519, are two-story single houses with front-gable roofs and front porches, as are three further to the east, at 1509, 1507, and 1503. Between these groups of single houses there is a larger, front-gable pair with two attic windows, at 1513-15. Two small, Italianate single, in-fill brick houses, at 1505 and 1517, were added in the 1880s. At the corner of W. 36th and Buena Vista there is a two-story, six-bay-wide brick house, 1501 W. 36th Street, built by 1888 which served as the store of the general merchants Cole and Everhart (for whom the nearby Everhart Street) is named. The building has a sheet metal cornice decorated with dentils and egg-and-dart patterns; rough stone bands extend across the façade at the top of the first and second floor windows and the sills are also rough stone. The corner entrance is recessed.

East of Buena Vista there are three early frame pairs, at 1429-31, 1423-25, and1413-15. Each front-gable-roof pair has a pointed-arch attic window and all originally had bargeboard trim along the front roofline. Between the pairs there are single, front-gable-roofed houses. All are set on a high terrace with generous front yards and wide front porches. Single two-story, two-bay-wide frame houses at 1417, 1419, and 1427 have front gabled roofs.

East of Sweet Air Street, there are three brick, three-story late Italianate-style buildings, built in the late 1880s. 1411 is a three-bay-wide structure, with fancy late Italianate cornice whose long scroll-sawn brackets and modillions reflect Eastlake-period tastes; original 4/4 sash remain. 1405 W. 36th Street is a single frame front gabled house and 1401-3 are paired, three-story-tall, two-bay-wide brick houses. Long, scroll-sawn brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and frame rectangular, jig-sawn ventilating panels support the wooden cornices.

The Woodberry Church of the Brethren occupies the southwest corner of W. 36th and Poole Streets. It was built in 1883 to house the congregation of Grace Methodist Church who remained here until 1899 when

they moved to the northeast corner of Hickory and W. 36th Street. The one-story frame structure, three bays wide and three bays deep, with steep front-gable roof, has been covered with stucco. One of the few original features remaining is the shed roof over the entrance, supported by large brackets.

Most of Poole Street also retains its pre-1877 character, except for the 1890s row of swell-and-square-fronted houses at 3508-18, mentioned above. At 3526 there is an unusual one-story frame house with a hipped roof and central chimney with a roofline supported by brackets and fretwork trim and very fancy side porches. 3528 is a single, front-gable-roofed house with distinct cornice returns; 3534 is a large, three-bay-wide front-gable-roofed house with paired attic windows; 3536-38 is a front-gabled pair with two attic windows; 3540, originally the home of the Sweet Air Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, built in 1872-3, has been converted to a residence, a three-bay-wide front-gabled house, with central entrance, where the front gable roof extends down to the first floor level. (In 1893 the congregation moved to its permanent home on the west side of Roland Avenue, north of W. 38th Street.) The brick building is four bays deep with brick piers acting as buttresses framing each bay. Three more front-gabled pairs complete this part of the block—the first two, at 3544-46 and 3548-50 are frame, the last, at 3552-54, is brick. The latter two have the distinctive cornice returns seen often on these houses and front and rear chimneys along the peak of the gable.

Further north, there is an infill row of five three-bay-wide brown brick, Renaissance-Revival-style rowhouses with sheet metal cornices decorated with swags, at 3556-64 Poole Street. A three-bay-wide fancy, Italianate-style brick house follows at 3566, with a highly decorative cornice with long scroll-sawn brackets and a deep front porch with Doric columns. Further north there are two two-bay-wide front-gabled frame houses, at 3568 and 3570. The latter has a front-gabled bay on both its front, facing Poole Street, and side, facing Yeager Street, and two centrally located chimneys. The last house, north of Yeager, at 3576-78 Poole Street, is a two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate brick pair.

Dellwood (Blocks 3550, 3566, 3567, and 3577)

Dellwood, a ten-acre estate west of Falls Road and north of Union Avenue, was the home of the Rev. Luther J. Cox. The house appears on the 1857 plat map of the Hampden Association's lands. At this time a scattering of brick and frame houses also lined the west side of Falls Road between W. 38th and W. 40th Streets. After Rev. Cox died in 1870, his executors sold the estate, plus a smaller lot fronting on Falls Road, to a real estate development company called the Maryland Land & Building Association. The land consisted of the ten-acre parcel known as "Dellwood," acquired by Cox in 1861 at one of the public sales of Henry Mankin's extensive holdings, and the Falls Road footage; the purchase price was $15,000, payable over the next two years. By early 1872, the company had laid out some seventy, 25' front by 100'-deep, lots on the estate and was beginning sales along the main street laid out through the land, named Dellwood Avenue, after the estate. The other main street, laid out to the north of Dellwood, was named after Frank W. Morling, the President of

the Association. Morling was also the owner of the local newspaper, The Woodberry News, and there can be no doubt that his land company advertised in that organ.

The housing built on the Dellwood estate was the first non-mill-owned housing built on any scale in Hampden. The majority of the houses are two-story, two-bay-wide frame single and paired houses. The earlier structures generally have front-gable roofs; later houses are frame Italianates. All have front porches and front and side yards. The housing was clearly associated with the needs of the employees of the Druid Mill as a path led down from the west end of Dellwood Avenue to Union Avenue and the mill. Workers could also make their way along Union Avenue to Poole & Hunt's machine works just across the Jones Falls and, after its 1877 opening, to the William E. Hooper's Meadow Mill south of Poole & Hunt. According to the 1876 Baltimore City Atlas, by that date only the blocks immediately west of Falls Road had been built up and the Dellwood house was still inhabited by Benjamin W. Cox. Sales for houses on the north side of Dellwood were recorded beginning in 1875. Some houses on the south side of Morling went up in the early 1880s and sold for about $1300 each, with the Maryland Land & Building Association offering mortgages.

Some of the older and more distinguished frame housing built on the estate is located near Falls Road, where early housing already existed. Here, along the original diagonal course of Quarry Avenue (which formed the southern boundary line of James Bay's property north of Dellwood and which extended to W. 40th Street), and along Cox Street which followed the course of Dellwood's original driveway, a number of early frame, two-story, two-bay-wide front-gabled houses survive that appeared in the 1876 atlas. 1302-4 Cox Street is a two-story paired house with front gable roof and single attic window; directly across Cox Street, at 1301 and 1303 there are matching single houses—all have cornices with returns at the eaves. 1303 retains its 4/4 original sash as well as its fretwork trim at the top of its porch posts. Along Falls Road, north of Dellwood Avenue, a group of early frame houses survive at 3800-10, built by Benjamin R. Crowther in 1872-73. 3800 is a three-bay-wide, front-gabled residence with arched attic window, distinct cornice returns, and front and rear chimneys located on the peak of the gable roof. Adjoining are four frame Italianates whose original cornices have been covered over. The northernmost house, at 3810 is a single two-bay-wide Italianate whose second floor projects out over the covered porch beneath. The cornice extends around three side of the building, with scroll-sawn modillions set against a deep wooden frieze area. North of this group there is a vacant lot and then at 3820, a two-story, three-bay-wide building currently serving as Dimitri's Tavern, the only remaining structure in an original group of four houses which extended to the south. This building, a pair at 3830-32 and a group of paired houses directly across the street on the east side of Falls were built by a local stonemason c. 1910. All have rough stone facades, with elaborate stone trim. 3820 has a granite façade decorated with bands of brownstone; the stone cornice is decorated with stone dentils and the second floor windows have notched stone surrounds. North of Morland, the same builder put up two swell-front houses with stone facades, at 3830-32. These houses have a light stone façade with bands of gray stone trim running across the façade at the top of first and second story windows. The dentilled sheet metal cornice sits above a stone frieze with block modillions. To their north is a non-contributing one-story modern structure.

The west side of Falls Road, north of Cox, contains three frame structures dating from the 1870s and a post-1906 row. The latter, at 3844-48, is a group of three, two-story, three-bay-wide buildings with sheet metal cornices decorated with rosettes on the frieze. They were probably built with first floor storefronts, but these have been recently modernized. At 3850-52 there is a frame Italianate pair whose cornice has been covered over and whose front porch has been enclosed; 3858 is a small, front-gabled house; and 3860 is a much larger, three-bay-wide front-gabled house, with a pointed-arch attic window. The latter two buildings appear in the 1876 city atlas. Next to these early frame houses, there is a row of two-story, bay-window, porch-front houses at 3900-10 Falls Road. These post-date 1906 and have Flemish bond facades and sheet metal cornices. To their north there are non-contributing properties, a McDonald's and a U-Haul facility.

The east side of Quarry, north of Cox contains four single, front-gabled houses, at 3843, 3845, 3853, and 3855; 3847-49 is a gable-roofed pair with central chimney; all appear on the 1876 atlas page. Across the street, 3848 Quarry is a single, three-bay-wide gable-roofed house covered with shingles, also predating 1876. To its south, at 3844-46 there is a frame Italianate pair similar to the pairs nearby on Morling Street. The cornice brackets as well as the modillions set against the frieze are decorated with balls; some original 4/4 sash survive. At the northern end of the west side of Quarry Avenue there is a group of four brick late Italianate-style houses at 3850-56, built in the late 1880s. The cornice has three long scroll-sawn brackets, as well as modillions. Windows have flat wood lintels and full-height Doric columns support the porch roof. This group of houses on Quarry Avenue looks south to three housing units built on the south side of the 1200 block of Morling Avenue, just west of Falls, after 1877. 1203-7 Morling is a group of three brick Italianate houses with a simple brick modillion cornice; the slender porch columns are turned. The next house west, at 1209 is a small two-story frame Italianate whose cornice is framed by short end brackets and has a jig-sawn frieze. The next pair, at 1213-15, is a paired frame house with front-gabled roof, two attic windows and two chimneys located at the peak of the gable roof. 1219 Morling is a non-contributing two-story undistinguished brick house built in the 1940s or later.

The 1200 block of Dellwood Avenue, just west of Falls, contains a number of early frame houses built in the early 1870s. On the north side of the street there are a number of single, two-story, two-bay-wide frame houses with front-gable roofs, front porches, and front and side yards—at 1200, 1212, 1216, 1218, 1222, 1224, and 1236. The remaining houses are Italianates—a single brick house at 1206, frame pairs at 1208-10 and 1228-30, and a single frame at 1234. The south side of the street contains a similar mix of housing—a row of three two-story, two-bay-wide frame Italianates at 1201-5; a cross-gabled pair at 1207-9, with a central front porch with fretwork decorations at the top of the porch roof posts; front-gabled frame pairs at 1221-23, 1233-35 and 1241-53; a single frame Italianate at 1237 and a small brick pair with flat roof, at 1249-51, built after 1912.

Housing in the 1300 blocks of Dellwood and Morling Avenues, west of Conduit, was built in the 1880s, with the exception of 1302-28 Dellwood, built by Charles E. Litzinger in 1926. Single and paired frame two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate style houses are mixed with brick Italianate pairs and small rows on both streets, possibly built after the 1888 annexation when city laws forbade frame construction. Along the south side of Morling, 1303 and 1305 are single frame, front-gable-roof houses; 1307-9 is a brick Italianate pair adjoining a group of three similar houses at 1311-15. This entire group retains some of its 4/4 sash and has similar cornices—with long, scroll-sawn brackets connecting to a lower molding strip, decorated with scallops, and a frieze area decorated with scroll-sawn modillions. The porches retain original turned posts with fretwork panels at the roofline. 1319 is a three-bay-wide house with 2/2 sash and an added first floor bay window; 1323-25 and 1335-37 are hipped roof frame pairs; and 1331 is a frame Italianate with small modillions and long brackets. The row continues with five sets of frame Italianate pairs, at 1401-3, 1407-9, 1413-15, 1419-21, and 1425-27 that now have sheet metal, dentilled cornices.

Along the north side of Morling, west of Conduit, there is a single frame Italianate house at 1300, followed by six pairs of identical houses, at 1302-4, 1306-8, 1310-12, 1314-16, 1318-20, and 1322-24. Each house has a cornice composed of three long scroll-sawn brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels decorated with arabesques. The porches have turned columns. 1328-30 is a frame, front-gabled pair; 1410 is a single brick Italianate house; and 1412 and its neighbor are frame front-gabled single houses. To the west, 1422-26 is a later two-story, brown brick group, with sheet metal cornices and wide first floor windows with stone lintels, built after 1900. At the end of the block, high on a hill overlooking Druid Mill, 1436 is a single, front-gabled frame house with small attic window.

Similar forms of housing were built on Dellwood Avenue, west of Conduit, in the 1880s. 900 Dellwood is a two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style brick house. West of Litzinger's group (1302-28), all of the houses are frame. 1332 is a three-story, two-bay-wide frame Italianate house that no longer has its cornice; 1334 is a three-story, frame, front-gable-roofed house; 1400 is a single Italianate; 1404-6 are paired and retain their fancy cornices with scroll-sawn brackets and modillions; 1410 is a front-gabled house and 1412, 1416, 1418, and 1420 are all frame Italianates with plain cornices and wide front porches. 1424 retains its scroll-sawn modillion cornice and the pair at 1432-24 retains its long scroll-sawn brackets. Litzinger's two-story, two-bay wide porch-front, stuccoed houses, built in 1927 at 1302-28 Dellwood, are typical of the many blocks of rowhouses he built in Hampden.

Block 3541, the former Maple Hill estate

This block still retains some early frame housing along Falls Road and W. 36th Street. On the 1857 plat of the Hampden Improvement Association there are three frame houses indicated on the west side of Falls, south of Union Avenue, all built by the Kelly family. One of these is the frame pair, with gable roof, at 3712-14 Falls Road, but the other two have been replaced with modern structures, the non-contributing Rite-Aid, at 3702 and the Laundromat at 3710. The front porches have been altered but the houses do have a small front yard. To the north, 3716 is a two-story, two-bay-wide brick house with sheet metal cornice decorated with classical swags, probably built before 1906. Frame pairs were also originally built by the Kellys on the west side of Falls, south of W. 37th Street, but they have been replaced by a row of stuccoed bay-window porch-fronts, at 3658-78, built by Charles Litzinger in 1911. South of the Litzinger row to W. 36th Street only two contributing structures remain. At 3608 Falls Road there is a two-story, two-bay-wide brick storefront building with a dentilled sheet metal cornice whose end brackets are decorated with rosettes. Second floor windows have stone lintels and sills. Built before 1906, the structure was part of an original pair that included 3610, but the latter building has a completely new façade.

3616-20 Falls Road is an impressive, tall, three story, five-bay-wide neocolonial commercial building, built of Flemish bond with elaborate stone trim. It is probably the work of local builder Daniel Shipley, as it closely resembles his 1914 structure on the north side of W. 36th, just east of Falls. The building has a flat roof with minimal cornice but just below the cornice level there is a decorative element that extends across most of the façade—a sheet metal "cornice" decorated with modillions and dentils. The third story windows have splayed brick lintels with a stone keystone and sill; they are filled with 12/12 sash. On the second level, the 12/12 sash are set beneath a stone lintel with keystone; above the lintel there is a recessed arch with its own stone keystone that also springs from stone end blocks. The area between the second and third floor windows is decorated with stone cartouches, with swags, set at either side of the central bay. At street level, the central doorway has a stone triangular pediment, with an etched glass transom. The two original storefronts survive, set on either side of the main entrance. Both have central entrances set back behind the stone and plate-glass storefronts; each storefront window has three transom lights. 3600-06, 3612-14, and 3624-26 are non-contributing later buildings.

At the southern end of the block, at 1202-8 W. 36th Street, just west of Falls, there is a group of four early two-story, two-bay wide brick rowhouses, with gable roofs and front porches, dating from the late 1850s. To their east, there is a single brick Italianate-style house with sheet metal cornice. West of Cairns Lane, at 1234 W. 36th Street, is the small Trinity Reformed Church, built in 1885 and designed by D.B. Price. The one-story frame church, 28' wide by 50' deep and with a 56'-high steeple, is set on a high basement and has an entrance portico that projects in front of the church and carries the tall, obelisk-shaped steeple, with its flared base supported by scroll-sawn brackets. The portico has steeply pitched triangular pediments on three sides; the pointed-arch, stained glass transom set above the doorway bears the name of the church in gold letters. Two small front gables set on either side of the standing seam tin roof break the roofline of the nave. When it was

built the church faced the large Hampden Reservoir to its south.

Now occupying that site is Roosevelt Park, created in the early 1900s after the Hampden Reservoir was filled in. The project was the work of the Hampden-Woodberry Neighborhood Association, founded in 1907 by a group of mill owners and political reformers to "uplift" the mill workers by offering free recreational facilities. The originally named, West Park Recreation Center, opened in 1911, is an unusually designed three-part stone building with a flaring, low-pitched roof and deep eaves that slightly suggests the Mission style popular in California at this time. The central block is one-story high, with a center entrance marked by a triangular pediment supported by thick, stepped stone buttresses. To either side of the entrance three sets of triple windows light the interior; the sash are 3/3 but each pane is narrow and tall. This unit connects to two-story units on either side, with distinctive low-pitched hipped roofs, with flaring eaves supported by long, plain wooden brackets. Above, a shallow, front-gable roof whose triangular end matches that of the window nframement below, modeled on the entryway and supported by buttresses, caps the façade. Set beneath the hipped roofline, three smaller windows flank the window enframement and light the tall interior space.

In 1923 Robert Poole's estate became home to the large, three-story Robert Poole Middle School (School #56). The original long, three-story brick building, facing Poole Street survives, with newer additions to the west and north. The 1923 building is a mix of Jacobean and neocolonial styles and in its details resembles several other commercial buildings erected on or near W. 36th Street at this same time. The school is built in Flemish bond, with glazed headers, and has white stone trim. The long façade has projecting end bays marked with angle quoins. Jacobean features are the crenellated roof line, the grouped sets of windows, framed by stone bands, and the carved stone strap work decorations set against diamond-pattern brick panels located beneath each bank of second and third-story windows. Paired Doric columns flank the wide, arched central doorway; a stone frieze panel above bears the school's name and is topped by a balustraded balcony. Directly above the entrance an arch framing a stone panel bearing a laurel wreath and the date "1923" interrupts the crenellated roofline. Similar roofline decorations mark each of the projecting end bays, which also have first floor stone niches framed by fluted pilasters and stone moldings.

East of the school, on the site of the Maple Hill house, local developer and builder Thomas Mullan erected rows of red brick Daylight houses with stone or brick porches and short shed roofs in 1927-28. The houses extend in long rows along the south side of Union Avenue, west of Falls Road (at 1211-45, 1301-29, and 1401-35) to Buena Vista; along the north and south sides of W. 37th Street, west of Conduit (at 1301-41 and 1300-40, and 1401-35 and 1400-36); along the north side of Berry (at 1300-42 and 1400-24); and along the east side of Buena Vista (3625-33). The houses feature paired first floor windows and brick parapets extending above the shingled shed roofs.

Part II: Northeast Quadrant

The northeast quadrant of Hampden contains the site of the earliest settlement in the area, the block along Falls Road north of W. 38th Street, and many older houses still survive in this section of the community, between Falls Road and Roland Avenue, from W. 39th Street south to W. 36th Street. The area was only a short walking distance from the Druid Mill on Union Avenue (1866) or, across the Jones Falls, the Poole & Hunt Machine Works (1854) and Meadow Mil (1877). Thus, it is not a surprise that large numbers of houses were built in this quadrant in the 1870s and 1880s. In the 1890s and 1910s speculative builders erected rows in the blocks just north of W. 36th Street, east of Roland, but the large tract north of W. 37th Street remained in private hands. This approximately twelve-block area was not developed until the 1920s, after the 1921 onstruction of the Maryland Casualty Company on the south side of W. 40th Street, east of Elm. One entire block of working class housing went up in the early 1920s, between W. 37th and W. 38th Street, from Elm to Chestnut. The remainder of the housing built in this area in the later 1920s occupied the blocks along Keswick and Beech Avenues and reflected the influence of the Roland Park Company's development just north of W. 40th Street. Oriented towards Wyman Park, these stylish red-brick Daylight houses attracted more middle class buyers.

Block 3565

The first landowner and speculative developer in Hampden, Martin Kelly, acquired six acres of land on the east side of Falls Road, north of W. 38th, in 1832. In 1857 when Henry Mankin and the Hampden Association paid to have all of their land surveyed and laid out into lots for sale to cover Mankin's debts, Kelly's parcel was built up with some sixteen frame houses fronting on Falls Road as well as on a narrow alley laid out to run east of Falls and along the rear of his property (now Crowther Alley). One of these houses survives at 3839 Falls Road, a two-story-and attic frame dwelling with front porch built between 1845 and 1855. Another original Kelly-built house may survive at 3835 Crowther Alley. It is two bays wide with a front gable roof and is extremely narrow.

Today, most of the oldest houses in this block are located on the west side of Hickory Avenue, north of Rectory Lane and were built not long after the Civil War. They are all frame, two stories high, and have front and side yards and front porches. 3834, 3826, and 3822 Hickory are two-bay-wide, gable-roofed houses; 3828-30 is a front-gable pair and 3818 is a front-gable single house, two-bays wide. Next south, at 3816, there is a three-bay-wide gable-roofed house with wide front porch; 3812-14 is a pair of gable-roofed houses. At the southern end of the street, just north of W. 38th, there are three Italianate-style frame houses with scroll-sawn modillion cornices and shed roofs. 3800 is two bays wide; 3802 and 3804 are both three bays wide. Around the corner, on the north side of W. 38th Street there are two early frame houses east of Crowther Alley, 1104

has a front gable and is two bays wide, 1108 is three bays wide with a regular gable roof with a scroll-sawn modillion cornice. Along Crowther Alley, just opposite the frame house at 3835, there is a pair of brick late Italianate, very narrow houses, at 3815-17. The cornice is supported by three long brackets, which connect to a lower molding strip decorated with a row of quarter-rounds and ending with a trefoil design. The frieze has a row of scroll-sawn modillions and the segmentally arched door and window lintels have jig-sawn tympanums—a high level of decoration for houses so modest.

West of Crowther Alley there is a late 1890s brick row of six houses at 1110-20 W. 38th Street. These are three bays wide, with very tall and narrow windows. The cornice has a sheet metal crown molding set above a stepped brick design consisting of five rows of progressively recessed header bricks framing four rows of progressively recessed stretchers. A lower brick band completes the composition. On Falls Road, north of W. 38th Street and north of Kelly Place, the lane laid out by Martin Kelly, there are three pairs of brick two-story, bay-window porch front houses, built in the late 1910s, at 3515-17, 3519-21, and 3525-27. The facades are faced with stone and are capped by a decorated parapet. Each second-floor bay window unit has a red tile roof. Porches have full-height Doric columns. The basement level of 3525-27 opens onto the street and is the home of the long-time Hampden business, Sirkis' Hardware. North of a cleared parking lot, at 3839, is the oldest house on the block—the two-story-and-attic dwelling that probably represents the kind of houses built by Kelly before 1856. To the north is a tall three-story, three-bay-wide building now covered with formstone, at 3841-43, and north of this a group of four brick three-story, two-bay-wide houses whose original Italianate-style cornices have been removed, at 3845-51. A similar building sits just to the north, at 3853. All of these five houses have had their porches enclosed and have street level storefronts. 3845-49 has a relatively new two-story front addition and now serves as McCabe's restaurant.

Further north on Falls (north of W. 39th Street) there is a two-story brick Italianate pair (3903-5) and a similar frame pair (3907-9), both dating to the late 1870s or early 1880s. The remaining northern portion of the block was developed in 1928 by Daniel Shipley, a local builder, who built ten two-story, two-bay wide brown brick rowhouses with sheet metal cornices, decorated with swags, and front porches at 3911-29 Falls Road, ten more on the south side of W. 40th Street (1101-19) and eight on the west side of Hickory, at 3938-52). The Falls Road houses are the plainest, with simple cornices and segmentally arched lintels but they do have wide, paired first-floor windows. Houses on Hickory and W. 40th Street have marble lintels and sills and sheet metal cornices with end brackets and lower molding strips. Those on W. 40th have paired center porches of brick, with half columns, but the houses on Hickory have full-width porches constructed of local stone. Here the porch roofs are supported by Shipley's signature fluted Ionic columns, with Roman-style volutes.

This block has four non-contributing properties on Hickory Avenue—one modern three story building at 3806 and three more just north of W. 39th Street. The modern one-story Hampden Roofing Co. at 3811 Falls Road replaced an earlier frame structure on the site.

Block 3563

This block directly east of "Kellyville," north of W. 38th Street and east of Hickory, is dominated by the St. Mary's Episcopal Church complex, which occupies the entire northern portion of the block. In 1859 Sarah Mankin, wife of Henry, donated land on the west side of Roland, just south of W. 40th Street, to the Episcopal Church so they could build a permanent St. Mary's Church (the first, wooden structure had been burned during the Civil War), build a schoolhouse, and have a large cemetery. The church, begun in 1873 and completed in 1875, was the design of John J. Husband; the elaborate transepts were added in 1900, when the nave was extended, and the current entrance portico in 1922. The original church, built of local stone like the mills, boasts fine brownstone trim. It is five bays long with narrow, pointed-arch stained glass windows with brownstone caps. Stone "buttresses" separate the bays and the slate roof is very steep. The front façade has a large, pointed-arch stained glass window with rich brownstone trim. The transepts added in 1900, the work of local builders Gladfelter and Chambers, are built of slightly differently dressed local stone, but now the trim is a white stone. The north-side transept also has a large, pointed-arch stained glass window with white stone trim. The stonework and trim of the 1922 entrance portico closely matches that of the 1900 additions.

The parish house, at 3986 Roland Avenue, built in 1886, was the location of the St. Mary's parochial school, and closely resembles the church. It is built of the same stone, with white stone trim, as the church transepts. The nave is four bays long, each bay separated by stone buttresses and marked by a pointed-arch window. The front-gabled entry has a pointed-arched doorway flanked by two narrow pointed-arch stained glass windows. Above the doorway a round stone medallion is decorated with a quatrefoil. The original rectory, located south of the church, has been replaced by a modern high-rise senior living facility.

The rest of the block (the southern portion) was developed in the early 1880s by local developer Charles T. Belt who built frame and brick two-story Italianate-style houses on the north side of W. 38th Street, the west side of Roland, the east side of Hickory, and the south side of Rectory Lane. All have front porches and front yards. The houses on the north side of W. 38th Street are set on high terraces. 1002-6 is a group of frame houses with distinctive, tall second floor windows filled with the original 4/4 sash. 1002 is three bays wide, the other two houses are two bays wide. Long, scroll-sawn brackets and smaller, scroll-sawn modillions support the wooden cornice. The next four houses to the west are individual Italianates with similar cornices with both long brackets and scroll-sawn modillions. There is also a row of cutwork decoration on the crown molding. Some original 2/2 sash remain. 1008 and 1010 are brick houses covered with formstone; 1012 and 1014 are frame. The deep front porches have turned supports. Further west there are three pairs of brick houses, at 1016-18, 1020-22 and 1024-26, all with similar cornices with the long scroll-sawn brackets decorated with balls. 1016-18 has its original jig-sawn frieze panel, decorated with sunbursts, but the façade has been covered with siding. On the next pair, 1020 is three bays wide, while 1022 is two bays. Here the flat wood window lintels and sills are visible but the cornice pieces have been covered with siding. The original cornice survives at 1026—the long brackets connect to a lower molding strip, decorated by a row of quarter-rounds, and end

with trefoils, there are two jig-sawn rectangular ventilator panels in the lower frieze, and the upper frieze is decorated with a row of scroll-sawn modillions. The end house, at the corner of Hickory, is four bays wide and has a large side yard. The cornice closely resembles those of the nearby houses and the main floor 4/4 sash survives. Not sited on a high terrace the basement level opens directly to the yard, while the formal entrance is located in the middle of the second floor façade facing Hickory.

North of the chapel, local builder James McCauley put up a row of five Italianate style frame houses in the 1880s, at 3988-96 Roland Avenue. They feature cornices with long brackets and scroll-sawn modillions and wide front porches. A similar row went up on the south side of W. 40th Street, around the corner, but these are now gone. The east side of Hickory, north of W. 38th is built out mostly with frame, two-story paired Italianate houses, many of which have their original wooden cornices covered with siding. 3801-3, 3809-11, 3813-15, and 3821-23 fit this description, but 3817-19 is a brick pair, built in 1888-89 by James A. Wilson. All but one of the original cornices is covered over. The surviving cornice, at 3813, has long grooved brackets framing a fancy jig-sawn frieze decorated with arabesques. 3825 is a single, three-bay-wide frame house with long scroll-sawn brackets and scroll-sawn modillions supporting the cornice. 3827-31 is a group of three similar frame houses, with long grooved brackets, but no modillions, on the cornice. The houses at the southern end of the street have wide side yards.

The southeast corner of the block is occupied today by the Good Shepherd Methodist Church, built in 1892-93 as the Otterbein Memorial United Brethren Church, and designed by Jackson C. Gott, the architect of the Baltimore Penitentiary. The church is built in a modified Queen Anne style, with picturesque, multi-gabled roofline and tall, octagonal corner tower. The main auditorium block has a hipped roof punctuated by front-gabled sections on both the front and side facades. This structure abuts a long, gable-roofed building along its west side. The building is constructed of local, Falls Road stone; above the roofline, the tower is shingled and wooden brackets support the tall, conical steeple, with flared ends. All of the roofs have deep eaves supported by plain, rectangular brackets. The grouped windows are small and have flat lintels. The entry, on the east façade, has a round-arched pediment. Just north of the church there are two single Italianate-style frame houses, similar to those on Hickory.

Further north, just south of Rectory Lane, is the brick Renaissance Revival-style large two-story residence built by Levi and James Chambers for their sister Katherine before 1906. Later the building served as the Seitz Funeral Home and is now occupied by the Junior League of Baltimore. The main façade is three bays wide; the northernmost bay contains the entrance and the two bays to the south are contained within a squared projection. The main block of the building resembles that of some paired houses on the west side of Roland, north of W. 36th Street, with their squared bays, but here the house also has a two-story projecting bay mid-point on the north side, as well as a second-story bay window on the north side, near the front of the house. On the south side a deep, second story porch echoes the shape of the bay window. An elegant porch, with full-height Doric columns supporting a deep frieze area decorated with dentils and a deeply projecting crown

molding wraps around the south side of the house. The porch has spindle railings at both first and second story levels. Front windows have Queen-Anne style upper sash with stained glass panels set in a mission-style frame; side windows have 2/2 sash. A deeply projecting crown molding set above a plain frieze panel caps the cornice; beneath, a plain molding strip divides the area between the projecting brick band at window lintel level and the cornice above.

West of the deep lot occupied by the Italianate villa, there is a group of frame houses located on the south side of Rectory Lane. 1003-5 is a pair of Italianate frame houses whose original cornices have been covered with sheet metal. The five houses to the west show much originality in design and resemble no other houses in the district. 1007-11 is a group of three frame, two-story, two-bay-wide houses with two projecting front gable end units attached to a central, hipped roof structure. The center house, at 1009, has a hip roof with a three-window-wide shed-roofed dormer. The end units have two side chimneys; the center unit has a rear chimney. 1011 has turned columns supporting the porch roof with decorative, quarter-circle, spindled fans at their upper edges.

Block 3561

This large block running south from W. 40th Street to W. 38th, east of Roland, was initially built up with single and paired frame houses in the section south of W. 40th Street, built by George G. Hooper beginning in 1883. Of these, only those facing Elm Avenue remain; the upper portion of Roland Avenue has been replaced with a non-contributing modern high-rise senior home. The remainder of Roland Avenue is filled with brick three and two-story houses built between the late 1880s and the 1910s.

The northern portion of the west side of Elm Avenue is filled with eight pairs of two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style frame houses with deep front porches and front and side yards. Two small end brackets and a row of scroll-sawn modillions support the wooden cornices, but some of the units have lost their modillions. The pairs are numbered 3924-26, 3934-36, 3942-44, 3950-52, 3958-60, 3966-68, 3974-76, and 3980-82. Similar pairs occupied the east side of Roland Avenue, just south of W. 40th. South of the 1870s frame houses on Elm, there is a row of six brick, two-story Italianate houses at 3910-20. South of this group, at 3824-40 and 3900-4 Elm there is a long row of 1940s-era brick houses that are excluded from the historic district. To the south of the 1940s row, at 3806-20 Elm, there is a row of two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses with sheet metal cornices and stuccoed facades, built in 1909 by Charles Litzinger. Long end brackets framing the cornice connect to a lower molding strip. Door and window openings have segmentally arched lintels. Similar, but smaller (only two rooms deep) houses line the portion of Pleasant Place directly west of this row. Four houses remain on the west side of Pleasant Place, at 3806-12, built in 1909 by Litzinger, and ten on the east side, at 3805-23, built in 1913. Around the corner, on the north side of W. 38th Street, there is a long row of twelve matching two-story, two-bay-wide houses, also built in 1908. All have stuccoed facades and no

porches with wide wooden window lintels and sills. At the southern end of Elm, at 3802-4, a frame pair with cross-gable roof survives from an earlier era. The cornice is supported by block modillions and even the porch roof has a central cross gable.

The east side of Roland Avenue between W. 38th and W. 40th Street was developed by a variety of builders beginning in the 1880s. All but one small house is brick. 3801-3 is a pair of three-bay-wide, two-story late Italianate style houses with wooden cornices supported by long scroll-sawn brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and frame rectangular, jig-sawn, ventilator panels. 3803 boasts an elegant front porch with turned posts and gingerbread details. 3805 Roland is a single, two-bay-wide house with sheet metal cornice, built in the 1910s. To the north, at 3807-13, there is a row of four brown brick "marble houses," with marble lintels and sills and sheet metal cornices, the first row built in Hampden by Litzinger, in 1906-7. North of these is a group of earlier, three-story, two-bay wide Italianate houses, at 3815-29 Roland, built in the 1880s. Cornices have long brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and there are deep front porches. North of this group there are four later two-story, bay-window porch-front houses at 3831-37, built in 1910 by Levi Chambers.

3849 Roland Avenue is a two-story, three-bay-wide stuccoed building, originally a commercial structure now serving as a residence. Further north, at 3851-53 there is a pair of three-story, two-bay-wide Italianate houses with front porches that closely resemble the group at 3815-29. The wooden cornices have long, scroll-sawn brackets connecting to a lower molding strip and framing rows of scroll-sawn modillions. Next, at 3855, is a single two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate house with similar cornice. Its original storefront remains with a deep, bracketed cornice set atop two plate-glass-windowed bays and a central entrance. Across W. 39th Street there is a group of four two-story, two-bay-wide marble houses with sheet metal cornices that have no porches, at 3901-07. 3909 is a tiny frame, shingled Italianate house. Completing the streetscape there is a prominent row of eight three-story, three-bay-wide houses at 3911-25. These houses have front porches but the first floor level is below the current street level. The deep wooden cornices are plain, set beneath a short shed roof. Because Roland Avenue was laid out along the highest ground in this area, the rear lots of these houses slope dramatically to the east, allowing for a ground-level basement story in the rear.

Block 3552

This block, south of W. 38th Street, between Falls and Hickory, was initially built up in the late 1860s and 1870s, to house workers at the nearby Druid Mill and Poole & Hunt's machine works. Houses facing Falls Road tended to be large frame pairs; those on Hickory were smaller frame pairs and single houses. This block was the next to be developed in Hampden after Kellyville to the north. Benjamin W. Cox, of Dellwood, seems to have developed parts of the west side of Hickory and the east side of Falls in 1867-68.

The frame houses on the east side of Falls Road are set on high terraces overlooking the Jones Falls valley. Among the older houses, 3711 is a three-bay-wide cross-gabled Victorian with wide front porch. A smaller, cross-gabled house sits to its north, at 3713. Four large frame pairs complete the block, at 3717-19, 3723-25, 3729-31, and 3733-35, all built by Isaac Crowther, Sr. in about 1869. Each is two stories high with a wide front porch and tall attic, lit by a paired sash. All originally sat on high terraces, but these have been removed on the two pairs to the north, whose basement facades have been rebuilt. Each double house has a front and rear chimney located at the peak of the gable roof. At the south end of Falls Road, at 3701-07, there is a group of four one-story storefronts with short shed roofs separated by brick parapets that date from the late 1920s. Just to their north, at 3709, there is a three-bay-wide two-story frame Italianate-style house, built in the late 1880s. Its cornice is supported by long brackets which frame jig-sawn frieze panels decorated with "X" designs.

The northern portion of Hickory Avenue in this block contains frame houses built in the 1860s and 1870s. All of these houses are set slightly below street grade. The northernmost house, 3754 Hickory, actually faces W. 38th Street, with its long gable roof running parallel to the street. A front-gabled projection facing W. 38th creates an "L"-shaped floor plan. The house is covered with wood shingles and has a long porch on its W. 38th Street façade. To the south, at 3750-52, is a frame Italianate pair with a simple modillion cornice. The next two pairs, at 3742-44 and 3746-48 Hickory, are two bays wide with gable roofs, wide front porches, and chimneys located along the mid-point of the front and rear gables. 3740 and 3738 are identical single frame houses with front gable roofs, hipped roof front porches, and a single chimney located at the peak of the gable roof. 3734-36 is a front-gabled pair that still retains its decorative bargeboard trim at the roofline and has two full-sized attic windows. Front and rear chimneys are located on the peak of the gable roof. Next south, at 3730-32, there is a pair of brick two-bay-wide houses with a late Italianate style cornice and front porches. South of this pair there is another frame, front-gabled pair, at 3724-26 that closely resembles that at 3734-36, but without the latter's attic windows. Just south of this pair, at 3722 there is a small, single Italianate frame house.

The lower end of Hickory Avenue on this block contains later housing—a row of five swell-and-square-fronts built in the 1890s, at 3708-16, a pair of brick late Italianates at 3704-6 and a pair of swell-fronts at 3700-2. The row of swell and square fronts is distinguished in design, having bands of rough stone trim above the second story windows that echo the shape of the deep, sheet metal cornice and that match the first floor lintels and sills and the stone band marking the basement level.

Block 3553

This block, bounded by W. 37th and W. 38th Street, between Hickory and Roland Avenues, is dominated by the St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church complex, which occupies its southern end. The church,

built between 1867 and 1871 and designed by prominent Baltimore architect George A. Frederick, is constructed of brick, with stone trim, in the Gothic style. The nave is five bays wide, marked by tall, pointed-arch stained glass windows set between brick buttresses. The façade is three bays wide, with a four-story high squared front tower that houses the church entry and a bell tower above. The front double doors have a tall, pointed-arch transom, divided into sections. Above the entryway a steeply pointed triangular pediment supported by wooden brackets provided shelter for those entering the church. The upper portion of the tower is articulated with groups of two and three pointed-arch windows with stone sills. The topmost set, which is also found on either side of the tower, is set in a shallow recess beneath a wide, flattened pointed arch. A pyramidal roof that bears a tall, gold cross tops the tower. Wooden brackets support roofline eaves. A distinctive feature of the church lot is the stonewall that runs around its perimeter, creating a tall terrace. Triangular-cut stones form a top row of "pointed arches."

The remainder of the large church lot is occupied with rectories for both the nuns and priests associated with the complex. The rectory on the north side of W. 37th Street, is the more elaborate building--a brick three-story building with a marble façade. A pointed stone arch decorated with a Gothic trefoil design and surmounted by a cross caps its projecting central bay. This stone Gothic cornice runs across the entire front façade, with frieze panels with trefoil corners and a lower frieze area with stepped stones to suggest crenellations. At either end pointed-arch end caps frame the cornice. The façade is articulated with paired and triple pointed-arch window groupings set beneath smooth stone lintels. The first floor windows in the side bays are paired beneath a single lintel, those on the second floor have individual lintels, as do the sets of triple windows on the third floor. The central, projecting bay contains single windows and an elaborate pointed arch stone doorway encasement. The convent on Roland Avenue is a much simpler structure, two stories high and three bays wide, with a hip roof and side dormer windows. A pointed arch featuring a semi-circular window lighting the attic caps the central bay. The side bays have paired windows, but all openings have flat lintels. It is home to the School Sisters of Notre Dame. The St. Thomas Aquinas School, on the northwest corner of Roland Avenue and W. 37th Street is a three-story brick, Renaissance Revival style building, with neo-classical details, built in 1937.

Just north of the church complex, the central portion of the block was developed in 1888 by a local speculator, William Oliver, who laid out Oliver Place, running east between Hickory to Roland. Here he created a mini-development of stylish brick and frame houses that still retain a high degree of integrity. He also erected houses on the west side of Roland to the north and south of Oliver Place (now called Union Avenue). Oliver chose a site that was at the top of a high hill with sweeping views of the Jones Falls valley to the west. Instead of building groups of the same style of house, he mixed together six different designs to create an interesting streetscape that still retains many original details. All of the houses are two stories high and two bays wide and most have one story rear additions. Further taking advantage of the elevated site the builder set the houses on high terraces with stonewalls of exactly the same design as those framing the St. Thomas Aquinas property to the south.

The house groupings intersperse paired brick Italianate-style houses, with bracketed cornices and shed roofs, with single front gable frame houses, some with side or front bay windows. Other frame houses have gable roofs and dormer windows, as well as front or side bays. Houses on the west end of the block retain their original shingled siding and many eaves still have their decorative bargeboard trim. In these frame houses arched windows with 2/2 sash light attics. The fourteen houses on the south side of the street bear the numbers 1001-27; those on the north side, 1000-26. The houses originally had full-height Doric columns supporting the porch roof and spindle balustrades. Oliver also built the six three-story brick Italianate-style houses with front porches at 3712-22 Roland Avenue, south of Union. The wooden cornices have long scroll-sawn brackets and scroll-sawn modillions.

North of Union a Renaissance-Revival style firehouse bears the inscription "Hook & Ladder Co. No. 9" above one wide arched door and "Engine Co. No. 2" above the other. The two-story building is constructed of brick with sandstone trim and follows the model for other turn-of-the-century firehouses built in Baltimore. The heavy cornice is supported by carved modillions set above an egg-and-dart molding. The four front and two side windows have prominent triangular pediments supported by acanthus brackets which frame a frieze decorated with classical swags. An egg-and-dart molding enhances the top edge of each pediment. The second story has wide brick angle quoins and is further articulated with stone moldings above and below the windows. Another decorative stone band separates the first and second story levels. It is decorated with acanthus and wreath patterns and the identifying inscriptions described above. Beneath, the first floor façade is decorated with horizontal brickwork bands and tall brick sunburst patterns over each of the arched doors. Each arch is marked at its center by a large, scrolled keystone with acanthus decoration. A central round metal medallion is marked "BFD." North of the firehouse there is an assortment of Italianate-style houses on Roland Avenue. 3728 is a tiny, one-story building with a fancy Italianate cornice added; 3730-2 are a pair of brick houses with shed roofs, built after 1906, that have been covered with formstone and lack their original cornices. Next north is a pair of three-story, two-bay-wide brick houses with deep front porches and a scroll-sawn, modillion cornice, at 3734-36. Next, there is a pair of two story Italianate houses that lack original cornices. The corner house, at W. 38th Street, is also a two-story, two-bay-wide brick Italianate, but it retains its cornice, consisting of long scroll-sawn brackets that connect to a lower molding strip with cutwork trim. Scroll-sawn modillions top the frieze area. The house has a wraparound porch with jig-sawn trim where the top of the post meets the porch roof.

The south side of W. 38th Street is built up with similar looking two-story, two-bay wide Italianate style houses, all set atop high terraces and with front porches. The first group, at 1001-7 is a row of four brick houses with a cornice composed of long, scroll-sawn brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels. Windows have flat wood lintels and sills and the porches have hipped roofs. A sally port runs back between each pair and one original set of 2/2 sash remains. To the west, 1009 W. 38th is a single frame house with simple cornice. The next three paired frame houses (1011-13, 1015-17, and 1019-21) are unusual and unique in this area—each is four bays

wide but only one room deep, with a two-story rear addition. The cornices have central and end long brackets framing a modillion frieze. Full-height Doric columns support the deep porch roof. Around the corner, at 3737-49 Hickory there is a single pair of two-story Italianate houses.

Block 3554

The western portion of this block, fronting on Roland Avenue, is built up with mostly brick single and paired Italianate-style houses built in the 1880s, all with front porches. Charles Litzinger built two rows on the northeastern corner of the block in 1922-23 when he was developing the entire block to the east (3555). Nevertheless, two older frame houses, built before 1876, survive. The two-story gable-roofed frame house on the north side of W. 37th Street near Elm is actually a pair. The two-bay-wide and three long bays deep house has one entry facing W. 37th Street, set beneath a wide shed-roofed porch; the other entry, set in the front gable end, faces Pleasant Place. The frame pair at 3700-02 Elm is larger. It has a front gable roof with returns at the eaves and a tall attic story lit by two full-sized windows. A front and rear chimney are located along the peak of the gable roof. The house has a deep front yard and a wraparound front porch.

The group of four two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses on the north side of W. 37th, west of Pleasant Place (914-20) closely resembles those built at the southern end of Roland Avenue, just around the corner. All have cornices supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets that connect to a lower molding strip, decorated with a cutwork band, and end with a trefoil design. The frieze area is decorated with scroll-sawn modillions and rectangular, jig-sawn ventilator panels set off the lower frieze. Windows have flat wooden lintels and some 2/2 sash survive. 3701 Roland Avenue is a single house with wraparound porch; 3703-5, and 3707-9 are pairs with narrow side yards, all built by James A. Wilson in the 1880s. 3711 Roland Avenue is a single brick house with very similar cornice but the window lintels here are segmentally arched; 3713 is frame and the original cornice is gone. 3715-17 is a brick Italianate pair; north of these there is a group of four single frame houses of similar dimensions—at 3721, 3723, 3725, and 3727 Roland—but have been covered with siding and have sheet metal cornices. Some of the original full-height Doric porch columns survive. To the north, at 3729-31 there is a brick pair with a simpler cornice than those at the south end of the street; some original 2/2 sash remain. Most of these houses were built by local builder and sometime Crowther partner, William Coney between 1882 and 1889.

At the north end of Roland, near W. 38th Street, there are three larger single houses, all built of brick, with similar late Italianate-style cornices. 3735 is three bays wide. The long brackets supporting the cornice are decorated with balls; they frame jig-sawn frieze panels with cutwork bands along their lower edge. 3737 is also three bays wide and was built by William Coney in 1886. The elaborate cornice has long brackets that connect to a lower molding strip decorated with a cutwork band. The jig-sawn frieze panels feature sunburst motifs and central bull's-eyes and there are lower, jig-sawn rectangular ventilating panels. The doorway has an elaborate casement and the first floor windows are paired. The slender Doric columns supporting the porch roof

seem to be original. The house at the corner of W. 38th Street, 3739 Roland, is three stories high and three bays wide, with a large wraparound porch featuring full-height Doric columns; Robert H. Reynolds built it in 1880. All of the original 2/2 sash survive on the front façade. The cornice is similar to those on the houses at the south end of the block, with long scroll-sawn brackets, modillions, and a lower molding strip decorated with a cutwork band. This house was considered prominent enough to have its owner's name—R. Reynolds—listed on the 1906 Baltimore City Atlas page for this section of Hampden.

The two rows built by Charles Litzinger in 1922, at 901-23 W. 38th Street and 3718-36 Elm Street exactly match the rows he built in the block to the east, with stuccoed facades and front porches.

Block 3540

Although a highly vital area today, Hampden's main commercial street, W. 36th Street, long known as "The Avenue," actually had few structures until the 1890s. Until the area was annexed to Baltimore City in 1888, it remained basically a rural community supplied by modest local businesses. W. 36th Street was laid out along the crest of a hill, just as was the "Central" Avenue of Hampden, now known as Roland Avenue. Early businesses were mainly located along Falls Road, north of W. 36th Street. Today, the entire stretch of the north side of W. 36th Street, east of Falls Road and west of Hickory, consists of buildings erected after 1905. The corner lot, at Falls and W. 36th, became the home of A.G. Eichelberger's general store before 1878, becoming Freeland's store in 1921, but this building was demolished and the site is now occupied by a non-contributing 7-11 store. East of this, at 1114, there is a three-story, three-bay wide brick building with a sheet metal cornice framed by end brackets, that appears on the 1906 city atlas. The façade appears to be new but the back building has its original 2/2 sash. The Hampden Family Center occupies the modern storefront.

To the east is a distinguished three-story, three-bay-wide brick neocolonial building with stone trim, erected by Daniel Shipley c. 1914. The flat roof has a simple cornice but a deep stone panel that does not extend the full width of the façade marks the upper level of the façade. All windows have splayed brick lintels with stone keystones and stone sills. The central window on the second floor has an arched top composed of bricks springing from a stone sill and end blocks, and with a center stone keystone. This building, now occupied by "Mike's Place," extends five bays north and then east two bays to Hickory Avenue. This façade bears the name "Red Men's Hall, Tecumseh Tribe # 108, Improved Order of Red Men," a very popular local lodge that bought this section of the building in 1922. The one-story red brick colonial, former Provident Savings Bank, went up on the corner of W. 36th and Hickory in 1915, moving out of its first rented quarters in the Pratt Library branch. It is built in Flemish bond and the multi-paned windows have stone keystones. The gable roof, with its front gable facing Hickory, has brick parapets at each end and a central cupola with ogee roof. The sheet metal cornice is decorated with a row of dentils. The window on the east façade is arched. Today the building is occupied by Atomic Books.

Few of the original single and paired frame houses survive on the east side of Falls Road, north of W. 36th, but a few early frame houses still exist at the southern end of Hickory Avenue. These consist of two front-gable-roof houses, a single two-story Italianate, and a paired, three-story Italianate, just north of the Red Men's Hall. The most distinguished buildings on the block are the Hampden Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Falls Road and W. 37th Street, and the Pratt Library Branch just to its south. George A. Frederick designed the church in 1875, some eight years after he provided the design for St. Thomas Aquinas. It is simpler, but has more elegant Gothic details and is built of Beaver Dam marble. The three-bay-wide church has a front-gable roof and extends back five bays. Each bay has two levels of narrow lancet windows set between one-story high stone buttresses. On the front the lancet window is set within a large, recessed pointed arch supported by Gothic piers. The pointed arch doorway has a steeply pitched front gable porch roof supported on wide wooden brackets that extend halfway down the length of the entryway. The church has a stone cornice decorated with Gothic cusps.

The two-story red brick library building, erected in 1900 on land donated by Robert Poole, has a classic Greek temple form design with full-height Ionic columns supporting a deep frieze area bearing the name of the library. Above, in the triangular pediment, there is a large stone cartouche decorated with an eagle. The building is an example of neocolonial, or neo-Georgian taste, with its Flemish bond brickwork, with glazed headers, and its white classical details. Pilasters on the front of the building frame the entryway and side windows. These front openings have deep entablatures composed of a crown molding, with a row of dentils, set above a bolection molding carved with laurel leaves; the side moldings extend down to a projecting sill supported by brackets. The sash are 8/8. Side windows are simpler, with arched tops, now painted white, and segmentally arched lintels decorated with stone sidepieces and keystones. The original library was enlarged in 1936 with WPA funds. A vaulted addition to the rear extended slightly to the north but on its south side the deeper, projecting bay was marked by a large Palladian window and a triangular-pedimented entryway much like that on the front of the building.

The northeast corner of the block was not completed until 1913 when Charles and Levi Chambers put up two rows of bay-window, porch-front houses at 1101-17 W. 37th Street (1911) and 3628-48 Hickory (1913). Two stories tall and three bays wide, the brick houses have tall, narrow first floor windows and bays decorated at their upper edges with classical swags. The cornices are sheet metal.

Block 3539

This next block east of W. 36th Street contains two major buildings fronting the Avenue. The first large-scale commercial building in Hampden went up in the late 1886, a three-story retail building on the

northwest corner of W. 36th Street and Roland Avenue, built by local entrepreneurs Charles H., George A., and John T. Benson. The Bensons first operated a grain and feed store in Sweet Air, but later expanded into the hardware business as well. The large, three-story brick building is almost square, extending nine bays across W. 36th Street and eight bays along Roland. The facades are articulated with full-height brick Doric piers, framing every two windows. The very low-pitched hip roof has deeply projecting eaves set atop a cornice decorated with egg-and-dart moldings. Two wide, lot brick parapets mark the center of each façade. All of the original first floor storefronts, extending across W. 36th Street, survive. They are composed of large, plate glass shop windows whose lower edges project out over the bases and are supported by carved brackets. Above the plate glass windows each storefront has a deep transom area set beneath a deep, projecting cornice. The easternmost storefront, at Roland Avenue, served as the first home of the Bank of Hampden, established 1910. On the other corner, at W. 36th and Hickory, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodberry, dates from 1898 and was the first example of Romanesque Revival style building in Hampden. It represented an outgrowth of an earlier congregation, headquartered since 1883 in a brick structure on W. 36th Street, in Sweet Air. It is already listed on the National Register.

The northern section of this block contains the earliest housing—a series of paired and single frame houses on the east side of Hickory that date to the 1870s. At the upper end of the block there are three pairs of two-story, two-bay-wide gable-roofed houses at 3619-21, 3623-25, and 3627-29. They are small in scale but boast a fancy modillion cornice and wide front porches. South of these three double houses there are three more single frame houses with front gable roofs at 3617, 3615, and 3613 Hickory. All have front and side yards and wide front porches. To their south there are two late commercial buildings that do not contribute to the district. At the south end of the street, at 3601 there is an early twentieth century colonial revival-style house, with stuccoed exterior, hipped roof with attic dormers and a wide front porch.

Along the northern side of the block, at 1001-29 W. 37th Street, there is a long row of three-story, two-bay-wide brick houses with a sheet metal and stepped brick cornice that were built in 1919-20 by Frank Singer. Beneath the sheet metal crown molding there are two rows of stretcher bricks set above four rows of progressively recessed stretcher bricks. The full-width front porches have full-height Doric column supports and each house has a front yard. Some original 2/2 sash remain.

Along Roland Avenue, several different builders were at work at different times. The first three houses north of the Benson Building, 3604-8 Roland, are two-story, three-bay-wide houses with squared, two-bay-wide projections, built in the late 1890s by Daniel Shipley. Their fancy late Italianate cornices have long, scroll-sawn brackets decorated with balls and cutwork bands decorating the crown molding and lower molding strip; the jig-sawn friezes have leafy designs. Each house has a doorway with sidelight and a large transom with a flat porch roof supported by brackets. 3610-12 Roland Avenue is a pair of earlier, three-story, two-bay-wide Italianate-style houses, built by William McCauley, whose cornice is supported by long scroll-sawn brackets that connect to a lower molding strip. The wide front porch retains its original turned supports with fretwork details

connecting the posts to the roofline. Charles Litzinger built the next group to the north, at 3614-26 Roland, in 1909. The stuccoed facades, sheet metal cornices, and thick wooden window lintels match a similar row on the north side of W. 38th Street, west of Elm (block 3561).

The upper section of Roland Avenue has larger houses that post-date 1876. To the north, at 3628-32 there is a group of three-story, three-bay-wide brick Italianate-style houses followed by a pair of two-story houses (3634-36) with projecting bays and cornices like the group at 3604-8, but here the porches extend across the entire facade. 3638 Roland is a two-story, three-bay-wide brick house with elaborate late Italianate-style cornice composed of four long scroll-sawn brackets supporting a crown molding decorated with a cut-work band. The upper frieze panels are decorated with jig-sawn motifs and large, rectangular jig-sawn panels punctuate the lower frieze. A wide, hipped roof porch extends across the entire façade. William McCauley built these houses in 1894. The next house north of a narrow alley, at 3640 Roland Avenue, is an elaborate Victorian frame structure, with a five-bay-wide cross-gabled façade facing the alley and a wide, three-bay front-gabled end facing Roland Avenue. The tall, peaked roofs of the gable ends are marked by double arched attic windows and have a tall turned finial rising above the peak. The wraparound porch is composed of delicate turned posts capped by lavish fretwork arches. The porch railing is composed of spindle balusters. Directly north, at 3642, there is a plainer front-gabled frame house, with a tall peaked roof and attic window. There is a projecting bay on the north side and a wide front porch. Both houses retain their original decorative diamond- and scallop-patterned shingles in the attic story, very reminiscent of designs by A.J. Downing. Neither house appeared on the 1876 city atlas page for Hampden so they must date between 1876 and 1888. The brick house at 3644 is three stories tall and three bays wide, with an elaborate late Italianate-style cornice, with long scroll-sawn brackets and jig-sawn frieze panels, and a full-width front porch. The last house on Roland, at 3646 is a brick, two-story, three-bay-wide Italianate-style house that has been covered with formstone and had its cornice removed.

Block 3538

The next block to the east, north of W. 36th Street, between Roland and Elm Avenues, contains some older frame houses along Roland and Elm, the Hampden Baptist Church, at the southeast corner of Roland and W. 37th Street (1890), and much later commercial buildings along W. 36th Street. The early, 1870s, houses on the east side of Roland Avenue are located mid-block. 3627-29 is a frame, cross-gabled pair with a wide front porch and front yard; the next house but one to the north, 3633-35 is a front-gable-roofed pair whose cornice returns at the eaves and which has two attic windows lighting the third floor space. It too has a wide front porch. Completing the block, 3623-25 is a pair of two-story, two-bay-wide brick late Italianate houses, with long scroll-sawn brackets supporting a modillion cornice; 3631 is a single brick two-story house with shed roof but no cornice; 3637-39 is a neo-colonial gable-roofed two story paired frame house with projecting front porches set beneath triangular pediments at either end of the façade; and 3543-45 is a small frame two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate pair, with simple modillion cornice and wide front porch.

The majority of the west side of the 3600 block of Elm Avenue is built up with frame houses, as well, most dating from the 1870s or early 1880s. 3618-20 and 3628-30 are front-gabled pairs, both of which have a cornice return at the front eaves and full-width front porches. 3632 Elm is a two-story, three-bay-wide brick Italianate house with first and second story porches, but it has been covered with formstone and the cornice is missing. To the north, at 3634, there is a two-story, two-bay-wide, single front-gabled frame house and just north of that, at 3640, a three-story, three-bay-wide frame house with front-gabled roof. Its porch has been enclosed into a sunroom. The next pair, 3642-44, has a regular gable roof, with chimneys set at the peak of the gable roof. 3646-48 is a later frame Italianate two-story pair, with elaborate cornice consisting of very long scroll-sawn brackets connecting to a lower molding strip and ending with trefoils, a cut-work band on the crown molding, jig-sawn frieze panels and jig-sawn lower ventilating panels. The hipped roof porch runs across the full width of the house. The last two houses on Elm Avenue, just south of W. 37th, 3650 and 3652, are single, front-gabled frame houses, with small attic windows and front porches; the porch of 3652 wraps around along the south side of W. 37th Street. The six houses on the south side of W. 37th are small and modest—903 and 905 are single two-story frame Italianates, but lack original cornices; 907-9 is an Italianate pair with a scroll-sawn modillion cornice set above a frieze panel bordered with cut-work scallops; and 911-13 is a very similar pair, retaining some of its original 2/2 sash.

The Hampden Baptist Church located in this block originally in 1874, with a frame building contemporaneous with early housing in the area. By 1890, however, the frame building had been razed and was being replaced by the current stone structure. The building is constructed of Falls Road stone, like Druid Mill, and has a simple, front-gabled roof design. A large central, pointed arch window dominates the façade, set above the narrower, pointed-arch entryway. Paired, pointed-arch windows light the nave on either side of the central window, and along the north and south sides of the building.

According to the 1906 city atlas there were originally three frame structures on W. 36th Street, east of Pleasant Place and two to the west, built after 1876. The entire western corner, at Roland, was occupied by a coal yard, an important business in a neighborhood where people heated their homes with coal stoves. Today, the sole survivor of the modest frame buildings originally built on W. 36th between 1876 and 1881 is The Avenue Ice Cream Shop, at 900 built after 1876 by William Coney. Like buildings on Elm it is a two-bay-wide, front-gabled structure, but it is only one room deep, with a rear chimney set at the peak of the gable roof. Another early structure remaining in this block is a one-story-and-attic board-and-batten carriage house or storeroom located on the west side of Pleasant Place, mid-block. It now serves as a garage but has its original 2/2 attic windows.

The northeast corner of Roland Avenue and W. 36th Street is now occupied by a Royal Farms store complex, housed in the handsome, Art-Deco style former Bank of Hampden, which opened here in 1922, moving across the street from rented quarters in the Benson Building. The two-story building has a marble

façade with a wide, recessed arched opening, set off by a scrolled keystone. At the top of the façade, a carved eagle is flanked by the dates "1910" and "1922, with large, metal plaques to each side representing both sides of a nickel. Lower on the façade, at the top of the first floor level, five metal/stainless steel bands run across the façade, punctuated regularly with inverted triangles. Distinctive, triangular-based lighting fixtures complete the "modern" look. The next building, a two-story, three-section-wide brick commercial building, at 914-918, seems to have been built in 1914 by Marion Pearce and Philip Scheck. The façade is articulated with brick piers, which separate the three storefronts, and extend above the roofline forming parapets with stone caps set above stone inverted triangles. The roofline of the central bay is marked by a triangular projection; those on the side bays are flat. Decorative brickwork highlights this portion of the façade, with square and rectangular brickwork designs set off by square stone corners. Currently a wide concrete band marks the façade area between first and second floors; originally horizontal stone bands framed storefront windows. In the 1930s the building was home to pool halls and a variety of shops.

The next storefront building, at the corner of Pleasant Place (910-12), is a two-story, two-section wide commercial structure built in the Renaissance Revival style, by Milton C. Davis, a local builder, c. 1905 and often referred to as the Davis Building. The bays are articulated with brick piers with stone caps and a band of stonework marks the top of the second floor façade as well as the top edge of the flat roof. In 1912 Davis leased rooms here to the U.S. Post Office. Milton C. Davis also developed W. 36th Street, east of Pleasant Place and the lower part of Elm Avenue. In 1896 he built a row of seven Renaissance Revival swell-fronted, brown brick houses with Queen Anne dormers on the northwest corner of Elm and W. 36th. The steep French roof with its dormers housed a full third story. The sheet metal cornice is decorated with a row of dentils and the houses have rough stone lintels and sills. The houses have wide front porches with full-height Doric columns but there are no front yards; 3600-4 Elm Avenue are all that remain of the row. In 1900 Davis bought the lot to the west of this row and immediately sub-leased the existing frame structure at 900. He later erected commercial structures at 904, 906, and 908, which were rented out by a variety of tenants over the years, including the Yale Men's Shop in the 1920s. The Equitable Bank later also had space in the building. The current, modified International Style façade probably dates to the late 1940s or 1950s. Today, the Bank of America occupies the building.

Block 3537

The next block to the east is notable as the location of the original Hampden Elementary School, now much enlarged, which occupies the northeastern section of the block. The oldest housing on the block lies along the north half of the east side of Elm Avenue, where four pairs of an original five frame two-story, two-bay-wide Italianates survive, at 3633-35, 3637-39, 3641-43, and 3645-47. This group of houses boasts a fancy cornice with long scroll-sawn brackets and bull's-eyes in the center of the jig-sawn frieze panels. Some original 4/4 sash remain, but the houses post-date 1876. Just around the corner, on the south side of W. 37th three

similar frame Italianates date to the 1880s. 843-45 W. 37th is a pair, but siding hides the cornice; 841 is a single house whose cornice has very long brackets and a jig-sawn frieze.

Jasper M. Berry developed the southern half of the block in the late 1880s and early 1890s. He made an agreement with relative James A. Wilson in 1885 to erect the four, two-story, two-bay-wide Italianate brick houses at 818-824 W. 36th Street, the eight smaller houses along the north side of Berry (just north of W. 36th) and the four houses on the west side of Chestnut, north of Berry, at 3600-6. All had elaborate cornice decorations. Houses on W. 36th have long scroll-sawn brackets decorated with a double row of balls that connect to a lower molding strip decorated with a cut-work band and a row of quarter-rounds; a cut-work band also decorates the crown molding. The frieze panel has a jig-sawn arabesque motif and some original 2/2 sash survive. The houses on Chestnut have the same basic cornice, but here modillions set against the upper frieze survive as well, as do the rectangular ventilating panels set in the lower frieze. Both sets of houses have porches with half-height Doric columns. The smallest houses of the group, at 800-14 Berry (formerly Wilson) Street, are essentially what have been called "alley houses," or "small street houses," being located on a narrow mid-block street, and being only two rooms deep instead of the usual three. This economically built group, however, still sport stylish Italianate cornices with brackets decorated with balls, jig-sawn frieze panels, and a lower molding strip with both cut-work band and a row of quarter-rounds, like the main street houses. As a cost-saving measure, these houses have flat wood lintels instead of segmentally-arched brick lintels; some 2/2 sash survive.

Berry or Wilson also may have been responsible for the two much larger houses facing W. 36th Street that post-date 1876. 814 W. 36th is a three story, three-bay-wide brick Italianate house with an elaborate cornice resembling that of the two-story row to the west, but with a different jig-sawn pattern in the frieze panel. Next door, at 810, is an unusual two-bay-wide, tall two-story brick house with a distinctive mansard roof, with dormer windows, that extends around the east side of the freestanding house. The deep cornice is composed of long brackets marked with horizontal grooves that extend beneath the frieze panel and end with trefoil designs. The upper frieze has a row of scroll-sawn modillions; the lower frieze has rectangular, jig-sawn ventilator panels. There is a cutwork band beneath the modillions and also on the lower molding strip. The deep porch, with its full-height Doric columns, wraps around the east side of the house. To the east of the mansard-roofed house, at 808, there is a two story, porch-front house that has been covered with formstone and retains no original details. In 1897 Berry leased 116' on the east side of Elm, north of W. 36th, to the Saviors Mission of Baltimore City. This is now the site of a non-contributing building, a modern one-story wine shop.

The corner of W. 36th Street and Chestnut Avenue is occupied by St. Luke's Lutheran Church, built here in 1884-85 and designed by the architect Benjamin F. Price. The cruciform building is constructed of local rough stone with trimmings in smooth stone. The central entrance is through a projecting pedimented vestibule, capped with white stone and a cross to match the roof of the main building and the transepts. A large, pointed

arch transom lights the vestibule; pointed arch stained glass windows light the front and sides of the nave, with large ribbed windows set in the transepts.

Two other brick Italianate houses were built at the corner of W. 36th and Elm in the early 1890s, perhaps always having first floor storefronts. The corner house, at 850, is two stories and two bays wide; 848 is three bays wide and was built in 1893 by Milton Ensor. Both have similar cornices with long grooved scroll-sawn brackets connecting to a lower molding strip decorated with quarter-rounds and ending with trefoils. The brackets frame jig-sawn frieze panels with feathery designs. The cornice at 850 extends around the west side of the five-bay-deep building; the original west side porch has been enclosed. Today, 850 contains a barbershop and in the enclosed porch, the Avenue Diner; 848 is a medical office.

The remainder of the western half of the block was developed in 1910 and 1911 by Charles Litzinger and William Price, who put up ten bay-window, porch-front houses on the north side of W. 36th Street, at 826-46; ten flat-fronted houses on the east side of Elm, mid-block, at 3611-29; and nineteen smaller houses on the west side of the alley intersecting Berry Street, at 3600-36 Paine Street. The stuccoed bay-windowed houses along W. 36th closely resembled similar houses Litzinger built on the south side of W. 37th Street, west of Hickory, and along the west side of Hickory, with the rectangular sheet metal panels above each window decorated with a classical swag. The crown molding above has a row of dentils. The row along Elm more closely resembled Litzinger's usual economy model, with a flat-front and front porch. On both types of houses the first floor windows are paired and there is a sheet metal cornice decorated with dentils. Litzinger's houses on Paine Street, like those on Berry, are only two rooms deep, but they sit on high basements, which can be entered from the street. They have front porches and simple, sheet metal cornices.

The Hampden Elementary School, old School #55, now occupies the northeast section of this block. The first school building, facing Chestnut Avenue, went up in1890; the two-story brick building resembled Hampden Hall, with its central, projecting bay, with triangular pediment, and was three bays wide by six bays deep. It soon proved inadequate to meet the needs of the rapidly growing local population. An equally sized annex was added in 1905, and again in 1936, but this complex was demolished in 1979 to make way for the playground of the present modern school building (1977), a non-contributing structure in the district.

Block 3536

The southern half of the block north of W. 36th Street, between Chestnut and Keswick Avenues, was built up in the 1890s with residences, but the northern half remained undeveloped until 1906-7. The first houses were built by James McCann in 1894 on the site of his former house facing W. 36th Street, seven houses on the east side of Chestnut, north of W. 36th, at 3601-13. These were very stylish swell-fronts carried out in brown brick with red sandstone trim. As this block was developed in the 1890s and later, it has a distinctly urban feel—there are no front lawns and few front porches. McCann's row began with a three-story, three-bay-wide

house at W. 36th Street, but the remainder of the row is two stories tall. The sheet metal and stepped brick cornice has a row of dentils on the crown molding, end brackets with finials, and four rows of progressively recessed header and stretcher brick. Five bands of red stone cross the façade—beneath the cornice, at the second floor window lintel level, at the second floor sill level, and the first floor window's lintel and sill levels. Red stone also forms the basement window lintels. This row is the most stylish row of swell-fronts in the historic district. Just north of McCann's row there is a paired frame Italianate house set back from the sidewalk, at 3615-17. With its front yard and front porch it is the only reminder in this block of the Hampden of the 1870s and 1880s.

Local builder William T. McCaffrey built the remainder of this portion of the block in 1897. McCaffrey's two-story, two-bay-wide houses include eleven on the north side of W. 36th Street, east of Chestnut, at 700-20 W. 36th; seven on the east side of Chestnut, at 3619-31; sixteen at 3600-30 Keswick, south of Berry; and eleven on the south side of Berry, at 701-21. The fanciest of his houses faced Berry, Chestnut, and Keswick. These were brick swell-fronts with rusticated stone trim and sheet metal and stepped brick cornices. The sheet metal crown molding had a row of dentils and, beneath, six rows of progressively recessed stretcher bricks completed the cornice design. Keswick was obviously considered the best street in the block, as it faced Wyman Park. Here, the houses were set on tall basements and had deep front porches, but no front yards. The swell-fronts on Chestnut and Berry had no porches or front yards. Along W. 36th Street, which sloped dramatically to the east in this block, McCaffrey put up flat-fronted two-bay-wide houses, but these also had porches.

The northern section of the block, built in 1906-07 by Stephen Tagg, consists of thirteen brick houses on the north side of Berry, at 700-24 and eight houses on the east side of Chestnut, north of Berry, at 3633-47. These units are two stories high and two bays wide with flat fronts, no porches and sheet metal cornices decorated with dentils and framed by end brackets. Those facing Chestnut have paired first floor windows. In the same years Frederick Laumann put up the seven houses on the west side of Keswick, just north of Berry, at 3632-44. Like McCaffrey's row south of Berry, this row also takes advantage of its Wyman park view—the houses are a full three bays wide and have front porches. The sheet metal and stepped brick cornice is formed by five rows of progressively recessed header and stretcher bricks. The northernmost portion of the block is built out with a different kind of house that is a smaller version of the kind of Daylight house being built in the block to the northeast, facing Wyman Park. The nine houses on the south side of W. 37th Street, at 701-17, and the nine houses on the west side of Keswick, south of W. 37th, at 3646-62, are built of brown brick with white neoclassical trim; have sheet metal cornices with end brackets, lower molding strips, and arched finials; wide first floor windows; stained glass transoms over the door and first floor window; and deep, stone front porches. Nine more houses, at 3649-65 Chestnut have these same features but this group is carried out in red brick, with stone porches and small front yards. All of the houses were completed before 1912.

Block 3673

The furthest block east on W. 36th Street in Hampden, running between Keswick and Beech Avenues has older frame two-story, two-bay-wide paired and single houses in its northern section, near W. 37th Street, but the southern section of the block was not built until1917-19. Although four early frame houses were once located on the east side of Keswick, south of Berry, none remain. The site is currently occupied by a Royal Farms store and a modern house, non-contributing properties. Along the north side of Berry, all the original 1870s and 1880s frame houses remain, with lots running back to W. 37th Street, and with front porches. Beginning at the corner of Beech Avenue, 600-2 Berry is an Italianate pair with elaborate cornice consisting of very long scroll-sawn brackets decorated with balls that connect to a lower molding strip and end with a trefoil pattern. The frieze panel has jig-sawn arabesques. The next Italianate pair, at 606-8, has a cornice decorated with modillions and brackets connecting to a band of quarter-rounds on the frieze. 612-14 Berry Street have a simple Italianate cornice but boast squared, second-story bays with tall, narrow windows. The next house, 620 is a single, front-gabled structure, with an arched attic window, central chimney, and wraparound porch. The next Italianate pair, at 624-26, does not retain its original cornice, but the last pair does, at 632-34, where the long brackets and jig-sawn frieze panels resemble the house at the other end of the block.

On the west side of Beech, just south of Berry, there are frame Italianate pairs similar to those on Berry, all two stories tall and two-bays wide and built before 1876. 3652-54 has a cornice with three short brackets and a jig-sawn frieze with leafy forms. 3648-50 has a new cornice and 3644-46 and 3640-42 have had their cornices covered with siding. South of these pairs, 3632-38 is a row of four Italianate frame houses with long brackets connecting to a lower molding strip. Two 1890s brick structures remain on Keswick—a single house at 3649, on the corner of Berry, with a stepped brick cornice and corner storefront, and 3627-29 Keswick, south of the Royal Farms store, a two-story Italianate pair with sheet metal cornice decorated with dentils and swags on the frieze.

Charles Litzinger built the southern portion of the block out in 1917-19. At 600-26 W. 36th Street, 3601-25 Keswick, and 3620-30 Beech he put up fourteen, thirteen, and six two-story, two-bay-wide stuccoed houses, respectively, all identical with sheet metal cornices, deep front porches and front lawns.

Block 3555

The remainder of the rowhousing found in the northeast quadrant of Hampden dates from the 1920s when Mrs. C. S. Dulin began selling off parcels of her large estate, fronting on W. 40th Street (the former estate of John Clarke). This development coincided with the opening in 1921 of the Maryland Casualty Company, in a neo-Georgian-style building facing W. 40th Street, designed by Simonson & Pietsch. South of the complex, Charles Litzinger developed the entire block running between W. 37th and W. 38th Street, from Elm to

Chestnut, in 1921-23 (except for the row on the north side of W. 37th) as well as building additional houses to the northwest, along the west side of Elm and the south side of W. 38th Street (in block 3554). The houses Litzinger put up were old-fashioned in style and must have been designed to appeal to a conservative local market.

The most elaborate houses, along the north side of W. 37th Street, the most prominent street of the block, consisted of a long row of thirty-three brown brick bay-window porch-front houses at 800-64. The row was built in 1912 by Edwin T. Dickerson, who had planned to build one hundred similar houses in the block but abandoned the project after this one row went up. The stylish three-bay-wide houses have tall brick parapets setting off the roofline of each house, framing a row of spindle balusters. The second-floor bay-window units have heavy sheet metal cornices and stained glass window transoms, with fluted pilasters framing each bay. The brick porches have half-height Doric columns and there are small front yards.

Litzinger built up the remainder of the block with more modestly priced, simpler housing, closely resembling many of the other rows he built in Hampden. These are two-bays-wide, have stuccoed facades and full-width front porches. The sheet metal cornice consists of a crown molding framed by tall, grooved end brackets with rounded tops decorated with stars. The brackets connect to a lower molding strip. The houses have wider, paired first floor windows and similar paired windows set beneath the porch to light the basement. There are two groups along the west side of Chestnut, at 3700-12 and 3714-42, and along the east side of Elm, at 3701-13 and 3723-51. A long row of eighteen identical houses extends along the south side of W. 38th Street, from 801-35. Litzinger extended Union Avenue east through this block and here built eighteen slightly narrower houses on each side, at 800-34 and 801-35 Union Avenue, bringing the total number erected on this block within two years to 131. All of the houses have short rowhouse lots, but because the houses sit on high basements, in the rear the basement door opens directly into the yard.

Block 3675

The remaining housing in this northeast quadrant of Hampden relates more closely to the development of the exclusive suburb of Roland Park, just north of W. 40th Street. All of the houses built north of W. 37th Street, east of Keswick are red brick, two-story, three-bay-wide Daylight-style rowhouses, with the new two-room wide, two-room deep "Daylight" plan first offered by Roland Park Company builders in 1909. All of the rowhouse units are oriented towards Wyman Park, to their east and south, and those along portions of Beech and Tudor Arms Avenue have a dramatic view overlooking the park as it slopes steeply down to the Dell along Stony Run and across the valley to the buildings of the Johns Hopkins University campus. The Tudor Arms Apartment complex, at the northeast corner of Beech and W. 39th Street is not included in the Hampden Historic District.

The first houses built along the south side of W. 40th Street, east of Beech, in 1916, were erected by the Roland Park Company itself and are not a part of this historic district. Others along the south side of W. 40th , west of Beech, followed in 1925, built by J. Hurst Purnell. There are three groups of three houses each, at 601-5, 6-7-11, and 613-17, built in the "English" style made popular by Roland Park Company architect Edward Palmer in rows built along the eastern fringes of Guilford in the late 1910s. Each three-bay-wide house has a wide, enclosed sun porch. Similar, English-style red brick houses went up along the east side of Keswick, north of W. 39th in 1926, built by the Wyman Building Co. Two groups of seven--at 3901-15 and 3917-29, are built in Flemish bond with glazed headers; they have end units with front gables flanking a central group with slate gabled roofs with shed-roofed dormer windows. End units have enclosed sun porches (the entrance is on the side of the house); central units have porches supported by triple end posts. To the north, the group of five houses at 3931-39 Keswick, also have front-gabled end units, but instead of wide front porches now have elaborately designed "colonial" entryways, with either a triangular pediment supported by long brackets or a semi-circular portico supported by Doric columns.

But the most prolific builder of more expensive housing in this area was George Schoenhals, who built two-story, red-brick Daylight houses with deep stone front porches and front yards on both sides of the 3700 and 3800 blocks of Beech Avenue (3733-59, 3732-58, 3801-31, 3800-12), the east side of the 3700 and 3800 blocks of Keswick (3731-59, 3801-13), and the north and south sides of Craycombe (600-08 and 601-9) which he laid out between Keswick and Beech, in the late 1920s. The houses are three bays wide on the first floor, but only two on the second. Short tile shed roofs capped a sheet metal cornice punctuated by modillions and a plain, deep frieze. Projecting roof parapets separated every two houses. Similar houses were built along the west side of Tudor Arms Avenue north and south of Craycombe. Those south of Craycombe, at 3700-30 Tudor Arms, and 500-2 W. 37th Street resemble the group at 601-9 Craycombe. All have shingles instead of tiles on their short shed roofs and dentils instead of modillions decorating the sheet metal cornice. Houses at 3732-56 and 3800-28 Tudor Arms, as well as 501-3 W. 39th Street, have the green tile roofs seen elsewhere in the development.

North of Schoenhals rows, Stephen P. Harwood erected somewhat larger and more stylish rows at 3814-30 Beech Avenue and 3825-35 Keswick in 1927. These houses are three bays wide with distinctive front porches with paired or triple corner posts. The group of six houses on Beech Avenue is composed of four central houses with short, slate shed roofs with small, shed-roofed dormers, flanked by two taller end units with flat roofs decorated by two sheet metal molding strips. The six houses along Keswick have flat roofs decorated with similar sheet metal molding strips and also have pierced rectangular ventilating units decorating the brick frieze. 601-11 W. 39th Street are plainer and smaller two-bay-wide houses with flat roofs and decorative molding strips at the roofline.

At the south end of Beech Avenue, just north of W. 37th Street, Philip S. Morgan put up stylish Tudor-style houses in 1926. There are two groups of five large houses on each side of the street (3701-19, 3700-18)

that show a very unusual design grouping. The two houses on each end of the group have a projecting, front-gabled bay with paired windows adjoining the entry bay with its deep, covered front porch. The three-bay-wide central house has a gambrel roof that descends to form the porch roof and is punctuated on the second floor with triangular pedimented dormer windows. The steeply pitched roofs are covered with slate. Half a block west, on the east side of Keswick above W. 37th, the same builder experimented with more variations on the theme. 3703-5 Keswick is a pair of gable-roofed houses with stone first floors and stuccoed second floors separated by a pent roof. The central doorway has a sharply peaked triangular pedimented porch roof supported by wooden brackets. The next group, at 3707-11, consists of three houses designed around a gambrel-roofed theme. As on Beech Avenue, end units with a front gambrel roof frame a wide central unit with a deep gambrel roof that extends down to form the porch roof and is punctuated by three dormer windows above. All of the roofs are slate. On both sets of houses brick piers support the porch roof. 3713-15 is a pair resembling 3703-5, but the group of four houses at 3719-25 is different again. The first floor is brick, the second floor stucco, but the main design feature is a two-story-high narrow, projecting front gable unit that contains the doorway.

Part III: Southeast Quadrant

The southeast quadrant of Hampden is comprised of two groups of housing built in the 1870s, one along the east side of Falls Road and the west side of Hickory Avenue, and the other along Chestnut Avenue near 33rd Street. The remainder of the area was developed in the mid- to late- 1890s, with some infill rows added in the 1910s and mid-1920s. The early houses along Falls and Hickory are mostly two-story, two-bay wide single frame houses with front and side yards. Other early houses in this area are brick rowhouses, all with front yards and long rear lots. By the 1890s, however, builders were following common city development patterns, the rowhouses fronting directly on the street, with short rear yards.

Block 3526

The majority of the two-story, two-bay-wide houses built along the east side of Falls Road, south of W. 36th Street and extending to 34th Street are set on a high hill that originally faced the Hampden Reservoir, located on the west side of Falls Road and built in 1861. The houses are a mix of frame and brick, single and paired houses with either front gable roofs or shed roofs with Italianate cornices; with two groups of houses showing regular gable roofs. The earliest house, however, is built of stone. All have front yards and front porches; many have side yards as well. In 1849 Isaac Crowther, Sr., along with stone mason Richard Armacost, his neighbor in Kellyville, bought a 203' lot along Falls running east to Hickory. They built the oldest house on the block, a stone three-story, three-bay-wide single house with front gable, at 3357, soon after. The cornice return and wide wooden window lintels match those of the stone houses built on the north side of Union Street and the west side of Ash Street by the owners of the Druid Mill for their employees, probably also the work of Crowther. Crowther is also responsible for the frame row just to the south, at 3547-55, probably

also dating to the 1850s. The houses have gable roofs but the two end units have much steeper roofs than the center three. Each is a narrow two-bays wide. The stone retaining wall creating a terrace at the bottom of the hill is no doubt the work of stonemason Crowther or Armacost. Later, in 1873, Isaac Crowther, Jr. and John W. Tipton bought land further south along Falls and built frame front-gabled and Italianate houses there and on Hickory.

The southernmost house on the east side of Falls Road, is a front gable frame house with arched attic window. To the north, at 3535-45, there is a post-1906 brick row with sheet metal cornice and half-height Doric porch columns. The five very narrow frame houses at 3447-55, built by Crowther, are located to the north of the newer row. All of the above groups of houses sit on high terraces facing the entrance to Evergreen on the Falls, built in about 1860 and later the home of James Hooper, the owner of Meadow Mill, and after 1870 the home of David Carroll. The house and grounds became the property of the SPCA in 1926.

North of the stone house there is a group of three brick houses (3359-63) with a late Italianate cornice consisting of long scroll-sawn brackets set against a frieze panel with leafy jig-sawn decorations. The houses sit on high basements and have wide front porches. The group has a wide north-side yard that abuts the alley leading up the hill to Hickory Avenue. North of the alley there is a frame pair (3415-17) with shed roof and late Italianate cornice similar to the three houses to the south. This pair is also set on a wide lot. To the north, at 3425, also set on a wide lot, is a single brick front-gable-roofed house with arched attic window divided into four lights, built in 1872 by Henry N. Fisher on a lot purchased from Henry Mankin. A brick Italianate pair (3427-29) comes next, also set on a wide lot. North of this group there is a single frame Italianate house (3431) followed by a pair of similar frame houses with an unusual feature—paired second story windows (3433-35).

The wide lot to the north is the site of the Hampden Methodist Protestant Church, originally built in 1868, with its adjoining rectory. The church was enlarged and rebuilt in 1922, in a classical revival style. The rectory is original—a three-story, three-bay-wide house with a stone façade, stone front porch, and stone terrace facing. The flat roof has a simple cornice. The hip-roofed front porch has three half-height Doric columns. The church itself has a wide, impressive two-story high temple-fronted porch, whose roofline and cornice are decorated with both stone modillions and dentils. The front gable features a wide, arched stained glass window and the cornice has a deep, plain frieze. All this rests on four sets of full-height paired stone Doric columns, with matching pilasters set against the façade. The columns and pilasters frame three wide entrances that consist of paired doors, set beneath rectangular stone panels. Above, a wide stone and stained glass arched motif, made up of a central, arched piece of glass, is surrounded by five smaller pieces set within a wider arch and framed by stone moldings.

An older frame pair with front gable roof sits north of the church, at 3501-3. It has a high roof marked by two attic windows; three brick chimneys are set along the peak of the gable. Five full-height Doric columns support the wide front porch. North of this pair is a group of eight brick Italianate rowhouses built in 1874 by James McCauley (3505-19), who was also responsible for the eleven houses directly to the east on the west side of Hickory Avenue (3456 and 3500-18). Undoubtedly these houses had the same scroll-sawn modillion cornices as the ones on Hickory, but all of the cornices are now gone or covered over with siding. To the north is a later pair (3521-23) of Italianate houses whose cornices have the long scroll-sawn brackets and jig-sawn frieze panels seen in the 1880s; north of these is a frame single Italianate house at 3525 whose cornice has three long brackets framing scroll-sawn modillions.

At the north end of the east side of Falls Road, just south of W. 36th Street, there are three frame paired houses built in the 1870s. The furthest south has a regular gable roof with end chimneys and a wide front porch supported by four full-height posts (3527-29). To the north are two pair of front gable houses, each with two attic windows and posts supporting the front porches. Both have front and rear chimneys set on the peak of the gable roof. 3531-33 shows the cornice return so often seen in this area; 3535-37 has no cornice return. The last house on the block, just south of W. 36th Street is a small frame two-story Italianate single house with simple modillion cornice, 3539.

Like the east side of Falls Road, the southern end of the west side of Hickory Street is composed of many single frame two-story, two-bay-wide houses, built by Crowther and Tipton, with some brick single and paired houses as well. All houses have front yards, front porches, narrow side yards and long rear yards. They sit high on a hill overlooking the Mt. Vernon Mill complex and paths at several points lead down to the mill. Most of the houses appear in the 1876 Baltimore City Atlas. The first group of four houses at the south end of the street have Italianate cornices and shed roofs--3342 and 3344 are frame single houses, 3446-48 are a brick pair. The next house north, 3350, may be the earliest house on the block, being three bays wide with a cross-gable roof and wide front porch. Following are a group of front-gable houses interspersed with two shed-roofed houses. The cornices on all of the front-gable houses have a distinct return and some have an arched attic window. 3352, 3356, 3360, and 3368 are brick houses with front gable roofs; 3362 is a frame, front-gable house of very similar form; 3354 is a frame shed-roofed house and 3358 is a brick shed-roofed house. All of the previous houses are located south of 34th Street. North of 34th a group of three frame houses with gable roofs, 3370, 3400, and 3402, are among the oldest on the block and were probably built by Isaac Crowther, Sr. To their north an Italianate frame pair with modillion cornice and long scroll-sawn brackets (3404-6) dates to the late 1870s. 3408 and 3412 are two frame front gable houses, which do not have a cornice return. Just north of 3412 a narrow alley leads down the hill to Falls Road.

North of the alley there are two brick pairs with shed roofs and Italianate cornices which were put up by two different builders. 3414-16 has some of its original 4/4 sash and elaborate modillion and scroll-sawn bracketed cornice; 3420 – 22 has a plainer cornice. To the north there are two single, shed-roofed frame houses

with Italianate cornices, at 3424 and 3426. Next to these are three pairs of shed-roofed brick houses at 3428 – 38, followed by a wide, paired frame house at 3440-42. Earlier than the Italianate houses, this pair is one of the largest houses on the block, with its tall roof, attic windows and two chimneys located along the peak of the front gable roof. To the north of a generous side yard a single frame Italianate and a pair of frame Italianates (3446, 3448-50) lead to a three-story paired frame Italianate house at 3452-54.

The north end of the block is improved by a group of eleven Italianate brick rowhouses, built in 1874 by James McCauley. The first three, at 3456 and 3500-2 Hickory, have impressive second floor 2/2 sash decorated with Queen Anne style squares of stained glass at their tops; first floor windows are long and paired, suggesting a late 1880s remodeling. The cornice consists of three long scroll-sawn brackets framing shorter scroll-sawn brackets, which act as modillions, all set against a deep wooden frieze area. North of this group, at 3404-18, the eight remaining houses have simpler cornices consisting of scroll-sawn modillions set against a wide frieze area. Windows have flat wood lintels. Both groups of houses have porch roofs supported by full-height Doric columns, though some have been replaced or otherwise altered. To the north is a later group of houses, built after 1906. 3424-26 is a brick pair with sheet metal cornice with ball finials while 3428-34 are a group of four brick houses with sheet metal cornices. These houses have distinctive porches supported by fancy half-height fluted Ionic columns with Roman-style volutes set at an angle to the shaft. The row was built by David Shipley and matches a group on the west side of the 3900 block of Hickory Avenue. Just north of these later houses there are three single frame houses. 3536 and 3538 have shed roofs and Italianate cornices and 3536 has been "improved" by replaced the original porch supports with Ionic columns like that of the row to the south. The last house on this block of Hickory, 3540 has a simple gable roof.

The oldest buildings on the south side of W. 36th Street, east of Falls, are a group of five late Italianate-style two-story, three-bay-wide brick houses (the westernmost is four bays wide) whose cornices have long scroll-sawn brackets and jig-sawn frieze panels. Each first floor is now occupied by a storefront and this was probably always the case, since the houses are built right up to the sidewalk. This group of buildings, at 1111-19 W. 36th, dating to the late 1880s, are the oldest remaining structures on W. 36th Street, with the exception of the frame building at 900. To their west is a group of smaller and later storefronts, built after 1906, in brown brick, with sheet metal cornices. The eastern portion of this side of W. 36th Street, near Hickory, contains a mixed group of retail buildings dating to the 1920s and 1930s. 1101 and 1103 are one-story buildings with the short, shed, tiled-roofs seen on houses in the mid- to late-1920s; 1105-07 is a pair of two story buildings with unusual completely tiled gable roof with paired dormer windows; 1109 is a one-story building with a distinctive, Spanish Colonial style stuccoed parapet and cornice.

Block **3528**

Across Hickory, the south side of W. 36th Street was improved in 1873 by local builder Owen Reilly who put up a long row of two-story, two-bay wide Italianate houses with deep front porches and front yards.

They resembled the still extant row Reilly built a year later on the east side of Hickory Avenue, just south of W. 36th (3531-37). These houses have simple cornices decorated with a row of scroll-sawn modillions set against a plain wooden frieze. The deep stone front porches have half-height Doric columns supporting the roof. Reilly's row on W. 36th Street survived past 1912 but by the 1920s the porches had been removed and the facades extended to W. 36th Street, or, alternatively, the houses were demolished and a new row put up in its place. Now, many of the buildings at 1103-1131 W. 36th, have brown brick facades, with sheet metal cornices decorated with neoclassical swags. Some windows have flat marble lintels; others have segmentally arched lintels. All of the first floors are occupied by storefronts. Some retain the original plate glass storefront windows, but most have been completely remodeled. Large signs extend across the facades between first and second story windows. The building at 1101 has a similar sheet metal cornice but it is three stories high and three bays wide. It was purchased by Theodore Cavacos in 1907 and long remained the site of his confectionary, ice-cream shop, and later drugstore.

Along the east side of Hickory, south of Reilly's 1874 brick row are various groups of frame houses, all with front porches and front yards. 3529 is a two-story, two-bay wide single frame house with shed roof. 3521-25 is a group of three, three-story, two-bay wide Italianate houses, one of which still has its fancy modillion cornice. To the south of this group, at 3519, there is a single frame front gable house, followed by a paired frame front gable unit at 3515-17, with tall roof and single, pointed attic window. Full-height Doric columns support the wide front porch. South of this group there are four more three-story, two-bay-wide Italianate frame houses (3507-13), but no original cornices remain.

South of the frame houses along Hickory there are two large groups of brick rowhouses; the southernmost was built in the 1870s, the row to the north in the 1880s. The earlier houses, a row of sixteen at 3413-43 Hickory, resemble the houses built by Owen Reilly just south of W. 36th Street. They are two stories and two-bays-wide, with a simple Italianate cornice consisting of scroll-sawn modillions set against a plain, deep frieze. Full-height Doric columns support the deep porch. The later row to the north consists of twenty-one similar houses (3435-69 and 3501-5), but with a later style Italianate cornice composed of a crown molding decorated by a row of dentils and supported by long scroll-sawn brackets that connect to a lower molding strip.

In this same block, the west side of Roland Avenue, south of W. 36th Street is built up with a similar mix of frame and brick houses from the 1870s at its north end; to the south there are two long rows of 1890s brick houses. All of the houses have front porches and front yards. The northernmost group, at 3546-52 Roland, consists of four two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses that have been covered with formstone; the original cornice is obscured by the formstone. To the south are two groups of four three-story, two-bay-wide frame Italianate houses, at 3538-44 and 3530-36 Roland. The cornices have long end brackets and scroll-sawn modillion cornices. The deep front porches have half-height Doric columns supporting their roofs. The houses closely resemble the three-story rows built to the west, on the east side of Hickory Street. South of the frame three-story rows there are three frame two-story front gable houses, at 3522, 3526, and 3528, all of which have

the distinctive cornice return seen in the area. 3524, however, is a three-story, two-bay-wide frame house with shed roof.

To the south of the frame houses there is a row of fifteen two-story, three-bay-wide swell-fronted brick houses built in the1896 by local builder William Garrison, at 3444-50 and 3500-20 (Garrison also built an identical row of nine houses at the north end of the east side of Roland Avenue). The houses have stepped brick cornices set beneath a sheet metal crown molding framed by end brackets with curved tops. There are five progressively recessed rows of brick headers framing four rows of similarly recessed stretcher bricks. Beneath, a row of alternating header bricks creates the effect of dentils. Windows and doors have rusticated stone lintels and sills. Porches have half-height Doric columns. South of this group there is another long row of twelve two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses, with simple sheet metal cornices, at 3420-42 Roland Avenue. This group is unusual because the houses sit back from the street on a steep grade, thereby allowing a full height basement, with its own door and paired windows, to be located beneath the porch. Originally full-height Doric columns supported the porch roofs.

Block 3530

The oldest houses on this block lie on the east side of Roland Avenue, just north of 34th Street. The southernmost pair, at 3417-19, is a front-gabled frame pair that appears in the 1876 city atlas. To its north, 3423-25, has a regular gable roof; 3429-31 has a front gable roof with tall, arched attic window and three chimneys located along the peak of the gable.

The mid-portion of this side of Roland was built up in the 1880s, with three pairs of two-story, two-bay-wide brick Italianate houses at 3447-49, 3441-43, and 3435-37. The houses have a late Italianate cornice, with long scroll-sawn brackets framing rectangular ventilator panels and connected to a lower molding strip. The crown molding is decorated with a row of modillions. The wide front porches originally had half-height Doric columns. The northern half of the east side of Roland Avenue, south of W. 36th Street, contains two long brick rows, both built in 1896. At 3539-45 Roland, William Garrison built nine more swell-front houses exactly like those on the west side of the street. South of this group lies another long row of fourteen brown brick two-story, three-bay-wide houses at 3501-27, erected by the Benson brothers in 1896. These houses have stepped brick cornices of a distinctive type, with a sheet metal crown molding, an upper frieze composed of two rows of recessed stretcher bricks and a lower frieze decorated by recessed brick panels. and porches with half-height Doric columns.

Most of the west side of Elm Avenue dates to the 1880s, with a group of six single and one double Italianate houses, extending north to the alley south of W. 36th Street. The southernmost, 3516, is two stories tall and three bays wide, frame, with a cornice composed of long brackets supporting a jig-sawn frieze. 3520 is

a three-story, three-bay-wide brick house; long brackets and scroll-sawn modillions decorate the cornice. 3522, 3524, and 3528 are all single two-story, two-bay wide houses. 3522 is brick, the others are frame. The first two have elaborate cornices with long scroll-sawn brackets; 3528 is earlier, with a simpler scroll-sawn modillion cornice. Finally, 3530-32 is a pair of two-story frame houses whose cornice has long brackets and a jig-sawn frieze area. South of these Italianate houses there is a long row of fourteen two-story, two-bay-wide brown brick, "marble" houses, at 3442-52 and 3500-14, with rough stone lintels and sills, built by the Bensons in 1893. Long brackets that connect to a lower molding strip frame the white sheet metal cornices, decorated with a row of dentils. The frieze area beneath the brackets is decorated with the same unusual square brick recessed panels used later on the Roland Avenue row. Unlike the group built by the Bensons to the west, facing Roland Avenue, these earlier houses do not have front porches.

The lower portion of Elm Street was not developed until 1922, when Charles Litzinger squeezed in two separate rows on the parcel, one facing Elm Street (3424-40) and the other on the east side of Pleasant Place, a narrow street running north from 34th Street. Both groups of houses have stuccoed facades and sheet metal cornices framed by brackets that have arched tops projecting above the cornice line and which connect to a lower molding strip. The deep front porches have half-height Doric columns.

The Benson family was largely responsible for the development of W. 36th Street in this block. Sometime before 1882 they were instrumental in forming a joint stock company to erect an impressive four-story brick Hall on the southeast corner of Roland and W. 36th Street, just opposite their feed and hardware store. Designed by the young architect James Appleton Wilson in a modified Queen Anne style, with a tall, pointed-arch central entrance bay, decorative brickwork, and brownstone trim, it was clearly the most impressive building in town, rising even taller than the rooflines of area churches. The long, 44'-wide and 90'-deep three-story and basement building was set back from the street, with its entrance facing Roland Avenue. The central bay has a peaked roofline, with a large recessed arch containing three 4/4 sash decorating the upper portion of the façade. Beneath, two-story brick piers, supporting a stepped brick cornice, frame the pointed-arch entryway. The entrance has double doors set beneath a wide, but shallow pointed arch transom; above, an elaborate pointed arch decorated with three rows of header bricks and brownstone triangles frames the "1882" date stone. Terra cotta panels decorate the area above the entryway. Each side bay of the front façade is articulated with stepped rows of narrow lancet windows, set beneath a stepped brick cornice. The Hall extends back seven bays; windows have 4/4 sash and the stepped brick cornice continues around all sides of the building. The Hall's lower story was divided into stores. The main hall, measuring 40' x 76', provided a space for balls, theatrical entertainments and public meetings; the third floor offered lodge rooms for the various societies active in the Hampden area. Unfortunately, the Temple Building and Loan Association, which had begun the project, failed before the roof was on and advertised the unfinished building for sale in March of 1883, noting that $13,000 had already been expended, including the un-repaid $5,000 mortgage loan. George

C. Hooper, attorney for the mortgage company, bought and completed the building and it opened in April, 1884.[4]

By 1906 the small lots north of Hampden Hall, along W. 36th Street, had been built up with four small storefronts, at 921-27, presumably by the Hooper family. The current Art-Deco style New Systems Bakery replaced the older building on this site after it burned in 1924. In 1913, Theodore Cavacos, who operated a confectionary across the street at 1001 W. 36th Street, bought Hampden Hall from the Hooper heirs, who provided the mortgage, for $25,000. The Cavacos family moved into the building, using it as living space as well as a place to make their chocolates and other confections. Later they added the one-story storefront on the southeast corner of W. 36th and Roland, which caused great consternation in the neighborhood because of the way it blocked the views of both the Hall and Roland Avenue. When a son graduated from pharmacy school in the 1930s, the family also operated a drugstore at 1001.

The Benson family also developed that portion of the south side of W. 36th Street west of Elm, the buildings extending from 901 to 907. In about 1890 they built the two-story, three-bay-wide late Italianate-style brick building at 901 W. 36th Street. Its wooden cornice is supported by four long, scroll-sawn brackets, which connect to a lower molding strip. The jig-sawn frieze panels have sunburst designs and there are also lower, rectangular, jig-sawn ventilating panels. Later this site became home to G. C. Murphy Co., a five-and-dime store. The two buildings to the west, at 903-905 W. 36th, were built about this same time, but in the 1910s became home to the Ideal Theatre, which offered silent movies and vaudeville shows before the days of talking pictures. The current façade dates to a much later period. 907 is a two-story, four-bay wide storefront building with brown brick facade and sheet metal cornice, built about 1893. The large three-story structure with stuccoed façade and stepped roof, comprising 909-913 W. 36th Street, was the home of the Hampden Movie Theater, also opened in the 1910s--a very popular place. The first structures on the site, at 909 and 911, were the work of local builders Nathaniel Parsons and Charles Hicks, who were also responsible for the much smaller building at 917, all put up between 1900 and 1904. 909-911 were remodeled for the theater before World War I; 917 became the home of a Read's drugstore.

Blocks 3532 and 3533

The majority of the housing built east of Roland Avenue and south of W. 36th Street went up in the later 1890s, to provide housing for the rapidly expanding workforce of the recently (1881) enlarged Mt. Vernon Mills. The land had all been part of the Mankin estate, with Henry Mankin's "mansion house" having been located in this area, just east of Roland. With the sudden increased need for housing, the land developers laid out streets according to patterns well familiar in Baltimore city, crowding large numbers of housing units within blocks and reducing lot sizes. Again, a small group of local builders were responsible for most of the housing that went up. Now a part of the city, all new houses had to be constructed of brick.

[4] *Republican Argus*, April 26, 1884; reference provided by John McGrain.

Perhaps now cognizant of Hampden's newfound status as a part of Baltimore City, these builders erected stylish rows of two-story swell- and square-front houses that equaled any being put up in the contemporaneously developing North Avenue corridor. The most prolific builder, William W. Baker, Sr., had previously worked as a stonemason and may have been involved with some mill construction. In 1897 and 1898 he built some 135 swell-front rowhouses in the blocks running between 34th and W. 36th Streets, from Elm to Chestnut as well as 16 more on the south side of 34th at Elm, and another 29 on the east side of Beech, north of 33rd. Actually, Baker's rows were the last swell-fronts in the area. In 1895 and 1896 five other builders first began building in this same block, south of W. 36th Street. In 1895 Charles Cunningham put up sixteen houses on the south side of W. 36th Street, west of Chestnut, and six on the west side of Chestnut, just south of W. 36th. A year later William Garrison built seventeen on the south side of W. 36th, west of Cunningham's row, as well as eight more on the north side of a narrow street to the south, then known as Blucher, now as Wellington Street. In 1895, Emmanuel Potter, son of David Potter, built twelve swell-fronts on the west side of Chestnut, north of a street he named for himself, six on the west side of Chestnut, south of Potter, and six more west of Chestnut, on the north side of "Potter" Street (now Powers Street). South of Potter, William W. Warfield built another six houses on the west side of Chestnut in 1895-96. Also in 1896, Charles Hurst built twelve swell-fronts on the west side of Chestnut, north of 35th and six each on the north side of 35th and the south side of Wellington, just west of the Chestnut Avenue row.

Although all of these builders erected rows of swell-front houses that gave the area a fashionable homogeneity, each still offered an individual design response to the task at hand. In 1895 Charles Cunningham built two groups of houses, a row of sixteen swell- and flat-fronted houses on the south side of W. 36th Street (801-31) and a row of six flat-fronts on the west side of Chestnut (3524-34). Along Chestnut the end houses were three-bays wide, center houses only two-bays wide. The simple sheet metal cornice was decorated with a row of dentils. The houses are built in brown brick and had no window or door lintels. To the west, extending to Elm Avenue, William W. Garrison put up seventeen houses along the south side of W. 36th (833-65) and eight on the north side of Wellington (800-14) in 1896. To harmonize with Cunningham's row on W. 36th, he continued the mix of swell- and flat-fronted houses, but his were built of red brick and had rusticated stone lintels and sills. The sheet metal cornice was decorated with a row of dentils and framed by end brackets with curved tops projecting above the roofline. Below the sheet metal cornice, rows of six progressively recessed header bricks defined the frieze area, which was bordered on its lower side by a double band of oppositely angled bricks. Garrison's swell-fronted houses on the north side of Wellington had a similar sheet metal cornice with dentils and rounded-top end brackets, but here drops of only five header bricks marked the frieze area.

Emmanuel Potter's 1895 swell-fronts on the west side of Chestnut, north and south of Powers Street (3412-22 and 3424-46) and at 800-10 Powers Street and 801-11 35th Street are three-bays-wide with simple sheet metal cornices decorated with a row of dentils, set above seven rows of progressively recessed header

bricks (those on Powers and 35th have five rows of recessed bricks set above a double band of reversely angled bricks). End brackets frame the cornice of each house with a triangular cap projecting above the roofline. The houses originally had rough stone window lintels and sills as well as a band marking the basement, but most are now covered with formstone.

William Warfield's six houses on the west side of Chestnut, south of Powers, are a mix of swell and square-fronts. The sheet metal cornice is decorated with a row of dentils, with end brackets connecting to a lower molding strip. The lower frieze area is marked by a distinctive double row of angled bricks, each going in a different direction.

Charles Hurst's 1896 houses on the west side of Chestnut, north of 35th (3500-22), at 800-10 35th Street and 801-11 Wellington have sheet metal cornices, decorated with a row of dentils, with distinctive long end brackets decorated with horizontal grooves that connect to a lower molding strip and end in a trefoil design. A four-petaled rosette with a triangular cap marks the finial. The group along Chestnut is composed of three-bay-wide swell fronts, with a flat-fronted house on each end. Around the corner on 35th and Wellington, all six houses on each street have flat-fronts and are three-bays wide as well. The windows have segmental brick arches and scroll-sawn tympanum.

William W. Baker's rows have by far the most elaborate cornices that are more idiosyncratic than those of most of the swell-front houses built in Baltimore city. His groupings on Powers and 35th Streets show distinct design patterns. All of the houses are three-bay-wide swell fronts built of brown Roman brick with rusticated stone lintels and sills and a thick stone band marking the basement. Two rows at the north and south sides of the grouping (the north side of 35th Street, 814-52, and the south side of Powers Street, 801-53) have sheet metal cornices set about a foot below the curving roofline of the houses. The crown molding, decorated with a cutwork band, projects deeply and is supported by a row of small modillions set against a stepped frieze. End brackets frame the sheet metal cornice and have triangular tops that project above. The lower portion of the cornice is decorated with three rows of stretcher bricks, notched at their lower end to frame the long rows of progressively recessed header bricks descending across the façade. The center rows of the grouping, the north side of Powers Street (812-52) and the south side of 35th Street (813-53), have different, matching cornices. Here the bolder, deeply projecting and curving sheet metal crown molding is supported by very large modillions set against the frieze. End brackets frame each cornice, their rounded caps decorated with rosettes. Beneath, long rows of progressively recessed header bricks descend from four rows of stretcher bricks with a notched lower edge.

In 1898 Baker built out the north and south sides of Wellington Street (816-38 and 813-53, respectively), as well as the east side of Elm, north of Wellington (3501-11). Here he used yet another sheet metal cornice design. Beneath the crown molding the lower frieze area was decorated with rectangular panels framed by "tryglyphs" created by putting three vertical grooves in the sheet metal band. Beneath, bands of

brick stretchers further articulated the façade. Houses on Elm and the north side of Wellington are swell fronts, those on the south side of Wellington are swell and square-fronts. The same year Baker put up twenty-seven houses on the north side of 34th Street (800-52), as well as eleven more on the south side of the street, east of Elm (833-53), and five west of Elm (901-09), that had similar, though more simplified cornices. The deeply projecting crown molding is decorated with a row of dentils. Three rectangular panels mark the lower, deep frieze area, but there are no grooves between. Like all of Baker's swell-front houses, window lintels and sills and the band marking the basement are made of rough stone. For the rows on the south side of 34th Baker repeated the mix of swell and slightly squared fronts used on Wellington, but the cornices are identical to those on the north side of the street.

Block 3534

In the block to the east, midway between 34th and W. 36th Street, George Bunnecke in 1892 laid out two alleys bearing his name (George St. and Bunnecke Ave.) and built fourteen three-story, two-bay-wide houses on the west side of Keswick north of Bunnecke (3432-58), as well as five small two-story houses on the north side of Bunnecke and the south side of George Street (now 35th) to the west of Keswick. Today, of the latter group, only four small houses survive on the south side of 35th Street, at 701-7. The houses on Keswick have wooden Italianate cornices with three long scroll-sawn brackets connecting to a lower molding strip decorated with a scallop band. Beneath the crown molding there is a row of scroll-sawn modillions. The houses have porches with full-height Doric columns and small front yards.

Bunnecke's 1892 houses joined two other earlier rows located in the southern section of the block and a small group of older houses on the east side of Chestnut, just south of W. 36th Street. In 1876 Isaac Crowther and William Coney put up a long row of twenty-six two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses at 3435-61 and 3501-23 Chestnut Street, which closely resembled their rows on the 3300 block of Chestnut. The houses had porches with half-height Doric columns, small front yards, and an early Italianate cornice with small scroll-sawn brackets set against a plain frieze. At the southern end of the block Henry Parsons built six three-story, two-bay-wide brick houses at 3405-17 Chestnut and fourteen more on the north side of 34th Street (700-26), in the early 1880s. The latter row is set on a high terrace; all of the houses have front porches with full-height Doric columns and small front yards. The Italianate cornices have three medium-length scroll-sawn brackets framing a row of scroll-sawn modillions. Some original 2/2 sash remain. Just north of these houses, at 3419-27 Chestnut there is a unique group of five frame three-story Italianate houses. They are three-bays wide with a squared projecting bay (in the center of every two units) that extends the full three stories. Some original 4/4 sash remain and the porch has full-height Doric columns.

On the north end of Chestnut five single brick Italianate houses date to the1880s. The southernmost house, at 3543, once occupied a wide lot extending to the south. It is two stories high and a wide three-bays

wide with paired first and second floor windows on each side of a single sash. The late Italianate cornice has long scroll-sawn brackets connecting to a lower molding strip which frame jig-sawn ventilator panels set in the brick frieze. An elaborately decorated "gingerbread" porch extends across the entire façade. Delicate, turned porch columns support wide, arched motifs with cutout designs. To the north there is a two-story, two-bay-wide house with similar cornice and later, single-bay front porch at 3545. 3547 and 3549 were originally a part of a row of three two-story, two-bay wide Italianate houses, all with cornices similar to that of 3543, but also decorated by a row of modillions beneath the crown molding. 3547 was later raised to three stories high and a second-floor bay window added. 3551 was demolished when the current, corner pair was put up in the 1930s.

The remaining portions of the block were filled in the late 1910s and 1920s. In 1919 local builder Milton Davis put up eleven two-story houses on the south side of W. 36th Street (701-21), two on the east side of Chestnut, corner of W. 36th, and nine more along the west side of Keswick, south of W. 36th. The facades were built of brown brick and the window and door openings sported keystone lintels. Tall, brick parapets frame the sheet metal cornice, with deep, plain frieze area. Porches have half-height Doric columns. South of Bunnecke Street, Charles Litzinger put up a small group of five two story, two-bay-wide stuccoed houses with sheet metal roofs and small front porches with half-height Doric columns. South of Litzinger's group there are five brick houses at 3500-08 Keswick, built in the late 1890s. 3500 Keswick is three stories in height, the remainder are two stories; all have front porches and small front yards. The houses have stepped brick cornices, with rows of four progressively recessed header bricks set below the sheet metal upper cornice. Below, there are two decorative brickwork panels with vertical divisions.

Block 3672

In the next block to the east, south of W. 36th Street, three groups of housing were built in the 1880s, but the rest of the block was filled in between the 1920s and the 1940s. The older houses have front porches and small front yards. One of the oldest rows is located along the east side of Keswick, south of Hubner Street (3447-61 and 3501-5). The eleven 14'-wide, two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses have a late Italianate-style cornice with three long scroll-sawn brackets framing a jig-sawn frieze panel and connecting to a lower molding strip decorated with dentils. The porches have full-height squared posts. Directly adjoining to the north is a second group of very similar 1880s houses. 3507-19 are south of Hubner, 3525-35 are north of Hubner. The cornices are almost identical to those on the houses to the south but the pattern on the frieze panel is different. These houses also have posts supporting the porch roofs and are 12' wide. The third group of 1880s housing is located at the south end of the block. Ten three-story, two-bay-wide houses at 600-18 34th Street (12'6" wide) and ten similar houses at 3405-23 Keswick (12' wide) closely resemble those houses built along the north side of 34th, west of Keswick by Henry Parsons. The houses on Keswick no longer have their original cornices visible but they clearly matched those of the houses on 34th Street. 3402-8 Beech Avenue (12'3" wide) were built as part of this same group.

The remainder of the block was built out after 1910. 3429-39 Keswick is a group of five brick two-story, two-bay-wide houses with plain sheet metal cornices set between two brick parapets. Door and window openings have thick stone lintels and porches have half-height Doric columns. The Walbrook Construction Co built them in 1925. This group is adjoined to the north by a two-story frame Free Methodist Church, built in 1907 by local builders Reuben Gladfelter and Levi Chambers. The original simple, shingled structure had a steeply pitched front gable roof, with a narrow steeple extending from the peak of the gable at the front of the church. A new, wide porch has been added and the front façade has been rebuilt. At the north end of Keswick, Charles Litzinger in 1913 erected seven 13'5"-wide stuccoed houses at 3537-49. Their sheet metal cornices are decorated with a row of dentils and the porches have full-height Doric columns. The northernmost corner, at W. 36th Street, contains the modern, non-contributing Keswick Auto Center. The northern portion of the block, along the south side of W. 36th Street (601-27) and the west side of Beech (3526-48), contains late, postwar nondescript colonial red brick rowhouses with flat roofs, that are not contributing resources. Further south long Beech an even later apartment complex, the Wyman Court Apartments, is deemed a non-contributing structure, as is the group of new, neocolonial style rowhouses further south, at 3414-20. 3400-10 Beech, six two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses with dentilled sheet metal cornices and front porches, complete the block.

Blocks 3511, 3510, 3504, 3503

These blocks to the north and south of 33rd Street, east and west of Chestnut, were developed in the 1870s and early 1880s in response to the rapid growth of the Mt. Vernon Mills complex just to their south. Their growth centered on the 1879 opening of the new Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church on the southwest corner of 33rd and Chestnut Avenues, donated to the mill community by David Carroll, the owner of the Mt. Vernon Mills and the father of Rev. David H. Carroll, later the Sunday School superintendent of the church. Built of rough-faced local stone in the rural Gothic style, the church is composed of an eight-bay long two-story nave with a high-pitched gable roof, with flanking one-story, shed-roofed side aisles. Pointed-arch stained glass windows set within elaborate notched stone frames light the side aisles. Above the side aisles, a row of small stained glass windows forms a clerestory. The entryway is set in the center of the north façade, facing 33rd Street; it has a simple shed-roof supported by large wooden brackets. The tall, frame steeple, with its pyramidal roof supported by paired corner brackets, has a pointed-arch louvered window on each face of its upper section, with a circular stained glass window marking the lower section. A very large stained glass window dominates the Chestnut Avenue façade. Its smooth stone pointed-arch top and notched stone sides match those of the small, narrow windows that light the first floor of the church.

Carroll's house, now the Florence Crittendon Home, at 3100 Crittendon Place, is one of only two survivors of original mill owner's or superintendent's housing (the other being the current S.P.C.A.

headquarters on the west side of Falls Road, already listed in the National Register of Historic Places). The original mansion house, since the 1940s the Florence Crittendon Home, survives on the east side of Elm Avenue, south of 32nd Street. The elegant two-story stone house shows a late Greek Revival design in its massing and plain details. It is three bays wide with a wide central doorway, with both sidelights and transom. First floor windows are full-height with transoms and 2/2 sash. Two shallow, two-story bays project from the east side of the house, also with full-height windows on the first floor. The wide front porch has four Doric columns supporting its flat roof, matched by four Doric pilasters framing the entrance and side windows on the façade. The house itself has a very low-pitched gable roof with projecting eaves supported by paired flat brackets, set atop a deep, plain frieze area. The mansion sits on a high hill and faces south to the entire Mt. Vernon Mill complex, including the worker housing built by the Carroll's at Stone Hill. The entrance drive could be reached from two points on Keswick Road—at 29th Street, at the beginning of Stone Hill, or much further north, along the present Singer Avenue. From the main entrance of the house the drive led directly to Mill No. 2.

South of Carroll's house and immediately west of Mill No. 2, the Mount Vernon Company built additional worker housing in the mid-1880s. 3000-30 Darby St. is a tall row of three-story, two-bay-wide brick houses that sit on very high basements and directly overlook the mill. The simple stepped brick cornice has two rows of progressively recessed stretchers set beneath a sheet metal crown molding. Porch steps are set parallel to the front façade and the porches have full-height Doric columns. To the west of this row there is a similarly detailed row of two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses, at 3003-39 Elm Avenue. These houses sit at the crest of a very high hill that overlooks the Jones Falls Valley. As Elm Avenue curves south and east to meet Darby, there are three pairs of two-bay-wide, two-story-and-attic frame houses of earlier date. 800-2 retain their original gable roof, but 804-6 and 808-10 now have cross-gabled roofs and their facades are covering with aluminum siding; sides are still shingled. All are set on high basements and have full-width front porches.

The proliferation of new housing in the area in the 1870s was the work of four prominent local builders, who also built elsewhere in early Hampden—Isaac Crowther, Jr., Owen Reilly, David Potter, and Henry Parsons.

Owen Reilly in 1875 built the largest and most fashionable new housing in the area—three groups of four, two-story, brick mansard-roofed houses along the east side of Chestnut, just south of 33rd Street, and directly opposite the church. These stylish houses represent the largest grouped houses in Hampden and undoubtedly were intended for the more affluent foremen and supervisors working at Carroll's mill. Carroll's widow later purchased the northernmost house, facing 33rd Street (3261 Chestnut), and donated it to the church s the home of the pastor. This largest of the units is three-bays wide, with a porch extending across its whole width on 33rd, with four full-height Doric columns supporting the porch roof. The tall mansard roof has three dormer windows with cornice returns and simple, short, scroll-sawn brackets set against a plain frieze support

the wooden cornice. Door and window openings have splayed brick lintels. The units facing Chestnut Street (3255-59, 3247-53, and 3229-45) are each two-bays wide, with the center two houses of each group projecting forward. This design creates the effect of three large brick houses opposite the church. Each unit has one dormer window, making for a total of four across the entire façade. Further creating the effect of a large house, the doorways of the center two units are grouped together under a common front porch; the end units are entered from the side under a small porch. The four houses share paired, two-story rear kitchen additions. Each grouping has both a front and side yard. This group of houses were the only built in this block (3503) until 1892 when Frank Singer began building on the west side of Keswick, north of Singer and along Singer just to the east of Reilly's groups.

As the church was going up on the southwest corner of Chestnut and 33rd Street, another local builder, David Potter, erected five pairs of two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses across the street, on the north side of 33rd, in 1873. These were much humbler dwellings than the mansard-roofed group built by Owen Reilly, but still had deep front yards and porches. The first three pairs, east of Paine (824-26, 820-22, 816-18) have front gable roofs of a low pitch. Two double chimneys are set towards the front and rear of the house at the peak of the gable. Windows have flat wood lintels and sills. The front porch extends across the entire façade, with the roof supported by half-height Doric columns mounted on brick piers; railings were composed of flat spindles. Each pair shared a rear, paired one-story kitchen addition. The next two houses east, at 812-14 and 808-10 have very low-pitched hip roofs, but all other details are the same. The last, single house of the group, at 800 33rd Street, faced Chestnut. The five-bay-wide façade on Chestnut has a cross-gable roof and a wide central porch.

Isaac Crowther, Jr. also built rowhouses along Chestnut Street. In 1874-75 he erected twenty-five houses on the west side of Chestnut north of Potter's row (3308-56), and nineteen smaller houses to the west, along Carroll (now Paine Street), at 3311-47. A year later he put up nine on the east side of this same block of Chestnut (3333-49, block 3510) and twenty-six more on the east side of Chestnut one block north (north of 34th Street, 3435-61 and 3501-23, in block 3534). These latter houses were built in partnership with William Coney. All of the Chestnut Street houses are two-story, two-bay wide brick houses with wide front porches and front yards. The simple early Italianate-style cornice has a crown molding supported by short, scroll-sawn brackets set against a plain, deep frieze area. Window openings have flat wooden lintels. Each house has a front and rear chimney located midway along the end wall. The wide front porches have half-height Doric columns supporting the roof. The houses facing Paine Street, less expensive units, have similar cornices but no front porches or front yards. 3301-9 Paine are later, Italianate-style two-story, two-bay wide brick houses.

Local builder Henry Parsons put up a group of eleven three-story houses at 3311-31 Chestnut, just south of Crowther's 1876 row, in the early 1880s. All have late Italianate cornices with three long scroll-sawn brackets framing jig-sawn frieze panels. Porches have half-height Doric columns supporting the roof and all of the houses have front yards. North of Crowther's row, at 3351-53, 3355-57, and 3359-61 there are three pairs of

two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses with late Italianate cornices with porches and front yards. William W. Garrison built up the southern and eastern sections of the block, erecting four two-story, two-bay-wide brick houses at 708-14 33rd in 1893 and six similar houses at 3306-16 Keswick in 1895. The houses on 33rd have no original cornices, but those on Keswick have sheet metal and stepped brick cornices, the latter composed of five rows of progressively recessed header bricks. Below the frieze, two recessed vertical panels further ornament the façade. The deep front porches have half-height Doric columns set on brick piers and there is a small, terraced front yard. North of this group sits the 1948 International style Schwing Building, originally housing a car dealership. The two-story, flat-roofed, square concrete building has a curved northeast corner that frames the bands of window wall on the second story. Between the first floor full-height show windows and the second level there is a wide band, framed at top and bottom with gray bands, which once boasted the large letters "Schwing." North of the Schwing Building, at 3334-50 Keswick, there is another modest row of two-story brick houses with porches and front yards, similar in scale to Garrison's row to the south, but with plainer sheet metal cornices decorated with a row of modillions. The last houses built on the block went up along the south side of 34th Street in 1917—a row of stylish two-story bay-window, porch-front houses put up by Charles Litzinger at 709-29 that exactly resemble his row one block west at 819-31 34th Street, with their rectangular panels decorated with a classical wreath, set above the windows in the second-floor bay.

West of Potter's group on 33rd Street, there are four two-story houses also built in the 1870s. 840 is three-bays wide and has been covered with stucco; four scroll-sawn brackets support the cornice. 842 is a frame house with front gable roof and 844-46 and 848-50 are both paired Italianate houses, the first group of brick, the second frame. The brick pair have a simple scroll-sawn modillion cornice, the frame pair has lost its original cornice. Both have front porches. Further west, beginning at the corner formed by the north side of 33rd Street and the west side of Elm, there is a highly unusual group of five paired Queen Anne style houses at 3300-2, 3304-6, 3308-10, 3312-14, and 3316-18 Elm. John Hubbard, who listed himself in the city directories as an "architect and engineer", built these large, mansard-roofed two-story, two-bay-wide houses in 1891. The paired units have two dormer windows, with 4/4 sash, in the tall mansard roof. Two decorative brickwork bands separate the first from the second story. Today, only some of the houses have porches, which do not run the full width of the pair. In 1928 Charles Litzinger completed the block by erecting six stuccoed, porch-front houses on the north side of 33rd, east of Elm and twelve more on the east side of Elm, north of 33rd. North of these houses, a modern brick U.S. Post Office occupies the entire portion of the block west of Elm Avenue, north to 34th Street.

The remainder of this block (3511) and the block to the south (3504) were filled with new neo-colonial rowhouses in the 1920s, a period of prosperity in the nearby mills. The houses to the south were all built on the former estate of David Carroll, north of the Mt. Vernon Mills. In 1925, Litzinger built a long row of thirty two-story, three-bay-wide colonial revival Daylight houses on the south side of 33rd Street, west of the Mt. Vernon Church, and another row of similar houses to the west, west of Elm. Much more impressive and expensive houses than Litzinger had ever built, the red brick facades had short, green-tiled false shed roofs set between

slightly projecting brick parapets. The wide front doors had sidelights and a transom. Deep porches with half-height Doric columns set on brick sidewalls, extended across only two bays of the houses. Directly across the street he put up six of his more usual small, two-bay-wide stuccoed houses at 852-62 33rd, with porches and small front yards. He continued this grouping up the east side of Elm, at 3313-35.

South of Litzinger's 33rd Street Daylight houses, the Gonnsen Construction Co. in 1926 built twenty-seven houses on the north side of the 800 block of 32nd Street, west of Chestnut; twenty more at 3100-38 Chestnut, north of 31st; and twenty-three more on the east side of the 3100 block of Crittendon Place, at 3105-49, all overlooking Mt. Vernon Mill No.2. Modeled after Litzinger's nearby red brick neo-colonial Daylight houses, these were more economical versions—only two-bays wide and with a simple sheet metal cornice (instead of green tile) set between the brick parapets. All of the houses had front porches and deep front yards. Local builder Daniel Shipley completed this group of housing in 1928, building a row of brown-brick houses with stone porches and sheet metal cornices on a high terrace on the east side of the 3100 block of Chestnut Street, across from the Gonnsen Co.'s red brick row.

Block **3670**

Only a few other builders were responsible for the completion of housing construction in these blocks south of W. 36th Street. The block south of 34th Street, east of Keswick was first developed in 1897-98 by William W. Baker, the man responsible for so many of the swell fronts in blocks 3532 and 3533. Twenty-nine 13'5"-wide houses extended from 3301 to 61 Beech Avenue, with twelve more located on the north side of 33rd, east of Beech at 500-22. The houses have rusticated stone lintels and sills and sheet metal cornices decorated with slightly recessed rectangular panels separated by "tryglyphs." Long brackets frame each cornice and project above the roofline. The houses joined the former Northwestern District Police Station, which occupies the entire northern end of the block and is already listed on the National Register.

Then, in 1912 Charles Litzinger and William Price put up a row of ten bay-window, porch-front houses on the north side of 33rd Street, west of Beech, at 600-18 and another eight on the west side of Beech, just to the east, at 3300-14. The area above the windows in the bays was decorated with rectangular panels decorated with classical swags, but few remain intact. Porches have half-height Doric columns. Further north along Beech, on either side of Harding Place (3316-24 and 3326-34 Beech) and on the north and south sides of Harding Place, west of Beech, at 600-12 and 601-13, Litzinger put up flat-fronted, stuccoed houses with porches in these same years. The sheet metal cornices are framed by brackets, which connect to a lower molding strip and are topped by rounded ends that project above the roofline. The porches have turned posts and spindle porches and all openings have lintels composed of a double row of header bricks. In 1917 Charles Litzinger built a more stylish row of eleven two-story bay-window, porch-front houses at 709-29 34th, west of Keswick. The rectangular panels set above the windows in the bay distinguished this group, each decorated with a classical wreath. The deep porches have half-height Doric columns.

The last row built in this block, on the west side of Gilman Terrace, did not go up until the late 1920s. The houses at 3300-50 are red brick Daylight houses with shingled shed roofs separated by brick parapets. The modillion sheet metal cornice has a plain, deep frieze. In the row, three-bay-wide houses alternate with two-bay-wide versions. The brick porches have half-height Doric columns.

Block**s 3501, 3502**

On the west side of Keswick, south of Singer, local builder James W. Amoss was responsible for the long row of thirty two-story houses that went up in 1891 at 3100 – 3158 Keswick, just south of Singer. The red brick houses are three-bays-wide on the first floor, two-bays wide on the second; they have no porches and directly abut the sidewalk. Amoss experimented with several different brickwork cornice designs, as he built out the row. 3100-18 has a sheet metal cornice decorated with a row of dentils. The lower brick frieze area is rticulated with two rectangular panels of stepped bricks, which create a textured effect. The same cornice design is used to the north, at 3136-58, but in the center of the group, at 3120-34, the brick frieze is composed of bold Greek key motifs, carried out in header bricks. North of Bay Street, at 3000 – 3046, Frank O. Singer put up twenty-four distinctive houses in 1890. Like Amoss's group, they were three-bays wide on the first floor but only two-bays wide above. The red brick houses had projecting brick hoods above the doors (a Queen Anne period feature) and notable segmentally arched brick window lintels marked by end stones, creating a handsome effect. The late Italianate-style cornice is supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets that connect to a lower molding strip and end in a trefoil design. The jig-sawn frieze panel is decorated with a row of sunflowers, also a Queen Anne period motif.

South of Bay, four different builders were at work. Samuel T. Shipley built 2952-64 Keswick, just south of Bay, in 1890. The houses closely resemble the group of houses to the north, with their brick door hoods, stone lintel trim, and sunflower jig-sawn panels. This group, however, is three-bays wide on both first and second floors. To the south, the six houses at 2940-50 Keswick are three-bays wide with an earlier Italianate-style cornice, with the crown molding supported by a row of thick, scroll-sawn modillions set against a frieze. The next six houses to the south, 2928-38 are three-bays wide and have late Italianate cornices, with long scroll-sawn brackets connecting to a lower molding strip and a jig-sawn decorated frieze, here with groups of three vertical markings. Doorways are decorated with a slightly projecting row of stretcher bricks placed above the segmentally arched lintel. Finally, at 2900-26 Keswick, the three-bay-wide houses have the earlier Italianate cornice, with a row of narrow, small scroll-sawn brackets supporting the crown molding and taking the form of modillions set against the wooden frieze. All of the windows in these houses have 1/1 sash and all have paired basement windows.

North of Singer Avenue, Frank Singer in 1892 built eleven houses on the west side of Keswick (3200 – 20) and fourteen on the north side of Singer, but these were the victim of a later fire. The two-bay-wide red

brick houses have a sheet metal and stepped brick cornice consisting of a sheet metal crown molding set above a frieze of five rows of progressively recessed header bricks. The houses on Keswick have front porches with full-height Doric columns. In 1896 William Thompson built five swell-front houses on Keswick just north of Singer's row, at 3222-30 and laid out an alley and open space connecting these houses to five more he built on the south side of W. 36th , mid-block, 701-9. Three-bays-wide with front porches, they had simple sheet metal cornices and rusticated lintels and sills. Frank Singer completed the row, with a group of houses at 3232-48, identical to those further south. At the end of the row, at 33rd Street, he built two three-story, three-bay wide houses with the same cornice, to serve as combination storefront/residences.

Block **3642**

The 1890s also saw the development of land south of 33rd Street, along Keswick Road, then called Cedar Avenue. These blocks were filled with typical 1890s flat-fronted two-story brick rowhouses that offered slightly different stylistic variations based on the individual builder's sense of style. Most of the houses in the group rely on some form of molded brick decoration, typical of the Queen Anne style, in their cornices or door and window lintels. The lack of porches on most of the rows, or front yards, gave the groups a highly urban feel. All were in close proximity to the expanded Mt. Vernon Mills, which lay just to the west. Frank O. Singer, a fairly prolific city rowhouse builder, was responsible for the development of this part of Keswick Road and named one of the narrow side streets after himself. Singer in 1890 built a group of twenty houses on the east side of Keswick, north of Bay Street that were 14' wide and occupied 90'deep lots (3001-39). The first five houses, 3001-9 are three stories high, the remainder of the row are two stories high, three-bays wide on the first floor and two-bays wide on the second. The cornice is typical late Italianate style with three long brackets framing frieze panels with jig-sawn designs and connecting to a lower molding strip. Both the lower molding strip and the crown molding are decorated with cutwork bands of scallops. The two-story houses have distinctive window lintels, with a double header segmental arch flanked by two stone end; the doors have projecting brick hoods; the three-story houses have simpler lintels decorated with an upper row of projecting stretcher bricks and a lower row of alternately projecting and recessed header bricks.

To the south of Bay, Singer sold a parcel to local builder Samuel T. Shipley, who put up twenty-two 14'-wide houses in 1890-91, at 2925-67 Keswick. This group had a similar late Italianate cornice, with sunburst motifs in the jig-sawn frieze panels. Door and window openings have segmentally arched brick lintels set above a row of alternately projecting header bricks. South of Shipley's row there is a group of four three-bay-wide houses at 2917-23 with more elaborate late Italianate cornices. At the southern end of the row, at 2909-15, four houses survive out of an original group of six built by John and Charles Brown in 1893. These houses are three-bays wide on the first floor and two-bays wide on the second. They too have elaborate late Italianate cornices, with long scroll-sawn end brackets decorated with a double row of balls. The crown molding sports a row of cutwork scallops and the jig-sawn frieze beneath is decorated with sunburst motifs

separated by two paired vertical grooves and four two-bay-wide houses at 2901-5. Their cornices have shorter scroll-sawn brackets but very similar jig-sawn frieze designs.

Finally, in 1913-14, Charles Litzinger (who would build many rows in the area later), in partnership with William Price, completed the east side of Keswick Road to Singer Avenue, erecting thirty-seven 15'-wide brown, Roman brick "marble houses" with deep front porches at 3101-73 Keswick. The houses have sheet metal cornices, with grooved end brackets, connecting to a lower molding strip and ending with a trefoil design. The top of each bracket has a rounded cap, decorated with a rosette, that projects above the roofline. Door and window lintels are stone and the first floor window is fashionably wide. Unlike city "marble houses," these have wide front porches with full-height Doric columns supporting the roof.

At the north end of the block, north of a memorial park and along the south side of 33rd Street, there are three groups of houses. The oldest, at 617-625, built c. 1890, are three-stories high, with porches, and late Italianate cornices with jig-sawn frieze panels. The houses to either side, at 601-15 and 627-31, are built of brown, Roman brick, with sheet metal cornices and front porches and date to the early 1910s.

Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register

B-1339, Northwestern District Police Station
B-3660, Grace-Hampden Methodist Church

Non-Contributing Properties

The overwhelming majority of the properties within the Hampden Historic District contribute to its significance by representing building types associated with the development and expansion of the Jones Falls Valley industries through the 19th and early 20th centuries, including industrial buildings; housing (both company-owned workers' houses and, later, private residential development for a working-class market); and stores, public buildings, churches, etc., that directly served the Hampden community during the period of significance, 1837-1945. A small percentage of properties within the district postdate the period of significance, or have been altered so extensively that they no longer retain integrity.

All properties within the district's boundaries are considered to contribute to its significance except the following:

3939 Roland (SE corner W. 41st& Roland): modern 9-story senior housing
3902-4 & 3824-3840 Elm Ave.: post-WWII 2-story rowhouses
SW corner W. 38th & Pleasant: five 1-story brick garages
3622 Elm: new 3-story apartment building (extends west to 3621 Roland)

903 W. 37th St.: garage
3601 Elm: 1-story modern store; The Wine Source
West side Chestnut north of Berry St.: Hampden Elementary School (recent date)
SW corner Berry & alley: modern 2 story concrete block
630 Berry: new 2 story
3631 Keswick: convenience store
601-627 W. 36th: 1960s 2-story rowhouses
3414-20, 3500-02, 3520-22, 3526-3548 Beech
SE corner Keswick & W. 36th: Keswick Auto Center
629 W. 36th: J. Detrie Roofing Co.
NE corner 33rd & Keswick: convenience store
3317 Keswick: 1-story, 4-bay storefront with parking lot to north; Hans Unland, Inc. & Chow Baby Pet Foods
2901 Keswick: auto repair
`303 Chestnut
SW corner Keswick & 34th: auto repair
3316 Keswick: 1-story warehouse and auto body shop
3326 Keswick: 2-story commercial
SW corner Chestnut & 34th: 2-story modern commercial; Showalter's Saloon
3300-3336 Paine St.: 1960s rowhouses
824-840 33rd
NE corner Harding & Roland: modern post office
3201 Falls Cliff: 1-story brick warehouse; H. H. Franz Co. Dairy Machinery
SE corner 32nd & Falls Cliff: 3-story brick office/warehouse
3106 Elm: 1-story brick industrial building; Link Gear & Machine Co.
NE corner Elm & 31st: 2-story brick office building
3531 Chestnut: 1-story storefront; KC Color Lab
3535-37 Chestnut: 1-story former warehouse; Hampden Republican Club
3510 Keswick: 1-story modern commercial building; Abbot Bros. Plumbing & Heating
900 W. 34th: 1-story warehouse; Nyquist
NE corner 34th & Roland: 2-story modern commercial building; Salvation Army
NE corner W. 36th & Falls: convenience store
3618 Hickory: 1-story modern, stuccoed
3600-06 Falls: 2-story stuccoed storefronts
3612-14 Falls: 2-story modern commercial building; Baltimore Medical System
3626 Falls: 1-story storefront; Train World
`628-56 Falls: 3-story modern warehouse; Self Storage
`213-49, 1300-42, 1400-24 Berry St.: 1950s rowhouses
3710 Falls: 1-story laundromat

3702 Falls: modern commercial building; Rite-Aid
3631 Hickory
NE corner Union & Buena Vista: 3-story modern apartment buildings; Buena Vista Apartments
3502 Sycamore
NS Clipper Heights, east of Buena Vista: three 1-story concrete block warehouses
1401 Clipper Heights: 1-story warehouse; New Arts Foundry
3335 Clipper Mill Rd., east of Ash: 1-story concrete block industrial building; Lidco Construction
3325 Mill Race (Clipper Mill Rd.): 1-story concrete block; Storey, Inc.
ES Clipper Mill Rd., north of Ash: 1- and 2-story concrete block; Ballenger Sheet Metal
3535-37 Clipper Mill Rd.: 2-story concrete block; Valley Craftsmen & Mitchell Yanofsky
3539 Clipper Mill Rd.: 2-story concrete block
3601 Clipper Mill Rd.: 2-story concrete block; C. F. Myers, Inc., sheet metal
3651 Clipper Mill Rd.: 1-story modern office; Alpha Biosciences
`653 Clipper Mill Rd.: 1-story warehouse/office
SE corner Union & Clipper Mill Rd.: 1-story concrete block
1609 Union: 1-story concrete block; Artisan Glass Works
SS Union, immediately east of above: 2-story modern
3500-40 Ash: 1-story concrete block
WS Ash, south of Baldwin: 1-story concrete block
SW corner Dellwood & Conduit: Community Pentecostal Church of Hampden
NW corner Dellwood & Conduit: 2-story house with 1-story addition, covered with formstone, functions as tavern
1219 Morling: brick house & garage
3838-40 Falls Rd.: 1-story brick commercial building; Service Photo
3811 Falls Rd.: 2-story modern commercial building
3901 Falls Rd.: auto repair: Meinecke
3912 Falls Rd.: McDonald's
3926 Falls Rd.: U-Haul
WS Conduit, north of W. 39th: Edgehill Apartments
3929 Falls Rd.: 2-story brick commercial building; Atlantic Pest Control
3939 Falls Rd.: auto repair; K & S Associates auto repair
3914-22 Hickory: 1-story office building; Knott Foundation
3806 Hickory: 2-story apartment building
3718 Hickory: 1-story brick
1128 W. 37th: 1-story shingle
`739 Falls Rd.: 1-story commercial; Park-Rabette Upholstery
3618 Hickory: 1-story commercial, stuccoed
3619 Falls Rd.: 2-story house, aluminum siding

3623-25 Falls Rd.: 2-story double house, recent date
3631 Falls Rd.: Burgee Henss-Seitz Funeral Home
1007 W. 41st: 1-story brick; The Dog House
3838 Roland: high-rise senior housing
1001 Rectory Lane: 2-story brick offices
3601 Hickory: single house
3603-11 Hickory: 2-story concrete & brick offices

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.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1837-1945

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple known and unknown; see continuation sheet

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Hampden Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the industrial development of the Jones Falls Valley, which was the center of Baltimore's important textile industry throughout the nineteenth century. In 1899 this relatively small geographical area produced more cotton duck than the combined output of any other milling centers in the United States. The district offers a largely intact picture of the development of a self-sufficient working class community, based upon a single major industry, which flourished for nearly a century. The district derives additional significance under Criterion C for its architecture, comprising a broad range of vernacular, working-class housing including an exceptional collection of early company-built workers' housing (for various job levels) dating from the late 1830s into the 1880s. Operating at their peak in the 1890s, the Hampden and Woodberry mills boasted some 4,000 employees. By that time company-built housing could no longer provide for the community's needs, and a host of local builders and investors saw an opportunity to develop the area above the mill villages with owner-occupied houses whose designs continued traditions established in the rural mill town, while filtering national stylistic influences through contemporary Baltimore rowhouse forms.

The first mill buildings and their related housing and settings clearly partook of the romantic, naturalistic ideals of the era. Mill owners acted out the idea of a paternalistic class by providing decent, affordable, and healthy housing for their workers and helped create a community made up of neat houses in their gardens, surrounded by rural lanes, open meadows, company-funded churches, and a company-provided school, all within walking distance of the mills. Company housing took forms created by local builders with some knowledge of various designs and design types published in both local and national pattern books of the 1840s and 1850s. Also, within walking distance were the estates of the mill owners—fashionable Greek Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire homes, surrounded by vast acres of lawns and showy gardens, thus adding to the picturesqueness of the whole and setting stylistic parameters. Despite the intrusions of modern times, much of this early mill village landscape still exists. Groups of houses perched on high hills overlooking the mills and now surrounded by trees still boast the original narrow lanes and roadways winding down the hill, that mill hands took as they left each morning for work, or used to reach the church on Sunday.

By the later 1870s, with the rapid expansion of the mills, a variety of local builders and investors took over the job of supplying reasonably priced, practical, yet still stylish homes for the always growing number of mill workers. Several different building associations were formed to aid workers in acquiring homes as well as provide financing for construction. And just as the first clusters of company housing were grouped around their respective owner's mills, so too did the housing built in the 1870s and 1880s tend to be located to meet the needs of particular mills. It was not really until the late 1890s that the blocks of Hampden located to the east of Falls Road began to fill up and that the commercial center of town, along W. 36th Street, began to take on an urban aspect. From this point on the development of Hampden followed urban models and was influenced by the stylistic forms of Baltimore city architecture. The textile mills remained the main economic force in the

area, and the early 20th century development of Hampden reflects the prosperity of that industry through the World War I era to the Depression, and its recovery in the early 1940s supported by the wartime demand for cotton fabric.

The period of significance, 1837-1945, spans the period during which the Jones Falls Valley textile industry was the principal influence on the district's growth and development. After World War II, textile manufacturers began moving their operations to the Southern states, and the community ceased growing.

Historical Development:

Apart from serving as a microcosm of mid-nineteenth century styles of very modest vernacular buildings, the Hampden Historic District gains its historical significance by being a largely intact representative of a vital cotton-milling center that flourished from the 1830s through the mid-1940s. In the latter part of the nineteenth century the district was the largest producer of cotton duck fabric in the United States. Mills located in this area because of the Jones Falls, a fast-running stream that cut a deep gash through this hilly valley as it made its way some three miles south to join the waters of the Patapsco River at Baltimore's harbor. From the middle of the eighteenth century flour millers had set up operations along the Jones Falls just to the north of the fledgling town and as the shipments of wheat kept pouring in from southern Pennsylvania and Carroll County, more mills began to appear along the stream.

Elisha Tyson, a prominent Baltimore Quaker, built a flour mill on the Jones Falls, near present-day 29th Street, just after 1800 and over the next three decades many other millers erected flour mills along the Falls near what is now known as Hampden-Woodberry.

The cotton milling business was introduced to the area in 1837 when David Carroll and Horatio Gambrill leased the old Whitehall flour mill, on the east bank of Jones Falls, enlarged it and converted to the manufacture of cotton duck. Duck was needed to make sails for the many vessels operating out of the port of Baltimore, so there was little chance a well-made product would not find a market. According to the 1850 census of manufactures, the Whitehall Cotton Factory at that time was a three-story stone building measuring 40 x 100 feet. It employed 40 male and 65 female employees, who made their homes in the company housing erected east of the mill.

By this time the small community of "Slabtown," later called Kellyville or Hampden Village, had grown up on the east side of the Falls Turnpike, further north. An 1874 Baltimore *Sun* article recalls that Martin Kelly built the first house in Hampden here:

> This house was weatherboarded on the outside with slab boards, which is the outside of the log after being sawed, and was called by passers-by the Slab House. Other houses having been built by Mr. Kelly soon after, the place was called Slabtown, which name still adheres to it, though the inhabitants have several times tried to cast it aside

and substitute other names, such as Kellystown, Mechanicstown, and Hampden village, by which name it is now generally called.[5]

Some locals remember Kellyville as being built up by Martin Kelly to provide homes for the masons and carpenters who were coming to the area to build new mills or rebuild old ones. Based on the property owner's names listed on the lots in Kellyville, as seen in the 1876 Baltimore City Atlas, i.e. I. Crowther, N. Parsons, B. W. Cox, and Kelly, and by the suggestion that the name be changed from Slabtown to Mechanicstown, this indeed seems to have been the case.

In 1843, the success of this first venture encouraged David Carroll and his partners to build the Woodberry Mill, on the west bank of the Jones Falls. In 1845 they opened Mount Vernon Mill #1, south of the Whitehall operation. Two years later the Carrolls decided to concentrate their effort at the Mount Vernon location and sold their interests in the Whitehall and Woodberry Mills to William E. Hooper. Now Hooper and Gambrill ran the two mills; when the old Whitehall factory burned in 1854 they rebuilt it as a one-story brick building, three times the size of the original and renamed it Clipper Mill, after the fast sailing ships that had made Baltimore famous. (Later, during the Mexican and Civil Wars, cotton duck was in large demand for tent cloth.) This larger mill employed some 180 workers. It, too, burned in 1865, but was quickly rebuilt as a two-story brick structure some 900' long. This is the building that survives to this day. Hooper also erected new brick housing for his expanded work force, west of the mill along Ash Street, as well as a boarding house for young female employees that later burned. In 1865 Gambrill sold his interests in the Clipper and Woodberry Mills to William Hooper and they remained part of the Hooper chain until the 1899 consolidation of the Mount Vernon, Hopper, and Gambrill interests into the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company.

Free of his earlier commitments Horatio Gambrill proceeded to build the largest cotton mill in the area, the Druid Mill along the north side of Union Avenue, east of the Falls, completed in 1866 and more than doubled in size later. This mill was the largest in the state and had some 300 workers by 1871. Many lived in the company housing built by Gambrill along Union and Ash Avenues. Hooper built a new mill on the west side of the Falls in 1877, named Meadow Mill. Over the decade 1870 to 1880 the number of mill workers in the community had grown from 616 to 2,931, largely due to the operation of Meadow Mill, a large three-story brick structure. Then in 1881 the Carrolls greatly expanded Mount Vernon Mills, replacing old mill #1 with #2. The *Baltimore County Union* announced that the construction of this large new mill would give employment to 1,600 hands in June. The article continued, "There is a great demand now in Woodberry and Hampden for dwelling houses. Many new ones have lately been built and others are in construction." The piece went on to mention some recently built on Falls Road by Isaac Crowther, Sr., the "stone mason who built Woodberry Methodist in 1867."[6] In the 1890s the mills were operating at their peak, with close to 4,000 employees. With

[5] Baltimore *Sun*, January 23, 1874
[6] *Baltimore County Union*, March 5, 1881, from typescript in Hampden vertical files, Hampden branch, Enoch Pratt Free Library.

all this activity it is not a surprise that by the turn of the century, Hampden-Woodberry was the largest manufacturer of cotton duck in the United States.[7]

The Hampden Improvement Association

Henry Mankin, the shipping merchant who owned a country house called Mount Pleasant, south of present-day W. 36th Street in the 1840s, is in some ways the man most responsible for the later development of the community, and also probably for its name. As a young man in the early 1800s he worked for his father Isaiah's shipping line and later helped the Mankin Line establish *regular* service to Liverpool in 1848. Previously ships sailed when they had a full cargo, so merchants could never be sure when their goods might reach their destination. Following a new idea first tried in New York, the Mankins instituted what is known as packet service, offering sailings every week at the same time, whether the ship was full or not. Mankin may have had a businessman's gambling instincts, for his next major venture involved acquiring land north of the ity since he entertained a vision that the city was ready to expand past the boundary line at North Avenue in the direction of the railroad suburbs to the north, like Mount Washington and Lutherville, located along the line of the Northern Central Railroad.

At this time what became Hampden and, later Roland Park, consisted of mainly vacant land punctuated by several large estates. Across Falls Road from "Kellyville," but further west, lay Dellwood, the home of the Rev. Luther Cox. To the north, on the west side of Falls (north of present-day W. 40th Street) John Prentiss, who ran a school, occupied a large property with two houses and a gatehouse. East of Falls Road Francis Jencks had a mansion fronting on present-day Cold Spring Lane, but his land ran south to W. 40th Street near Roland. Just to the east, fronting on W. 40th Street, and extending from present-day Elm to Beech, was the estate of J. Clarke, later to be owned by the Dulin family. South of the Clarke estate lay the Mankin's country estate. Further east lay the Stony Run Valley and on its opposite side the Homewood estate of William Wyman.

Already established at Mt. Pleasant, in the late 1840s and early 1850s Mankin began to acquire large parcels of surrounding land from various owners, particularly from Augustus Bradford, John Prentiss, John P. McCormick, Eleanor Merryman, and James W. Jenkins. Unfortunately, his ambitions proved to be overly optimistic and he soon found himself in severe financial difficulties. He retired from the shipping firm, for fear his situation would bring injury to the business.[8]

After being unable to meet their mortgage debts and obligations to creditors, in July 1854 Henry Mankin and his wife Sarah executed a deed of trust to prominent Baltimore attorney William Talbott to liquidate their

[7] D. Randall Beirne, "Hampden-Woodberry: The Mill Village in an Urban Setting," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 77, no. 1, Spring, 1982), 6-26.

[8] *This information* comes from a remembrance written about Henry Mankin, in the Dielman-Hayward files at the Maryland Historical Society; the financial details that follow come from various deeds on file in the Baltimore County Land Records, Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland.

property to cover debts amounting to over $75,000. About eight of his largest creditors then formed the "Hampden Improvement Association" in 1856 and commissioned Baltimore surveyor William Gould Presbury to prepare a plat laying out some 250 saleable lots, plus 20 more comprising the Mankin homestead, located on a parcel running south of W. 36th Street to 34th Street and east from Elm to Chestnut. [9] For this portion of the property they paid some $66,522.74 of the total owed. Other property was sold to smaller investors and in May 1857 Talbott reported to the court that he had sold all of the property conveyed to him (except certain lots in Canton) for a total sum of $92,114.13 and the court agreed that the creditors should be satisfied. One of Mankin's daughters later reported that her father had named the Association after John Hampden, one of Cromwell's men during the English Civil War, whom he admired for the stand he took on taxation. Soon, Kellyville began to be called Hampden Village.

Talbott and another lawyer William W. Spence (also one of the creditors and the owner of s shipping firm) created a trust to hold and sell the lots "for the benefit of said creditors in proportion to their respective interests." Mankin still remained involved; although he had transferred most of his property to his wife Sarah, the trustee he appointed to handle her affairs, John N. McJilton, also served as the elected president of the Hampden Association. When William Talbott died in 1859 George W. Dobbin was appointed his replacement trustee. D.C. H. Emory became the association's attorney; other members seemed to represent various Baltimore business interests. Members included Lloyd Williams, an attorney; William D. McCord, who sold hats, caps, and straw goods on West Baltimore Street; Joseph Stine, a merchant tailor on West Fayette Street; James Baynes, who owned a wool factory in Old Town; Christian Keener, a large land-owner in Woodberry; and Edward Stabler, who operated a coal business downtown. The Association's lots measured about 150 to 170' wide by 230' to 300' deep and most of the deeds for Hampden property still refer to the original lot numbers created by the Hampden Association and used on the 1876 Baltimore City Atlas plate showing the district. 711(In Maryland) or 1-800-735-2258Each lot was laid out with its short side facing a north-south street and each lot ran back to the alley dividing the lot in half, or in the case of narrow blocks, the entire length of the block, having frontages on two main streets.

According to the by-laws and constitution of the Association, each member could claim his proportionate share of the Association's lands (based on his original debt), when he paid for this land at the rate of $400 an acre. McJilton, acting as Sarah Mankin's trustee, disposed of her parcels in the late 1850s and then again after the Civil War, mainly to individuals who soon erected their own houses. A case in point is Henry N. Fisher, who purchased two lots on the east side of Falls in 1872 from Sarah, erected two brick houses, and then sold off the southernmost parcel to his brother. In December, 1859 Sarah and her trustee donated land on the west side of Roland Avenue to St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church so that a permanent stone church

[9] An original plat is available at the Baltimore County Land Records office in Towson, see Plats, Liber WPC No 3, folio 45; a hand-made copy is available in the Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore

could be erected on the site of the first, frame building, that had been burned during the Civil War. She also gave land to the north to be used as a graveyard and, north of that, land for an Episcopal school.

In 1868 Mankin helped set up the Maryland Land and Permanent Homestead Association, a building association modeled on English prototypes that he hoped "would give to the men in the foundry and the mills their own homes." [10] This building association was involved in the development of both side of Hickory Avenue, below W. 38th Street, in the early 1870s. Some of the local builders who were responsible for much of the development of Hampden bought parcels from Sarah Mankin or from the Hampden Association directly, even as late as the 1880s. In other cases land speculators invested in Hampden Association lots and then later sold or leased them to individual builders. Such was the case with the Maryland Permanent Land and Building Association, which bought lots in the southeastern quadrant of Hampden, but often did not dispose of them for some years. Another such entrepreneur was Douglass H. Gordon, who acquired much of the Mount Pleasant homestead lands. According to a piece in the Baltimore County Union, in March, 1881, "the property of the late George Mankin [Henry's brother], now in hands of Mr. Gordon, is now undergoing clearing and cutting down of ornamental trees preparatory to laying it off in lots for building." [11] Evidence in the land records of Baltimore City shows that Henry Mankin remained active in Hampden Association affairs until his death in 1876. Following that date his daughters remained active in community land transactions into the late 1910s.

Today, Henry Mankin's role in creating the community of Hampden is only commemorated by the street name of "Pleasant Place," which runs in a north-south direction between Roland and Elm Avenues. Although many other street names reflect the names of the builders or developers who laid them out there is no mention of "Mankin" anywhere. And, despite his over-optimism about the movement of the city northward, it did finally happen when the expanding mills reached their peak of operations in the late 1880s.

Local Builders

Another significant and important aspect of the Hampden Historic District is that most of its buildings were erected by local men, listed as masons, carpenters, plasterers, and painters in city directories (although Hampden did not become part of the city until 1888, many of its residents were included in directories of the 1870s and 1880s, followed by the designation "Hampden," "Baltimore Co.," "Sweet Air," "Druidville," etc.) It seems likely that small teams of local builders became associated with the various mill owners.

The earliest builder that we know of in the area is Martin Kelly who by 1856 had already erected a dozen or so houses on a small piece of land he owned along the east side of the Falls Turnpike, north of W. 38th

[10] *Op cit.*
[11] *Baltimore County Union*, March 5, 1881, from typescript in Hampden vertical files, Hampden branch, Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Street. These were all frame so he must have had training as a carpenter. His son John, continued to be active in the area and later built some frame houses on the west side of Falls Road, to the south.

Probably the most notable builders in the area were members of the Crowther family. Isaac, Sr., a stone mason, worked on Horatio Gambrill's new Druid Mill in 1865-66 and on the Woodberry Church a year later. There is little question that he was the builder of the stone double houses erected by Gambrill for his workers along Union and Ash Street, just opposite the mill. He was old enough to have been involved with the stone mill and housing first put up by Gambrill and his then-partner David Carroll, further south, at Whitehall (later renamed the Clipper Mill) beginning in 1836. Hooper, himself, was responsible for two early mills on the west bank of the Jones Falls, in Woodberry, which also have associated stone housing. The owner of Mount Vernon Mill, David Carroll, hired stone masons to build not only the paired stone houses at Stone Hill, just above the mill, but also his stone late Greek Revival-style mansion (now the Florence Crittendon Home), surrounded by broad lawns and set high above the mill, on the crest of the hill overlooking the valley.

Crowther may have had a hand in all of these projects. Isaac Crowther's son, Isaac, Jr., was one of Hampden's first speculative builders. Also trained as a mason, he only erected brick houses, mostly in rows. In the 1874 he put up a long row on the east side of Paine Street, north of 33rd, followed by groups of larger houses, with front porches along both the west and east sides of Chestnut Street, north of 33rd Street, and north of 34th, respectively. William Coney, who sometimes partnered with Isaac, Jr. in the 1870s, later erected groups of paired brick houses on his own on the east side of Roland Avenue, north of W. 37th Street. Benjamin Crowther, also a stonemason, built several groups of housing in the area.

Owen Reilly built the most stylish early houses in the community, the mansard-roofed brick double houses at Chestnut and 33rd Streets, in 1875. Reilly also built the first significant structures on W. 36th Street, on the south side, east of Hickory, in 1873. These served as residences and had front lawns and front porches just like his undoubtedly similar surviving houses on the east side of Hickory, just south of W. 36th. The houses on W. 36th were enlarged and had their facades rebuilt sometime after 1906. The buildings now extend to the sidewalk and have sheet metal cornices with classical details. Another 1870s builder, David Potter, a contemporary of Reilly's, put up a group of paired brick houses on the north side of 33rd Street, west of Chestnut in 1873; some twenty years later his son, Emmanuel Potter, was responsible for the stylish groups of swell-front rowhouses built along Potter, now Power Street, nearby.

Several local builders or developers improved specific small parcels and named the streets they laid out after themselves. In 1874 Joseph Baldwin, carpenter, erected a group of five paired frame houses with front gable roofs on Baldwin Street, in Sweet Air. In 1881 William Oliver created Oliver Place (now Union Street), running between Roland and Hickory Avenues, north of W. 37th Street and near St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church, and filled it with both frame and brick single and double houses, which he sold in the $900 - $1000 range. Jasper M. Berry, a city real estate broker, related by marriage to D.C. H. Emory, the attorney of

the Hampden Association, improved the southern half of the block running north from W. 36th Street to W. 37th, between Elm and Chestnut, in the 1880s, thereby giving his name to a small street that bisected many blocks in central Hampden. In like manner, the builder George Bunnecke developed land north of W. 36th Street and west of Keswick and created Bunnecke Street.

Another Hampdenite, William W. Baker, sometimes listed as a stone mason, built ten rows of swell-front houses between 1896 and 1898 on a parcel running north from 34th to W. 36th Street, between Elm and Chestnut—the site of the Mankin homestead, Mt. Pleasant. Baker and several other local builders, including Emmanuel Potter, Charles Cunningham, and William E. Garrison developed this area in response to the expansion of the Mt. Vernon Mill complex in the 1880s and created the first truly "urban"section of Hampden, building fashionable, downtown-style rowhouses with no front lawns and no front porches that could have been built anywhere in the city in the 1890s, their decade of popularity. Samuel Shipley built late Italianate-style flat-fronted rowhouses on lower Keswick Avenue in the early 1890s; in the 1920s his son Daniel put up distinctive, brown brick houses with stone porches and fancy fluted Ionic porch columns that are instantly recognizable because the volutes are set Roman style. Occasionally downtown builders ventured into Hampden, as when Frank O. Singer, Jr., a well-known rowhouse builder, developed portions of lower Keswick Road and named Singer Avenue after himself. But the tradition of local builders building for their neighbors resurged with the coming of age of Charles E. Litzinger.

Litzinger, of German stock, began his career working in the mills. In 1895 he moved with his wife Sarah, also a former mill hand, into a house built by Frank Singer at 3046 Keswick Road. Ambitious for a better life for his growing family he soon learned the trade of plasterer. After the Baltimore fire in 1904 he worked on several large downtown projects, but in 1906 he began small-scale residential building operations in Hampden and continued in business until his death in 1930. Litzinger's career in Hampden exactly followed the model set by the large-scale rowhouse builders in Baltimore. For builders of modest homes obtaining capital is always a problem so they invariably start building on a small scale, often on someone else's land. Later, as their profits accumulate, they advance to actually buying the land they will build upon, beginning with a lot along one side of a street, then buying perhaps a quarter-block-size lot and dividing it into building lots, and so on. Litzinger is best known in Hampden for the small, stuccoed houses he built throughout his career. Mindful of the Hampden community's need for inexpensive housing, the former plasterer built houses with a cheaper grade of brick and then stuccoed the exteriors. Originally painted white, today, many of these houses can be seen painted in a variety of lush colors. In his twenty-four-year building career, Litzinger erected some 400 houses in the community.

Early in his career Litzinger followed styles that had already proven their popularity in other parts of Baltimore, when he was building on main streets; on lesser streets he erected his trademark, stuccoed houses. In June 1906 he bought his first parcel of land—four lots along the east side of Roland Avenue, above W. 38th Street. By March 1907 he had completed the four 13'-wide houses at 3807-13. They were built of brown brick

with sheet metal cornices and rough stone lintels and sills. Less than a year later he had completed four more to the east, along the west side of Pleasant Place and by the fall of 1908 had built twelve more, slightly wider houses on the north side of W. 38th, east of Pleasant Place. These houses were the economy model, with stuccoed exteriors, wood lintels and sills, and sheet metal cornices. None of these first houses had front porches. Like many Baltimore builders Litzinger financed his operations by immediately selling the ground rents his leases had created, as well as taking out mortgage loans on the houses he had already built. In 1909 he acquired and improved seven lots on the west side of Roland Avenue, north of W. 36th Street, obtaining a mortgage loan of $1700 on each lot with which to build the houses. These stuccoed houses now had front porches.

By 1910 Litzinger had acquired a solid-enough reputation to borrow $16,000 from the Mercantile Bank and another $5,300 from a sometime partner, William Price, to buy the land and finance the building of ten houses on the east side of Elm, north of W. 36th, ten on the north side of W. 36th, east of Elm, and eighteen small houses along the west side of Paine Street, north of Berry, all of which he sold in 1911. The houses on Elm and Paine had stucco finishes, but the group built on W. 36th Street was far more stylish, built of brown brick with second-floor bay windows and deep front porches with half-height Doric columns set on brick piers. This style of rowhouse had recently become popular not only in town, but also in the nearby suburb of Peabody Heights (now Charles Village), on the other side of Wyman Park. This style of house was called a Philadelphia porch-front because it had a second story bay window copied after a style popular in Philadelphia.

He also ventured across Falls Road in 1911, buying a parcel fronting 150' on the west side of Falls, south of W. 37th Street, where he put up eleven bay-window, porch-front houses, one of which became his family's home. As usual, it took him less than six months to complete the row. By late 1911 Litzinger had acquired a parcel on the opposite side of Hampden, the northwest corner of 33rd Street and Beech Avenue. Here he built rows of bay-window, porch-front stuccoed houses facing both W. 36th and Beech and flat-fronted houses on either side of Harding Place. In early 1913 Litzinger put up twelve stuccoed, porch-front houses on the east side of Keswick, north of 35th Street; by the fall he had improved ten lots on the east side of Pleasant Place, north of W. 38th Street, with houses like the ones he had built earlier along W. 38th. He completed building on this block in 1916, with stuccoed, porch-front houses erected on the west side of Elm.

Litzinger often partnered with William Price, who put up working capital. In 1914 the two men put up a long row of traditional brown brick "marble" houses along the east side of Keswick Road, south of Singer Avenue. Marble houses were so named because the large-scale speculative rowhouse builders of Baltimore added marble lintels, sills, basement trim, and steps to their modest, often brown brick houses of the first decade of the twentieth century, in a successful attempt to attract customers. While rowhouse kings like Frank Novak and Edward J. Gallagher were putting up blocks of such houses in east Baltimore, native son Charles Litzinger tried it in Hampden, but added the front porch that so many locals expected.

Between 1917 and 1919 Litzinger put up rows of stuccoed bay-window, porch-front houses along the south side of 34th Street, west of Keswick and west of Chestnut, and groups of regular porch-fronts on the east side of Keswick and west side of Beech, north of W. 36th Street. During this period he was looking for a large parcel of ground to develop and began negotiations with Mrs. Mary Dulin to buy part of her estate on the south side of W. 40th Street. His son remembered that he originally wanted the lot facing W. 40th, but that the Maryland Casualty Company secured it before him. He settled for the block lying between W. 37th and W. 38th Street, running east from Elm to Chestnut, with the exception of the north side of W. 37th, which had been improved in 1912. Although Maryland Casualty objected to his house-building plan, Litzinger saw himself as providing nearby housing for the new workers coming to work at the insurance company. He laid out a continuation of Union Street through the middle of his block and between 1920 and 1925 built stuccoed, porch-front houses along every block face but one—a total of ninety-three houses in this single block, as well as identical rows in the block to the west, along the south side of W. 38th Street and the west side of Elm.

In 1925-27 Litzinger briefly experimented with building a more stylish form of house, along the south side of 33rd Street, west of the Mt. Vernon Methodist Church. By this time neocolonial red brick "Daylight" houses—two rooms wide and two rooms deep, allowing daylight in every room--had become popular and were being built in the northeast quadrant of Hampden, south of W. 40th Street. Litzinger copied this style for the thirty houses he built on 33rd; they had red brick fronts, green-tiled false shed roofs, Doric-columned porches and wide entryways with both transom and side lights. He spent $3,300 to build each house, a much higher sum than the average $2,000 he spent to put up his stuccoed porch-fronts.

After this one foray into stylishness Litzinger returned to his popular stuccoed houses, putting up fourteen on the north side of Dellwood Avenue in 1927, six on the north side of 33rd, east of Elm and twelve on the east side of Elm, north of 33rd, in 1928. These were the last rows in Hampden he constructed before his death in January 1930. According to his son, the family suffered through hard times during the Depression because Litzinger usually offered purchasers mortgage money or advanced them the down payment in a "buy like rent" promotion. When homebuyers lost their jobs and couldn't make their payments, Litzinger still had to pay off his construction loans.

The last group of rowhouses to be built in Hampden, in the most northeastly blocks of the community, south of W. 40th Street and east of Keswick, reflected a major change in both style and intended market. By the early 1920s, when these blocks began to be developed, the affluent suburb to the north, Roland Park, had been well established and was extending its reach southerly and eastwardly to Guilford, the second major residential area to be created by the Roland Park Company. When large Hampden landowner Mary Dulin began selling off parcels of her estate on the south side of W. 40th Street, she first sold parcels to the Roland Park Company. Here, in1909, the company built a group of quite large, architect-designed red brick, "English style" attached homes, east of Beech Avenue, that would set the tone for the rest of the neighborhood. A few years later a similar distinguished group of houses went up next door, west of Beech and in the years to come a group of

builders with reputations for high quality homes developed parts of the Dulin estate. Most of the homes they built were standard, red-brick Daylight houses of the period, with stylish shed roofs covered with green tile and colonial trim indoors and out. George W. Schoenhals built up most of the block between W. 38th and W. 39th Streets, from Keswick to Beech, including houses along the new street he laid out in the center of the block, Craycome Avenue.

Selling in the $5,000 to $7,500 range, these houses were definitely intended for a middle class market—those people who aspired to live in Roland Park but couldn't yet afford it. The new Maryland Casualty Insurance Company had opened just west of Keswick in 1921 and offered many white-collar jobs, as did the nearby, expanding Johns Hopkins University. The old Hampden still belonged to the people who worked in the mills; this new section looked north to the garden suburbs, rather than south to the mill valley, for inspiration.

Religious Institutions

Life in Hampden revolved around work in the mills, life at home, and attachment to a local church. Mill hands generally came from one of three places—rural Maryland (Baltimore and Carroll Counties), southern Pennsylvania, or northern Virginia. Many were Methodists or Baptists, some from evangelical sects. Churches formed a part of the community from its earliest days and often were built by local mill owners for their workers. The Hooper family built the Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church, on a hill north of their mill, in 1843-44 and the Carroll family built the Rockdale Baptist church on the west side of Falls Road, south of W. 36th Street, near the Mount Vernon mill complex, in 1848. This stone church appears on the 1857 plat of the Hampden Association lands, but in 1860 the site was condemned by the city to make way for the Hampden Reservoir. The Mankin family helped start St. Mary's Episcopal Church, on the west side of Roland Avenue, north of W. 39th street, donating land for a church and cemetery in 1859; when the original frame building was burned during the Civil War, they provided the funds to put up a new stone church. (In 1900 Robert and George Poole gave funds to expand the size of the church by adding transepts and a chancel and donated seven more acres of land to enlarge the cemetery.)

As Hampden expanded after the Civil War a host of new churches went up. Between 1867 and 1870 the Woodberry Methodist Church was rebuilt and expanded, with a design by John W. Hogg. The architect of Baltimore's new City Hall, George A. Frederick prepared the 1867 design for Hampden's only Catholic Church, St. Thomas Aquinas, located on the corner of Hickory and W. 37th, which opened in 1871. Frederick also designed the Hampden Presbyterian Church, at Falls and W. 37th, in 1875. The red brick Catholic church is by far the more impressive structure, with its tall, central tower and large stained glass windows. The Presbyterian church, built of Beaver Dam marble, is a simple, front-gabled roof design with no steeple and small-sized window, but it does have refined Gothic stonework details. Not long after the Carroll family donated the land at the corner of 33rd and Chestnut and built the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church in

1878-79 in a rural parish Gothic style of local stone, with a tall steeple. A Lutheran church did not come to Hampden until 1885, when St. Luke's Lutheran opened on the corner of Chestnut and W. 36th Streets.

Several congregations built early, small churches in Hampden that were later rebuilt and expanded. Hampden Methodist Protestant Church, at 3500 Falls Road, opened in 1868, but was rebuilt in its present form in 1922-23. The old Baptist congregation which had occupied the stone chapel on Falls Road, moved to a new frame church on Roland and W. 37th Streets in 1874; this structure was demolished in 1890 and the present stone church was built in its place. In 1872 the United Brethren congregation built the Sweet Air Chapel of the United Brethren, on Poole Street, south of W. 36th. Twenty years later the membership had expanded to the point that a large stone church, designed by Jackson Gott, architect of the Maryland State Penitentiary, went up on Roland Avenue, just north of Union; it took the name Otterbein Memorial Church in honor of the founder of the denomination. By this time, however, two other small churches were serving Sweet Air residents—the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1883 at the southwest corner of W. 36th and Poole Streets, and Trinity Reformed Church of 1885, across the street.

The last major church to be built in Hampden went up between 1898 and 1904 on the corner of W. 36th Street and Hickory Avenue, on land donated by the Benson family. Known as the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodberry and affiliated with the original Woodberry Methodist Church, it boasted a bold Romanesque Revival design, built of local stone with a tall tower capped by a pyramidal roof and huge circular windows lighting the nave and transepts.

The Business District—The Avenue

Initially, the business section of Hampden centered on Falls Road and W. 36th Street where by the late 1870s a number of businesses had opened to serve the needs of the rapidly growing community. According to the 1876 Baltimore City Atlas, stores were only located on the first two blocks of W. 36th Street, east of Falls, as well as along Falls. Two doctors had offices on the west side of Falls, north of W. 36th Street. In 1877 William E. Hooper opened Meadow Mill and in 1881 the Carroll's enlarged Mount Vernon Mill No 2, resulting in the addition of hundreds of new residents to the community, who needed to be housed, clothed, and fed. A local business directory, published in 1878, listed six "general merchants," eight grocery and provision stores, and six dressmakers and milliners. The men who were listed as general merchants included some of the town's early business leaders: J. P. and George Benson, corner of W. 36th and Roland; Charles T. Belt, W. 38th and Roland; Charles Peregoy, northeast corner Falls and W. 37th; A. G. Eichelberger, northeast corner of Falls and W. 36th; and G.C. Cairns. McCann & Co. operated a stove and tin ware store on the northwest corner of Falls and W. 36th in a building later called McCann's Hall, where dances were held and Dr. Shipley had a drugstore at 34th and Chestnut. As early as 1872 a horse railway connected Maryland and North Avenues with W. 36th and Falls; by 1876 the Baltimore and Hampden Railway was offering service down Roland Avenue to W. 36th, east to Chestnut, and south to 29th Street. By 1896 these lines were electrified. By 1887 the first fire

department, Hook & Ladder Co. No. 9 had established itself under Hampden Hall; in ___ it moved to its present location on the west side of Roland Avenue, north of Union.

Many of Hampden's businesses had extraordinary longevity. The Benson's hardware store, opened in the late 1880s remained open until1994, when the building was turned into the successful, well-known restaurant, Café Hon. Two twentieth century builders, Milton C. Davis and Charles & Levi Chambers established offices on the north side of the 900 block of W. 36th Street in the early 1900s and remained in business until World War II. Between them, they were responsible for erecting the major commercial buildings that went up c. 1910-17. The Ideal and Hampden Theaters operated on the south side of this block of W. 36th Street from before World War I until the 1960s, as did Cavaco's ice cream and sweet shop, and later pharmacy, at 1001. Hampden's first bank, a branch of the Provident Savings Bank, opened in 1886 and then in 1900 moved to rented space in the new Enoch Pratt Free Library branch on Falls Road. By 1915 it had moved to its own neocolonial red brick building at the northwest corner of W. 36th and Roland Avenue, where it remained in usiness for many years. The Bank of Hampden was formed in 1910 and opened on the northwest corner of W. 36th Street and Roland, in rented space in the Benson Building, a year later. By 1922 it had grown to the extent that it could move into its own new, Art-Deco style building across the street, on the northeast corner of Roland and W. 36th. After World War II a branch of the Equitable bank opened in an older building erected by Milton C. Davis at 902-6 W. 36th; it is now a Bank of America.

The majority of small businesses that operated in storefronts along W. 36th Street were not established until about 1910. Most were run by either Greek or Jewish storekeepers who initially had some trouble being accepted into the community. Theodore Cavacos opened his first confectionary in 1907, at 1001 W. 36th Street and the family soon became important in the area, helping other small merchants get a start. Soon small entrepreneurs were opening shops on the first floors of the rowhouses lining the south side of W. 36th, east of Falls, and the north side, east of Elm. Hamdpen soon gained a reputation for its many men's shops, some offering particularly high quality goods, such as the Yale Men's Shop which rented space in one of Milton Davis's buildings, 902-6 W. 36th. Other store-fronts were filled with beauty parlors, barber shops, tobacconists, candy stores, ice-cream shops, bakeries, jewelers, and florists, as well as shoe repair shops, furniture stores, dress shops, a few restaurants, and a radio store. Groceries included an A&P at the corner of Chestnut and W. 36th and another on Falls Road; Carroll's grocery, at 33rd and Chestnut; and a variety of local meat markets and poultry shops.

Apart from the movies, which every child attended on Saturdays, distractions included several bowling alleys (the first of which, apparently, was built by the Independent Order of Oddfellows in 1873), "billiard academies," frequent church fairs and parades, an open-air theater, and the indoor and outdoor sports activities offered by the Roosevelt Park Recreation Center, opened in 1911. Because of the strong presence of the Methodist and Baptist Churches, as well as the temperance views held by certain of the mill owners, Hampden remained "dry" until after Prohibition. Those who wished to partake of intoxicating liquors had to travel south

to North Avenue or north to Mt. Washington. Perhaps for this reason, the social activities offered by a wide variety of lodges and secret societies were always important in the community. The Tecumseh Tribe No. 108 of the Improved Order of Red Men has occupied a highly visible location on the northwest corner of Hickory and W. 36th Streets since 1922. A mutual benefit society, the Golden Rule Council No. 6, Junior Order United American Mechanics of Baltimore was also very active.

Architectural Significance

Under Criterion C, architectural significance, the early houses in the Hampden Historic District gain added significance for being a large group of surviving, representative examples of the types of vernacular houses built for worker communities in the mid-nineteenth century. From the earliest stone houses built by the mill owners for their hands and supervisors from the late 1830s to the 1860s to the abundance of frame single and paired houses of the 1860s and 1870s, the housing stock of early Hampden represents a cross section of ome of the kinds of worker housing built in early industrial villages in America. Most of the houses derive from the romantic cottage styles proffered by Andrew Jackson Downing, first in *Cottage Residences*, published in 1842 and later in The *Architecture of Country Houses* of 1850. Although Downing's pattern books failed to offer a model for paired worker housing like that so frequently built in Hampden, many of the cottage styles shown could easily be adapted to this form. Plates show gable-roofed houses, houses with cross-gables, and those with front gables, most planned to be built inexpensively of wood with machine-produced fancy wooden trim. More to the point, the cottages published by Downing as model homes for the era all had front porches to take advantage of their romantic landscape settings. While the housing units built in Hampden and the various mill villages near the Jones Falls could not enjoy the larger lots Downing imagined for his ideal homes, their builders nevertheless envisioned them as partaking of a romantic rural character. In 1847 a writer for the Baltimore *Sun* ventured into Woodberry and liked what he saw:

> We took a short ride up the Falls the other day as far as the Woodbury [sic] factory of Messrs. Gambrill & Carroll, about three miles from the city. The appearance of taste and comfort exhibited in the handsome residences of the operatives of this splendid establishment, situated on the brow of a beautiful hill, the slope of which is adorned with tasteful flower gardens, enclosed with near whitewashed railings, is one of the most striking features in approaching the factory grounds. The dwellings are about forty in number, mostly three-stories high, and built in a uniform manner, two in a block; they occupy the face of the hill which is divided from the factory by the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. The summit is ornamented with the beautiful mansion of Mr. Gambrill, one of the proprietors. Centrally situated among the dwellings is a handsome Gothic church, built of stone like the rest of the edifices . . .[12]

Two earlier publications actually do show models for paired, or double, houses but these do not offer the "romantic" details illustrated by Downing. J. C. Loudon's *Enclyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture*, of 1833, shows several models of paired cottages. Design XLVII, "Two Cottages

[12] Baltimore *Sun*, July 29, 1847.

for Country Laborers, under One Roof, with Four Rooms in each" most closely resembles the form of some of Hampden's double houses, but Loudon's design shows three bay-wide pairs, instead of two. Baltimore "architect" and cabinetmaker John Hall in 1840 published *A Series of Select and Original Designs for the Use of Carpenters and Builders Adapted to the Style of Building in the United States*, which offered many different town house designs in the Greek taste, but also illustrated a design for a double house in the two story and attic style.

The earliest houses, whether stone, brick, or frame, have gable roofs and simple cornices and were built from the late 1830s to the early 1850s in a vernacular, late Federal style. Greek-Revival influences appear in the few surviving two-story-and-attic frame and stone houses, built generally in the 1840s. Early front-gable-roof paired stone, brick, and frame houses—like those built by Horatio Gambrill in Druidville, are derived from Greek Revival, temple-front styles, like that used for the stone façade of Poole and Hunt's Union Works, and were built generally between about 1855 and 1865. Later frame front-gabled houses, with roofs showing a teeper pitch, like those built on Oliver Place or Baldwin Street, date to the 1870s, and reflect the influence of the Gothic Revival cottages popularized by Downing, with their bargeboard trim and taller, narrower windows.

The influence of the Italianate style first appeared in Hampden in the decorative bracketed cornices used on the Druid Mill tower as well as on the mill worker's housing built by Gambrill in Druidville in the 1860s. The first residences to make use of the new style were, of course, the large homes built by the mill owners. Evergreen on the Falls, built c. 1860, is an Italianate villa as was Robert Poole's Maple Hill, built with a stylish Second Empire mansard roof. In terms of ordinary residential architecture in the area the Italianate style made its appearance in the early 1870s—in the groups of brick mansard-roofed houses built in the 3200 block of Chestnut Avenue and in the first rows erected with shed roofs and simple bracketed cornices in the 3300 block. The shed-roofed Italianate form was soon adopted by builders of frame houses and many examples of both paired and single houses in this style went up in the 1870s and 1880s.

Almost all of the two-bay-wide homes in Hampden and the mill villages have similar floor plans. Front doors open directly into the front parlor, which leads to the dining room beyond. Often the stairs, set parallel to the front façade, ascend in a space between front and rear rooms. Both front and rear rooms had fireplaces. Usually there was also a one-story rear addition, housing the kitchen. Three-bay-wide houses usually have the stairs located along the end wall, with front and rear rooms opening off a side hall.

By the 1890s residential building in Hampden was taking on an urban character. So much new housing was needed for the expanding workforce that local developers began putting up brick rowhouses in the styles then popular in the city, of which Hampden was now a part. Some builders still provided front porches in the Hampden tradition, others did away with them completely and residents had to sit outside on their front steps. In the late 1880s and early 1890s these rowhouses were built in a late Italianate style, with long scroll-sawn brackets and jig-sawn frieze panels decorating the cornice. Some examples of Queen Anne influence even

appeared—in molded brick façade ornament and stained glass windows; one row on the west side of Elm Avenue, north of 33rd, even has steep mansard roofs with dormers. By the later 1890s, however, Renaissance Revival rowhouse styles were the norm, taking the form of the popular city swell-fronts, marble houses, and bay-window, porch-front houses, all built of brick. Rows of late Italianate and Renaissance Revival buildings went up along W. 36th Street to serve as store-fronts, with families living above.

Colonial or Georgian Revival styles first made their appearance on commercial buildings near W. 36th and Falls in the 1910s, but were not adopted for residential building until the 1920s. During that decade the last new housing went up in Hampden, on farmland previously owned by the Dulin family, south of W. 40th Street. Here, stylish redbrick colonial "Daylight" houses filled the blocks east of the new Maryland Casualty Building (1921). By World War I most of the commercial buildings along W. 36th Street had already been built but in the 1920s several new additions added a "modern" feel to the street: the Bank of Hampden with its new Art Deco marble façade and the Equitable Bank, reflecting International style tastes.

It was the churches of Hampden that provided examples of the Romantic Gothic architecture popular in the mid-nineteenth century. Most of the churches built in the 1870s and 1880s were Gothic in style and most were built of local Falls Road stone, like the mills and some mill housing. All have long, narrow naves with pointed-arch stained glass windows and contrasting stone trim. Mt. Vernon Methodist Church, funded by the Carroll family, shows the finest detail, with its light stone trim, large stained glass windows and clerestory windows, side aisles, and picturesque steeple. St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Hampden Baptist, and Hampden Presbyterian were much simpler structures, with no towers, steeples, or transepts (those at St. Mary's were added in 1900). Later in the century the new Otterbein Methodist Church on Roland Avenue showed modified Queen Anne style taste, with its picturesque roofline, while the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on W. 36th Street went up in a massive Romanesque style.

Architects and Builders Associated with Hampden

George A. Frederick, Jackson Gott, J.A. Wilson, (and other unknown) architects

Martin Kelly; Isaac Crowther, Sr. and Jr.; Frank L. Morling; Owen Reilly; Henry Parsons, William McCauley; William Oliver; Charles T. Belt, Charles Litzinger, (and other unknown) builders

Major Bibliographical References:

Books

Baltimore City Directories, Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1851 – 1910.

Downing, A.J. *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Dover Publishing, Inc., 1969).

Hare, Jean. *Hampden-Woodberry* (Baltimore: Hampden-Woodberry Community Council, 1976).

Harvey, Bill. "Hampden-Woodberry: Baltimore's Mill Villages," in Elizabeth Fee, Linda Shopes, and Linda Zeidman, eds., *The Baltimore Book* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1991).

Hayward, Mary Ellen and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

McGrain, John *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck, v. II.* Unpublished manuscript held at the Baltimore County Public Library, Towson.

McGrain, John, *Hampden-Woodberry Bibliography—1826-2002*, manuscript, Baltimore County Office of Planning, 1988, revised 2002

Souvenir Book of the Hamdpen-Woodberry Golden Jubilee Celebration (Baltimore: Hamden-Woodberry Community Association, 1938, 1948, 1988)

Magazine, Journal Articles

Beirne, D. Randall "Hampden-Woodberry: The Mill Village in an Urban Setting," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 77, no. 1 (Spring 1982), 6-26.

Vertical file material on Hampden, Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore

Vertical file material on Hampden, Hampden Branch, Enoch Pratt Free Library

Maps

"Map of Hampden Property belonging to Henry Mankin," 1856, Baltimore County Courthouse, Plats, Liber WPC No 3, folio 45.

Hopkins, G.M., *Atlas of Baltimore City and Its Surrounding Areas*, 1876

Hopkins, G.M., *Atlas of Baltimore County Maryland,* 1877

Bromley & Company, *Atlas of Baltimore City Maryland from Actual Surveys and Official Plats*, Philadelphia, 1906

Public Documents

Baltimore City Land Records Office, Clarence Mitchell Courthouse

Baltimore County Land Records Office, Towson Courthouse

Oral Interviews

Multiple interviews conducted in the Hampden-Woodberry area in 1979-1980 by the Baltimore Neighborhood Heritage Project, available at the Langsdale Library, University of Baltimore.

Mary Ellen Hayward. Conversations with Jean Hare, December, 2003

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 400 acres Baltimore East, MD quad

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

☒ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Ellen Hayward
Organization M. E. Hayward & Associates date January 30, 2004
street & number 11408 Mays Chapel Rd. telephone 410-252-3662
city or town Lutherville state MD zip code 21903

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
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.

UTM References

Baltimore East, MD quad

1. 18-359167-4355497
2. 18-360005-4355467
3. 18-359822-4353699
4. 18-358613-4354375
5. 18-358425-4354974
6. 18-358582-4355228

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the southwest corner of W. 40th Street and Tudor Arms Avenue (Wyman Park). West along the south side of W. 40th St. to Keswick Rd., south along Keswick to W. 37th St., west along W. 37th to Chestnut Ave., north along chestnut to W. 38th St., west along W. 38th to Elm Ave., north along Elm to W. 40th St., west along W. 40th St. to Buena Vista Ave., south along Buena Vista to the north property line of the former Druid Mills (now Life-Like Products), west along the north property line to Clipper Rd., east to the rear property lines of the houses on the west side of Ash St., and south along these rear property lines until they intersect Clipper Rd., then along the east side of Clipper Rd. to Falls Cliff Rd., east to Elm and then south along Elm and around the corner to the west side of Darby St., north along Darby to Mill Rd., east along Mill Rd. to Chestnut Ave., south along Chestnut to Bay Street and east along Bay to the west property lines of the houses on the west side of Keswick Rd. From this point the line extends south along the west property lines of the houses on Keswick to 29th St. and across Keswick to the rear property lines of the houses on the east side of Keswick, north along this rear property line to 33rd St., then east along 33rd to Gilman Terrace, north along Gilman Terrace to 34th St., west to Beech Ave., then north along Beech Ave. to W. 37th St., east along W. 37th to Tudor Arms Rd., then north to the place of beginning at the southwest corner of W. 40th St. and Tudor Arms.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries include the Druid Mill and Clipper Mill complexes and the old mill villages of Clipper, Druidville, Sweet Air, and Dellwood, as well as the working-class housing that developed later in the 19th century through the early 20th in response to the industrial

expansion of the Jones Falls Valley. The southern boundary abuts the Stone Hill Historic District and the Mount Vernon Mill complex, both previously listed in the National Register. The eastern boundary is defined by Wyman Park, an element of the Baltimore city park system. The northern boundary at W. 40th street generally marks a change from the dense working-class character of the resources within the district to a more suburban aspect, and the office and retail complex that occupies the blocks north of W. 38th Street between Elm and Keswick is excluded. The western boundary includes the historic Druid Mill and Clipper Mill complexes, while excluding modern industrial buildings along Clipper Road north and south of Union Avenue.

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04001405 Date Listed: 12/29/04

Property Name: Hampden Historic District

County: Baltimore State: MD

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper 12/10/04 Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 7 Narrative Description

The building, along with its detached outbuilding, located at 3317 Keswick Road, also known as the Hans Unland Body Shop, is hereby listed as a contributing resource to the Hampden Historic District.

The original nomination listed the property as non-contributing with no construction date provided to justify that designation. Subsequent research in Sanborn Insurance maps documents that the building was constructed in two sections, the south half having been erected by 1928 along with the separate paint shop in the rear. The north half of the building was added by 1950. The property is located in an historic district that includes an early twentieth century commercial district. The building at 3317 Keswick Road is constructed of concrete block and retains sufficient architectural integrity from the nomination's Period of Significance, which is 1837-1945, to be included as a contributing property.

The Maryland State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)